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APPENDIX

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TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1927

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acts of the General Assembly passed during the Session of 1925 and the Special Session of 1926, approved and signed by the Governor within thirty days after final adjournment, ... 4467

Reasons for Pardons granted by the Governor from January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1927, ... 4481

Report of the Giant Power Board, ... 4584

Seventy-second Annual Statement of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, .. 4689

Report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the year 1926, ... 4691

Report of the Auditors of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1926, ... 4691

Report of the Auditors of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year 1926, ... 4694

One Hundred and Forty-third Semi-annual Report of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, ... 4699

Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the Biennium 1927 to 1929, ... 4718

Report of the Auditor General relative to the Compensation and Car Fare of Judges for services rendered outside of their own Judicial District, .. 5015

Report of the Delaware River Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, ... 5025

Report of the Commission to study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class, ... 5029

Resolution from Congress relative to the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, ... 5047

Statement from the Auditor General relative to Receipts and Expenditures, ... 5048

Final Report of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission, 5177

Report of the Commission Appointed to Study and Revise the Statutes of Pennsylvania relating to Children, ... 5245

Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions, ... 5271

Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia for the year 1925, ... 5354

Report of the Pennsylvania State Parole Commission, ... 5386

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF 1925 AND THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1926, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER FINAL ADJOURNMENTS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Governor's Office.

Harrisburg, January 4, 1927.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: The following Acts of the General Assembly passed during the session of 1925, were approved and signed by me within the thirty days after the final adjournment of the Legislature on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1925, viz:

April 23, 1925.

An Act

To amend section nineteen of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-two), enttled "An act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employes at wages or salary by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors: to provide for the safety of all employes in all industrial establishments, and of men, women and children in schoolhouses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls and places of amusements in which proper fire escapes exits and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employes, and of men, women and children in all such establishments, storehouses and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees;" as amended, by appropriating to the Department of Labor and Industry all fees received by it for boiler inspections.

April 27, 1925.

To amend sections two, three, four, five, seven, nine, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-eight of the act, approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and seventy-eight), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles and vehicles propelled by, or trailing after motor vehicles; requiring the registration of the same, nd the licensing of all operators thereof; providing the fees therefor, and the disposition of such fees; prohibiting the unauthorized use of, and tampering with, motor vehicles; limiting and defining the powers of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and counties, as to the regulation the use and equipment of motor vehicles; and the taxing registration, or licensing thereof: imposing certain duties on the State Highway Commissioner and on proprietors of public garages; providing procedure and penalties for violations thereof, and the disposition of fines collected, and regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising from the use of any motor vehicle," as amended.

To amend sections, eleven and twelve of an act, approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and seventy-eight), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles and vehicles propelled by, or trailing after, motor vehicles; requiring the registration of the same, and the licensing of all operators thereof; providing the fees therefor, and the disposition of such fees; prohibiting the unauthorized use of and tampering with, motor vehicles; limiting and defining the powers of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and counties as to the regulation, of the use and equipment of motor vehicles, and the taxing, registration or licensing thereof; imposing certain duties on the State Highway Commissioner, and on proprietors of public garages; providing procedure and penalties for violations thereof; and the disposition of fines collected, and regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising from the use of any motor vehicle," as amended.

To amend sections one, two, three, six, seven, thirteen, fifteen, and sixteen of an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and twenty-five), entitled "'An act providing a system of registering titles to motor vehicles for the protection of owners of motor vehicles and to facilitate the recovery of motor vehicles stolen or unlawfully taken; regulating the certification of such titles, the purchase, sale and transfer of motor vehicles, and their registration; providing for the collection of fees for the certification of titles and for disposition thereof; forbidding the destruction, removal, alteration, covering, or defacement of any engine, manufacturer's or other distinguishing number or identification mark on motor vehicles; and providing for the assignment of special numbers in certain cases; imposing duties on the State Highway Commissioner, sheriffs, constables, police officers, and other peace officers; and providing penalties"

To amend sections four, five, eight, and fifteen of the act, approved the seventeenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and eight), entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons and drugs, and providing penalties for the violation thereof; defining the words 'drug' and 'poison' and providing for the appointment of a board which shall have in charge the enforcement of said law, and the power to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of said law, and providing for the purchase of samples of drugs for determining their quality, strength, and purity," as amended.

A Supplement

To an act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and eight), entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of 'poisons' and 'drugs' and providing penalties for the violation thereof; defining the words 'drugs' and 'poison' and providing for the appointment of a board which shall have in charge the enforcement of said law, and the power to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of said law, and providing for the purchase of samples of drugs for determining their quality, strength, and purity," providing for the registration of apprentices in pharmacy, requiring employers of such apprentices to see that they are registered, and imposing penalties.

April 27, 1925.

An Act

To amend section one of an act, approved the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-six), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act relative to burial grounds and cemeteries situated in incorporated boroughs', approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, changing the title of said act, and authorizing the court to make orders and decrees required by the act, and to enforce the same by process, approved the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, further empowering courts to direct removal of remains in boroughs, cities, and towns, from burial grounds where interments have ceased or have become so neglected as to become a public nuisance, or such remains interfere with the improvements, extensions, and interests of such cities, boroughs, or towns," as amended; providing that such removal may be authorized when such land is desired by said municipalities for opening, laying out or extending streets, or establishing playgrounds or recreation centers.

To amend section two of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (Pamphlet Laws, fifty-eight), entitled "An act empowering and directing the county commissioners of any county to purchase ground at the county seat for the erection thereon of such building or buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the courts, and of the several officers of the county, and for the reception and safe keeping of the records and other papers in charge of such officers; and also such other building or buildings as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of a county jail or workhouse, when occasion shall require the erection of such building or buildings, and in case the said ground cannot be obtained by agreement with the owner or

owners at a reasonable price in the estimation of said commissioners, then to resort to condemnation," providing for the leasing of part of ground so obtained to municipalities for use as comfort stations.

Authorizing and directing the Department of Welfare to pay from the manufacturing fund wages to all inmates in penitentiaries, reformatories, and other correctional institutions of the Commonwealth who perform labor necessary to the proper maintenance of such institutions and the inmates thereof, independent of payments provided by law for inmates directly laboring on industries therein.

Fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the second class.

Authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and school districts to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies duly authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amend section three hundred eighty-one of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the Law relating thereto," by providing for the establishment of lights along village streets in townships of the first class, and authorizing the levy of a special tax therefor.

To amend the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred ninety), entitled "An act to provide for the employment of the insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons confined in institutions, wholly or in part maintained by the State, for the care and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons; and providing for the distribution of the supplies, manufactured articles, goods, and products made in State institutions for the care of the insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons," by making further provision for the disposition of products made in such institutions, and authorizing boards of trustees of State institutions to use the proceeds of sales of such products for certain purposes.

To amend chapter three of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," by providing for the creation of townships of the first class in certain cases.

To provided for the preparation of plans for the use of viewers owners, tenants, and occupiers of property, and all other parties affected in proceedings for the assessment of damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of private property for public use, and the furnishing of copies thereof to parties affected thereby.

To amend the title and to re-enact section four of the act, approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and forty-three), entitled "An act relating to the sale of goods," by including within the subject and section four of the said act "chooses in action", as well as "goods."

To amend section one of the act, approved the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and ninety-three), entitled "An act prescribing the manner and time of submitting to the qualified electors of the State proposed amendments to the Constitution in order to determine whether the same be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, as provided by article eighteen, section one, of the Constitution," as amended.

Authorizing sheriffs in counties of the third class to appoint a solicitor; prescribing the duties of such solicitor, fixing his term and providing for the fixing of his salary.

To amend section seven of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and sixty-six), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police; creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the defection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," as amended.

To repeal an act, approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four (three Smith Law, one hundred thirty-nine), entitled "An act to prevent the damages which may happen by firing of woods."

To amend section three of an act, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred ninety-five), entitled "An act to amend sections ten, eleven, twelve, and fourteen of, and to add sections eleven (a) and eleven (b) to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Pennsylvania; to provide for the establishment of a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners; to define the powers and duties of said Board of Osteopathic Examiners; to provide for the examining and licensing of osteopaths in this State; and to provide penalties for the violation of this act; approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, forty-six); changing the preliminary educational requirements; creating a board to examine and license osteopathic physicians to practice operative surgery; providing for such examination and licensing; regulating the practice of the same, and requiring additional qualifications therefor; defining osteopathy; and providing for the effect of reports and certificates made by osteopathic physicians; and granting additional powers to the Board of Osteopathic Examiners to revoke licenses."

Relating to the destruction of cancelled or unused bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of this Commonwealtn.

To repeal an act, approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred sixty-two), entitled "An act to prevent the burning of the woods in any of the counties of this Commonwealth."

Relating to the raising of forest tree seedlings and transplants by inmates of penal and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and authorizing their purchase by the Department of Forests and Waters.

To amend section two of an act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to protect the State Forests Reserves, and providing punishment for the violation thereof."

To amend sections two and three of an act, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred sixty-one), entitled "An act to protect trees and woodlands, and providing punishment for the violation thereof."

For the distribution by the Commonwealth and counties to townships and school districts of moneys received from the United States from Forest Reserves within the Commonwealth.

To amend section six, as amended, of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred sixty-five), entitled "An act defining commodities; regulating the sale thereof; and providing penalties for violation thereof," changing the legal weight of apples.

To authorize cities of the first class and adjoining counties to enter into contracts and proceed with the work of construction and maintenance of meadow-banks and dikes at or near the boundary line between said cities and adjoining counties.

Authorizing and providing for the acquiring by agreement and operating by boroughs of water systems owned by corporations furnishing water within the acquiring borough and in adjacent townships or nearby boroughs; authorizing the placing of liens upon and the issuing of obligations secured by the property acquired for the payment thereof; and providing that the obligations shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose.

To provide for the conduct of business in orphans' courts in cases of vacancies in the office of orphans' court judge.

To further amend section one of the act, approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen ((Pamphlet Laws, one thousand three), entitled "An act requiring licenses to sell steamship tickets or orders for transportation to and from foreign countries, and providing penalties," further extending the parties to whom said act shall not apply.

To amend section ten of an act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and eighty-eight), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealh,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; creating a Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries, for the improvement, regulation, and supervision, of the construction, extension, alteration, maintenance, and use of wharves, piers, bulkheads, decks, slips, basins, ferries, harbors and harbor structures, in cities of the first class; and providing for the making and enforcement of rules and regulations, and fixing certain penalties for violation thereof; and providing for the acquisition of property by said cities, by purchase and by condemnation, for certain purposes," as amended, by providing the requirement for a permit for the construction, extension or alteration of any bridge wholly within the limits of said cities.

To amend clause forty-four of section two of article one of chapter five of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating to boroughs.

To further amend sections one and two, and to amend section eleven of article one, chapter nine of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred twelve), entitld "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating, the law relating to boroughs," authorizing two or more boroughs to act jointly in the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, and control of public parks, play grounds, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

To amend chapter five, article one, section two of the act approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hun-

dred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," authorizing boroughs to erect, establish, and maintain market houses and market places; and to regulate the same.

To amend section three hundred and four, section three hundred and ten, and section six hundred and one of an act approved the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred ninety-eight), entitled "An act for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases mental defect, epilepsy, and inebriety; regulating the admission and commitment of mental patients to hospitals for mental diseases and institutions for mental defectives and epileptics; governing the transfer, discharge, interstate rendition, and deportation of mental patients; providing for the payment by individuals, counties, or the Commonwealth of the cost of the admission, care, and discharge of mental patients; and imposing penalties."

Empowering counties to take, purchase, or condemn property, and to appropriate money for the erection thereon of public auditoriums, libraries, memorial buildings, and monuments, and providing for their operation and mantenance.

Giving the assent of the Commonwealth to the Act of Congress, approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations, and for other purposes," and providing for the appointment of an officer to receive appropriations made under said act.

Empowering cities and counties which are authorized to take, purchase, or condemn property and to appropriate money for the erection thereon of public auditoriums, libraries, memorial buildings, and monuments, and to provide for their operation and maintenance, to jointly take, purchase, or condemn property; and to jointly appropriate money for the erection thereon of such buildings; and to provide for their operation and maintenance jointly.

Providing for the compensation of the county solicitor and the solicitor of the county controller in counties of the third and fourth class.

To amend section one of and to add sections four, five, and six to an act, entitled "An act authorizing cities of the third class to regulate the location of business, trades, and industries; the location, size and use of buildings, and the areas of yards, courts, and open spaces," approved the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, fifty-four); providing for regulating and restricting the height, number of stories, bulk, and size of buildings and other structures; the percentage of lot that may be occupied the size, depth, and width of yards, courts, and other open spaces; the density of population; and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes; providing for a board of appeals to review decisions of the officer charged with the enforcement of any zoning ordinance duly adopted by said cities; establishing appeals from the decision of said board of appeals to the court of common pleas of the respective counties; and authorizing said appeals to be advanced; also providing for the enforcement of zoning regulations established by said cities and providing penalties for the violation of the same.

To further amend section six hundred and two of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws; general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds, or buildings in another district.

To amend an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundrd and twelve), entitled "An act providing for a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating to boroughs," by adding an additional section to article seventeen, chapter six thereof, providing an additional method for meeting the cost of the construction of new water mains in connection with municipally owned water supply systems in boroughs by empowering boroughs to assess all or a part of the cost of such construction against the properties abutting thereon by the front foot rule and collect the same as municipal claims are now by law collected.

Empowering boroughs to purchase, own, use, operate, and control any natural gas well or natural gas wells within the limits of such boroughs or in the vicinity thereof for a supply of natural gas for municipal purposes.

April 29, 1925.

To amend section one of an act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred seventy), entitled "An act to fix the number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of this Commonwealth having over one milliom five hundred thousand inhabitants, and prescribing the powers and duties of said assistant district attorneys," by increasing the number and salaries of the assistant district attorneys thereof.

To amend sectione one and two of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and sixty-nine), entitled "An act providing for the appointment by the district atorney, in counties having a population of over a million five hundred thousand inhabitants, of a chief county detective, an assistant chief county detective, and special county detectives; defining their duties; defining their authority; fixing their salaries, and authorizing the payment of the same, together with the necessary traveling expenses, by the county;" extending said acts to counties of the first class, and increasing the number and salaries of county detectives in said counties.

Providing for the payment quarterly by counties of the expenses of keeping convicts in the penitentiaries.

To amend clause five of section eight and to further amend clause eight of section one and clause two of section twelve of the act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand forty-three) entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds, imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties"; providing for the reinstatement of persons separating from school service for more than five years and returning thereto, and by changing the rate of payment to State Anuuity Reserve Fund Number Two, beginning with the month of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Prohibiting the manufacture of gambling machines, and providing penalties.

For the indentification of infants born in places where maternity cases are handled; providing for the taking of finger or foot prints of infants, and the filing of the same, and charging persons in charge of such places with the enforcement thereof.

Conferring on the Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands adjacent to highways in a proper manner; and providing for the approval of said changes by the Department of Forests and Waters.

Providing for the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth to certify to the Department of Highways the establishment of all new townships and boroughs within said county, fixing fee for such certification; and providing penalty.

Conferring on the Department of Highways power to enter upon private property, and open and maintain drainage channels along roads or highways constructed at the expense of the Department of Highways or under its supervision; and providing penalty for interference with such drains or ditches; and providing for the payment of damages.

Authorizing county commissioners in cases of emergency to construct or reconstruct county bridges upon the approval of the court of quarter sessions.

To amend the first paragraph of the seventh section, and the nineteenth section of an act, entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for the regulating and nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursements by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke, rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," approved the twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and nineteen), as amended, so far as to change the time for filing petitions of nomination and for withdrawal of candidates.

To repeal section eleven of an act, approved the eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred seventy), entitled "An act creating a Division of Township Highways in the State Highways Department; conferring powers, and imposing duties upon officers of the State Highway Department; requiring certain duties of clerks of the courts of quarter sessions; and providing penalties."

To repeal section nine of an act, approved the eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred seventy) entitled "An act creating a Division of Township Highways in the State Highway Department; conferring powers, and imposing duties upon officers of the State Highway Department, requiring certain duties of clerks of the courts of quarter sessions; and providing penalties."

To further amend section seven hundred twenty-seven of an act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," as amended, by providing for the Department of Highways to de-

centralize to townships of the first class; and when so authorized township to collect and retain fees.

To amend Route Three Hundred and Fifty-nine of an act, approved the twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred and forty-eight), entitled "An act establishing certain public roads as State Highways, and providing for their construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth.

Providing for the improvement or repairs by the Department of Highways of any portion of a road or highway lying within the area of State forest lands which is deemed necessary to the development, protection, or use by the public of any such forest lands now possessed or hereafter acquired by the Commonwealth; and providing for the expense to be borne by the Commonwealth, or by the Commonwealth, county, and township upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.

To amend chapter seven, article one, section three hundred and eighty-one, clause twenty-three of an act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," as amended.

April 30, 1925.

To repeal an act, approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and seventy-seven), entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled 'An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs,' by adding additional subsection to section nine of article seven of chapter six thereof, to empower boroughs, without petition of property owners, to grade, pave, curb, macadamize, or otherwise improve public streets, or parts thereof, and assess part of the cost thereof against the owners of the property abutting thereon, when said streets, or parts thereof, do not exceed one thousand feet in length and connect two streets theretofore paved and improved."

To amend an act, approved the seventeenth day of March, one-thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-two), entitled "An act authorizing the erection and construction by counties of memorial halls in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines, of such counties; providing for an election to determine whether such hall shall be erected; providing for the purchase and condemnation of property for such purposes; regulating the use of such halls; and providing for the maintenance and care of the same, by a board of control, at the expense of the county," by providing that in counties of the first class, the expenditures of which are defrayed by any city within such counties, the powers, duties, and obligations, of the county commissioners and board of control with respect to such act shall devolve upon such city.

Providing for the care and maintenance by cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, and townships of any soldiers' monument, gun, or carriage or other similar memorial where there is no person, body, or organization in existence to care for and maintain the said memorials.

A Supplement

To an act approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-four), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on vendors of or dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, and providing for the collection of said tax," fixing the mercantile license tax for dealers beginning business on or after May first.

An Act

To further amend clause nineteen, section one thousand two hundred and ten of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," changing the valuation per teacher in school districts of the fourth class.

To further amend section one thousand four hundred and two in article fourteen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children of the Commonwealth.

To amend section eleven of the act approved the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlt Laws, one thousand fifty-four), entitled "An act relating to certain county officers in counties of the fifth class; providing for their salaries, and the compensation of deputies and clerks in the respective county offices; establishing a salary board and defining its powers and duties; placing certain duties on the county commissioners, county controllers, and county auditors; requiring the payment into the respective county treasury of the fees of such county officers; and providing penalties for violations of this act."

To further amend sections two thousand six hundred and three and two thousand six hundred and twenty-three of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith;" authorizing school districts of the second class to employ certified public accountants in certain cases, and providing for their compensatino.

To amend clause forty-one of section two article one chapter five of the act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," as amended.

Authorizing and regulating police pension funds in townships of the first class.

To quiet the title to real estate and to enable citizens of the United States and corporations authorized to hold real estate within this Commonwealth to hold and convey title to real estate which has been formerly held by or for corporations not authorized by law to hold the same.

To amend section one hundred and eleven of the act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred eighty-two), entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth."

To further amend section ten of an act, approved the nineteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one (Pamphlet Laws, eighty-eight), entitled "An act relating to replevin, and regulating the practive in cases where the writ of replevin is issued," by providing for the discharge of bonds in replevin cases after failure to bring action thereon.

To amend section one of an act, approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and twenty-one), entitled "An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, and repealing prior acts relating thereto," as amended.

To amend chapter fourteen of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," by adding article three thereto, providing for a system of sewers and drains in townships of the second class, and for the acquisition of private sewer systems.

Providing for the admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a retrial and in subsequent real issues when the parties claim under a common source.

To amend section one hundred and ten of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," as amended, providing for the election of township commissioners in first class townships not divided into wards.

To amend an act, approved the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and twenty-four), entitled "An act providing that in all counties having more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, advertisements and notices, required by law of court to be published in newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, of the proper county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notices," as amended by extending the provisions thereof to counties of the fifth class.

To amend section two hundred and forty of the act approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor.

Relating to the dissolution of corporations; and imposing certain duties on the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the prothonotaries.

To amend the act, approved the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-one) entitled "An act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands construing words and phrases used therein, and prescribing a form or deed and acknowledgement which may

be used for conveying or releasing lands," by prescribing with more particularity the interest conveyed, and abolishing the necessity of personal seal on deeds or instruments in writing for conveying or releasing lands.

To amend clause fifteen of section three hundred and eighty-one of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled, "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," by permitting the establishment of lights along county highways with the approval of the county commissioners in townships of the first class.

To further amend section twenty of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and twenty), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation, approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine'."

To amend section twenty-eight of chapter six, article seven, of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs."

To amend the twenty-sixth clause of section two, article one, chapter five of the act, approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs."

To amend section four hundred twenty-three of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto.

To amend article fourteen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended, by permitting school boards to assign pupils to schools in other States and to pay their tuition in such schools.

Authorizing cities of the first class to acquire land for the purpose of holding public expositions celebrating sesqui-centennials; to lay out, open, and improve streets, avenues, or boulevards in connection therewith; and to pass ordinances, incur indebtedness, and make appropriations therefor; and providing procedure for the condemnation of such lands, the assessment of damages or benefits, and appeals therefrom.

Providing for the transfer by the Adjutant General of land conveyed to the Commonwealth for armory purposes where such land cannot be used for such purposes.

May 1, 1925.

To amend sections one to eleven, inclusive, and to repeal section twelve of an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and thirty-eight), entitled "An act defining vocational education; providing for the establishment and regulation of vocational schools; and providing for State aid in the maintenance thereof, and for the payment of tuition by certain school districts, and reimbursement thereof by the State," by making changes in the manner of disbursement of State and Federal funds for the furtherance of vocational education.

To amend sections six hundred and twenty-three, and six hundred and twenty-four of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are, or may be inconsistent therewith," by making further provisions against fire hazard in school buildings.

To further amend section thirty-five of the act, approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and fifty-one), entitled "An act relating to roads, highways and bridges," by authorizing in proceedings pending or hereafter begun such bridges to be located wherever necessary.

Providing for the improvement of certain streets, alleys, and highways on the boundary lines of cities, boroughs, and townships, and the assessment of properties abutting thereon but lying outside the limits of such cities, boroughs, or townships.

To further amend paragraph nineteen of section one thousand two hundred and ten of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith".

To further amend section two thousand one hundred and eight of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof; that are or may be inconsistent therewith."

To amend section five hundred and sixty-one of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," by changing the penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes, and providing for rebates in second class districts.

To amend article fourteen and article seventeen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same and the method of collecting such revenue; and rpealing all laws, general, special or local or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended.

To further amend section one thousand four hundred and twelve of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended.

Declaring it to be larceny for any person to steal, take, or carry away or to be engaged in stealing, taking, or carrying away any property growing or being on the land of another.

Authorizing the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to accept on behalf of the Commonwealth certain roads heretofore ceded to the United States of America and located within the limits of the National Park at Gettysburg; designating the status of the same as State Highways, county or township roads or borough streets; and providing for their construction, reconstruction, and maintenance by the State, county, township, or borough.

May 2, 1925.

To further amend clause (b) of section thirty-five of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundrd and forty-seven), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estate of decedents and of minors, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilien of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real lage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein, and suits against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers, and liabilities of non-resident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment , bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and, also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents," by extending the statutes of limitations in action against decedents' estates.

To amend paragraph nineteen of section one thousand two hundred and ten of the act, approved the eighteenth day of

May one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended.

Relating to fish, and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law, relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth.

Authorizing the employment of stenographers by the district attorneys of certain counties.

To amend sections one and two of the act, approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and sixty-two), entitled "An act regulating the method and procedure in the erection of line or partition fences;" providing for fence views in cities of the third class by the members of council.

To provide for the equalization of educational opportunity and the encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education for boys and girls who are employed and for adults, as a function of the public schools of this Commonwealth; and to facilitate the proper organization and administration of such extension education.

Authorizing municipalities to expend money for the purpose of insuring volunteer firemen against death or injuries while going to or returning from or attending fires.

Fixing the fee to be charged for the issuing of marriage licenses.

To further amend section five hundred and six and five hundred and eight of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general inconsistent therewith."

To amend section one of the act, approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and ninety-two), entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation," eliminating from said act the provisions for the taxation of bank stock on the par value thereof.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and fifty), entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled "An act increasing the salaries of tipstaves in the courts of any county in this Commonwealth having a population of not less than five hundred thousand," approved the thirtieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, by changing the limit of population of such counties, and increasing the minimum and maximum limits of said salaries,' approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by limiting the provisions of said act to couties of the first class, and providing for the salaries of such tipstaves," increasing the salary of said tipstaves.

To amend section one of the act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, eighty-nine), entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the American Legion or the official decorations of said organization," by extending the provisions of said act to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Authorizing municipalities to impose a penalty not exceeding five per centum on all municipal assessments which are not paid within ninety days from the date of the assessment.

To amend section eight of an act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, ten hundred and sixty), entitled "An act to provide for licensing and regulating private banking in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and providing penalties for the violation thereof;" and providing certain exceptions to which the provisions of the act shall not apply.

To ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas of the Commonwealth in counties having a population of less than one hundred fifty thousand; and to provide the time for paying the same.

To amend article thirteen of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto." providing for a charge on property for the use of sewers and sewage disposal plants and the collection of such charge.

May 6, 1925.

To amend article two of an act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and eighty-nine), entitled "An act relating to insurance; establishing an insurance department; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating to the licensing, qualification, regulation, examination, suspension, and dissolution, of insurance companies, Lloyds associations reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and certain societies and orders, the examination and regulation of fire insurance rating bureaus, and the licensing and regulation of insurance agents and brokers; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," by adding thereto section two hundred and twenty; by providing for the appropriation of fees collected by the department for expenditure by the department for administration purposes.

Authorizing the Department of Highways to make repairs to and provide for the maintenance of roads and highways in Valley Forge Park, and making an appropriation therefor.

Authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of eight millions of dollars by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; defining the powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer in relation thereto; making an appropriation of the proceeds of such bonds for the erection and equipment at the Pennsylvania State College of buildings necessary for the uses and purposes of the institution as defined in its charter; providing for the payment of the interest on and the redemption of such bonds by the Board of Finance and Revenue, and for the sale and registration of said bonds; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act.

Authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; defining the powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer in relation thereto; making an appropriation of the proceeds of such bonds for the purpose of acquiring land in the State for forest purposes; providing for the payment of the interest on and the redemption of such bonds by the Board of Finance and Revenue, and for the sale and registration of said bonds; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act.

Making an appropriation to the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board of Pennsylvania for the payment of expenses incurred in printing, distributing, and making available for public use reports, maps, documents, and records of the board; in securing the co-operation and aid of the Government of the United States and other public authorities in the construction of the canal or waterways authorized to be constructed by the board; for the payment of incidental office expenses; and for the payment of salaries, fees, and expenses.

Concerning the identification and marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General and on certain municipal officers, and making an appropriation.

To further amend section twenty-four of an act, approved the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and twenty), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation; approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," by eliminating from said section twenty-four the words "purely" and the words "or accumulated reserve" in respect to insurance companies doing business upon the mutual plan; and by authorizing the deduction for the purpose of the State tax thereby imposed upon insurance companies of the amounts paid by them as return of premiums in whole or in part upon policies cancelled or not taken or at the expiration of said policies and of the amount of all premiums actually paid by them for re-insurance affected in insurance companies, associations, or exchanges organized under the laws of this Commonwealth or duly licensed to do business within this State; and by changing the time for making report to the Auditor General and for the payment of taxes settled thereon.

To amend section two of the act, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and seventy-nine), entitled "An act for the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entitles selling, offering for sale, soliciting subscriptions to or orders, for undertaking to dispose of, inviting offers for or inquiries, about, or dealing in any manner in, securities defined herein; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Commission of Banking, and otherwise providing for the administration of this act; prescribing penalties; and making an appropriation," exempting building and loan associations, banks, savings banks and trust companies from the provisions of the act.

To further amend section sixteen of the act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-two), entitled "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs, and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for

or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock and poultry by dogs, and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town, and township officers and employes; directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and making an appropriation thereof; and providing penalties," and making an appropriation of the moneys in the "Dog Fund" for the two fiscal years commencing June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

To amend section one of article thirteen of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," by authorizing cities to construct house connections from sewers to curbs and to assess the cost thereof to property owners.

Ratifying and confirming all of the actions of the "Pennsylvania Commission" and of the "Joint Commission," created by the act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the necting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, conthe approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real etate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act," as amended, in which the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer of this Commonwealth or any of them have participated since June fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

To amend sections two and three of the act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entiled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act," as amended.

A Supplement

To the act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and three), entitled "An act authorizing the State Highway Commissioner to combine certain State Highways, or any part or sections thereof, into a route under a common letter, name, number or other marker or designation, or any combination thereof, for the purpose of informing and assisting the traveling public in and through the State," authorizing the inclusion of township roads in routes designated by the Secretary of Highways.

An Act

Providing for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by regulating the weighing, testing, buying and selling of milk and cream; providing for the examination and appointment of certified testers and the issuing of licenses and making of tests; and providing penalties.

To repeal an act, approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred), entitled "An act in relation to legal advertisements in the county of Lycoming."

To amend section one of the act, approved the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred fifty-eight), entitled "An act to authorize counties, cities, boroughs, town, townships, school districts, and poor districts to require a bond to protect labor and material-men and providing for suits thereon by labors and material-men furnishing labor and material in and about the erection, alteration, addition, and repair of public buildings."

To amend paragraph twenty and paragraph nineteen, twenty-three of section one thousand two hundred and ten of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," by including payments for certain part-time teachers in extension school and classes.

May 7, 1925.

Making it unlawful to bribe or attempt to bribe any professional baseball player, professional foot-ball player, boxer, or wrestler, and for such player, boxer, or wrestler to accept, agree to accept, or solicit bribes.

To amend section one of the act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and fifteen), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the several courts of common pleas of the Commonwealth, upon cause shown, to discharge lands bound by lien of any sum or sums of money, under the provisions of any last will and testament, for the maintenance of a burial lot or lots, and to appoint a trustee to hold said sum or sums of money, for the purpose for which the land is or shall be charged by said last will and testament," extending the power of the courts to discharge liens created by deed and liens for the support of churches, congregations and ministers thereof.

Providing for the widening, altering, or vacating of roads heretofore laid out with the Commonwealth under the provisions of special acts of Assembly prior to one thousand eight hundred seventy-three and known as State roads.

To amend section one of the act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-five), entitled "An act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries," authorizing courts to require defendants placed on probation to pay money for the use of the county, which payments shall not be considered the imposition of a fine or sentence.

Prohibiting the discharge of sewage and all drainage except surface drainage on or within the legal limits or any public road; are providing penalty.

To amend section three hundred and ninety-seven of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," as amended.

To provide for the sale of property against which a common law lien may exist for repairs and material; and the method of procedure thereon.

May 11, 1925.

Fixing the salary of sheriffs in counties of the sixth class; providing for the payment for the care and maintenance of prisoners where the sheriff is the keeper or warden of the jail; requiring all fees and mileage earned by sheriffs in such counties to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county; providing for the appointment and compensation of deputies and clerks; and prescribing penalties.

To provide for the selection of jurors to serve in the several courts, criminal and civil, of counties of the second class, and defining the qualifications of such jurors; providing for the organizations of a commission for the selection of jurors in such counties, and prescribing its powers and duties, and authorizing it to investigate as to the qualifications of prospective jurors; imposing the expense of maintaining and operating said commission upon said counties, and requiring the county commissioners to provide suitable quarters, equipment, and supplies; authorizing the employment of the necessary clerks and other employes, and providing for a salary board composed of the commission, the county commissioners and the controller of said counties, to fix the number and compensation of such employes; requiring county officers and boards to furnish information to said commision concerning taxables resident in said county as to their eligibility for jury service; repealing inconsistent legislation; and prescribing punishment for the violation hereof.

Regulating and providing fees of the several clerks of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth other than in counties of the first and second classes.

May 12, 1925.

Validating ordinances, assessments, and proceedings by councils in cities, for the paving and curbing of public highways, and validating municipal liens therefor filed in the name of the city to the use of the contractor.

Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for the paving and curbing of public highways, and validating municipal liens therefor when they have not been filed in time.

Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other municipalities or incorporated districts had and held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled

"An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments and supplements thereto, and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance of such proceedings and elections.

To validate certain proceedings for municipal improvements, municipal assessments, municipal claims, and municipal liens in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth; providing for the filing of claims and liens therefor, and the proceedings for the collection of such assessments and claims.

Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and other incorporated districts or municipalities had and held for the purpose of increasing the indebtedness of such municipalities or the refunding of the existing indebtedness to provide for the redemption of same, and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance to such proceedings and elections.

Validating certain assessments in townships of the first class heretofor made for the cost of the construction of sewers and extensions thereto; and providing for the collection of such assessments, and the filing of municipal claims therefor.

Validating certain seated tax sales held by the county treasurer in counties of the eighth class made pursuant to the provisions of section forty-one of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred eighty-six), entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," and the amendments thereto, and validating treasurer's deeds delivered in pursuance of such sale.

Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other municipalities or incorporated districts had and held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments and supplements thereto, and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance of such proceedings and elections.

To validate deeds and conveyances defectively executed.

Authorizing and empowering cities of the second class in this Commonwealth to construct and maintain sub-surface walks under the streets and sidewalks of the city and to assess the cost, damage, and expense of the construction thereof against properties abutting along the line of said improvement and specially and peculiarly benefited by the construction thereof; providing for the procedure therein, and for the ascertainment of cost, damage, and expense thereof; and providing how and to what extent liens may be filed therefor.

To amend sections one thousand four and one thousand eight of the act, approved the seventeenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and eighty-two), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws."

Relating to private roads; prescribing the time within which approved private roads must be physically opened; invalidating proceedings for opening of such roads unopened within prescribed time; and providing for the reversion of any land proposed to be taken therefor.

To amend an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and seventy-four), entitled "An act defining public service companies; and providing for their regulation by prescribing and defining, and limiting their powers, and regulating their incorporation, and to a limited extent, regulating municipal corporations engaged or about to engage in the business of public service companies; creating and establishing a Public Service Commission for the regulation aforesaid prescribing and defining the powers and duties of such commission and its officers, including the exclusive power to regulate the construction, alteration, relocation, or abolition of the crossings of railroad corporations, street railway corporations, or other public service companies, and of public highways by the tracks or other facilities of said companies; providing for the ascertainment by the commission of the expense and damages resulting from such construction, alteration, relocation, or abolition, and for the payment of such expense and damages, severally or proportionately, by the public service companies interested, the State, or municipal corporation concerned, and giving persons whose property is thereby taken, injured, or destroyed, authority to sue the Commonwealth for damages in such cases; providing for the terms, salaries and compensation of the members of the commission, its offcers, counsel and employes; prescribing and regulating the practice and procedure before such commission, and upon appeal and judicial review of its orders and determinations by the courts of common pleas; and giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive jurisdiction of such appeals in certain cases, and of all injunction, mandamus, or other appropriate proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act, and the orders of the Commission, and to restrain such orders, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court; prescribing, penalties, fines, and imprisonment for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the violation of the orders of said commission; making it the duty of the Public Service Commission to enforce the provisions of the act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes on railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains,' by amending section nine thereof; repealing the act approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which provided for the appointment of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission; and sections one and two of the act approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entitled 'An act to enforce the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution, relative to railroads and canals;' and an act entitled 'To provide the maximum car service charges, including car storage charges, that railroad companies and corporations or associations, may charge and collect on each car loading, and not unloaded within the free time for unloading cars, and fixing the free time that shall be allowed for unloading cars,' approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven; and the proviso of clause three and the provisos of clause seven of section thirty-four of the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporation,' approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and all other legislation inconsistent with or supplied by this act," by further defining public service companies subject to the jurisdiction of the commission so as to include certain persons and corporations not furnishing service within the State but whose rates, charges, facilities, or service affect the rates, charges, facilities, or service of certain persons or corporations furnishing service within this State; and by authorizing the Commission to hold joint investigations and hearings, and to issue joint or concurrent orders in conjunction or concurrence with any official board of commission of any State or of the United States under the authority of agreements or compacts between States or under the concurrent powers of the States to regulate inter-state commerce or an agency of the Federal Government or otherwise.

Authorizing the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through proclamation to close any county or counties or any section of any county of Pennsylvania to hunting or fishing or to close any stream or parts of any stream to fishing or to forbid the use of smoking material or other use of fire in or near woodlands when such action is necessary to conserve either the health or welfare of our people or our natural resources; and repealing existing laws.

Providing for the appointment of special detectives in counties of the fifth class.

To further amend section ten of an act, approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department, by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants, and employes; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of commissioner and deputies and other appointees; providing for taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county-seats, principal cities, and towns and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State Highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance, and repair of said State Highways solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and relieving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State Highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property, or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turnpikes or toll-roads forming all or part of any State Highway, and procedure therein; providing for work of improvement of State Highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of township or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways; providing method of application for State aid in the improvement, maintenance and repair of township or county roads and prescribing the contents of township, county borough, or incorporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township, borough, or incorporated towns with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State Highways and State-aid highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvement; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destroying State Highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for the repeal of certain acts relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads, and of all acts or parts of

acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act," as amended.

Providing for the alteration of the boundaries of counties in certain cases for the adjustment of the indebtedness thereof; providing the effect thereof.

To amend clause (c) of section fifty-eight of the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and forty-seven), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees herein designated as fiduciaries; the adminstration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts for decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the liens of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein, and suits against fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries, refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers, and liabilities of non-resident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and, also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents."

To amend section five hundred and eighteen of an act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and eighty-two), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws."

To validate all official actions of any justice of the peace who has heretofore been duly elected but who failed to notify the prothonotary of acceptance of such election and to receive a commission as justice of the peace, but nevertheless has exercised the powers of a justice of the peace.

To validate the acts of persons acting as deputy prothonotaries who may not have been actually appointed and qualified as required by law.

To enable any city of the first class owning and operating its own water works to require a water-meter to be installed upon every property supplied from such water works at the expense of the owner thereof, and providing that the cost of and charge for installing such water-meter shall be a lien upon such property with the same priority and enforceable in the same manner as a municipal claim.

Regulating the recording of certain deeds, conveyances, and other instruments of writing, and fixing the effect thereof as to subsequent purchases, mortgages and judgment creditors.

Authorizing and empowering cities of the first class in this Commonwealth to acquire by lease, purchase, or condemnation proceedings any land within, or with the consent of the local authorities where such land is situated without the limits of said cities, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields; providing for the procedure in cases of condemnation and the extent of title acquired; authorizing the lease by the cities of portions thereof to individuals or corporations upon such terms as may be fixed, and the lease thereof to the Government of the United States upon nominal or other rental without consideration.

Pertaining to corporations organized or doing business within the Commonwealth; limiting the operation of their by-laws; and providing for the execution of contracts, notes mortgages, et cetera by such corporations.

To amend section two of an act, approved the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventeen), entitled "An act for the safety of persons from fire or panic in certain buildings, not in cities of the first and second classes, by providing proper exits, fire-escapes, fire-extinguishers, and other preventatives of fire; by vesting jurisdiction for the enforcement of this act in the Department of Factory Inspection; and by providing proper penalties for any violation of the same," as amended.

Increasing the powers of certain stock health and accident insurance companies.

To amend an act, approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twenty-seven) entitled "A supplement to an act, approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred twenty-three), entitled "An act establishing in each county a board of viewers, road juries, juries of view, and commissioners to view lands; and providing for the charges upon the respective counties in the matter of salaries, costs, and expenses thereof," as the same was amended and supplemented by subsequent acts, by providing for the compensation to be paid to the members of the board of viewers in counties of the second class," providing for the compensation of members of the board of viewers in counties of the first and second classes.

Empowering the Department of Highways in conjunction with any county or counties, to acquire and maintain certain toll-bridges within the Commonwealth; and making an appropriation.

Conferring authority on the Department of Highways and any county or township to enter upon private property adjacent to any public road or highway and place thereon snow fence between December first and April first of the succeeding year; and providing for the payment of damages by the authorities responsible for the maintenance of said public road or highway to the owner of adjacent property acoasioned in the actual placing or removal of said snow fence.

To amend Route Four Hundred and Thirty-five of section one of the act, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act establishing certain public roads as State Highways, and providing for their construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth.

To establish as State Highways certain sections of public road in the county of Mercer.

Validating municipal liens filed in the office of the prothonotaries of the various counties by any of the cities of this Commonwealth for the removal of nuisances.

Authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to make a survey and to prepare plans and specifications for the control of floods in and in the vicinity of Lock Haven, Clinton County.

Making an appropriation to the commission for the acquisition of the various toll-bridges over the Delaware River between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the acquisition of a certain bridge site and the rebuilding of a bridge thereon.

May 13, 1925.

To further amend sections one thousand four hundred five, one thousand four hundred six, one thousand four hundred seven, one thousand four hundred eight, and one thousand four hundred eighteen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith."

To amend sections one, two three, and four of an act approved the eighteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and ninety-eight), entitled "An act defining consolidation of schools; providing for the establishment and regulation of consolidated schools; and providing for State aid for the transportation of pupils to and from consolidated schools.

To amend section one of an act approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and sixteen), entitled "An act relating to husband ond wife who are the parents of minor children, enlarging and extending the power, control and authority of the mother over their minor children, under certain circumstances," giving mother under all circumstances the same and equal power and rights with the father.

To amend section eight of the act, approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred fifty-nine), entitled "An act for the better protection of fish; requiring citizens of the United States residing within this Commonwealth to procure a license from the county treasurer to fish or angle in the waters of this Commonwealth, or in the waters bounding or adjacent thereto, and regulating the issuance of such license; providing penalties for the violation of this act, and the manner of proceeding to enforce compliance therewith; and providing for the disposition of the penalties recovered and license fees received," appointing the county treasurer as agent of the Commonwealth, and authorizing him to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses, and providing for the disposition of said fees.

To amend section three of an act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-two), entitled "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damages by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumera-

tion of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs, and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town, and township officers and employes; directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and making an appropriation thereof; and providing penalties"; appointing the county treasurer as agent of the Commonwealth and authorizing him to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses; and providing for the disposition of fees collected hereunder.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred forty-two), entitled "An act to provide for the licensing of transient, retail merchants in cities, boroughs, and townships; and providing a penalty for the failure to obtain such license."

To provide for the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural land suited to the growing of forest tree seedlings, and fixing a maximum amount that may be paid therefor.

Relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes.

To amend Route One Hundred and Twenty of section six of an act, approved the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants and employes; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of Commissioner and deputies and other appointees; providing for taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county-seats, principal cities, and towns, and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State Highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance and repair of said State Highway solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and relieving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same, and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State Highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property, or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turnpikes or toll-roads forming all or part of any State Highway, and procedure therein; providing for work of improvement of State Highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work to be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of township or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways, providing method of application for State aid in the improvement, maintenance and repair of township or county roads and prescribing the contents of township, county borough, or incorporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township, borough, or incorporated town, and requiring contracts by counties, townships, boroughs, incorporated towns with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State Highways and State-aid highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvement; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destroying State Highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for the repeal of certain acts relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads and of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act."

To amend paragraph one of section three article five of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto"; changing the millage provided for general tax purposes.

Providing for the sale of property held by hunband and wife as tenants by entireties where they have been divorced, and directing the distribution of the proceeds of such sale.

To amend sections one, two, three of the act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and five), entitled, "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred and seventy), entitled 'An act providing for the erection of a dam at the outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, and the establishment of a reservoir to conserve the waters thereof; providing for the taking of land and materials necessary thereto; vesting certain powers and duties in the Water Supply Commission; and making an appropriation;' providing for the sale and leasing of property acquired under said act; and making an appropriation of the proceeds thereof"; vesting the power to sell and lease lands in the Department of Forests and Waters, and making an appropriation of the moneys realized to said Department.

Authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters through the Water and Power Resources Board to complete the work begun and continued under an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred seventy), entitled "An act providing for the erection of a dam at the outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, and the establishment of a reservoir to conserve the waters thereof; providing for the taking of land and materials necessary thereto; vesting certain powers and duties in the Water Supply Commission; and making an appropriation," and its amendments and supplements; and making an appropriation for such purpose.

To amend section forty-two of the act approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and thirty-seven), entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," by making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth and providing their compensation for such services and reimbursing them for necessary expenses incurred in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth prior to the passage of this act.

To amend section five as amended, and section six, eleven, and twelve of the act, approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, twenty-one), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith."

Providing for the enumeration of registered persons in the Commonwealth, and the publication of a tabulation thereof by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and imposing certain duties upon registrars, assessors, registry assessors, and county commissioners.

To amend section one of an act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred forty-five), entitled "An act relating to mandamus," amended.

To authorize boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, and to reduce such claims to judgment; and providing for the revival and collection of such judgments.

Repealing an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred and seventy), entitled "An act authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate; and prescribing procedure to be followed," and validating sales not made in accordance with the said act.

Providing for the building or rebuilding of intercounty bridges by adjoining counties or by a county and a city in an adjoining county, and providing for the assessment and payment of damages for lands taken for such purpose by any county.

To further amend section one and paragraph one of section two of an act, approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred eight), entitled "An act, regulating the closing of public highways and providing for the locating, marking and maintenance of detours necessitated by such closing," as amended.

Authorizing departments and agencies of the Commonwealth, the several counties, municipalities, and other subdivisions thereof to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under the arbitration act of one thousand eight hundred thirty-six.

To amend sections three and nine of the act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and thirty-four), entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties."

To amend chapter eleven of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto," by adding thereto article three, section eight hundred and fifty, authorizing townships of the second class to accept as part of the township road system roads dedicated to public use.

To amend an act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating thereto."

To amend an act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto."

Providing for the burial of certain persons who are, have been, or shall be soldiers, sailors, or marines, designated as "deceased service men"; defining the term "deceased service men"; authorizing county commissioners to provide markers and burial plots for such deceased service men at the expense of such county in which they shall die or have a legal residence at the time of their death; and providing for the burial of widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines.

To repeal the act, approved the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and thirty), entitled "An act providing for the alteration of the boundaries of counties in certain cases; for the adjustment of the indebtedness thereof; providing the effect thereof."

Authorizing corporations to issue stock to their employes and to employes of their subsidiaries, at par value, or at a price in excess of par value.

To further amend paragraph nineteen and paragraph twenty-one of section one thousand two hundred and ten of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," to provide payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium.

Providing for the continuation of the commission appointed in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and fifty), entitled "A joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission and making an appropriation," and making an appropriation.

To amend section two, clause (c) of an act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and forty-seven), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof, contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein, and suits against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers, and liabilities of non resident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents"; equalizing the rights of males and females to letters of administration.

To amend section eight, as amended in part of an act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and three), entitled "An act relating to the form, execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; to nuncupative wills; to the appointment of testamentary guardians; to spendthrift trusts; to forfeiture of devise or legacy in case of murder of testator; to elections to take under or against wills, and to the recording and registering of such elections and of decrees relative thereto, and to the fees therefor," by giving to the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her minor child.

To establish an emergency fund to be used by the Department of Agriculture in emergiencies resulting from unforeseen outbreaks of injurious insect pests, plant diseases, or animal diseases; and making an appropriation therefor.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission for further study of the subject of old age pension, and making an appropriation.

Continuing the committee to study and investigate systems of compulsory liability insurance for motor vehicles.

May 14, 1925.

To further amend section two of the act, approved the fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws, sixty-three), entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," changing the compensation of registrars.

Providing for the sale of certain armories, and the use of the money derived therefrom in the acquisition of property and building of other armories.

To amend section nine of the act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and thirty-four), entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including and additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," providing that the Commonwealth's share of the revenue from the said tax and said emergency tax shall be paid into the Motor License Fund, and appropriating moneys paid into said Motor License Fund hereunder.

To amend sections fourteen, fifteen, and seventeen of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand three hundred eleven), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense; and providing for the government and management of said institution; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act," by changing the procedure of transfer, sentence, and commitment, and making certain changes in the eligibility of women prisoners for commitment to said institution, and providing a method of transfer to and from Laurelton State Village.

To amend an act, approved May, second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-four), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on venders of or dealers in goods, wares and merchandise, and providing for the collection of said tax," as amended.

To amend section twenty-three of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred twenty), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," providing that no tax on gross receipts shall be collected from any municipality for any public utility heretofore or hereafter owned and operated or for any public utility service furnished.

Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to establish the width and lines of State highways for future construction where it appears uneconomical to widen existing highways; providing for acknowlment by the Secretary of Highways and recording of plans therefor in the proper county; and providing further that no allowance shall be made for buildings or improvements erected or made within the limits of any such highway; and providing for the payment of damages.

Validating certain temporary indebtedness and bonds issued to fund the same, of school districts of the second, third, and fourth classes incurred for the payment of teachers' and employes' salaries and for supplies and services rendered to the district.

To amend section twenty-three of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and twenty), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," providing for the collection of taxes upon gross receipts of companies, firms, jointstock associations, and limited partnerships engaged in freight, oil, and motor transportation, and from water-power and hydro-electric companies, and providing also for the payment of taxes upon gross receipts where works are operated by others than the owners thereof.

To amend Route Forty-nine as amended, Route Fifty-five, Route Seventy-six, Route Ninety-five as amended, Route Ninety-nine, Route One Hundred and Five as amended, Route One Hundred and Nine as amended, Route One Hundred and

Seventeen, Route One Hundrer and Sixty-four, Route One Hundred and Eighty-eight, Route Two Hundred and Nineteen as amended, Route Two Hundred and Twenty, Route Two Hundred and Fortyone as amended, and Route Two Hundred and Fifty-two as amended, of section six of the act, approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department, by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants and employes; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of Commissioner and deputies and other appointees; providing for taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county-seats, principal cities, and towns and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance and repair of said State highways solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and relieving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same, and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State Highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turnpikes or toll-roads forming all or part of and State Highway, and procedure therein; providing for work of improvement of State highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work to be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of township or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways; providing method of application for State aid in the improvement, maintenance, and repair of township or county roads and prescribing the contents of township, county, borough, or corporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township, borough or incorporated town, and requiring contracts by counties, townships, boroughs, and incorporated towns, with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State highways and State-aid highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvement; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destroying State highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for the repeal of certain acts, relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads, and of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act.

To amend an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred six), entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear any insignia or button of any association, society, or trade's union."

To an act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred thirty-six), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; and providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder," providing for the payment of compensation to volunteer firemen or their dependents.

Prohibiting the placing of any sign, banner, or advertising matter of any kind whatsoever on or across any public road or highway or on or across any structure within the legal limits of any public road or highway without the written consent of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of such public road or highway, and declaring the placing of any sign or banner inviolation of this act to be a public nuisance and authorizing its removal with or without notice, and providing penalty.

To an act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred eighty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit; cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation, and prescribing powers and duties," continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years and giving said commission additional powers and making an appropriation.

Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction, and for certain purposes in counties of the first class, and making the necessary appropriation from the Motor License Fund therefor.

To amend section one and section two as amended of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts," providing for reciprocity with other States in the taxation of the transfer of property of non-resident decedents.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie for the purpose of building retaining walls along and dredging the west canal basin within, the harbor of Erie; said appropriation being contingent upon the raising of additional funds by the city of Erie or its citizens.

Constituting a commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and other States and countries; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation.

To repeal the act, approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and sixty-one), entitled "An act to authorize the more prompt collection of taxes in the county of Cumberland.

Concerning conditional sales of chattels attached, or to be attached, to realty, and regulating the filing and effect thereof; and providing remedies and penalties.

Creating a commission to select and acquire a site for the erection thereon of the Eastern State Penitentiary; defining its powers and duties.

Making an appropriation to the commission for the acquisition of the various toll bridges over the Delaware River between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, for the acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges.

Fixing the salary of the clerks of the courts of common pleas in counties of the first class.

For the protection of the public health in the manufacture and sale of carbonated beverages and still drink; providing for the registration thereof; prohibiting the sale, offering or exposing for sale, exchange or giving away thereof in certain cases unless registered; regulating the manufacture, bottling, preparation, mixing, and compounding of carbonated beverages or still drinks, and the sale and dispensing thereof; creating a special fund in the State Treasury; and providing penalties.

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road in the counties of Allegheny and Washington.

To further amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and eighty-five), entitled "An act providing for the return of taxes on seated lands in counties, poor districts, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships, for county, poor, borough, town, or township taxes respectively; and providing for the sale of such lands for taxes," by requiring notice of any such sale to be served upon the owner of the property or upon the terre tenant and a copy thereof posted on the premises.

To supplement and amend an act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the City of Camden and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" as amended by an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and eighty-seven), and as supplemented by an act, approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and ninety-three); providing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall bear equally with the city of Philadelphia in its share of the cost of light, repair, maintenance, and upkeep of said bridge; establishing a board of bridge control to take over the management and maintenance of the bridge upon its substantial completion; providing for the conveyance to the city of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of land purchased, taken, and condemned in the city of Philadelphia for the bridge and its approaches.

To an act, approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (Pamphlet Laws, twenty), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," providing for the establishing by ordinance and regulating a Department of City Transit; defining the powers, duties, and jurisdiction of the department, and providing for its officers and employes.

To amend sections three, four, five, nine and eleven of an act, approved the twenty-eight day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred ninety-six), entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities, and regu-

lating the administration and the payment of such pensions," changing the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of pensions, requiring certain things from the pensioners, and requiring the cities to set aside additional funds in certain cases.

To prevent unfair discrimination against Pennsylvania manufacturers by making it unlawful for any municipality to levy license taxes or fees against such manufacturers that are not levied against non-resident manufacturers.

To amend Route Two Hundred and Eighty-two of section six of an act, approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department, by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants and employes; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of Commissioner and deputies and other appointees; providing for taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county-seats, principal cities, and towns and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance and repair of said State highways solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and relieving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same, and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property, or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turnpikes or toll-roads forming all or part of any State highway, and procedure therein; providing for work of improvement of State highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work to be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of townships or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways; providing method of application for State aid in the improvement, maintenance and repair of township or county roads and prescribing the contents of township, county, borough, or incorporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township, borough, or incorporated town, and requiring contracts by counties, townships, boroughs, incorporated towns with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State highways and State-aid highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvement; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destoying State highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for the repeal of certain acts relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads, and of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act."

Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in the county of Delaware.

Providing for the establishing and maintenance of a State institution for the care and treatment of indigent children and others afflicted with surgical tuberculosis and allied conditions; and making an appropriation.

To amend section one thousand two hundred and one of an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred tnd twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-nine), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

To amend sections five hundred and nine, five hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve, seven hundred and nine, and seven hundred and twenty, and repeal section five hundred and ten of an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-nine), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

To amend section seventy-five of an act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and eighty-two), entitled "An act to Consolidate, Revise, and Amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth," by providing that the penalty for murder of the first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury, or of the court, as the case may be.

Creating a State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare; and defining its powers and duties.

Concerning poor relief and the creation and government of poor districts and the administration of the same in all counties of the Commonwealth, except in counties of the first and second class; and revising, amending, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto.

To amend, by adding a new section, number eight hundred and twenty-four, and amend sections eight hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and forty, and eight hundred and forty-one of an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-nine), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

To amend sections five hundred and one and five hundred and two of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-nine), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

May 15, 1925.

To amend section two of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamlet Laws, five hundred twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a non-resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof, has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," as amended increasing the rate of the tax imposed by this act in certain cases.

Also those signed within thirty days after the adjournment of the special session on the eighteenth day of February, A. D., 1926, viz:

February 19, 1926.

A Supplement

To the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-four), entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures, and the abatement of nuisances; and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws;" providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit, through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale, and transportation for hire, of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid, by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for thir abatement; aiso providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

An Act

Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to co-operate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

A Supplement

To the act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and thirty-four), entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments, so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale; providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have, and publicly display, Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

An Act

To regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies charted under general or social laws of this Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATION ACTS APPROVED AFTER FINAL ADJOURNMENT ON APRIL 16, 1925.

April 24, 1925.

An Act

Making an appropriation to a Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, to be used and expended for and toward the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary of the Independence of the United States at Philadelphia.

April 28, 1925.

Making an appropriation for the payment of State annuities to public school employes who separated from school service prior to the establishment of the Public School Employes' Retirement System.

April 30, 1925.

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Scranton State Hospital, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

May 6, 1926.

Making an appropriation to Liberty Fire Company, No. 1 of Spring City, Pennsylvania, for loss sustained while in attendance at fire on property of State institution.

Making an appropriation for the purchase of copies of the history of the Twenty-Eighth Division during the World War, and providing for the distribution thereof by the Governor.

Making an appropriation to the Valley Forge Park Commission.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for repairs to and dredging of Laurel Dam, located in Michaux State Forest Reserve in Cumberland County.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Ashland State Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village at Laurelton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village at Laurelton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Connellsville State Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Department of the Auditor General for the purpose of reimbursing Johes Bakery of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Norristown State Hospital, located at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to pay for the care, treatment, removal, and maintenance of the indigent insane for two years ending the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Polk State School.

May 12, 1926.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Transferring and re-appropriating certain moneys heretofore appropriated to the Department of Mines.

Making an appropriation to the Auditor General to pay claim of the contractor employed by the commission appointed under the authority of the Act of July 25, 1913 (Pamphlet Laws, thirteen hundred eleven), to select a site and build a State Industrial Home for Women; said claim having been settled by the Auditor General and approved by the State Treasurer.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, located at four hundred and fifteen South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of the City of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Indiana Hospital, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Spencer Hospital, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Cornplanter Indian School, located in Warren County, Pennsylvania.

May 13, 1926.

To provide for the payment to Philadelphia County of the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, being the balance remaining due and unpaid on judgment obtained in Philadelphia County, covering advances of expenses incident to the conduct of primary elections therein; and making appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age, at Belmont Avenue and Monument Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of Western Penitentiary for the completion of the Main cell block at the Penitentiary in Centre County.

Making a deficiency appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Shamokin State Hospital, Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Downington, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Auditor General, State Treasurer and secretary of Highways for the acquisition and maintenance of bridges over the Delaware River between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York.

Making an appropriation to the estate of Horatio B. Koch, late of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania for the refund of transfer inheritance taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury, together with interest thereon.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, Pennsylvania.

Transferring and reappropriating to the Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of an appropriation heretofore made to the Water Supply Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of repairing the dyke along the Delaware River at the western end of the borough of Matamoras, in the county of Pike.

Making an appropriation to the Federick Douglas Memorial Hospital and Training School, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Warren State Hospital, at North Warren, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the State Council for the Blind.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture, for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases.

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to an act, approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and thirteen), entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," and making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

To provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

February 19, 1926.

THE FOLLOWING ACTS WERE APPROVED AND SIGNED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE WHICH OCCURRED ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1926, viz:

A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-four), entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors: prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in, and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and articles and substance designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures, and the abatement of nuisances; and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating, under permit, through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale, and transportation for hire, of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid, by certain

persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes, the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

A supplement to an act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet laws, eight hundred and thirty-four), entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale, providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display, Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

To regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR FROM JANUARY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 1, 1927.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Governor's Office.

Harrisburg, January 4, 1927.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons granted by me from January 1, 1925 to January 1, 1927.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 18, November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Joseph Diano was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on July 25, 1924, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. He came to the United States in 1912, residing first in Buffalo, New York, for a period of thirteen months after which he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he resided when convicted of the present crime. He is by occupation a retail fruit and vegetable dealer. He was married before he came to this country and has two minor children.

The events which culminated in the tragedy are these:

The applicant preceded his wife to America by nine months. After his departure she became dissolute and contracted syphilis. When the applicant had acquired sufficient funds he brought her and her infant son to this country. She communicated this dread disease to her husband. As the result of a medical investigation she was adjudged a menace and deported to Italy in August, 1916. After fervent appeals from the wife for forgiveness and reconciliation he finally, in 1921, forwarded sufficient money to bring his wife and family to this country. They arrived in April, 1921. Her syphilictic condition was unimproved. After six months medical treatment, she relapsed into evil ways, which resulted in May, 1923, in a final separation. The real cause of the separation was her evil conduct and the physical ailment. The wife lived in rooms in Pittsburgh and led an adulterous life. July 24, 1923, the wife's mother visited the applicant with a view of effecting a reconciliation between husband and wife, and the applicant, yielding to her supplications, finally went to visit his wife in order to be reconciled. He carried in his coat pocket a revolver which he had purchased sometime previously after a robbery, for purposes of self-protection. After conferring together, the wife flew into a violent rage, ordered him out, threatened to kill him, and turning to a sewing machine in the room snatched a revolver from the drawer, brandished it, and he, fearing that she would kill him, drew his own revolver and shot her, from the effects of which she died ten days later.

In consideration of the events which led up to this tragedy, and the wife's actions and threat to kill during the fatal interview, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 7 and 7½, November Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Walter K. Mellon was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, and robbery, and on January 8, 1923, was sentenced on the charge of robbery to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a term of four years and six months. Sentence on the other charge was suspended.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, and a native-born citizen of the United States. His occupation is that of clerk, and he was employed by the Estate of his father, Frank P. Mellon, deceased. He is unmarried and at the time of his arrest resided in Bryn Mawr with his mother, sister and one brother.

On May 10, 1922, about 9:30 P. M., Frank Yannessa, a taxicab driver, was engaged at Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, by a man who stated he wanted to go to Bryn Mawr to bring a wedding party from there to the cafe of the Majestic Hotel, Philadelphia. The man took a seat beside the driver and the car proceeded towards Bryn Mawr. About 10:30 o'clock, while the car was passing through Haverford, the man who had hired the car, without warning, drew a revolver and shot the driver, Yannessa, twice on the right side of the head rendering him unconscious and inflicting serious injuries. Yannessa testified that eight dollars in cash and a stick pin, worth one hundred and fifty dollars, were missing from his person when he regained consciousness. Shortly thereafter he was taken to the hospital where he remained four weeks. On September 16, 1922, Yannessa was brought to the jail in Ardmore, Montgomery County where the applicant was confined, and he identified the latter as the man who did the shooting, although he had only seen him that one time. The applicant was then arrested, tried and convicted as before stated. His defense on

the trial was mistaken identity and an alibi. In this defense he was supported by the testimony of his mother, brother, sister and, three other disinterested persons. The mother, sister and one McKeown, testified that on the night in question the applicant accompanied them from their home in Bryn Mawr to Nineteenth and Hunting Park Avenue, Philadelphia, where they all attended the Ringling circus; that they left Bryn Mawr about 8:30 P. M. and arrived at the circus grounds about 9:15 P. M. They remained there or in the neighborhood of the grounds until about midnight, during the whole of which time the applicant was continuously in their presence. The brother testified that he had driven them from their home in Bryn Mawr to the circus grounds where he left them. He returned for them with the automobile and found them about midnight waiting for him at a restaurant stand owned by Arthur Bryant. Bryant testified that on the night in question, the applicant, his mother, sister and McKeown waited at his place of business from a little after ten o'clock until after midnight when the brother called from them in an automobile and took them away. After the conviction of the applicant new evidence was discovered to prove the alibi upon which the defense rested. A report of the trial and conviction appeared in the newspaper which was read by John Eyre Shaw who remembered that he had been at the circus on the day and at the place in question accompanied by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Latta and Mr. Armstrong, and that while in a side show of the circus he saw the applicant with the other members of his family, and that the time was a little after ten o'clock. Mr. Shaw was corroborated by the other members of the party, knew the applicant, and his testimony and that of his companions strongly supports the alibi which was established.

Two taxicab drivers filed affidavits with the Board stating that they had been solicited by a stranger to take him to Bryn Mawr on the evening of May 10, 1922, and that after they refused he hired Yannessa and drove away with him, and that this person bore no physical resemblance to the applicant.

The applicant has now served two years of his term of imprisonment. He was only twenty years of age when the alleged crime was committed. Nine of the ten jurors available filed a statement with the Board requesting clemency. The Warden and Superintendent of the Prison recommend pardon. Frank L. Tack, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a reputable oil producer, has offered to become sponsor for the applicant's future welfare and behavior, if he is liberated.

In consideration of all the cricumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, when the alleged crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, the real doubt as to the identity of the criminal, the after-discovered evidence of five disinterested persons which establishes a complete alibi, and the offer of a reputable citizen of Oklahoma to furnish the applicant employment and a home, and to become responsible for his future conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions." recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter K. Mellon.

D. J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

CLYDE L. KING,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 100 and 101, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, Francis Hynes pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious entry and larceny, and on September 20, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, a mechanic by occupation, and has resided in the City of Philadelphia during his entire life.

On the night of August 23, 1922, the applicant, together with Cornelius Troutman, Anthony Leonard, John Ott and John Smith, were arrested in the vicinity of Narberth Station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad by officers of Lower Merion Township, accompanied by railroad police who had received information that certain goods which had been taken the night before from freight cars were to be carried away on that night. These men were attacked by the officers before they reached the spot where the goods were concealed and they fled. The officers opened fire upon them and Smith was shot, and the other men were captured and held for trial. The applicant made no statement before the magistrate, but entered a plea of guilty when the case was called for trial. Troutman pleaded guilty, but Leonard and Ott pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and the name of John Smith was stricken from the bill of indictment. Troutman received the same sentence as the applicant, while Leonard and Ott were both sentenced and paroled in April, 1923.

The applicant has served two years and four months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record was good, with the exception of a short sentence in the county prison for assault and battery. He has an excellenct prison record. He served for more than two years in the Regular Army and was honorably discharged in 1915 as a Corporal. In 1917, he re-enlisted in the United States Army and served in France from July, 1918, to May, 1919. His military record is excellent.

Major Fellman, Warden of the Montgomery County Prison, has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, with a minor exception, his excellent prison record, the recommendation of Major Fellman, Warden of the County Prison, and the further fact that two of the men who participated in the crime have been released in April, 1923, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Francis Hynes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 55, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Robert Franklin Riley pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping, and on May 17, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of one dollar, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years. Sentence to be computed from the expiration of a sentence from Cumber-

land County for larceny. The said sentence expired September 19, 1923.

The applicant is thirty years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and a blacksmith by occupation. At the time of his arrest for larceny he was running a thrashing machine for Frank Fry, in Carlisle, Cumberland County. His home was in Baltimore. He was divorced from his wife in 1921, and has a mother, sixty-five years of age, living.

On December 2, 1919, he was sentenced by the Cumberland County Court to a term of not less than two years nor more than three years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. In May, 1921, he was transferred to the prison farm at Rockview, Centre County, and on July 26, 1921, walked away. He went to California and was brought back to Centre County, in April, 1922.

The applicant has now served his full term of three years for larceny, and has served one year and three months for the escape.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency. The Trustees of the Penitentiary also recommend pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, and Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Franklin Riley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 82, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Francis Dash alias Francis John Dash pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping, and on September 28, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of one dollar, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years. Sentence to compute after completion of present sentence from Erie County for larceny.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and a native-born American citizen. His occupation was that of marine firemen on steamers traversing the Great Lakes. He resided with his mother in the City of Erie, and is unmarried.

The applicant was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Erie County for the crime of breaking and entering, and larceny, and on October 26, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to serve in the Western State Pentitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years. He was subsequently transferred to the Rockview Prison farm, and on September 29, 1924, escaped. He was arrested two days later five miles distant from the prison, and was tried and sentenced for the escape as before stated.

The applicant completed the maximum sentence imposed by the Erie County Court for larceny on October 26, 1920, and he has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment for the escape.

The Trial Judge his filed with the Board a letter recommending clemency. The Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary also recommend pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and the Trustees of he Western State Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Francis Dash alias Francis John Dash.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 401, March Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill, Frank Gelespie alias Frank M. Gillespie, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on March 9, 1914, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fourteen years.

The applicant is fifty-six years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and colored. His occupation is that of musician. He is unmarried, and his residence was with his aunt in the City of Brooklyn, New York.

On February 12, 1914, the applicant, who had been playing in Minersville, returned to his boarding house in Pottsville about 11:00 P. M. When he arrived there he found that his landlady had gone to a neighbor's house occupied by Mrs. Penn, colored, a widow, and her family consisting of a son James, twenty-one years of age and some smaller children. The applicant went to the Penn home where he found gathered a group of friends and neighbors enjoying themselves. All the persons present were colored. There was music, and beer and whiskey were consumed by the party. About midnight James, Penn, the oldest son, under the influence of liquor, forced his way into the parlor where the company was assembled. He was an athlete and had a local reputation for prize-fighting and football playing. Upon his entry he became quarrelsome and picked upon the applicant for an alleged wrong which he fancied had been offered his mother. After a few words he started towards the applicant who told him to sit down and asked what was the matter with him. Instead of seating himself, Penn declared his intention of killing the applicant and rushed upon him. The latter, fearing the prowess of Penn and believing that he would kill him, drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck Penn and he died several days later from the effects of the shot. There had never been any prior difficulty between the applicant and the deceased. The applicant explained his possession of the revolver by stating that he had taken it with him to Minersville on that night for protection because he had been attacked in that town when he was playing there a few nights before and had forgotten to take it out of his pocket before going to the Penn home.

The applicant has now served ten years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment, nearly the minimum term imposed by the Court. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

There was filed with the Board a letter, addressed to Dr. Linn Bowman, Trustee of the Eastern State Penitentiary, in which the Trial Judge states that he never advised the Board what to do, but authorized Dr. Bowman to state to the Board that he had no objection to a pardon

in this case. Dr. Bowman informed the Board that the Trial Judge had indicated to him verbally that he favored clemency. The Trustees and the Chaplain of the Eastern State Pentitentiary also recommend pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the fact that the Trial Judge, and the Trustees and Chaplain of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommend clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Gelespie alias Frank M. Gillespie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 46, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Monroe, Samuel Wichner was convicted of robbery and assault, and on April 7, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a managing baker by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed as managing baker of the business of his father, located in the City of Wilkes-Barre. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in that City.

On the night of August 26, 1922, Isidor Landau, together with two companions, was driving a motor truck from Mount Pocono to Wilkes-Barre. Another truck came alongside and two men, with pointed pistols, jumped on the running boards of the Landau truck and stopped it. It soon became apparent that Landau was not the person intended to be held-up and almost immediately the hold-up men left the running board and allowed Landau to proceed. These two hold-up men were afterwards identified as McCormick and Klein. There was no robbery and no attempted robbery, and no search of any member of the party. After Landau and his companions resumed their journey they met the applicant with his motor truck and he waved to them and got on the running board and said, "We didn't know it was you, we thought it was a booze truck from Pottsville and we made a mistake and held you up." The applicant did not specify the purpose of the intended hold-up, whether for robbery or otherwise. This admission of the applicant was the only evidence to connect him with the hold-up and alleged robbery. McCormick, Klein and the applicant were jointly indicted, but McCormick and Klein have never been brought to trial.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crimes. His father requires his assistance as the operating manager of a baking business which is necessary for the support of a family of ten.

The Mayor of Wilkes-Barre has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency because of the applicant's prior good record and the need which his family have of his assistance.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the meagre and uncertain testimony which connects the applicant with the crime, which was committed in his absence, and because of the recommendation of the Mayor of Wilkes-Barre, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel Wichner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cameron, Clyde Speaker pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and entering in the night, and larceny, and on October 27, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen, twenty-five years of age, a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and resided in Emporium with his father. He is unmarried.

On October 1, 1922, the applicant, and one Howard Holcomb, broke and entered the dwelling house of Reverend D. F. Curley, in the Borough of Emporium, in the nighttime, and took therefrom personal preperty to the value of fifty dollars.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. His aged father requires his support.

The Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Courts, strongly recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his aged father has of support, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, the County Commissioners and the Clerk of the Courts, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clyde Speaker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County

of Cameron, Howard Holcomb pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and entering in the night, and larceny, and on October 27, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen and twenty-nine years of age. He is a laborer and paper hanger by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was a locomotive fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad and resided in the Borough of Emporium, Cameron County, with his wife and three children, aged seven, five and three years respectively.

On October 1, 1922, the applicant, and one Clyde Speaker, broke and entered the dwelling house of Reverend D. F. Curley, in the Borough of Emporium, in the nighttime and took therefrom personal property to the value of fifty dollars.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. His family requires his support. They now reside with the aged parents of the applicant.

The Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, Speaker Goodnough of the House of Representatives, and the Clerk of the Courts, filed letters with the Board strongly recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have of support and maintenance, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, Speaker Goodnough, and others, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Howard Holcomb.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir. At No. 11, June Sessions, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Philip Valerdeta was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 28, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than sixteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native of and subject to the Kingdom of Italy. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed at the National Tube Works in the Hazelwood District, City of Pittsburgh. He is unmarried.

The applicant shot and killed one Stephen Lamare on May 2, 1913, about 10:15 A. M., at the home of the latter in the City of Pittsburgh. The circumstances which led to the tragedy were as follows: During the year 1913, the applicant boarded with an Italian family by the name of Palmeria, to whose daughter, Domenica, he was engaged to be married, the license having been taken out in March, 1913. Domenica's sister was the second wife of Lamare. The latter objected to the proposed marriage, preferring that Domencia marry another. Lamare was known as one of the leaders of a Black Hand Society operating in the Hazlewood District. About this time the applicant began receiving Black Hand leters threatening his life. He turned the letters over to the police. The applicant went armed, being in fear on account of the threats made against his life. On May 2, 1913, when he returned from work he learned that Domenica was missing. He searched for her in the neighborhood and among relatives. It was suggested that Lamare might know of her whereabouts. The applicant, together with Domenica's brother, went to Lamare's home three times until they found her. The first time Lamare stated that he did not know where she was and produced an alleged letter from her which indicated that she had gone away with the applicant's rival. The applicant accused Lamare of being a White Slaver, and Lamare retorted with the accusation that the applicant was a police spy. Speech between the two men became excited. Lamare left the room stating that he was going to get another letter to show to the applicant. He returned without a letter, but with a knife or razor partially concealed in his sleeve. Lamare started toward the applicant with a threat to take his life. The applicant then fired the fatal shot. The applicant claimed that he had fired in defense of his life. All the evidence in the case pointed to voluntary manslaughter.

The applicant has now served eleven years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record has been excellent and the prison authorities recommend clemency. He was only twenty-two years of age when this crime was committed.

Charles B. Pritchard, the Assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case, has filed with the Board a statement in which, after reviewing the case, he stated that during the trial the Trial Judge suggested the entry of a plea of voluntary manslaughter. He further states, that in his opinion, the jury would have been justified by the evidence in finding the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter and that the ends of justice have been fully met.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and in further consideration of the statements of the Trial District Attorney, which indicate that the conviction and sentence were erroneous and that the sentence was more severe than the facts justified, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Philip Valerdeta.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Berks(Raymond Moser alias Raymond E. Moses pleaded guilty to indictment charging him with solicitation to commit sodomy and sodomy, and on December 14, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen and twenty-six years of age. At the time of his arrest he was a painter by occupation. He resided in the City of Reading with his wife and two children, aged five and three years respectively. His family is now being supported by the father-in-law of the applicant.

In August, 1821, the applicant was driving a grocery truck on a country route in Berks County. The crimes were committed upon boys who had accompanied him on the truck.

The applicant has now served two years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is in bad physical condition as shown by the letters on file from physicians who made a physical examination.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the sentence was too severe, that the ends of justice have been met, that his family require support, and concludes by recommending a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the grave physical condition of the applicant, the undue severity of the sentence and the need which his family have of support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Raymond Moser alias Raymond E. Moses.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 20, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Peter Zebra was convicted of robbery, and on April 1, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant was born in America of Lithuanian parentage and is twenty-four years of age. He is a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest resided with his parents in the City of Pittsburgh. He is unmarried.

A motor truck, by night, was illegally transporting whiskey to Pittsburgh, and when it was near the city was stopped by a gang of seven men, including the applicant, and led by one John Kirk, who placed an automobile in front of the truck, forced the driver to leave and then drove the truck away. It was taken about two miles from the scene of the crime and unloaded, the liquor being stored in a field nearby. During the night several automobile loads were hauled away and disposed of and the remainder was stored in a barn nearby, where it was afterwards found with some of the gang in charge. This offense was committed on November 29, 1920. The applicant was only eighteen years of age and was solicited by one John Kirk and others, who were older men and had planned and engineered the robbery for their own gain, the applicant not profiting by the crime. All of the gang were tried, convicted and sentenced. John Kirk, the leader, was pardoned by this Board in September, 1924, and the others have either completed their sentences or been pardoned.

The applicant has now served three years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record was excellent and his prison record is good.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he neither recommends nor opposes clemency. Senator C. M. Barr in a letter filed strongly recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his destitute parents have of support and maintenance, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Senator Barr, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter Zebra.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 84, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Robert Kintz pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging him with robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on April 6, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six and one-half years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He is unmarried and at the time of his arrest resided in the Borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, with his parents whom he aided to support.

The applicant, and two others, on November 26, 1922, being armed with revolvers assaulted and robbed on the public highway one E. C. Burke of the sum of $10.00 and a Waltham watch. Aloysius McAdams taught the applicant freight riding and other unlawful depredations. He could operate an automobile and induced the applicant and other boys to go with him and use automobiles, not their own, for joy rides, and subsequently when the boys needed money McAdams suggested that they hold-up somebody, which was done. When the present crime was committed the applicant was only eighteen years of age, the youngest of the group, and was sent to the penitentiary instead of to the reformatory.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which, while not recommending clemency, he states that public sentiment in the community favors a pardon. A numerously signed petition and many letters from the town in which the applicant lived have been filed with the Board asking pardon. Senator C. M. Barr also strongly recommend clemency.

McAdams, the leader of the gang, whose evil influence induced the applicant to commit this crime was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory for a year and a half as punishment for his share in the commission of a series of crimes, of which the present one is a unit. He is now at liberty.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his

prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his parents have of his assistance in their support, the fact that the leader of the gang is now at liberty, and particularly because of the statements of the Trial District Attorney and Senator Barr, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Kintz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 85, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Charels Kintz pleaded nole contendere to an indictment charging him with robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on April 6, 1923, was sentenced to the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three and one-half years nor more than four and one-half years.

The aplicant is twenty-three years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed by H. J. Heinz Company and resided in the Borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, with his parents, whom he aided to support.

The applicant, together with three others, armed with revolvers, were charged with assaulting and robbing on the public highway two men, taking from them the sum of $42.00 and a pair of gloves. The applicant was under the evil influence of one Joseph Nethen who introduced him to a gang of boys who operated motor cars without the owners knowledge or consent, and finally engaged in robbery on the public highway.

The applicant has now served nine months of this term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only twenty-one years of age when the present offense was committed.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which, while not recommending clemency, he states that public sentiment in the community favors a pardon. A numerously signed petition and many letters from the town in which the applicant lived have been filed with the Board asking pardon. Senator C. M. Barr also strongly recommended clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his parents have of his assistance in their support, and particularly because of the statements of the Trial District Attorney and Senator Barr, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Kintz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. January 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 515, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia Morris D. Dalis was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, and on June 14, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of one year. Immediately after conviction and sentence an appeal from the judgment and sentence of the Court was taken to the Superior Court. but the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed and the applicant actually began his term of imprisonment in March, 1924, and has now served approximately ten months.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is married and at the time of his conviction resided with his wife in the City of Philadelphia where he had been engaged in the radio business.

The applicant, and one Arthur G. Liggett, in January, 1921, formed a co-partnership for the purpose of selling the stock of the Imperial Theatres Company, a corporation which had been in existence but a short time, and whose business consisted in acquiring and controlling moving picture theatres. Thomas Burke was induced to subscribe for six hundred shares of stock. The applicant represented that the company was doing a prosperous business, that it leased and owned a chain of moving picture theatres throughout the State, and that it was earning enough money to pay a dividend of twenty per cent, when as a matter of fact, the company at the time was insolvent, which was proven shortly thereafter when it became bankrupt.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He had himself purchased shares of the stock of this company and testified that he really believed in the future of the corporation, under proper management. It was shown on the trial that he had borne an excellent reputation, and that he served with distinction overseas for nearly two years as a Lieutenant in a Machine Gun Battalion. It further appeared that he not only lost his own investment in the enterprise, but turned over to the receiver his personal property in an effort to salvage funds for the benefit of the stockholders.

Assistant District Attornev Fox filed a letter with the Board in which he stated that he had personal knowledge of the applicant and that he believed if he were pardoned his future conduct would justify clemency. He expressed himself as favorable to a pardon, particularly because of the applicant's prior good record and the fact that the term of imprisonment has almost been completed.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and almost completed, and because of the statements of the Assistant District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Morris D. Dalis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 193, August Sessions, 1920, and 699, 700, 701, 844 and 845 September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of

Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Charles Thomas pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with burglary, larceny, operating an automobile without the consent of the owner, entering to steal and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and on November 16, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen, thirty years of age and unmarried. He is a machinist by occupation and has lived in Philadelphia all his life, except for eighteen months when he served in the United States Navy during the World War.

During his service in the Navy, while on a furlough, he came home and fell in with evil companions. He broke into the warehouse of Julius Gebauer and helped carry off bolts of cotton and woolen cloth. The goods were afterwards recovered. He also burglarized the house of Conley Shoemaker, entering at night without breaking, and took therefrom wearing apparel and jewelry. He also took and operated the automobile of Frederick E. Hurley, without the consent of the owner, and stole a tire therefrom. He also entered the saloon of Neill J. Duffy with intent to steal, carrying a loaded revolver.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. During his term he wrote a letter to Warden McKenty giving him full information as to the dope traffic which was carried on extensively in the prison. This letter was intercepted by the men implicated. He became a marked man. In April, 1921, he was badly beaten up by fellow prisoners. In October, 1922, was again attacked and had to go into the hospital on account of his injuries. On January 25, 1923, four of the inmates held him while a fifth man slashed his face and body, disfiguring him for life. His left arm was nearly severed and he may never be able to use it again. The character of his injuries is shown by the letter of the resident physician filed. None of those who attacked him were ever prosecuted, and all of these injuries he received since he has been in the penitentiary, and while in the care and under the protection of the prison authorities.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he does not recommend clemency, nor indicate a favorable attitude, but does not oppose pardon. Judge Monaghan requested the grand jury to investigate the assaults upon the applicant, and in a letter filed with the Board states that there is no doubt that he, the applicant, was brutally treated and h- been severely punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term imprisonment already served, because of the brutal treatment which the applicant received while under the care and protection of the prison authorities, and because of the necessity for immediate and better surgical attention than the prison affords, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Thomas.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 678, August Sessions, 1922, in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, James Fee was convicted of robbery, and on August 24, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, white, an American citizen by birth, a chauffer by occupation, unmarried and has lived in the City of Philadelphia for his entire life.

The applicant was twenty years of age when he was apprehended for robbery. He was charged with complicity in certain crimes committed by a gang of boys known as the "Lone Star Gang". He was indicted in three cases, but stoutly maintained his innocence. He was acquitted on two of the three charges, but convicted of the attempted robbery of a small store conducted by one Cecelia Rudy, located in the northeastern part of the City of Philadelphia.

He has now served two years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was only twenty years old when the alleged crime was committed. If liberated, employment has been offered him by James H. Moore, Carpenter and Builder, of Philadelphia.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter which evinces a favorable attitude to pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the favorable attitude of the Trial Judge, and because of the fact that if released employment has been offered him by a responsible person, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Fee.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 142, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, John Owens was convicted of kidnapping, and on September 21, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, colored, unmarried, by occupation a laborer, and resided in the Borough of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County.

On or about August 10, 1922, the applicant, in the morning, left his place of residence and went to the Borough of Rankin stopping to visit friends where he was given liquor to drink which caused him to become intoxicated. While wandering along the street in Swissvale, at or near the residence of George P. Hergenroeder, he accosted the young son of Hergenroeder, aged about thirteen months, and either led or carried the child to a confectionery store to purchase candy for it. He is fond of children. When he was returning with the child in the direction of its home, he was accosted by the mother and others, and at once surrendered the child and explained that he only desired to buy candy. He was forthwith arrested and charged with kidnapping and attempting to carry away a child, and was tried, convicted and sentenced as before stated. There was no testimony adduced during the trial to indicate that the applicant was prompted by malice or with intention of injuring the child or carrying it away other than for the purpose stated.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and five months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he considers the sentence unduly severe, and that the Trial Judge, who is now dead, had expressed himself that the applicant had received a longer sentence than he deserved.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the favorable statement of the Trial District Attorney, and because of the fact that Major Robert M. Ewing, a reputable member of the Bar of Pittsburgh, has agreed to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Josh Owens.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, March Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Armstrong, Peter Kloss alias Peter Kleas pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary, felonious breaking and entering, and on January 30, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried and a baker by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was employed and resided in Ford City, Armstrong County.

On the night of December 27, 1921, the applicant Nick Cieri and Costo Risto broke and entered the store of L. Hirschburg, in Ford City, and took therefrom merchandise to the value of about six hundred dollars. The stolen goods were taken to the home of Cieri, who was a man older than the applicant and the master mind in the perpetuation of the crime. The goods were there stored from the time of the burglary until the arrest of Cieri and the applicant on January 9, 1922, when most of the stolen merchandise was recovered. When the matter came before the Court, the applicant made a full statement of the transaction and promptly made a plea of guilty. Cieri likewise pleaded guilty and received a like sentence, but has since been pardoned and released from imprisonment. Risto has never been apprehended.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is the only son and support of his father who is now seventy-seven years of age, in impaired health and unable to work.

The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney have both filed letters with the Board in which they ask favorable consideration of the present application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the fact that the chief instigator of the crime has since been pardoned, the need which his aged father has of his support, and the further fact that the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney both favor clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter Kloss alias Peter Kleas.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Auditor General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 500, April Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Joseph McManus was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on May 29, 1924, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, unmarried and has no regular occupation. He resided in the City of Philadelphia with his sister.

On April 13, 1923, John C. Emgable, Vice President and General Manager of the F. A. Havens Company, Contractors, was killed near Nineteenth and Perkiomen Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, about 10:00 A. M., and Joseph Trinkle, Joseph Sweeney, Edward Fertsch, Andrew Lawrence and the applicant were convicted of the crime. The killing was the unforeseen culmination of the robbery of Emgable and the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime have been well established in Court. These five young men agreed to commit the robbery of Emgable and purchased a shotgun for the purpose of intimidation. It was Emgable's custom to draw money form the bank every Friday morning for the purpose of meeting the pay roll of the company, and then to return to his office several blocks distant from the bank. On the morning of the tragedy, the deceased followed his usual custom, and the young men drove in an automobile to the neighborhood and met him within a square of his office. The undisputed testimony of a disinterested eye witness clearly indicates that Trinkle walked up behind Emgable and held the gun at his back, while Andrew and the applicant stood in front of him and demanded the money. One of them took a wallet from the inside pocket of the coat of the deceased, after which they both turned and ran down the street. In the meantime Trinkle, who was laboring under nervous excitement, after the robbery was committed and after the two men had fled from the scene of the crime, pressed the trigger and shot and killed Emgable. Trinkle, Lawrence and Fertsch were each convicted of murder in the first degree, and Trinkle, who actually did the killing, has already paid the death penalty. Sweeney was convicted and sentenced for murder in the second degree.

The applicant was only eighteen years of age when this crime was committed, and was technically guilty of the offense, although not the actual perpetrator of the murder. At five years of age he was taken from his mother, who was a confirmed drunkard, and sent to the Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School at Scotland, Pennsylvania, and upon his release returned to his mother's home, and through the sinister influence which permeated it fell in with the crowd which brought about his present condition. The jury which convicted him recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case and the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, we have concluded that the death penalty heretofore imposed by the Court should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death

heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Auditor General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir At No. 66, May Sessions. 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Andrew Lawrence was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on January 11, 1924, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, a driver by occupation and has resided in the City of Philadelphia for practically his whole life.

On April 13, 1923, John C. Emgable, Vice President and General Manager of the F. A. Havens Company, Contractors, was killed near Nineteenth and Perkiomen Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, about 10:00 A. M. and Joseph Trinkle, Joseph Sweeney, Edward Fertsch, Joseph McManus and the applicant were convicted of the crime. The killing was the unforeseen culmination of the robbery of Emgable and the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime have been well established in Court. These five young men agreed to commit the robbery of Emgable and purchased a shotgun for the purpose of intimidation. It was Emgable's custom to draw money from the bank every Friday morning for the purpose of meeting the pay roll of the company, and then to return to his office several blocks distant from the bank. On the morning of the tragedy, the deceased followed his usual custom, and the young men drove in an automobile to the neighborhood and met him within a square of his office. The undisputed testimony of a disinterested eye witness clearly indicates that Trinkle walked up behind Emgable and held the gun at his back, while McManus and the applicant stood in front of him and demanded the money. One of them took a wallet from the inside pocket of the coat of the deceased, after which they both turned and ran down the street. In the meanwhile Trinkle, who was laboring under nervous excitement, after the robbery was committed and after the two men had fled from the scene of the crime, pressed the trigger and shot and killed Emgable. Trinkle, McManus and Fertsch were each convicted of murder in the first degree, and Trinkle, who actually did the killing, has already paid the death penalty. Sweeney was convicted and sentenced for murder in the second degree.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. While technically guilty of murder in the first degree he was not the actual perpetrator of the crime, which was unpremeditated and unforeseen, and the result of nervous excitement on the part of Trinkle.

The Chaplain of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency because the applicant had no knowledge that murder would be committed and had no part in the actual killing.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, we have concluded that the death penalty heretofore imposed by the Court should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Govenor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, August Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, George Marchett alias George Malerick and Joe Carich alias Joe Karsh both pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with felonious entry, felonious entering and breaking, larceny, wantonly pointing fire arms and impersonating an officer, and on July 2, 1920, were each sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of four dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than thirty-two years.

Defendant Carich alias Karsh is forty-two years of age, a native and subject of the Republic of Poland, a baker by occupation and at the time of his arrest was working in a bakery in Pittsburgh. He has no relatives in America.

Defendant Marchett alias Malerick is twenty-eight years of age, a native of Russia and owes allegiance thereto. He has a wife and one child residing in the City of Pittsburgh, where he was employed as a steel worker by the Jones and Laughlin Corporation.

These two applicants, together with Joe Canefski alias Joe Black, and two others, were jointly tried and convicted of going to four houses located at the Shaw mines in Washington County, on January 12, 1920, in the night-time, armed with deadly weapons and impersonating officers of the law, and it was under these circumstances the crimes enumerated were committed. According to the letters of the Trial District Attorney, Canefski alias Black was the leader of the gang and received the highest sentence. He was pardoned by this Board in December, 1924.

Both applicants have now served four years and seven months of their respective terms of imprisonment. Neither had ever been charged with or convicted of crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicants, their terms of imprisonment already served, and because Canefski alias Black was pardoned by this Board in December, 1924, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, they will prove themselves peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that pardons be now granted to the said George Marchett alias George Malerick and Joe Carich alias Joe Karsh.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Govenor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1044, October Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Allen A. Diehl alias Simon Diehl pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob, entering to commit felony, assault with intent to kill, conspiracy to enter to commit felony and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and on November 2, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, and is the son of the Chief of Police of the Borough of Collingdale, Delaware County, where he resided with his parents. He was by occupation a laborer.

On October 13, 1921, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, the applicant, and one Edward B. Chalfonte, entered the grocery store of Leon Kahn in the City of Philadelphia. They asked for cigars and when the proprietor turned his back to ring up the sale on the cash register,Chalfonte and the applicant both drew guns on Kahn. The applicant held his revolver against Kahn as both men were trying to get money out of the cash register. Chalfonte threatened to kill the man, but upon Kahn's daring him to do so lost his nerve and both left the store without getting any money. They escaped in an automobile which was subsequently proven to have been stolen.

The applicant has now served three years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He fell under the evil influence of Chalfonte, an older man with a bad record, who dominated him. Before the commission of the present crime the perpetrators had been drinking together.

Lewis Palmer, Probation Officer of Delaware County, has filed with the Board a letter in which he asks that the applicant be paroled in his custody. Messrs. Ezekiel Kirkpatrick and William Howard Kirkpatrick, manufacturers and dealers in lumber and mill work, at Collingdale, former employers of the applicant, have filed with the Board a letter in which they agree to give him employment, if released. They also undertake to become sponsors for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the further fact that his former employers will give him employment, if released, and will become sponsors for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Allen A. Diehl alias Simon Diehl.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Govenor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 27, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, John Zroka was convicted of rape, and on May 14, 1923, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age, of Russian nationality, but a citizen of the United States, unmarried and at the time of his arrest was employed as a laborer on the farm of his father situated in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

On the night of November 13, 1922, after a fight with her husband in their home at Jermyn, Lackawanna County, Mary Margevich started with a small child to visit a sister who lived at Mayfield, one and one-half miles distant. On her way there she met Paul Mickravage, John Kraley and the applicant, all of whom were known to her, and she asked them to accompany her to her sister's home. They took a short cut which led through a yard or field near the Hudson Coal Company breaker in the Borough of Jermyn, and it is there the alleged rape occurred. Mickravage and Kraley were both tried, convicted and sentenced, and were both pardoned by this Board during the year 1924.

The applicant has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His aged father is in poor health and requires the assistance of his son to operate the farm.

The prosecutrix has filed with the Board a letter in which she asks clemency for the applicant. H. D. Carey, who assisted the District Attorney in the trial of the cases against the three boys, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon, largely on account of the pardon of the other two boys who were equally guilty.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his aged, infirm father has of his assistance, and because of the fact that his two co-defendents equally as guilty have already been pardoned, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Zroka

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Govenor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 474 and 477, August Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sesions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Ralph T. Moyer was convicted of making and aiding in the making of false entries in a statement in writing of a corporation, and making and publishing a fraudulent instrument; and perjury, and on June 29, 1920, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen, 41 years of age, and at the time of his conviction was a bank cashier by occupation and resided with his wife and two children, aged seventeen and eleven years respectively, in Philadelphia.

In 1919, the applicant was the cashier of the North Penn Bank, a State Bank engaged in business in the City of Philadelphia. On June 10, 1919, he, as cashier, furnished the Banking Commissioner, as required by law, a report of the condition of said bank as of June 2, 1919. The bank closed its doors on June 18, 1919. In August of the same year, two indictments were found against the applicant, both of which were based upon the sworn statement of June 10, 1919, hereinbefore referred to. The one indictment charged the defendent with perjury, there appearing upon the statement an affidavit. The other indictment charged him with making and aiding in the making of false entries in a statement in writing of a corporation, and making and publishing a fraudulent instrument. Both offenses were included in the one transaction, but separate indictments were found and the defendant tried and convicted upon both, at the same time.

The affairs of the bank had been in an uncertain condition for some months prior to its closing in June, 1919. This fact was known to the directors and officers of the bank, and the false statements which was made to the Banking Commissioner, was known to be false not only to the applicant, but to certain of the officers and directors of the bank, and was made with the sole purpose and hope that the true condition of the bank might not be disclosed and that its affairs might be straightened out so as to avoid loss to its depositors and creditors. The applicant avers that as a matter of fact he did not make any affidavit to the statement, but signed the same in blank, and that it was afterwards filled in by a clerk and the affidavit of the notary attached thereto. He at no time profited by his criminal act, nor did he convert to his own use any of the banks funds. He also turned over to the receiver of the bank the home which he had purchased shortly before the failure, and after the failure he gave all the aid within his power to the receiver to help him straighten out its affairs. In the closing of the bank, the applicant's wife and children, and his parents lost money which was on deposit at the time. None of the directors of the bank were ever prosecuted. The president of the bank was tried and acquitted. A minor official was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. The paying teller pleaded guilty to the crime of embezzlement and was sentenced to serve two years in the County Prison.

The applicant has now served four years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He has never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is in bad health suffering from a chronic peptic ulcer of the stomach, is neurotic and a continual sufferer from insomnia, a condition that will be aggravated by continued imprisonment. These facts are shown by a letter from the prison physician.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency, stating that in his judgment the ends of justice have been fully served. Judge Frank Smith, of Common Pleas No. 5, also recommends clemency. Samuel R. Boggs, President and Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, recommend pardon. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, a leading Episcopal Clergyman, of Philadelphia, and other prominent citizens, advocate pardon. Colonel Fred Taylor Pusey, former Deputy Attorney General, who specially represented the State Banking Commissioner in the prosecution of the officers of this bank, recommends pardon. The State Banking Commissioner who filed a protest against pardon when former application was heard, to wit, November, 1923, did not appear before the Board at its recent meeting either in person or by letter. In fact, while the former application for pardon was strongly resisted, the present application was not opposed except in a very formal manner by a representative from the District Attorney's office, and this opposition was largely perfunctory.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the fact that the applicant did not profit by his crime, gave up all his property and suffered a long term of imprisonment; (the president and directors entirely escaping punishment); because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, the special representative of the Commonwealth in the prosecution and the Trustees of the Penitentiary; because of the absence of all protest, except the perfunctory opposition of the District Attorney's office; because of the absence of opposition from the State Banking Commissioner, who opposed the former application so strongly; because of the impaired health of the applicant, and the need which his wife and family have of his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ralph T. Moyer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. , January Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Thomas Garris pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with highway robbery and larceny, and on February 1, 1916, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $40.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is forty-one years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried and a laborer by occupation. When the crime was committed he resided in Coatesville, Chester County.

In January, 1916, Charles Johnson, and the applicant, robbed two foreigners who were lying drunk on the streets of Coatesville, taking from their persons clothing and money.

The applicant has now served nine years of his term of imprisonment. He was sentenced on two charges of highway robbery, and two charges of larceny, whereas only two crimes were committed, to wit, highway robbery on two individuals. The Court in sentencing the applicant erroneously imposed four sentences for two distinct offenses Charles Johnson, his accomplice, who also pleaded guilty and received like sentence, was pardoned by this Board in December, 1923. The minimum sentences for two robberies aggregate six years, while the applicant has already served nine years.

The Trial District Attorney has filed two letters with the Board in which he recommends clemency because of the erroneous sentence of the Court, and the fact that his co-defendant has been pardoned.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the erroneous sentence imposed by the Court, and the fact that his co-defendant, who was equally guilty, has since been pardoned by this Board, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Garris.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northampton, John Salamon pleaded non vult contendere to the charge of voluntary manslaughter, and on June 14, 1923, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for a term of five years, to be computed from May 9, 1923.

The applicant is 42 years of age and a citizen of Hungary. His occupation is that of laborer. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a teamster by the Alpha Portland Cement Company, at Martin's Creek, where he boarded with one Frank Putnik.

For a considerable period of time before the commission of the crime there had been bad blood between Putnik and Steve Kovach, and one physical encounter. Several times Kovach, who was a rough, quarrelsome fellow, came to Putnik's house during his absence and made insulting remarks and gestures towards his wife, all of which Putnik imparted to the applicant. About a week before the crime was committed, and while the applicant was a boarder with Putnik, Kovach, who had purchased a revolver, fired a number of shots from his back porch in the direction of Putnik's house nearby, in which the applicant was. On the following day Putnik, believing that the shots had been intended for him, with the assistance of the applicant, put up a sheet-iron screen along the side of his property toward Kovach's house to shield and protect himself and family when they were on their back porch or in the yard. Putnik had expressed to the applicant resentment towards Kovach. On the night of the crime Putnik and the applicant left the house to go to the company's coal pile, about a mile away, for the purpose of securing coal. There was snow on the ground and they took with them a sled and bags to contain the coal. The bags were carried by the applicant and Putnik dragged the sled, and also carried a stick about four or five feet long and about three inches in circumference, a fragment of a clothes prop. The purpose of the stick was to assist in the transporting of the coal by pushing the sled on the up grade. On their way to the coal pile Putnik and the applicant met Kovach returning with his young son who had been at the coal pile for coal. Putnik struck Kovach on the head with a stick and knocked him down. The applicant took no part in the physical encounter and ran home. Kovach made his way back to his own home, and, after making a statement to the fact that "Frank and John hit me", lapsed into unconsciousness and died the same night from the effects of a fractured skull. Putnik and the applicant were jointly indicted for murder, but subsequently there was a severance and Putnik was tried first and pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for a period of five years, to be computed from February 9, 1923. The applicant was subsequently tried. The jury retired and deliberated eighteen hours without result. The applicant then changed his plea of not guilty to guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and was sentenced as above stated. Putnik was pardoned by this Board in December, 1924.

The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. While present when the fatal blow was struck he did not participate in the crime. The actual perpetrator has been pardoned.

The Assistant District Attorney who tried the case has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon because of the recent pardon of Putnik, the actual perpetrator of the crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his non-participation in the crime and the pardon of the actual perpetrator, and because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Salamon.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 336, June Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, Ernest Douglass was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, and on July 15, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of six cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, a native-born American citizen, colored, and a laborer and chauffeur by occupation. He is married and has a wife and one child two years of age.

On the evening of March 9, 1924, about dark, the applicant, accompanied by three colored men, was rapidly driving a Studebaker sedan eastwardly from New Salem, Pennsylvania, to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, when he struck a man who was walking with two other men, single file, along the side of the road. The applicant stopped his car some distance down the road, picked up the injured man and brought him to the Uniontown Hospital where he died within a short time. The applicant left his name at the hospital, went to the office of the District Attorney, located the County Detective and explained the circumstances. The applicant and his companions testified on the trial that before he struck the deceased, the light of a car coming towards him blinded him, and that after he had passed this car he felt that his car had hit something, and was informed by one of the occupants of the car that he had struck a man. He immediately stopped and returned for the victim.

The applicant has served seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. Letters from the Mayor of Uniontown and the Alderman, who took the information in this case, filed with the Board strongly recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and child have of support, and the recommendations of Alderman Darby and the Mayor of Uniontown, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ernest Douglass.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 342, September Sessions, 1912, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Reuben Williams was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill, and on September 16, 1912, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-five years of age, unmarried and a butler by occupation.

The applicant for sometime had been intimate with one Mollie Walker, and they quarreled because of her friendship with another man. The crime for which he was sentenced, as above stated, was committed on June 12, 1912, and on September 16, 1918, he was paroled after serving six years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where his brothers lived, and on September 15, 1919, was convicted of murder in the second degree, one Elizabeth Taylor being the victim, and for this crime he was sentenced for a term of fifteen years in the Maryland State Penitentiary. He will shortly be eligible for parole in the State of Maryland, provided the remaining one year, being the maximum of his former sentence in Pennsylvania, can be eliminated by a pardon. Otherwise, he will be compelled to serve the fifteen years term of imprisonment in Maryland, after which he will be remanded to Pennsylvania to serve the remaining portion of his maximum term of seven years.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant in Pennsylvania, the term of imprisonment already served in this State, and the fact that even if pardoned he will be compelled to complete his term of fifteen years imprisonment in Maryland, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished in so far as the crime committed in Pennsylvania is concerned, and should be relieved from the necessity of returning to Pennsylvania after the completion of his Maryland sentence.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions." recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Reuben Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 73, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northampton, John Sabo and David Sabo were jointly convicted of receiving stolen goods, and on June 25, 1923, were severally sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for a period of three years.

Applicant John Sabo is forty-eight years of age, and applicant David Sabo is forty-seven years of age. Both are Assyrians, brothers and at the time of their arrest were engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in the City of Easton. Both resided in said city, applicant John Sabo having a family consisting of a wife and two children, and applicant David Sabo having a family consisting of a wife and six children.

The applicants were jointly indicted, tried and convicted for buying and receiving on or about June 14, 1921, silk which had been stolen in Sussex County, New Jersey, by a number of Italians from a truck of the Sussex Print Works, a passer-by having been killed at the time of the robbery. The silk was immediately transported by the Italians from New Jersey into Pennsylvania and stored in the house of one Philip Pellegrini who was not a party to the robbery or in any wise concerned therein, but merely rented a room to one of the robbers, which room had been engaged about a week previously. He saw bundles deposited in this room, but did not inquire concerning the same, and saw these same bundles, which proved to contain the stolen silk, removed from the house in the day time about a week later. He alleged that the applicants received the silk at his house. In this he was corroborated by Montani, one of the robbers. The silk was never located and its receipts or possession by the applicants was not proved in any other way. These two were the Commonwealth's chief and only eye-witnesses to prove the receipt of the silk by the applicants. Pellegrini subsequently made an affidavit that his testimony concerning the receipt of the silk by the applicants was untrue. The other witness was one of the robbers who turned state's evidence and who suborned Pellegrini to commit perjury as appairs from the examination of Pellegrini made by the Judge and District Attorney who tried the case which was reduced to writing and filed with the Board.

Both applicants have served one year and nine months of their respective terms of imprisonment. They were never before convicted of crime. The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board in which they state that without the testimony of Pellegrini, who was the star witness, and whose testimony has since proven to be false, no conviction could have been obtained.

The Mayor of Easton, two of the County Commissioners, Congressman Kent, the officers of three banks and other prominent citizens of Easton have filed letters with the Board recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicants, their prior good record, the terms of imprisonment already served, the statements of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney indicating that a conviction was obtained by perjured testimony, the recommendations of city officials, county officials and prominent citizens of Easton we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that pardons be now granted to the said John and David Sabo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 106, November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Albert Carelli was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on June 24, 1924, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is nineteen years of age, a native-born American citizen, an automobile mechanic by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was working in a garage in the City of Pittsburgh, where he resided with his mother, two sisters and brother, he being the oldest child and the only wage earner. He is unmarried.

The applicant George Thompson and Raymond Dugan, were jointly indicted for murder, but were tried separately. The applicant was tried first and convicted of murder in the first degree. Thompson was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and Dugan was convicted of murder in the second degree. On September 14, 1923, Philip Flynn, a bartender in a saloon located in the City of Pittsburgh, was shot and as a result died four days later. Two masked men entered the saloon about 10:30 in the evening. One stood in the center of the room and the other attempted to go back of the bar. The bartender endeavored to restrain the latter, a scuffle ensued and two shots were fired, one of them striking the bartender in the abdomen. The two masked men then left the barroom, jumped into an automobile and drove away. No one was able to identify the men who were in the saloon, nor was the applicant identified as one of the two men. On the night of October 9, 1923, motorcycle detectives connected with the Police Department of the City of Pittsburgh, arrested five men in a Ford automobile parked near the Regent Theatre, among them being the applicant and his co-defendant Thompson. They were taken to the police station, separated, subjected to the third degree and both are alleged to have admitted that they were the men who held up the saloon on the night of September 14th. The applicant always denied that he had participated in the attempted robbery of the saloon and alleged that his so-called confession was made as the result of abuse, beatings and mistreatment by the Police Department. He further claimed that on the night in question he was not in the City of Pittsburgh, but in the town of Burton, Ohio, about one hundred and thirty-six miles distant, and that at the time the attempted robbery occurred he was attending a dance at the fair which was being held in Burton and produced sworn statements from disinterested reputable citizens who alleged that they had seen him at various times on that night in Burton, and one witness a young girl deposed that she was dancing with the applicant at the time when the attempted robbery is alleged to have occurred. He also furnished sworn proof that he assisted in suppressing a fire which occurred in Burton that same night.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only eighteen years old when the alleged crime was committed. His co-defendants were convicted of lesser grades of murder and shorter terms of imprisonment were imposed on them.

The Trial Judge filed no letter with the Board, but made representations to a member indicating that he was favorable to clemency. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon. A great many letters and petitions urging clemency were presented in behalf of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the alleged crime was committed, the doubt as to his participation in it, his prior good record, the fact that his alleged accomplices were convicted and sentenced for lesser grades of murder, because of the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, the favorable attitude of the Trial Judge and the request of many citizens, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 32, January Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of York, Arthur Jordon alias Robert Jordon, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on January 19, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is fifty-three years of age, colored, a native of the State of Georgia, and his occupation at the time of his arrest was that of hod-carrier. He is married and has one child. He resided in the City of York. He bears an honorable discharge from the United States Army and served in the Spanish-American War, and in China during the Boxer uprising.

On October 19, 1923, he shot and killed one Wiley Fells. Both men were employed in the erection of a bank building. The applicant carried mortar and Fells wheeled the brick. Bad feeling arose between them because the applicant supplied mortar faster than Fells supplied the brick. Two days before the shooting Fells assaulted the applicant, abused him, called him vile names and made violent threats against him. On the afternoon of the day of the shooting, the two men met and angry words were exchanged. Because of the threats that had been uttered the applicant purchased a revolver and cartridges. Later in the day he went to the home of Fells and called the latter to the door and asked him to apologize for his insults. Fells was abusive, made further threats and started into the house. He was about to pull a gun out of a drawer when the applicant shot, firing at his hip. The first shot missed and Fells continued to draw the gun. The applicant then fired a second shot, which caused Fell to drop the gun whereupon the applicant left the house of Fells and was arrested the next morning charged with aggravated assault and battery. Fells died three weeks later, and new information was made charging the applicant with murder. The two shots fired by the applicant were aimed low, not with the intention of killing Fells, but with the intention of preventing Fells from shooting him.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that in his judgment the applicant would be sufficiently punished by life imprisonment. The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that life imprisonment would be a sufficient punishment for the applicant and that the ends of justice would be met by modifying the sentence of death. Former Judge Stewart filed with the Board a letter in which he stated that the applicant should not have been convicted of murder in the first degree and that in his judgment the facts warranted a conviction of voluntary manslaughter. He recommends clemency. A number of petitions and letters from citizens of York County urging clemency were filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, Former Judge Stewart and the petitions and requests from citizens of York County, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 138, March Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Joseph Shelton pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on March 12, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is nineteen years of age, unmarried, a native-born American citizen, a mechanic by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed in a garage, and resided with his parents in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant stole a Ford touring car, the property of Thomas W. Larson, on New Year's morning, January 1, 1924, which car was parked on the highway in front of 127 South Seventeenth Street, in the City of Philadelphia. After stealing the car, the applicant removed the body and placed same on another Ford chassis, the property of the Stecker Company, and the top of the Stecker car he placed on the chassis of the car stolen on New Year's Day. It was recovered on January 31, 1924. The body of the Larson car on the Stecker chassis was recovered in a garage.

The applicant has now served one year of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only eighteen years of age when the crime was committed.

Letters from substantial business men and former employes of the applicant, advocating clemency, were filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Shelton.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9, November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Mallon was convicted of entering with intent to steal, and on November 16, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, married, a driver by occupation and resided in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant was jointly indicted with one Frank Small, aged eighteen years, on the charge of entering a garage in the City of Philadelphia at about midnight on October 28, 1923, and taking therefrom an Auburn automobile, Small acknowledged that he alone entered the garage and drove the car away, and states that an hour or two later he met the applicant in a house where he was drinking, and asked him to go for a ride in the car. The applicant was drunk and Small alleges that he, the applicant, had no knowledge that the car was stolen. Small and the applicant continued their drunken debauch and were finally arrested on the following morning while driving around the tenderloin section of the city.

Small, the actual perpetrator of the crime, was convicted and sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory, and was paroled on December 23, 1924.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. He bears an honorable record for service in France during the World War. He has a wife and child dependent on him for support.

The District Attorney's offices had a representative at the hearing, who, while not joining in the application for pardon, admitted that the sentence imposed by the Court was excessive. There was no communication from the Trial Judge, but it was openly stated by counsel at the hearing that he was not opposed to a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and child have of support, and because of the undue severity of the sentence of the Court, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Mallon.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 238, June Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, Clifford Montgomery was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and on June 24, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one and one-half years nor more than three years.

The applicant is a native-born American citizen. and at the time of his conviction operated a store. He had previously been employed by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh. He is married.

A Hudson automobile, the property of William C. Millburn, of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, was stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Pittsburgh. This car was subsequently recovered at Buffalo, New York, in the possession of the person to whom the applicant had sold it and was returned to the owner. The applicant had purchased a Hudson car for his wife from one R. Meyers, who delivered to him a bill of sale for the same, which was filed at Harrisburg and a license duly issued thereon to the applicant. This automobile was purchased on November 12, 1923. The applicant had no knowledge of any trouble concerning the car until the day of his arrest in the spring of 1924. In December, 1923, he entered the employ of the Indian Battery Company and was given as territory the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania, and Western New York, and had worked his way to Buffalo, New York. The Battery Company failed in its contract to pay salary and expenses, and in order to meet living expenses the latter was compelled to dispose of the car and it was shortly after the sale that

he was arrested and charged with the crime of larceny and receiving stolen goods and convicted on the latter charge alone.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has a wife and a grandmother who are dependent on him for support. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he specifically recommends a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and aged grandmother have of maintenance and support, and because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that pardon be now granted to the said Clifford Montgomery.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. F. WOODWARD,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 290, October Sessions, 1916 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Stuart Bechtel alias Edwin S. Bechtel, was convicted of assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery, and on January 23, 1917, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of thirty days.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried and by occupation a steel worker. He resided with his parents in the City of Philadelphia.

Inasmuch as the sentence of the Court has long since been completed, and the applicant discharged from prison, the purpose of the present application is to clear his record.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. Since the expiration of his term of imprisonment he served in the United States Army and bears an honorable discharge.

The applicant, together with fourteen or fifteen other young men of his own age, to wit, twenty-three years, were in a saloon known as Jolly Post located in the City of Philadelphia, on September 20, 1916. The party left the saloon at about closing time. They were all singing. Ernest Rau and another man were coming up the street. Rau was unknown to any of the members of the singing party. He passed the group and made an unfavorable comment on the singing, which remark was resented. Strong words were exchanged and blows were struck. Rau and his friend being outnumbered started down the street. The applicant fought up to them and struck Rau, who fell. Rau then rose, started to run, stumbled, fell and broke his ankle. The offense was incidental to a common street brawl.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, because of the fact that the term of imprisonment has been completed, and that the present application is made for the purpose of clearing the record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and should be relieved from the stigma of his conviction.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stuart Bechtel alias Edwin S. Bechtel.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, September Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northampton, Guiseppe Vitaliano was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on February 2, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is sixty-one years of age, an Italian by birth, by occupation a laborer and at the time of his arrest was employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops at Easton, in which city he resided. He has a wife and three children in Italy supported by him.

The applicant was hounded by demands for money by fellow Italians, Black Handers and his life was threatened if he did not comply. He boarded with one Frank Pulli, an Italian, who made demands on him. The applicant became greatly frightened by these demands and threats and conceived the idea that if he would frighten the person or persons making the demands he would not be further molested. He procured an old revolver, and on going to his work on the morning of August 21, 1924, in one of the outer buildings through which the workmen pass in going to their accustomed places in the railroad shops, the applicant seeing Pulli fired a shot. The latter ran and the applicnt ran after him firing the revolver five times, not to hit him, but to frighten him. One of the shots struck Oliver Miller, a by-stander, who died from its effects. The applicant made no effort to escape and was greatly overcome in consequence of the shooting.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which, while not recommending clemency, states that he does not oppose a commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and the attitude of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that the death penalty heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the death penalty heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 49, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of

Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Henry Falconi was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on May 15, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, unmarried and at the time of his arrest resided with his parents in the Borough of Bridgeport, Montgomery County.

On the evening of August 19, 1922, the applicant, with an Italian friend, crossed the Schuylkill River into Norristown and went to an establishment known as the Norristown Candy Kitchen in order to obtain ice cream. It was Saturday night, and the center portion of the room was cleared of tables and chairs for dancing. The applicant and his companion seated themselves, ordered their refreshments and were engaged in watching the dancing when six young fellows, including Alexander Neill, the deceased, came into the ice cream parlor and seated themselves directly in front of the applicant and his companion. The room was crowded and Neill, the deceased, pushed his chair back against the companion of the applicant whereupon the latter remarked, "Do you want the whole place?" The deceased jumped up and struck the companion, whereupon the latter struck back. A free fight ensued, in which blows were struck by all parties and tables overturned. During the melee the applicant stood up and struck two blows, one with his right and the other with his left hand. The deceased dropped to the floor, was carried out and found to be dead as a result of a fracture of the atlas on that portion of the vertebra upon which the skull rests on the upper end of the spinal column. When the deceased fell to the floor, the fight ended and the police were called in. The applicant and his companion hid in a coal bin in the yard in the rear of the store. At this time the applicant recalled that he had in his possession a pair of iron knuckles, which he had found a short time before, and fearing that in the event of his arrest, which was probable, the finding of these iron knuckles upon his person would cause trouble, he took them out of his pocket and threw them in the coal bin. The applicant always maintained that these iron knuckles were not used in the fight and there was no positive testimony that they were so used. The applicant was finally arrested on the charge of murder, and his companion was arrested on the charge of assault and battery, but the bill of indictment against the latter was nolle prossed. After the conviction of the applicant, one Joseph Plouskz voluntarily came forward and stated that he had witnessed the entire fight; that the applicant took no part in the fight between Neill and his companion, but during the fight Neill struck at the face of the applicant, who was seated on a chair; the latter warded off the blow, arose from his chair, and with his bare fist struck Neill who fell to the floor and did not arise. The applicant said nothing and did nothing until Neill struck at his face, and he did not have on knuckles. A copy of the affidavit made by the latter was filed with the Board.

The applicant has now served two years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was only twenty-two years of age when convicted. The murder was the result of an unfortunate series of events. The applicant was not the aggressor in the offense. While there was the insinuation cast to the jury and the court that the applicant had used iron knuckles in the commission of the crime, which insinuation was a large factor in causing a severe penalty, nevertheless there was no evidence of such use of iron knuckles, and the appearance of the body after death, and the affidavit above referred to. negative the claim that iron knuckles were actually used.

The Burgess, President of the Town Council, Justice of the Peace and Chief Fire Marshal of Bridgeport, have filed letters with the Board recommending pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of the borough authorities of Bridgeport, and because of the after-discovered evidence indicating that the deceased came to his death from a blow inflicted by the bare fist of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, an dthat if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public not and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be n granted to the said Henry Falconi.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 94 and 99, Februa Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in a for the County of Allegheny, and at Nos. 546, 547 55 562, 569, 570, 571, 587 and 588, February Sessions, 192 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and f the same County, Raymond Greiner pleaded guilty to certa indictments charging him with robbery, larceny and recei ing stolen goods; and also pleaded nolle contendre to t remaining indictments, and on April 6, 1923, was sentenc in the aggregate to pay a fine of twelve and one-half cent costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Sta Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor mo than six years.

The applicant is eighteen years of age, an America citizen by birth, and at the time of his arrest was employe by Hubbard & Company, of Pittsburgh, in shovel manufactu ing. He resided in the Borough of Sharpsburg, Alleghen County, with his widowed mother and two young brother He is unmarried and the support of the family.

The applicant, prior to the commission of these crime fell among evil companions older than himself, who too advantage of his knowledge of the operation of moto vehicles in the commission of various robberies. He too no part in the actual commission of the crimes, but merel operated the automobile which carried his associates to an from the places where the crimes were committed, all oc curing within a period of two months.

The applicant has now served one year and eleven month of his aggregate term of imprisonment. He was neve before charged with or convicted of crime. He was onl sixteen years of age when he was connected with the crime in question. Two of his co-defendants have already bee pardoned by this Board. His family is in sore need o support, and his former employers have offered to take hi back if he is liberated.

The General Superintendent and Chaplain of the Weste State Penitentiary recommend clemency. The burgess, th school board and the borough council of Sharpsburg als ask pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, th youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed, hi prior good record, the fact that his family require his sup port and that employment has been offered him by hi former employers, and because of the recommendations o the penitentiary authorities and borough officials of Sharps burg, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently pu nished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Raymond Greiner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bradford, Arthur Pickett was convicted of larceny, and on December 5, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, a native-born American citizen, and by occupation a laborer, working principally as a carpenter and machinist in a garage. At the time of his arrest he was employed in Elmira, New York, as driver of an automobile truck, and was home on a visit due to his mother's illness. His residence was in Towanda, Bradford County, where he resided with his parents. He was married at the age of sixteen years to a woman older than himself and who lived with him only a few weeks.

In the month of May, 1923, while the applicant was temporarily at home, he went to the residence of Leon Finch, in Windham Township, Bradford County. He arranged to go to work as a laborer on the Finch farm, and on the morning of May 19, 1923, Taylor, employed as an automobile salesman by the Athens Motor Company, consented to allow the applicant to drive a Buick car to Towanda and return. The applicant went to his home in Towanda for his clothes, but his father persuaded him not to accept the offer to work for Finch and he started to return to the Finch home with the car. In the meanwhile, Taylor had not reported to his employer and had kept the Buick car away from the garage without the consent of the Motor Company. The president of the company located Taylor at the Finch home and was informed by him that the car had been stolen. He immediately caused a warrant to be issued, and the officers arrested the applicant in the car while driving on the direct highway leading from Towanda to the Finch farm. Mrs. Finch and a young daughter were present when Taylor authorized the applicant to use the car, but before the trial of the case, the Finchs and Taylor both removed to the State of New York, and while they promised to return to testify on behalf of the applicant during the trial they neglected to do so and the applicant was forced to go to trial without the presence of these material witnesses and his conviction followed. There was no evidence of any attempt on the part of the applicant to convert the car to his own use and at the worst, his authority to take the car was not sufficient and proper.

The applicant has now served one year and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only twenty-one years of age when the alleged crime was committed.

Both the Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur Pickett.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Wutsik Devandoski was convicted of burglary, and on February 7, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and a native of Poland. At the time of his conviction, and for fifteen years prior thereto, he resided with his father in Minooka, Lackawanna County. He was unemployed at the time of his arrest, but prior thereto served in the United States Army and was employed as a laborer in and about the anthracite coal mines.

The applicant, and one Frank McGowan, were jointly indicted and convicted of robbing two stores and carrying away merchandise not exceeding forty dollars in value. McGowan pleaded guilty and was given the same sentence as the applicant, but in December, 1923, was pardoned by this Board.

The applicant has now served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the fact that his co-defendant, who received a like sentence, was pardoned by this Board, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wutsik Devandoski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 112, October Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, Charles J. DeMott was convicted of pandering, and on October 18, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, an Italian by nationality, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a bartender in a hotel located on Spruce Street in the City of Scranton, in which city he resided with one Anna Tusolia, a girl of nineteen.

The applicant, in July, 1919, received money from her, which money was the proceeds and earnings of the said Anna Tusolia engaged in prostitution in the City of Scranton.

The applicant has now served five years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that his personal notion is, that the applicant has now suffered sufficient imprisonment to merit some consideration. He adds, "possibly the minimum was a bit too high".

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the severe sentence imposed, and because of the favorable statement of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles J. DeMott.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 75, 75-1, 75-2, 75-5, and 75-4, September Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, William C. Davis was convicted of aggrevated assault and battery on the persons of four different individuals, and of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and on September 19, 1924, was sentenced on the one indictment charging aggravated assault and battery to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a term of not less than one year and six months nor more than three years. Sentence was suspended on the other bills of indictment.

The applicant is about twenty-eight years of age, an American-born citizen, unmarried, and resided with his father on Ridge Pike near Barron Hill, in the County of Montgomery where he conducted the business of cattle dealer and contractor.

The alleged offense was the outgrowth of an automobile collision which occurred at nighttime on August 1, 1924, about three miles from Norristown. The applicant, while driving a Ford sedan, blinded by the glaring headlightts of an approaching Oakland sedan driven by Roland B. Kates and containing his wife, James I. Reese and Georgia Rocap, collided with the second car. The Kates car was overturned, while the applicant's car was but slightly damaged. None of the persons in the two cars were seriously injured. The following day Kates demanded a financial settlement. The applicant contending that he was not at fault, also demanded the settlement of the case. In consequence of their inability to agree upon a basis of settlement, Kates issued a warrant for the applicant's arrest, charging him with the offenses covered by the bills of indictment on which he was subsequently convicted. Several days after the arrest of the applicant, he in turn caused the arrest of Kates on similar charges. The applicant was tried first and convicted. The case against Kates was tried at the November Sessions, at which time the applicant was brought from jail and testified against him. The latter was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs of prosecution upon the one bill of indictment.

The applicant has now served seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The affidavit of Earl McClure was filed with the Board in which he states, that he saw the two automobiles after the collision and took the occupants to Norristown. He states that Kates had been drinking liquor and that one of the other occupants of his car was very drunk.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter wherein he states that the present prosecution was a cross action arising out of an automobile accident in which each party used the criminal courts to collect damages from the other. While not recommending pardon, he indicated that he was favorable to clemency, and he did not state in his history of the case that the applicant had been drinking at all. A number of letters were filed with the Board in hebalf of pardon, and also two numerously signed petitions.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and in consideration of the favorable attitude of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendations of a number of his fellow citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William C. Davis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 686, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Edwin E. Kohn was convicted of embezzlement by a banker, broker and agent, and fraudulent conversion, and on December 8, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is forty-seven years of age, and a native born citizen of the United States. His occupation at the time of his arrest was that of broker. He was engaged in business in the City of Philadelphia, with branch offices in seven other cities. He resided in Philadelphia with his wife and two children.

One of the applicant's regular customers was Charles Sarazin, who instructed him to purchase on his account fifty shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The applicant purchased said stock, but the same had not been duly transferred on the books of the company and had not been delivered to Sarazin. The applicant was thereupon arrested, charged with the embezzlement of the sum of $511.00, the money and property of Sarazin, which had been paid him on account of the purchase price of said stock. In a similar transaction he was charged with misappropriating the sum of $1120.00, belonging to the same customer.

The applicant has now served three years and three months of his term of imprisonment, including eleven months in the County Prison where he was confined before trial, more than his minimum sentense. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record has been excellent.

While neither the Trial Judge nor the Trial District Attorney are on record as favoring or opposing pardon, a number of letters from prominent citizens of Philadelphia have been filed with the Board recommending clemency. Former Judge John M. Patterson, Judge Frank Smith, Court No. 2, State Senator Salus, Mayor Kendrick, Charles B. Hall, President of the City Council, David Phillips, Receiver in Bankruptcy Proceedings and trustee of the applicant's insolvent estate, the President of the Broad Street Trust Company, Philadelphia, A. W. Fleisher, President of the Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary, and many prominent lawyers and business men urge clemency. United States Senator Cameron of Arizona, who knowns the appli-

cant personally, advocates pardon. Judge Monoghan orally recommends pardon to the president of this Board. Einar Barfod, Deputy Secretary and Chief Investigator, Bureau of Securities, Department of Banking, filed a letter with the Board in which he reviewed the applicant's entire career as an employee of brokers and as a broker on his own account. He states that in his judgment public policy does not further require the imprisonment of the applicant and that full justice will be done if he is liberated.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment aready served, the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, and in consideration of the recommendations of judges, attorneys, city officials and other prominent citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edwin E. Kohn.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 486, July Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Thomas Burns was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on October 14, 1914, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than sixteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is now seventy-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, a salesman by occupation and resided for many years in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant was attentive to a woman by the name Fanny Eisenbaum, who was much younger than he. She turned him down on account of drinking, and on the evening of June 8, 1914, while under the influence of liquor, he saw her sitting on the step with Rebecca Ershansky, the wife of a Jewish Rabbi, Louis Ershansky, at her residence. A quarrel ensued and the applicant shot Fanny Eisenbaum, from the effects of which she spent sometime in the hospital, but subsequently recovered. On hearing a shot fired, the Rabbi came running out of his house, and when the applicant saw him he pointed the pistol at him, shot him, causing almost instant death. He was sixty-four years of age when this crime was committed.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served ten years and six months of his term of imprisonment. The resident physician of the penitentiary reports that he has serious organic trouble, and that his general physical condition is bad.

Mrs. Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, a wealthy and socially prominent lady, has manifested great interest in the applicant on account of his advanced age and impaired health, and has agreed to provide a home and maintenance for him and to become sponsor for his future good behavior. Arrangements have also been effected, through her generosity, for a surgical operation on the applicant at the University Hospital, with the hope that he may be restored to comparative good health.

In consideration of all circumstances of this case, the advanced age of the applicant, his impared health, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that a comfortable home and maintenance will be provided for him and an effort made, through a surgical operation, to restore his health, and because Mrs. Brock has agreed to become sponsor for the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Burns.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9, October Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Clinton, Herman Culvey pleaded guilty to the first count of an indictment charging him with rape, and on November 1, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and be imprisoned in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, the term to be terminated by the managers of the Reformatory, as provided by law.

The applicant is almost nineteen years of age, a native-born American citizen,and at the time of his arrest was employed by his father on his farm situated in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his parents, he being the oldest child and the main support of a family of seven. His father is an invalid and unable to work.

On August 9, 1924, the applicant, about midnight, accidently met Charlotte Tressler, an eleven year old girl, and they went for a walk in the country where the crime was committed. While technically guilty of the grave offense he actually committed the crime of fornication. The applicant was only eighteen years of age, and it subsequently appeared, and it now appears, that the girl was of bad character.

The applicant has now been confined in the Reformatory for six months, and the Superintendent of that institution has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends clemency. The two Associate Judges of Clinton County join in the application for clemency and a numerously signed pettiion from Clinton County was filed with the Board joining in the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, the Two Associate Judges and citizens of Clinton County, and for the reason that if liberated he will operate the farm and support his parents and their family, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Herman Culvey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 32, February Sessions, 1903, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Cumberland, Israel Patterson alias Thomas Patterson was convicted of burglary, larceny and felonious entry, and on February 7, 1903, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $300.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of nine years and six months.

The applicant is sixty years of age, a native-born citizen, and a laborer by occupation. He is a widower with two sons and one daughter, all married.

In October, 1902, the general store of H. K. Latshaw, located at Jacksonville, Cumberland County, was entered during the night and robbed. The constable consequently found in the possession of the applicant's daughter Myrtle, a pair of shoes and cheap jewelry, which were identified by Latshaw as part of the merchandise taken from his store when it was robbed. The applicant, his son Harry, daughter Myrtle, son-in-law John Adams, and one Edward Mills, were arrested for the robbery of the Latshaw store and all were subsequently indicted. Harry Patterson and Adams were discharged before trial. The applicant, his daughter and Mills were jointly tried, but the applicant alone was convicted. He was released under the provisions of the Commutation Act of March 22, 1909, with three years, four months and fifteen days commutation time for good behavior in prison. On February 15, 1910, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary by the Cumberland County Court for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than sixty years upon a charge of burglary and assaulting an officer. He has already served the full minimum sentence of fifteen years and is now serving three years, four months and fifteen days commutation time previously granted for good behavior in prison. The present application is made mainly to render him eligible for parole under the fifteen to sixty years sentence for burglary. The period of parole is forty-five years. He is assured by the Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary that they will recommend such parole to this Board when clemency is granted. If released, his son, who conducts a farm in Bucks County, will give him a home and suitable employment.

The applicant's prison record is good and the prison authorities recommend pardon. The Trial District Attorney at the time of his sentence in 1903 and 1910, and the present District Attorney of Cumberland County are on record with the Board as neither recommending nor opposing clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the age of the applicant, the fact that, if pardoned, he will not be released, except on parole for practically the balance of his life, and because of the fact that a home and employment have been offered him in Bucks County by his son, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Israel Patterson alias Thomas Patterson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 78, February Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Dennis M. Cush was convicted of voluntary manslaughter with the recommendation of the extreme mercy of the Court, and on March 14, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼c, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is fifty-one years of age, and at the time of his arrest, and for many years previously, was a patrolman on the police force of the Borough of Homestead, Allegheny County, where he had resided for forty years. He has a wife and one delicate child by former marriage.

On November 1, 1923, the applicant shot and killed John E. Ward, Assistant Fire Chief of said borough, under the following circumstances: Ward, for a number of weeks prior to the homicide, had endeavored to pick a quarrel with the applicant. When they met he would revile, curse and apply opprobrious epithets to him. On the night of the tragedy, at about 10:00 P. M., while the applicant was in the police headquarters, in company with two fellow officers, Ward came into the room and made a violent verbal assault on the applicant, calling him the vilest names. The applicant endeavored to place Ward under arrest and called on the other officers to assist him. A terrible struggle ensued during which Ward struck the applicant over the head five or six times with a black-jack, severely injuring him. Ward was finally overpowered, arrested and subsequently discharged on bail. After his discharge he went about the city drinking and threatening to get the applicant whenever he met him. About 1:00 A. M. he encountered him on the street while on duty and called out to him to pull his gun, and reached for his hip pocket. Ward continued to advance, and the applicant realizing from the severe beating which he had received that Ward was the superior man in strength, believed that his life was in peril, and with a thought to disable Ward and not to mortally injure him, drew his revolver aiming it in a downward direction, and fired the fatal shot which instead of striking Ward in the legs struck him in the abdomen. Ward died fifteen days later.

The applicant has now served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. He has never recovered from the effects of the terrible beating which he received from Ward.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon. Ten of the twelve Jurors who convicted him, the members of the town council, the borough secretary, the controller, the treasurer of the Monongahela Trust Company, and many citizens, have filed letters with the Board urging clemency. Several long petitions of citizens to the same effect have been filed.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent prison record, the need which his family has of support and maintenance, the recommendations of the District Attorney, borough officials and prominent citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Dennis M. Cush.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1 and 2, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Venango, Stanley Butchek pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with burglary and larceny, and on January 4, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, of Polish descent, and has taken out his first naturalization papers. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his wife and four small children.

On the night of November 16, 1922, the applicant and his brother, John Butchek, broke and entered the repair shop of P. O. Morrison in the City of Franklin, and took therefrom bicycle tires, repair tools, etc., all of which articles, with one exception, were subsequently returned to the owner. Five additional charges of burglarly and larceny were lodged against the applicant for having entered stores and shops and having taken therefrom small equipment.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife and four small children are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

Both the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency. The Vice President of the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania, and a number of prominent citizens of Franklin join in the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and family have of support, and because of the recommendations of the Trail Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stanley Butchek.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1 and 2, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Venango, John Butchek pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with burglarly and larceny, and on January 4, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is forty-two years of age, of Polish descent, but a naturalized American citizen. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his wife and eight children, six of whom are dependents.

On the night of November 16, 1922, the applicant and his brother, Stanley Butchek, broke and entered the repair shop of P. O. Morrison in the City of Franklin, and took therefrom bicycle tires, repair tools, etc., all of which articles, with one exception, were subsequently returned to the wner. Five additional charges of burglarly and larceny were lodged against the applicant for having entered stores and shops and having taken therefrom small equipment.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife and six small children are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

Both the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and family have of support, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommed that a pardon be now granted to the said John Butchek.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 20, June Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Joe Boyce pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious rape and with assault with intent to commit rape, and on July 14, 1924, was sentenced by the Court on the charge of asault with intent to commit rape to a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age, a native-born American citizen, a laboror by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Mayer China Company, in Beaver Falls, where he resided with his wife and six small children.

The alleged crime was committed on July 9, 1924, on the person of Goldie Klear, a child six and one-half years of age. There was no evidence of actual violence and the child was not physically injured. It appears that the applicant merely fondled her. He had no attorney, friend or adviser when he pleaded guilty.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His former employer has offered to give him employment, if released, and his wife and family are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

The father of the injured child has asked the Board for clemency on the ground that she was not actually injured, and that the wife and children of applicant are in dire need of support.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the dire need of his wife and small children, and because of the recommendations of the

Trial Judge and the father of the injured child, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Boyce.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 80, October Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Joseph Dayton was convicted of Statutory rape and incestuous fornication, and on October 6, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is forty-seven years of age, a native-born American citizen, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest did odd jobs for people in and about Downingtown where he resided with his family consisting of a wife and three daughters.

The applicant was married the second time. His three daughters were both of his first wife. On September 5, 1916, J. L. Laird, who subsequently married one of these daughters, made an information against him charging him with having ravished the applicant's youngest daughter Dorothy, now Dorothy Jenks, who was then about eleven years of age. At the hearing before the magistrate Dorothy was the chief witness against him. The second wife was present and also testified against the applicant with regard to suspicious circumstances. She had complete control over the youngest daughter on whose testimony the applicant was convicted. The other testimony was insufficient.

The applicant has now served eight years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Three daughters of the applicant join in an application for clemency. Dorothy has filed with the Board an affidavit in which she states that she falsely accused her father through the intimidation of her stepmother. She asks for clemency. She also went to the penitentiary and in the presence of Deputy Warden Smith acknowledged that she had falsely accused her father through the intimidation of her stepmother. Jessie Gabel, the second daughter, has filed with the Board an affidavit in which she states that she testified falsely against her father at the time of the trial in accusing him of acting suspiciously towards her younger sister Dorothy. She did this through the intimidation of her stepmother. She also asks pardon.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that Dorothy appeared in his office and stated to him that she had accused her father falsely through the intimidation of her stepmother. He recommends pardon. The present District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he also recommends pardon, stating that in view of all the circumstances of the case and the recantation of Dorothy, there is grave doubt as to the guilt of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the grave doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and the retraction of his youngest daughter, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions" recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Dayton.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Walter Smith alias Walter Harvey pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with robbery, and on January 3, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than ten years.
nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a boiler maker by occupation, and was divorced by his wife since his incarceration.

The applicant conspired with John Gaffney and Herman Sadowski to rob one Jerome Meyers who was accustomed o take the morning train from Wilkes-Barre to Retreat, ten miles distant, and carried with him a large quantity of jewelry. On September 3, 1921, the three men met in the railroad station, but the applicant lost his nerve and eft before the robbery was committed. Gaffney saw Meyers, grabbed his bag of jewelry and ran out through the rear door of the station, Meyers following. Gaffney boarded the automobile driven by Sodowski and the latter drove away, Meyers clinging to the automobile and calling for help. A crowd followed the automobile and Gaffney and Sodowski were immediately apprehended, and the applicant who had fled, was subsequently arrested and brought back to Luzerne County. The applicant did not actually participate in the robbery, but helped to plan it. Gaffney pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of one year and six months, and Sodowski was convicted and sentenced to a maximum period of two years. The applicant received by far the longest sentence.

The applicant has now served three years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He has an excellent prison record and the prison authorities recommend clemency.

The Trial District Attorney, who opposed a former application for pardon, has now filed with the Board a letter in which, while not recommending pardon, he states that no injustice to the public would result if clemency were granted, and that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon at this time.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent prison record, and the desire of the prison authorities that he be pardoned, because of the fact that his confederates, who actually participated in the crime, received much shorter sentences, which have been completed, and in further consideration of the attitude of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Water Smith alias Walter Harvey.

D. J. Davis,
Lieutenant Governor

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cameron, Arthur Brookens pleaded guilty to breaking and entering, and larceny, and on April 10, 1922 was sentenced on two indictments by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $2.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is now 23 years of age, a native-born American citizen, a laborer by occupation, unmarried, and resided with his parents in the Borough of Renovo, Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

In the Fall of 1921, the applicant and his father, with whom he resided, were out of employment and there was no income for the maintenance of the family, which also included a mother and children. On October 10, 1921, and on March 18, 1922, Leslie Parker, the applicant and his two young brothers, Anson and Alvin, burglarized the store of J. Edward Stewart, in Cameron, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, and took and carried away merchandise. They were also indicted for burglarizing two other small stores. Parker and the applicant, the older members of the gang of burglars, were sent to the penitentiary. Anson Brookens was committed to the Huntingdon Reformatory, and Alvin Brookens was committed to Glen Mills. Both of the latter have since been released.

The applicant has now served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial Judge died after imposing sentence, but his brother, Senator Quigley, of Lock Haven, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that his brother, the Trial Judge, told him shortly before his death that the applicant had been sufficiently punished and that he, the Judge, would recommend a pardon. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon and the present Judge joins in the application. The Chief Burgess of Renovo, the Justice of the Peace, and other prominent citizens of that borough recommend clemency.

The two brothers of the applicant, who were accomplices and have since been released, have filed with the Board an affidavit in which they state that their brother, the present applicant, only participated in the burglary of the Stewart store to which he pleaded guilty. Thomas E. Neylon, General Contractor, of Renovo, has filed with the Board a letter in which he asks clemency. He states that the applicant was formerly in his employ, and that if released he will again furnish him empoyment. He also agrees to become sponsor for his future good behavior. The family of the applicant are in destitute circumstances and a charge on the Poor District.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the destitute condition of his family; the recommendations of the Chief Burgess of Renovo, Justice of the Peace, and other prominent citizens; because of the fact that two of the participants in the burglary have been released from confinement; because of the fact that a former employer has offered to reemploy him and to become sponsor for his future good conduct; in further consideration of the fact that the Trial District Attorney strongly recommends clemency; and the further fact that the Trial Judge, who is now dead, has expressed his intention to recommend pardon, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur Brookens.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 83, June Sessions, 1908, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, Guiseppi Guerra was convicted of felonious assault with intent to kill, and on June 3, 1908, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the term of five years.

The applicant is 48 years of age, and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed in the coal mines at Scranton, Pennsylvania, residing in a coal shed near the mine. At the present time he has a wife and seven children residing with him on Long Island, New York.

The applicant had deposited for safe-keeping with his cousin Frank Mariniaro, his earnings amounting to $395.00. When he asked the latter for the money in order to bring his family from Italy, Mariniaro denied that he had been given the money, called the applicant a "Black Hand" and ordered him out of his house, also threatening to kill him. In a fury of rage the applicant committed the assault for which he was convicted.

The applicant has served his full term of imprisonment and has been out in the world for almost twelve years. The present application is made in order to aid him in the restoration of his civil rights. He has asked the United States District Court at Brooklyn, New York, to admit him to citizenship. The Court was advised of the particulars of the present crime and suggests that the applicant apply for a pardon. His petition for citizenship was neither dismissed nor denied and is still pending in Court. The applicant will unquestionably be granted citizenship if the Board grants a pardon.

The applicant has served his full term of imprisonment and was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The District Director of Naturalization, New York City, writes that since his release from prison he has conducted himself as a person of good moral character, and is in every way qualified to become a citizen if a pardon restoring him to citizenship rights is granted. The Judge E. L. Garvin, writes that on the basis of his report "if I am presiding when the case comes on for a final hearing I shall have no hesitation in admitting the applicant to citizenship, providing nothing unsuspected develops between now and that time."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant; and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that the stigma of his former conviction should be removed in order to qualify him for citizenship.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Guiseppi Guerra.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 11 and 12, October Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Franklin, W. F. Davis alias Walter Kunstein

pleaded guilty to forgery and larceny, and on July 25, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $101.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than thirty-six months nor more than forty-two months.

The applicant is 46 years of age, a native-born American citizen, a carpenter foreman by occupation, and at the time of his arrest on the present charges was employed in the Borough of Chambersburg. His place of residence is Charlestown, South Carolina. He is a widower and has four minor children living with his mother in New York.

The crimes for which the applicant was indicted were as follows: He went to the home of a fellow-workman during his absence and took away a lot of carpenter tools, and on the same day forged his employer's name to a check for $28.80, and obtained the money for the same. At this time the applicant had been drinking heavily, was without money and took this means of helping himself. Shortly thereafter he went to Philadelphia, found employment and was arrested and returned to Chambersburg for trial.

After the original sentences were imposed, as the applicant was being taken from the Court Room, he threatened bodily injury to the Chief of Police who had been instrumental in his arrest. He was ordered into the Court later in the day, and the sentences which were originally concurrent were reconsidered and made cumulative.

The applicant has now served two years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. His four motherless children require support and he has pledged himself, if released, to join them in New York and support them properly.

At the February, 1925, session of this Board when this application was submitted, the Trial District Attorney, who had formerly opposed clemency, appeared before the Board in person and stated that the Trial Judge and he, the Trial District Attorney, were now favorable to clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which the applicant's four children have of support, in consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, and the further pledge on the part of the applicant that if released he will leave the Commonwealth, rejoin his children and support them, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said W. F. Davis alias Walter Kunstein.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 59, September Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lawrence, Lizzie Vernino was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery, assault, and throwing carbolic acid with intent to burn, etc., and on September 24, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year and six months nor more than three years. She was almost immediately transferred by the Court to the Lawrence County Jail on petition of the Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary.

The applicant is 24 years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, of Italian parentage, and at the time of her arrest was employed as a housekeeper. She had a husband and two children, aged nine and six years respectively, and they resided together near the city limits of New Castle.

On April 28, 1924, the applicant threw a glass or goblet, containing carbolic acid, at Carmine Vernino, which struck him in the face and entered his eyes, one of which was injured to such an extent that it was afterwards removed. Carmine Vernino was the brother of the applicant's husband, and had roomed and boarded with his brother's family for some years. At the time of the crime they resided in a house which had been jointly purchased by the two brothers. The applicant claimed that her brother-in-law had insulted her, made improper suggestions to her and had threatened to strike her on several occasions. She did not complain to her husband. The day before the crime these improper proposals were repeated, and when she refused to accede Carmine Vernino made threats against her. She went to the door, called her husband into the house who inquired about the trouble, and when he learned the difficulty ordered his brother to pick up and get out. Carmine took away some of his things in a suitcase. The following day returned to the house after the husband had gone to work. He began removing the remaining articles belonging to him. A dispute arose between the applicant and himself concerning the ownership of certain quilts which had been removed from his room into her own room. He then threatened to shoot her, and as she was returning from her room he advanced, pointing a revolver at her. There stood on the mantle over the fireplace the glass containing the carbolic acid. On seeing him approach, revolver in hand, she became greatly frightened. She grabbed the first thing which came to her, which happened to be the glass containing the acid, and threw it at him. She did not intend to throw the acid in his face, but in her excitement and fear threw the first thing that came to her hands.

The applicant has now served eight months of her term of imprisonment. She was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

A number of letters recommending clemency were filed with the Board. They include letters from the Prothonotary, County Commissioners, Register and Recorder, Sheriff and other prominent citizens. The Trial Judge also filed a letter urging pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the need which her children have of a mother's care; and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, County Officials and prominent citizens, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, she will prove herself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Lizzie Vernino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 145 and 146, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, George F. Griff was convicted of robbery, and on January 3, 1923, was sentenced by the Court in

No. 145 to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is 28 years of age, a native-born American citizen, married and has been an iron worker by occupation with the exception of three years when he served in the United States Army and bears an honorable discharge. At the time of his arrest he was a timekeeper at Port Richmond.

On the night of November 30, 1922, about 10:00 P. M., two men, Myron Millhon, a Jefferson Medical student, and Nathan Sashunsky, appeared within a short time of each other at the police station and reported that they had been held-up and robbed on Tenth Street between Spruce and Pine. On the description furnished, two officers started out to look for the bandit. On Clinton Street they noticed a man acting strangely, and at the same time heard a man from an upstairs window yell at the person who was tampering with an automobile in the street. On inquiry the officer was informed that the automobile belonged to the man in the window, and that the other man had just gotten out of the machine. Thereupon the officer took hold of the man who was standing near the car and proceeded to conduct him to a patrol box. The prisoner tried to escape, but was finally subdued and taken to the station, where he was identified by the complainants as the man who had held them up, having taken a watch, chain, $1.00 and five keys from Millhon, and twenty-four cents and an overcoat from Sashunsky. Neither the watch nor the money were found on the applicant's person, and the keys displayed at the trial were not positively identified as the keys found in the pocket of the applicant. The latter claimed that he was bringing his laundry to a colored woman who lived in the neighborhood in which he was arrested.

The applicant has now served two years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record has been excellent as shown by a letter from the Warden.

Millhon, one of the men who was robbed, has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon. The Sergeant of Police, who arrested him, also urges clemency. Magistrate Burdick, of Hammonton, New Jersey, has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers to furnish employment to the applicant, if released, and to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the recommendation of the prosecutor; and because of the offer on the part of Magistrate Burdick to furnish employment to him, if released, and to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George F. Griff.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 47, June Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lehigh, Henry Meiley, Fred Meiley and Earl Heimbach were jointly convicted of burglary; entering in the night, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering in the daytime, with intent to commit a felony; entering in the daytime, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony; larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on July 3, 1922, were sentenced each to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant, Henry Meiley, is twenty-nine years of age and has a wife and one child, aged three and one-half years; applicant Fred Meiley is thirty years of age and unmarried; applicant Heimbach is twenty-five years of age and has a wife and one child, aged two years and nine months. All three applicants are native-born American citizens and resided in the City of Allentown. All are auto mechanics by occupation. The Meileys, applicants, were also engaged in the taxi and hauling business. On the evening of September 27, 1921, John O'Donnell, Wesley Mann, Howard Trexler and applicant Fred Meiley came to the office of applicant Henry Meiley, and the two first named persons told the latter that they had asked applicant Fred Meiley to haul goods for them and requested the Meileys, applicants, to do the hauling. On learning that the cargo would consist of whiskey, applicant Henry Meiley told them that he would not haul whiskey unless they owned it and had a legal permit for the transfer. They showed a permit and applicant Henry Meiley obtained from the Internal Revenue office a confirmation of the regularity of the permit. He thereupon consented to haul the whiskey. Applicant Heimbach subsequently agreed to help them move the whiskey. The party in three cars proceeded to the residence of one John Zerby, who resided in South Bethlehem. Eighteen cases of whiskey were removed from the house and loaded on the cars, which then proceeded to Macungie instead of Allentown, which latter was the destination designated in the permit. An altercation arose with regard to the change in destination, but the Meileys, applicants were outnumbered and forced to deliver the whiskey to Macungie, where it was first stored in the barn of the farm belonging to the parents of the Meileys, applicants, but subsequently removed to Allentown.

The Meileys, applicants, were first arrested for taking the whiskey from the Zerby home and after confessions were extorted from them by the police authorities concerning their part in the transaction, applicant Heimbach and Mann were subsequently arrested and all jointly indicted. Mann, who was the master mind in this affair and had a long criminal record, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of not less than four years nor more than seven years. O'Donnell and Trexler were never apprehended and are fugitives from justice.

The present applicants have now served approximately three years of their respective terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime.

A large number of letters, and also a petition signed by five hundred citizens of Allentown, recommending pardon, were filed with the Board. The Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, President Judge Reno, the present District Attorney, the Chief of Police, of Allentown, the prosecutor, the Prison Warden, the Board of Prison Inspectors, eight of the Jurymen, who tried the case, the Sheriff of Lehigh County, Major-General C. T. O'Neill (retired), in letters filed, recommend clemency. The families of applicant Henry Meiley and applicant Heimbach require maintenance and support, J. Herbert Kohler, Markel Sensenbach and O. S. Sterner, prominent citizens, of Allentown, have offered to become sponsors for applicant Henry Meiley, applicant Fred Meiley and applicant Earl Heimbach.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicants; the terms of imprisonment already served; the support which the families of two of the applicants require; in consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, District Attorney, prosecutor and prominent citizens of Allentown, and because of the fact that three reputable citizens of Allentown, above named, have agreed to become sponsors for the future good conduct of the applicants, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions, recommend that a pardon be now

granted to the said Henry Meiley, Fred Meiley and Earl Heimbach, respectively.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 107, February Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Renato Mayer alias Ridaldo Meyers alias Daniel Amro was convicted of burglary, breaking and larceny, and at No. 10 January Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, was convicted of robbery and entering in the daytime, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony, and on Feburary 6, 1919, was sentenced by the Luzerne County Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than ten years, this sentence, however, not to be effective until after he shall have been returned to Lackawanna Count to undergo trial there, and in case of conviction this sentence to have preference to any sentence imposed there. On February 8, 1919, he was sentenced by the Lackawanna County Court on the crime of robbery to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than ten years; and for the offenses of entering in the daytime, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony, was, on the same day, sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not ess than two years nor more than seven years. The two latter sentences to run concurrently and to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed in Luzerne County.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Italy and subject to that Kingdom. He is unmarried. His home is in Milan, Italy. His father is a retired lawyer and a prominent Italian citizen. Prior to his conviction, as above stated, he followed the art or trade of painting and interior decorating.

At the age of fifteen years the applicant was sent to the United States by his father to be placed under the charge of a celebrated artist. He was unable to speak the English language with ease and could not find the man to whom he was sent. He went from city to city obtaining what work he could, and finally was connected with a restaurant and became associated with evil companions who advised him that it would be easy to get money by stealing. The applicant who was in straitened circumstances, joined in the plan, and on December 3, 1919, in company with one Nicklo, entered Musgrave's drug store in Scranton and took from the cash register fifteen dollars and from one George Fox, who was in the store, the sum of seven dollars. Following this crime, the applicant and his partner, who were novices in crime, decided to go to Wilkes-Barre, where for several days they boarded at a hotel. Nicklo was arrested on suspicion, and upon being searched a revolver and a key to the room in the hotel were found on his person. The police authorities then came to the hotel and also arrested the applicant on suspicion. Numerous robberies had been committed in Wilkes-Barre, and both men were charged with the burglary of a dwelling house on December 7, 1918. The house had been broken into, but the intruders were frightened off before they were able to get anything. The applicant was in no wise connected with this crime, but was convicted because the occupant of the house that was robbed stated that he resembled the man who attempted to commit the robbery. The applicant admits his participation in the robbery in Scranton.

The applicant has now served six years and four months f his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Judge Maxey who, while District Attorney of Lackawanna County, prosecuted the case has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon.

Mr. Frank Bruno, 824 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, if liberated.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney; and because of the fact that the said Frank Bruno .....has agreed to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, if liberated, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Renato Mayer alias Rinaldo Meyers, alias Daniel Amro.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

At No. 114, October Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Timothy Harrigan was convicted of sodomy and buggery, and on October 5, 1922 ,was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age and unmarried. He is a native-born citizen of the United States. He has been a sailor for twenty years, with the exception of the time when he served in the army from June to December, 1917, when he was honorably discharged after the loss of an eye while in line of duty.

In September, 1923, the applicant was a boatswain on a coasting vessel. As the result of an altercation between the first mate and the applicant concerning the dismissal of a cabin boy, Alfred Kapy, the latter was continued aboard by the first mate as a seaman, and enmity existed between the first mate and the applicant. The ship docked at Philapelphia and while in port, the applicant became intoxicated, while on shore leave, and upon returning to the ship on September 29th, and while under the influence of liquor, he went into his room and laid down on his bunk with his clothes on. Sometime after midnight Kapy came into the room and lay on the bed alongside of the applicant. The first mate shortly thereafter followed Kapy into the room. He then accused the applicant of having committed the crimes for which he was afterwards convicted. Five days later the applicant was tried before a jury without being represented by counsel and was convicted on the testimony of the first mate and Kapy. While there was a medical examination made shortly after the alleged crime, no medical testimony was introduced at the trial.

The applicant has now served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He claims that he is innocent of the crimes charged and was the victim of a plot growing out of ill-feeling between certain members of the crew and himself, and that had he been represented by counsel at the trial his innocence would have been made manifest.

Addison L. Dougherty, Deputy Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, at Baltimore, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, if liberated, and has also agreed to see to it that he is given a position aboard a vessel as boatswain, which was the rank he held prior to his arrest.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; and because of the offer of the Deputy Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board at Baltimore, to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, and his obligation to secure employment for him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Timothy Harrigan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 368 and 369, August Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Westmoreland, Walter Sowinski pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with breaking and entering, and larceny, and on August 24, 1923, was sentenced by the Court on each indictment to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, both sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant is in his twenty-third year, a native-born American citizen, an automobile mechanic by occupation, and at the time of his arrest for the present offenses was employed by the Union, Switch and Signal Company, at Swissdale, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried. He resided with his parents at Monessen, Pennsylvania.

The applicant, at No. 82 May Term, 1920, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious breaking and entering, and on April 27, 1920, was sentenced by the Washington County Court to serve a term of not less than two years nor more than five years in the Eestern State Penitentiary. At this time he was only eighteen years old. He served his minimum term and was paroled on April 27, 1922. While on parole he committed the crimes for which he was sentenced, as above stated, by the Westmoreland County Court, was taken to the Reformatory at Huntingdon, and on October 29, 1924, was paroled. He entered the employ of W. E. Wright, truck man, of Huntingdon, and worked for him seven months so satisfactorily that he was finally discharged from the custody of the Reformatory on April 30, 1925. On May 8, 1925, he returned to the penitentiary, unaccompanied by any officer, in order to serve the maximum term under his original sentence from Washington County by reason or having violated his parole. The penitentiary authorities had no knowledge of his whereabouts until he returned there alone.

The offenses for which he was convicted and sentenced by the Westmoreland County Court consisted in burglarizing two stores located at Monessen, in August, 1923. If he is pardoned for the offenses committed in Westmoreland County, he will be eligible to reparole on the Washington County charge and can re-enter the employ of Mr. Wright, at Huntingdon, who desires to have him returned and who has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

The General Superintendent of the Huntingdon Reformatory, Parole Officer Coulter of the Western State Penitentiary, and Chief of Police Corbin, of Huntingdon, have filed letters with the Board recommending clemency, and a numerously signed petition of citizens of Huntingdon to the same effect has been filed.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; because of the fact that the applicant has shown in an unmistakable manner his desire to rehabitate himself; in consideration of the recommendations of the Superintendent of the Huntingdon Reformatory, the Parole Officer of the Penitentiary, the Chief of Police of Huntingdon, and citizens generally, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of the sentences imposed by the Westmoreland County Court and made eligible to re-parole by the penitentiary authorities and thus be returned to his former employer, who has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter Sowinski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Susquehanna, LeRoy L. Gumaer and William N. Gumaer were jointly convicted of robbery, and on January 31, 1921, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

Applicant LeRoy Gumaer is twenty-three years of age, and applicant William N. Gumaer is twenty years of age. Both are native-born American citizens, brothers, unmarried and at the time of their arrest were employed on their mothers' farm in Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, where they resided with their widowed mother.

On September 3, 1920, Harry Golden, who was engaged in peddling jewelry, clothing and notions, was traveling through Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, with a horse and wagon. He passed the home of the applicants. About 5:50 P. M., while he was proceeding through a woods about two miles from the Gumaer home he was held-up by two men who demanded his money. Both of the robbers had army revolvers and one had a large dagger. They wore old dirty blue overalls with a small stripe, dark shirts, plaid caps, were coatless, and had red handkerchiefs over their faces. They compelled Golden to turn over his money, and also took jewelry and notions from the wagon. The robbers then left Golden and went in the direction of the Gumaer home. Two members of the State Constabulary were called to the scene of the robbery, obtained a search warrant, and on suspicion searched the Gumaer home. In the bedroom of the applicants, in a trunk belonging to them, they found two army revolvers, a knife and a quality of jewelry. The revolvers, knife and jewelry accorded with the description given by Golden of the weapons, and the stolen jewelry. The applicants posed before Golden and were compelled to enact the robbery according to the original occurrence, and were then identified by him. When the crime was committed the applicants were sixteen and nineteen years old respectively.

The applicants have now served four years and five months of their respective terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime. While they

were identified by the victim of the robbery as the persons who perpetrated the crime, the identification was not complete.

Will Leech, a prominent and reputable member of the Bar of Lackawanna County, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicants, if liberated.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicants; the mother's need of assistance to operate the farm; the doubt as to the identity of the perperators of the crime; and in consideration of the offer of Will Beech to become sponsor for their future good conduct, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said LeRoy L. Gumaer and William N. Gumaer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 17, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, William Armstrong pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping, and on October 25, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years,sentence to be computed after completion of present sentence from Mercer County.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native-born American citizen, colored, a contractor by occupation, and was employed at the time of his arrest. He resided in Omaha, Nebraska, and is unmarried.

In 1919, the applicant was convicted of assault and battery in the Courts of Mercer County, and was sentenced to a term of not less than three years nor more than four years in the Western State Penitentiary. It was while serving this sentence that he made his escape.

Shortly before August 12, 1919, the applicant received a letter from his relatives stating that his father was very ill and not expected to recover. The said news worried him to such an extent that on the date mentioned, while working on the farm connected with the penitentiary, he stopped work about noon and walked away. After he had gone a considerable distance he realized that he was a fugitive and that he would be punished if he were apprehended or if he returned to the farm, consequently he determined to continue his journey and visit his father before he passed away, and was with him when he died. After an absence from the penitentiary of approximately fourteen months, he was arrested in Omaha, Nebraska, and returned to Pennsylvania for trial.

The applicant has served the maximum sentenced imposed by the Mercer County Courts and has completed one year and two months of his sentence for escape. The applicant was never charged with or convicted of any crimes, except the ones above mentioned. The Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary unanimously recommend a pardon. His prison record as been exceptionally good.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant, the terms of imprisonment already served, and particularly because of the unanimous recommendation of the Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will pro himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public noti and in open sessions" recommend that a pardon be no granted to the said William Armstrong.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir. At No. 1, August Term, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Washington, Thomas Westwood pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on August 21, 1918, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is forty-five years of age, a native of England, but a citizen of the United States, and at the time of the commision of the crime was employed in a mine located at Donora, and resided with his parents at Monogahela. He is unmarried.

The applicant, on August 4, 1918, shot one William Malee, who subsequently died from the effects of a gunshot wound in the leg. Prior thereto there had been trouble between the family of the applicant and Malee. It began with a thrashing administered to Malee by a brother of the applicant when the former insisted in getting into their automobile while in a drunken condition. Afterwards the deceased made statements to various persons that he would get even for this beating by taking it out on the applicant, who was a cripple, having lost a leg some considerable time previously. Malee frequently in public taunted the applicant about his crippled condition, calling him vile names and daring him to fight. The applicant made every effort to avoid Malee and refused to fight. On August 4, 1918, about 8:00 P. M., the applicant went to the Moose Club at Monongahela. Malee was there, and when he heard the applicant's voice he began to curse and revile him. The applicant told Malee he was a cripple and did not want trouble. Malee continued his abuse. The applicant finally left the hall, laboring under great excitement, and went to his home where he secured a shotgun, which one of his brothers used for hunting. The applicant went down to the vicinity of the street car stop. About eleven o'clock Malee alighted from a car. The applicant accosted him and asked him to take back the opprobrious names he had called him and his father. This Malee refused to do and rushed upon the applicant in a belligerent attitude. The later pulled the trigger and shot Malee in the leg for the purpose of crippling him and placing him in the same physical condition as the applicant. The following day learning that Malee had died from the effects of the wound, the applicant, with his father, went to the District Attorney's office and surrendered himself for trial.

The applicant has now served six years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime and bears an excellent reputation, while the deceased bore a bad reputation in the community as a fighter, and had seriously disfigured several men in fights. This reputation was known to the applicant, and his frequent threats placed him in a continuous state of terror.

The Trial Judge has certified to the truth of the facts stated in the application for pardon and interposes no objection. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon,

Messrs. Heffran and Towner, Members of the Assembly, join in the application. Favorable letters from a former Sheriff and County Treasurer have also been filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, former Sheriff and County Treasurer, and the two Assemblymen, and the favorable attitude of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Westwood.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 633, 635 and 636, February Sessions, 1921, and Nos. 584 and 585, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, John E. Williams was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and larceny from the person, and on November 19, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 31¼ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a term of two years. On July 19, 1922, after serving one-third of his term, he was paroled for the balance of the term, and on February 29, 1924, was discharged from parole.

The applicant is thirty years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is married and resides with his wife and two small children in the Borough of Wilmerding. At the time of his conviction he was the Constable and Police Officer in the adjoining Borough of Wall, Allegheny County, and at the present time is night captain of police in the Borough of Wilmerding.

The applicant, as Constable, was charged with going to the homes of the different prosecutors, who were foreigners, to make raids for the operation of illegal stills, and that in the course of the search made for the stills he took money, which in two cases was carried on the person, and which in three cases was found in the houses. The applicant claimed that these cases were framed up by disgruntled moonshiners and law-breakers, whose ill-will he had incurred in the discharge of his official duty.

He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, and his subsequent record as captain of police in Wilmerding has been excellent.

The Trial District Attorney who, in 1923, opposed the first application for pardon, has filed a recent letter with the Board in which he strongly recommends pardon. He further states that at the time he was not convinced that the applicant was guilty, and that even if he was guilty he has since earned a pardon by his rigid enforcement of the laws.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; and his subsequent good record as Police Officer, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of his former conviction and trials.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John E. Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 147 to 167 both inclusive, May Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, McKinley Peeler alias William McKinley Peeler upon advice of counsel, pleaded nolo contendere to twenty-one indictments charging him with entering a building to commit felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on June 25, 1918, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years on each indictment, the sentence to run concurrently.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, colored, a native-born citizen of the United States, by occupation a laborer, married and at the time of his arrest resided with his wife in the City of Pittsburgh.

In March, 1918, the applicant was regularly employed by the Diebold Lumber Company during the day, but assisted Earl Redcross, colored, after hours in moving household goods from one location to another. In this way he earned extra money. From certain houses in which the applicant assisted Redcross in moving goods, as well as from houses in which he did not assist, various valuable articles were stolen and Redcross was arrested and charged with the theft and confessed his guilt. He implicated the applicant in stealing goods which had been stolen from some of the houses, and upon the trial of the applicant, the evidence of Redcross was the only evidence against him, and upon that evidence alone was he convicted. When the applicant learned that the police of Pittsburgh were looking for him, he immediately went to the central station and surrendered himself. None of the stolen goods were found upon the applicant, nor in his custody and control. Redcross has made an affidavit, which is on file with the Board, in which he exonerates the applicant from complicity in the larceny of these goods. After a thorough examination of the evidence it appears that the applicant carried no deadly weapon when the alleged thefts were committed.

The applicant has now served seven years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only twenty years old when these offenses were committed. His prison record is excellent. Since his incarceration he has endeavored to educate himself, and learned to speak, read and write four foreign languages. He is now in charge of the foreign correspondence of the penitentiary.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; his youth when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record and his commendable zeal in acquiring an education, which will be useful to him in the future, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions, recommend that a pardon be now

granted to the said McKinley Peeler alias William McKinley Peeler.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 791, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Cardone was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, with attempt to ravish, and rape, and on July 12, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than thirteen years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, of Italian descent, but a native-born citizen of the United States. At the time of his conviction he was engaged in the junk business with his brother in the City of Philadelphia, where he resided with his mother. He is unmarried.

On the night of May 19, 1921, Annie Robinson, 19 years of age, accompanied by another girl, was returning to her home from Point Breeze Park when two men, to wit, Joseph DeFeo and Angelo Marona, passing along the street in an automobile stopped and asked the girls to ride with them. Both girls got into the car and the men took them to a garage at Ninth and Carpenter Streets. The girls became frightened and ran out of the garage. The two men ran after them, and catching Annie Robinson brought her back to the garage where both of them repeatedly assaulted her. Later the applicant came into the garage and took the girl away from the other men to a boxing arena, located at the Corner of Eleventh and Catharine Streets, where he assaulted her, using no violence, after which he put her on a trolley car, paid her fare and sent her home. The applicant was tried first and convicted as before stated, while the other two men, who were the original perpetrators of the crime, were both acquitted by the jury. The applicant was only eighteen years old when the crime was committed.

The applicant has now served three years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. A letter was filed with the Board signed by the Warden of the York County Jail and his deputies, to which the applicant was transferred, setting forth that the applicant on March 18, 1924, saved the life of a fellow prisoner of the jail, who, while locked in a cell caused a fire of unknown origin and would have been burned to death but for the heroism of the applicant who went into the cell through a heavy fire and smoke and carried the unconscious body to a place of safety.

Annie Robinson, the victim and prosecutrix in the case, filed an affidavit with the Board in which she asks clemency and suggests that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, particularly in view of the fact that the original perpetrators escaped punishment. The mother of the prosecutrix also asks for clemency for the reasons stated.

The Trial Judge, now deceased filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency on the ground that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the fact that the original perpetrators of the crime escaped punishment; because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the heroic conduct of the applicant in saving the life of a fellow prisoner; because of the fact that the prosecutrix and her mother both recommend clemency; and in consideration of the strong recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Cardone.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 181, December Sessions, 1912, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, George Smith was convicted of larceny, and on May 26, 1913, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than five years.

The applicant, after serving a term of two years, one month and six days was on July 7, 1915, paroled, and on May 26, 1918, at the expiration of his term of imprisonment received his absolute discharge.

The applicant is thirty years of age, a subject of Russia and has a wife and one child.

The applicant was out of employment when the crime was committed and unable to find work. He was but seventeen years of age. On December 3, 1912, while riding in a crowded trolley car, about eight o'clock in the evening, he endeavored to pick the pocket of a man who was standing nearby, which resulted in his arrest, trial and conviction. He is now employed by the Stetson Shirt Company, New York City, and has been successful in business. He now desires to become a citizen of the United States. It will, therefore, be necessary for him to have his record cleared.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, and his subsequent good record, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of his conviction and sentence.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 88 and 89, November Sessions, 1908, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Gustave Glaser pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on November 9, 1908, was sentenced to pay costs and to

undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of six months.

The applicant is about thirty-five years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and at the present time is a member of the police force in and for the City of Philadelphia. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a driver by a paper box manufacturer in that City, where he now resides with his wife and two children, aged eight and six years respectively.

The applicant, in the course of his employment, delivered a load of paper boxes to Laird Schober and Company, shoe manufacturers of Philadelphia. At the time of making delivery John Nugent accompanied the applicant who had just passed his eighteenth birthday. While he was making delivery of the boxes, Nugent remained on the wagon, and as the applicant was driving away a police officer stopped him, ordered him to open the wagon, which he did, and there in a compartment were found eleven pairs of shoes. When the case was called for trial, the applicant, who was without counsel, was persuaded that the entry of a plea of guilty would make it easier for Nugent and himself. He thereupon pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above stated.

The applicant has long since completed his entire term of imprisonment. He has served on the Philadelphia Police Force for the past five years. He was never before or since accused of any crime, except the one above mentioned. He has twice been cited by his superior officer for efficient service. With full knowledge of the applicant's crime he was appointed and retained on the police force.

The object of the present application for clemency is to remove from the applicant the stigma of his conviction and sentence.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; and his prior and subsequent good record, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of his conviction and sentence.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Gustave Glaser.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 72 and 73, December Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Fayette, Herman L. Geska was convicted on two indictments charging him with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to ravish, and in the one case was recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court, and on December 7, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 12 cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 28 years of age, a native-born American citizen, a miner by occupation and at the time of his conviction in the City of Uniontown with his wife and four children ranging in age from four months to eight years.

The circumstances surrounding the two crimes were as follows: On September 30, 1923, about 10:30 P. M., Mrs. Boyd, the prosecutrix in the first case, went to Connellsville. When she alighted from the car at a street intersection she alleges that the applicant, who was a fellow-passenger, left the car and walked in the same direction, traveling a short distance back of her. While she was walking along the street the applicant came up behind her and raised her skirts. She turned on him, screamed, struck at him and fled. She was the only witness in her own behalf. Clara Camp, a seventeen year old girl, the prosecutrix in the second case, alleged that on October 7, 1923, about 7:00 P. M., she had gone from the vicinity of Connellsville into that City to obtain milk. She encountered the applicant, at a street corner, who asked her whether she kept company. During the conversation the applicant stepped on her toes, but in no other way assaulted her. She was the only witness for the prosecution. Both of these women were unknown to the applicant and no further attempt to assault was made in either case, except as briefly outlined. He had employed no counsel before the trial and was without witnesses. He entered a general denial of both assaults.

The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Sergeant Freeman, of the State Police, was detailed by the Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding this case. He reported that the facts were as above stated, and that the identification in the one case was not positive enough and in the other case so positive as to excite suspicion of its genuineness. He also finds that there is grave doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, who, before his imprisonment, was a steady worker and supported his wife and small children who are now in a destitute condition.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and the dire need which his wife and children have of support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Herman L. Geska.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 470, October Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Mattie Jones was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on February 27, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted. Prior thereto she had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death but the Supreme Court on appeal granted a new trial with the result above given.

The applicant is 28 years of age, colored, an American by birth and by occupation a domestic servent. She was married, but estranged from her husband, and had lived in adultery with one William Martin, colored, for a period of three years prior to September 22, 1923, the date of the alleged killing.

Eight or nine days before the tragedy the applicant, while speaking of the deceased, told an acquaintance that she would kill Martin. The night before his death she, together with the deceased, attended a party. She became violently jealous because he was dancing with another female, and wanted him to go home with her, which he refused to do. Thereupon she took Martin's raincoat and hat and left, but returned in fifteen or twenty minutes and again requested him to go home with her. He again refused. The applicant said, "well if you don't go now when

you do come the undertaker is going to take you out." The applicant left the party and the deceased remained. Later that same evening she told one of the guests at the party that she was going to kill Martin when he same home. The following morning the applicant went to the police station and turned over a gun to the police informing them that Martin was shot. The officers going into the room occupied by them found Martin dead in a pool of blood with gunshot wounds in the back and head. She made a confession admitting the shooting, but claimed that it was done in self-defense. At the trial she testified to numerous assaults committed upon her by the deceased, not only at the time of the shooting, but almost continuously for a year previous, claiming that he kicked her, blackened her eyes, beat her, bragged of his amours with other women and asked her to "hustle" so that he could live off her adulterous practices with other men. She also testified that he was a gambler and a drunkard. There were no eye witnesses to the killing. The evidence of the Commonwealth was circumstantial. She made no effort to run away, but surrendered herself and took to the police station the weapon with which the crime was committed, the property of the deceased.

The applicant has served seven months of her term of imprisonment. She was never before charged with or convicted of crime. Her prison record is excellent.

Ten of the jurors who convicted her the second time have petitioned for clemency, and one juror who participated in her first conviction joined in the petition. The ministers of the A. M. E. Church of Philadelphia in weekly conference asked for clemency. The members of the Baptist State Convention in annual meeting appointed a committee of three to ask for pardon. A large number of petitions and letters were filed with the Board advocating clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the fact that there were no eye witnesses to the crime; and that the applicant pleaded self-defense; because of the recommendations of all but two jurors at the second trial, and because of the recommendations of prominent clergymen and reputable citizens generally, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attornev General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 539, August Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, David Sonis was convicted of arson, and on November 3, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age, a native of Russia, but an American citizen. He has a wife and two children, aged ten and six years respectively. At the time of his arrest he was proprietor of a candy and stationery store, situated at the Corner of Third and Porter Steets in the City of Philadelphia, and at times was employed as a sheet metal worker by the Fow Manufacturing Company of said City.

The applicant was jointly tried and convicted with his brother, Benjamin Sonis, and David Goldman, of attempting to set fire to and burning the store and dwelling at 5760 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, occupied by Benjamin Sonis, on the night of August 13, 1922. The latter, at the time was in financial straits, and a week prior to the attempted fire had removed the larger part of his stock to the store of the applicant and planned to collect fire insurance on the whole stock and fixtures insured. There was in force, insurance to the amount of $5500, and the stock remaining in the building at the time of the attempted fire was not worth $300. The presence of a large portion of the stock of his brother, Benjamin, in David Sonis' store is explained by a broker who had the store for sale at the time and had advised a reduction of the stock and its return to the jobbers from whom it had been purchased. The latter had been requested by the wife of Benjamin Sonis to call at the store and take away the merchandise which was to be returned. The jobbers agreed to accept the goods, but did not call promptly. They were subsequently informed by the applicant that this merchandise had been transferred to the applicant's home, and that they should call there for it. When they finally came, the merchandise had been confiscated by the authorities. Testimony to this effect was not presented during the trial, but now appears in the form of letters filed.

The Fire Marshal's Office received information of the contemplated setting fire to the premises of Benjamin Sonis. David Goldman was arrested shortly after midnight as he emerged from the building. His companion in the crime, Weisfield, escaped. The applicant, who resided seventy-one blocks distant first appeared on the scene about an hour after Goldman's arrest. He was excited and said that he was looking for his brother Benjamin who had telephoned him that he was sick. Later in the night, after his arrest, a confession was exhorted from the applicant, taken down in longhand by a member of the Fire Marshal's staff, which statement was signed with a mark, the applicant being unable to read or write English. The statement was to the effect that the applicant's brother, who was in financial straits, had entered into an agreement with one Weisfield (who is a fugitive from justice) to set fire to Benjamin Sonis' store, but that the applicant did not know when it was to happen. The applicant did not testify at the trial, and was convicted mainly on the strength of the exhorted confession above mentioned. His failure to take the stand, mainly due to ignorance of the English language, was unfavorably commented upon by counsel for Goldman, a co-defendant, and injured him in the estimation of the Jury.

A large number of letters have been filed with the Board from reputable citizens of Philadelphia in which they urge clemency on the ground of the applicant's prior good record and the need which his family has of support. Alfred W. Fleisher, President of the Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary, recommends pardon, and Isaac Gerstley, 203 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, has offered to become sponsor for his future conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his linguistic inability to testify and to understand the terms of the confession exhorted from him; the destitute condition of his wife and two small children; because of the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trustees and the offer of a reputable citizen to become sponsor, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said David Sonis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 215, January Sessions, 1908, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Lee York was convicted of conspiracy, and on February 27, 1908, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of two years. He was released from prison at the termination of his sentence, and for fifteen years past has deported himself as a good citizen.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age, a Chinaman of Christian faith and has been a resident of Philadelphia for about thirty-two years. At the time of his conviction he was engaged in the restaurant business and acting from time to time as an official court interpreter, and resided at 1002 Race Street at the Chinese Mission of the Y. M. C. A. At that time he was a single man, but is now married and conducts a large Chinese restaurant at Fifty-second and Market Streets, Philadelphia, known as "York's Tea Garden". He is a man of property and means.

In the present case the applicant was charged with conspiring by means of perjury and subornation of perjury to procure the indictment of a fellow Chinaman, Charles L. Lee, for the murder of two other Chinamen, to wit, Yee Ting and Lee Dick. The background of the case was an intense factional war between two powerful Chinese Tongs. The applicant made an absolute denial of the charge and furnished over fifty character witnesses, but was convicted and sentenced as above stated.

This case was presented to the Board at the April Sessions, 1925, and held under advisement because of the opposition of the District Attorney of Philadelphia, who asked that the case be held to await the determination of a certain prosecution against the applicant pending in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the charge being the dealing in and possession of opium. There has since been filed with the Board a certified copy of the judgment of nol pros entered by the Federal District Attorney in the last mentioned case. The sole objection to the pardon has now vanished.

The applicant was released from prison fifteen years ago and his record as a citizen is unimpeachable as shown by numerous letters on file with the Board. He has been prosperous in business and active in church work. He was never, except in the present case, convicted of crime.

Ex-Judge John M. Patterson, Frederick J. Shoyer and other prominent citizens and clergymen, who are active in church work recommend a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the fact that the applicant has served his term of imprisonment and has been released fifteen years, during which period he has been a good citizen, and in consideration of the recommendations of Ex-Judge Patterson and other reputable citizens, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of the crime for which he was convicted.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Lee York.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 106, November Sessions, 1923 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Albert Carelli was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on June 24, 1924, was sentenced to be electrocuted. Subsequently on March 18, 1925, the sentence of death was, by this Board, commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is 19 years of age, a native-born American citizen, and automobile mechanic by occupation, and at the time if his arrest was working in a garage in the City of Pittsburgh, where he resided with his mother, two sisters and brother, he being the oldest child and the only wage earner. He is unmarried.

The applicant, George Thompson and Raymond Dugan, were jointly indicated for murder, but were tried separately. The applicant was first tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Thompson was subsequently convicted of voluntary manslaughter and Dugan was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

On September 14, 1923, Philip Flynn, a bartender in a saloon located in the City of Pittsburg, was shot and as a result died four days later. Two masked men, armed with revolvers, entered the saloon about 10:30 in the evening. One stood in the center of the room and the other attempted to go behind the bar. The bartender endeavored to restrain the latter. A scuffle ensued and two shots were fired, one of them striking the bartender in the abdomen. The two masked men then left the barroom, jumped into a waiting automobile and drove away. Two or three other men were in the barroom at the time, but no one was able to identify the robbers, nor was the applicant identified as one of the two men. On the night of October 9, 1923, motorcycle detectives, connected with the Police Department of the City of Pittsburgh, arrested five men in a Ford automobile parked near the Regent Theatre, among them being the applicant and his co-defendant Thompson. They were taken to the police station, separated, subjected to the third degree and both are alleged to have admitted during the course of their examination that they were the men who held up the saloon on the night of September 14. The applicant on every other occasion denied that he participated in the attempted robbery of the saloon and alleged that his so-called confession was made as the result of abuse, beatings and mistreatment by the Police Department. He further claimed that on the night in question he was not in the City of Pittsburgh, but in the town of Burton, Ohio, about 136 miles distant, and that at the time the attempted robbery occurred he was attending a dance at the fair which was being held in Burton, and produced sworn statements from disinterested reputable citizens who alleged that they had seen him in Burton at various times on the night in question. One witness, a young girl, deposed that she was dancing with the applicant when the attempted robbery is alleged to have occurred. He also furnished sworn proof that he assisted in suppressing a fire which occurred in Burton that same night.

The Secretary of the Pardon Board, by direction of the Board, visited Burton, Ohio, investigated and took testimony from those who made the affidavits that they were in company with or saw the applicant on the night in question, as well as on various other days of the entire week up to September 16, 1923, when he returned to Pittsburgh. The Secretary's investigation and report confirm the sworn statements already filed.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only 18 years old when the alleged crime was committed. His co-defendants were convicted of lesser grades of murder and received shorter terms of imprisonment.

The Union Mortgage Company of Cleveland, Ohio, by affidavit filed have offered to send the applicant away for medical treatment, and when completely restored to health will employ him in the capacity of a clerk. The Trust Officer of said company has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

The Trial Judge filed no letter with the Board, but made representations to a member thereof indicating that he was favorable to clemency. The Trial District Attorney by letter filed recommends pardon. A great many letters and petitions urging clemency were presented on behalf of the applicant. The widow of the murdered man asks the Governor for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the alleged crime was committed; the doubt as to the actual participation in it; his prior good record; the fact that his alleged accomplices were

convicted and sentenced for lesser grades of murder; because of the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, the favorable attitude of the Trial Judge, and the request of many citizens, and the offer of the Mortgage Company, of Cleveland, to employ the applicant if liberated, and safeguard his future, we have concluded that the has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Albert Carelli.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15, December Term, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northampton, Horace Rose and Percy Rose pleaded guilty to highway robbery, and on February 17, 1921, were sentenced each to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

Applicant Horace Rose was nineteen years old at the time of his conviction and applicant Percy Rose was seventeen years old at that time. Both are Americans by birth and laborers by occupation. They lived with their father, Reverend Percy Rose, at Martins Creek, Northampton County. Applicant Horace Rose was married just before his arrest. Applicant Percy Rose is unmarried.

The applicants were employed in a cement plant. On the evening of December 22, 1920, the date of the commission of the crime, they had been drinking, and without any forethought or concern of the consequences upon the mere suggestion of a companion, one William Smith, they held up Joseph Haas on a public highway and took from his person a gold watch and money. The watch was subsequently returned to the owner.

The applicants have now served four years and seven months of their terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Joseph Haas, the victim of the robbery and the prosecutor in the case, filed with the Board an affidavit in which, after reciting the circumstances of the robbery, he asks for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicants when the crime was committed; their prior good record; the terms of imprisonment already served; and because of the recommendation of the victim of the robbery, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Horace Rose and Percy Rose.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 83, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Joseph Nethen pleaded guilty to robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on April 6, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is twenty years of age and a citizen of the United States. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Heinz Glass Company, of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and resided with his mother in that borough. He is unmarried.

On December 10, 1922, the applicant and one, Raymond Greiner, held up E. G. White on the public highway and robbed him of $9.00. Aloysius McAdams taught the applicant freight riding and other unlawful acts and induced the applicant and other boys to use automobiles not their own, for joy rides, and subsequently when they needed money he suggested that they hold up somebody, which was done. When the present crime was committed the applicant was only eighteen years of age. The gang which McAdams led consisted of Robert Kintz and Charles Kintz, brothers, Raymond Greiner, Joseph Fisher and several others, together with the applicant. Three of these boys were sent to the Huntingdon Reformatory and have long since been released. The Kintz Brothers, Greiner and the applicant were sent to the penitentiary. The Kintz Brothers and Greiner have since been pardoned by this Board.

The applicant has now served two years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. His mother and younger brothers and sisters require his financial aid.

W. J. Fix, of Sharpsburg, a reputable citizen, has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct and will also furnish employment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the fact that he has been more severely punished than any of his accomplices; the need of his family for financial assistance; and the further fact that a reputable citizen will furnish him employment and guard his future, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Nethen.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 18, October Term 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Thomas Slattery alias Thomas J. Williams was convicted of rape. The jury recommended him to the extreme mercy of the Court on account of being under sixteen years of age. On April 5, 1922, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern

State Penitentiary for an indeterminate period, the minimum term fixed at six years and the maximum term as fixed by law.

The applicant is now nineteen years of age and of Irish and Welsh extraction. He was born in America. At the time of his arrest he was a laborer in the mines and resided in the Borough of Dickson City, Lackawanna County, with his mother.

Mary Maczarski, then in her fourteenth year, residing in Dickson City, charged the applicant with having ravished her on June 16, 1921.

The applicant has now served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The applicant's mother is in poor health and supports the family on the wage of $20.00 per month as janitress of the public schools, and the services of the applicant are necessary for the support of herself and family, some of the children being of tender age. If, liberated, employment with the Hudson Coal Company has been offered when work is resumed.

The private counsel for the prosecution has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon, and the girl who was ravished, as well as her mother, also ask clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the fact that his mother requires financial assistance in the support of the family; and because of the recommendations of the private counsel for the prosecution, the injured girl and her mother, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Slattery alias Thomas J. Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Susquehanna, John Bosick was convicted of larceny, and on February 10, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years, to be computed from the twenty-seventh day of January, 1925. The jurors in their verdict asked the Court to be "lenient".

The applicant is of Slovack nationality, but was born in America. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed in the mines and resided in Carbondale, Lackawanna County, with his parents.

On the night of October 25, 1924, the applicant, with a companion, Saladonias, went to Forest City seven miles distant from his home to attend a dance. They traveled in a Ford car belonging to his companion, who lives within a few doors of the applicant. During the night they consumed a quantity of moonshine whiskey. The applicant became intoxicated, left the dance hall, went down to the main street and got into the car which (he believed, believed belonged to his companion, but he subsequently found to his sorrow that the car belonged to Gaylord Reynolds. This car was in no way damaged and was not removed from the block in which the alleged theft is supposed to have occured. The applicant did not realize his predicament until the following morning when he was arrested and jailed for the theft of the car.

The applicant has now served seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before convicted of crime. His parents are in frail health and require financial assistance from him. If released he can secure re-employment with the Hudson Coal Company when work is resumed.

A number of letters from citizens of Carbondale and vicinity recommending pardon have been filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the need of his parents for financial assistance and support; and the recommendations of citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Bosick.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 181 and 182, September Sessons, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Berks, John Lutz, alias J. L. Brown, Chester Lewzewski, alias James Davis, and William Schmidtz, alias Charles C. Williams pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with robbery, and on June 11, 1919, were each sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for an aggregate term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

Applicant Lutz is 31 years of age and applicants Lewzewski and Schmidt are each thirty-two years of age. Applicants Lutz and Schmidt are native-born American citizens, while applicant Lewzewski is a native of German Poland, and in infancy was brought to this country by his parents.

All three applicants are unmarried. Applicants Lutz and Lewzewski resided in the City of Reading, while Schmitz' father resided in Texas. Applicant Lutz was employed by the Reading Cold Storage Company as a driver's helper. Applicant Lewzewski was employed as a stockkeeper in a shirt manufactory, while applicant Schmitz was employed as a machinist's helper in the Reading Iron Works.

In November, 1911, Joe Winsey, alias James L. Kane, alias Joseph L. Cary, and the applicants, were working in the City of Reading Pennsylvania, where they resided. The ages of the four boys named average nineteen years. They were induced to leave their employment by two older and maturer men. These men planned and directed a robbery. On November 1, 1911, Joel Hainly's hotel in the Borough of Sinking Springs, Berks County, became the scene of the crime. Led by the older men, all entered the barroom of the hotel, held up the proprietor, and took the money contents of the cash register and some whiskey. A day later, the same persons entered the barroom of the hotel of Henry Fritz, Cumru Township, Berks County, and took a watch and the contents of the cash register. Both crimes were planned by the older men who instructed the boys in the parts they were to play. The men took the stolen articles

and later made distribution to the boys as they saw fit. After these robberies the four boys left the men and went to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. They returned to Reading on the morning of November 10, 1911, and entered the bakery of Gordon Kaufman, Fifth and Laurel Streets. They were not masked or in any way disguised. One of them asked for apple pies. Mrs. Kaufman gave a pie each to Winsey and applicants Lutz and Lewzewski. Applicant Schmitz said that he wanted none. The boys then started down the street without paying for the pies. Mrs. Kaufman called her husband, who was in the basement immediately beneath the shop. When the boys came out on the pavement Kaufman met them and seized applicants Lutz and Lewzewski. The latter tore away and Kaufman then grabbed Winsey. The latter pulled a revolver from his pocket and in the struggle it was discharged, the ball passing over applicant Lutz's head and striking Kaufman, who was a large and powerful man, in the head, with fatal results. At that time applicant Schmidz was about one-half a block away. The four boys then fled and finally landed in Petersburg, Virginia, where they held up and robbed a man and were arrested fifteen days after the commission of the first crime at Sinking Springs. They pleaded guilty to robbery and on November 17, 1911, were each sentenced to twelve years in the Virginia State Penitentiary. The two older men who planned and arranged the two robberies in Berks County were indicted for these and other robberies. The prison records disclose the fact that both men were released after serving approximately fifteen months in the County Prison. On March 5, 1919, because of good behavior, the four boys were pardoned by Governor of Virginia. They were arrested at the penitentiary gates and brought back to Reading. When the cases were called for trial their attorney and the District Attorney went before the Court and, pursuant to an agreement previously made, pleas of guilty to the indictment for robbery were entered against each of the four boys. Pleas of not guilty to the indictment for murder were entered for the applicants, while Winsey pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Their attorney made a plea for leniency, after which sentence was imposed by Judge Endlich, who, at the conclusion of the plea, remarked that he did not feel that it was the Court's function to extend leniency, but the function of the Pardon Board.

The applicants have now served six years and three months of their terms of imprisonment. Their prison record has been excellent.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. The Trial District Attorney joins in the recommendation for clemency. Letters have also been filed with the Board from the Prison Warden, Sheriff, and County Commissioner Eaches joining in the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicants when the crimes were committed; the terms of imprisonment already served; and because of the reccommendations of the Prison Warden, Sheriff, County Commissioner Eaches, the Trial District Attorney and Trial Judge. we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Lutz alias J. L. Brown, Chester Lewzewski alias James Davic and William Schmitz alias Charles C. Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 33, August Term, 1922, in the Court of Over and Terminer in and for the County of Westmoreland, Innacenza Martiucci was convicted of murder in the second degree with a recommendation of mercy, and on June 23, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 32 years of age and a native of and subject to the Kingdom of Italy. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a track-walker and resided at Smithton, Westmoreland County, with his wife and two children, aged three and two years respectively.

The applicant was a boarder at the home of Frank DiFranko, at Smithton. Mr. and Mrs. DiFranko sent money to Italy for the purpose of bringing Assunta Boccabella to this country to make her home with them. The DiFrankos had arranged for her marriage with a man whom they had selected, but after her arrival in this country, she and the applicant fell in love with one another and got married. DiFranko and his wife became incensed against them and threw out of the house the clothes and personal belongings of the applicant and burned the clothing of the bride. They talked disparagingly about them and threatened to kill the applicant. They sent a man to the home of the applicant and demanded money and told him that if he did not send money to the deceased, the latter would send some one to kill him. The day before the shooting two men came a second time with the same demand for money. These attempts to extort money from the applicant and the unfavorable stories that were circulated by DiFranko in the neighborhood caused annoyance to the applicant and his wife. In order to establish peace, the applicant and his wife, and Tony Ross, an uncle of the latter, made a final trip to the DiFranko home on the evening of January 31, 1922. Before the shooting DiFranko, the deceased, threw a pot of hot coffee on the applicant and threatened to kill him with a poker which he picked up and brandished, and attempted to strike the applicant. In the fight which ensued the applicant drew his gun and shot DiFranko who subsequently died. The applicant was in his working clothes, and as a trackman for the Railroad Company it was necessary for him to carry a gun in the course of his duties, and he went to the DiFranko home without changing his clothes. He carried this gun for the protection of his employer, the Railroad Company, as well as for his own protection.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record.

The Trial District Attorney, who strongely opposed pardon in December, 1924, has now filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; and because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

This pardon is recommended on the express condition that the applicant be immediately deported to Italy at his own expense, and that the actual deportation be supervised by the Secretary of this Board.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Innacenza Martiucci.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. September 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 11, March Term, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Fayette, Luigi DeLeo was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on May 27, 1913, was sentenced to be electrocuted. Subsequently on April 15, 1914, the sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is now thirty years of age, of Italian birth and allegiance, a laborer by occupation and unmarried. He had no legal residence at the time of his arrest for the present crime and was out of employment.

The applicant, and one Frank Wells, were jointly tried and convicted for the murder of Charles H. Butler, who was found wounded upon a public highway in Fayette County, at about four o'clock P. M., on January 3, 1913. Butler died two days later from the effect of his wounds. The Commonwealth contended that this murder was committed in the perpetration of the crime of robbery on the person of Michael Cavalcante, who was in company with Butler and his wife, but there was no evidence to show that the applicant was armed or used any deadly weapon. He was eighteen years of age and greatly intoxicated at the time of the shooting. He did not kill or purpose to kill Butler, or his companion, and had no knowledge of any such purpose or intent on the part of Wells. The crime of murder was committed without his knowledge, consent, connivance or agreement.

The applicant has now served twelve years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent as shown by a letter from the Chaplain. Michael Cavalcante, the companion of Butler at the time of the shooting and the man who was robbed, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that Wells did the shooting, acted as leader and was solely responsible for the hold-up and murder committed, and asks clemency for the applicant. Numerous other letters were filed recommending pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record, and the statement of the only eye witness, the man who was robbed, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful law-abiding citizen.

This pardon is recommended on the express condition that the applicant be immediately deported to Italy at his own expense, and that the actual deportation be supervised by the Secretary of this Board.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Luigi DeLeo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, February Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, Dominick Deida, whose true name is Dominick Dideo, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and on February 4, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00 and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-five years old; a naturalized citizen of the United States; an Italian by descent; and a miner in the Enterprise Colliery, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, by occupation. He resided at 333 South Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and has a wife and five children, the oldest being twelve years of age and the youngest one year old. The wife is struggling to keep her family together, and the District Attorney writes that if his punishment continues much longer "it may be too late after his family has been forced to disband and scatter" to keep them from being "trained in the ways of evil and thus become future criminal citizens of the community".

In company with James O'Brien the applicant entered a pool-room in Shamokin. While applicant looked on O'Brien held up the proprietor and took from him about $46.00. They were arrested and both pleaded guilty. O'Brien was sentenced to the Northumberland County Jail for a period of from two to four years and has since been paroled by the Trial Judge.

The applicant has now served longer than his companion in the crime, namely, about thirteen months. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has a good prison record. His family is destitute, and it is only by the most heroic efforts that his wife is able to give them insufficient support.

The District Attorney intimates "that the present would be the opportune time for the penal punishment endured by him to have accomplished the object intended, namely, the reformation of the petitioner". He also, as quoted above, recommends that the family may be harmed by not having the support and help of the father.

The favorable attitude of the Trial Judge is shown by his parole of O'Brien, who is alleged to have been the active party in the robbery.

Mr. C. G. Graeber, 18 South Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, a responsible citizen of the Borough of Shamokin, having been Deputy Treasurer of Northumberland County for several years,—an employe in the Internal Revenue Collector's Office for five years,—and now an expert accountant in Shamokin,—has agreed to do his best to keep Deida in reasonably remunerative employment and to help encourage him to take good care of his wife and five children,—to lead a sober life,—to seek reasonably good companions,—to avoid bad companions,—and to report until 1929 to the Board of Pardons concerning the applicant's behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his good prison record, the destitute condition and great need of his wife and five small children, the favorable attitude of the Trial District Attorney and Trial Judge, the promise of employment and supervisory sponsorship, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will support and keep together his family of small children.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Dominick Deida (true name Dominick Dideo).

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Snyder, John Foulkrod was convicted of burglary and on December 12,

1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty-five years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest resided on a farm near Kramer, Snyder County, which farm he tenanted at that time. He has a wife and six children ranging in age from two to thirteen years. All reside near Mt. Pleasant Mills, Snyder County, and are dependent on the father for support.

On November 24, 1923, the applicant took his truck and started down the road toward Port Trevorton to get a stove and stopped at the home of John Sanders, an alleged bootlegger, for a drink of whisky. Sanders went along with the applicant. When he reached Port Trevorton Sanders told him to take him up the road as he (Sanders) had business up there and would get the applicant more whisky. They drove up the Susquehanna Trail to the schoolhouse at Aqueduct Hollow, at the request of Sanders, who said he had "stuff" there which he would get. Sanders left the applicant and got some more whisky, which they both drank. Sanders left the applicant again and went down the road. When he returned to the schoolhouse a car came up the road. Sanders stepped out into the middle of the road and yelled, "Stop, hands up!" and covered the occupants of the car with a gun. At that moment a shot fired by one of the occupants of the car struck and killed Sanders.

Testimony adduced during the trial showed that a bungalow a short distance from the schoolhouse had been broken into and a couch, three buckets, rubber boots, cooking utensils and other articles were stolen. The applicant, on cross-examination, admitted that immediately after the shooting, when he started home in the truck, he saw the couch lay along the road between the bungalow and the schoolhouse.

For this alleged burglary the applicant was indicted and convicted as a principal in the first degree and sentenced as above stated.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

His wife and family are destitute and require support.

A numerously signed petition of citizens advocating pardon was filed with the Board. The Trial Judge filed a letter in which he states that in his judgment the applicant has been sufficiently punished; that he bore a minor part in the crime, which was planned by others, and strongly recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the need which his family has of his support, and because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Foulkrod.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 472, July Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Phliadelphia, Joseph Butkus was convicted of murder in the second degree and on February 1, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age, a native of Lithuania, and emigrated to America in 1909. He has never been naturalized. He is a butcher by occupation, and at the time of his arrest in 1923 was working for Joseph Cohen, Second and Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia. He is a widower with one child aged eight years, who is being cared for by the Catholic Children's Bureau, Philadelphia.

In November, 1915, the applicant married a woman of his own nationality. One week prior to the tragedy the applicant's wife (who was addicted to the use of liquor) struck him with a bottle while he was sitting at the table eating his evening meal and, in her rage, told him to get out of the house and stay away forever or she would kill him. As he stood on the curbing outside of his home a suitcase and other personal belongings were, by his wife, thrown out on the street from the second-story window. A passing policeman saw the blood on the applicant's face and heard the tirade of his wife and, after making sure that the applicant had no concealed weapon, advised him to take his property and leave, because the intoxicated woman was in no condition to reason with. The advice seeming good, the applicant acted on it and obtained lodging at 114 Segal Street. This domestic brawl was precipitated by the applicant's refusal to partake of any further meal after learning that his wife had disposed of an infant (which she had caused to be prematurely delivered the preceding day) by burning it in the kitchen stove. He upbraided her and told her he could not eat any more food. Six days after his ejectment from his home his wife came around to the butcher shop where he was working and begged him for $5.00, which he gave her. Acting on the advice of his employer, he called to see her several times in order to effect a reconciliation and to induce her to discontinue the use of liquor. On the morning of June 26, 1923, he stopped at the house to see his wife while he was on his way to work. He came by her express invitation. He found her very much under the influence of liquor. She invited him to sit down and told him that she would get him a cup of coffee. As the applicant turned toward the table he glanced back at his wife in the other room and saw her with a revolver in her hand. He called to her, and she leveled the pistol at him. He sprang toward her, seized her wrist and attempted to wrest the gun from her. During the struggle the weapon was discharged about four times; one bullet went through her right shoulder, another through her heart. Both fell to the floor, and the gun lay there undisturbed until the police officers secured it. The applicant remained until the officers arrived. There were no witnesses to the homicide. The weapon was the property of the deceased.

The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an eight year old girl who is the object of public charity.

The Trial District Attorney, as the result of a special investigation into all the facts and circumstances of this case, recommends a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the destitute condition of his daughter, and because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Butkus.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 322, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Henry Williams pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on April 20, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, an American citizen by birth, colored, and by occupation an expert automobile mechanic. He is unmarried and at the time of arrest resided with his sister in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant was employed by four white men, Rosenberg, Heckler Simpson and Borgner, who were in the business of stealing automobiles and selling the same, to assist them in the theft of the cars. He acted as chauffeur, and his mechanical ability was of invaluable assistance in making way with parked automobiles. After associating with them for a time, the applicant, realizing the wrongfulness of his acts, refused to continue with them, and for a year or more afterward led a correct life. About the end of this period he was arrested, while at work, on a warant charging the larceny of an automobile, the property of T. Nevin Carson. It appears that six months previously these four men had been arrested for the theft of automobiles, and, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to twelve or more indictments and in so pleading implicated the applicant in one particular offense. Notwithstanding the fact that they engineered the plans and disposed of the stolen cars, these four men were placed on probation by the Court at the November Sessions, 1921, for a period of five years. These men, who were on probation at the time, appeared as chief witnesses against the applicant and were instrumental in his obtaining a severe sentence.

The applicant has now served three years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that the four white men who engineered the traffic in stolen automobiles were placed on probation while the applicant, their tool, received a severe sentence, we have concluded that he has been sufficintly punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 46, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, Edward Whalen entered a plea of nollo contendere on a charge of selling liquor without a license, and on October 22, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of six months.

The applicant, at No. 1, December Sessions, 1910, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and for the County of Fayette, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on March 23, 1911, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs and to undergo imprisoment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of twenty years. On October 21, 1920, he was paroled on the charge of murder and returned to his home, and about six months thereafter was sentenced, as before stated, for a violation of the liquor laws, which sentence he served, and was then returned to the Western State Penitentiary for the completion of his original sentence.

On the evening of November 1, 1910, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, Harry Sokolosky, a peddler, with a horse and wagon, was assaulted, killed and robbed and his body found along the highway. The deceased had been hit over the head with an instrument, and the applicant was arrested that same night on suspicion of having committed the crime. The applicant was only eighteen years old when sentenced on the murder charge.

The applicant was not engaged in the illegal sale of liquor and made but one sale and had no connection with any person or persons engaged in said traffic. He completed his sentence for the latter offense, and, with the exception of the six months he was at liberty, he has been in prison about fourteen years. The applicant is thirty-two years of age, a chauffeur by occupation and unmarried. For two years past he has been a patient in the tubercular ward of the penitentiary, during which time his disease has become more pronounced. If pardoned he promises to go to one of the Western States where it is possible his health may be restored. His prison record has been excellent, and during the outbreak in the Western Penitentiary in February, 1924, he rendered valuable aid and assistance to the prison authorities, for which he received their commendation. The County Detective of Fayette recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, youth of the applicant when the first crime, to wit, murder, was committed, the terms of imprisonment for the two offenses already served, his excellent prison record, his impaired physical condition, which will doubtless improve if he is released on parole and removes to a suitable clime, because of the recommendation of the County Detective, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and should be made eligible to re-parole on the original charge of murder.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Whalen on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 26, 27 and 28, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Elk, Frank Lupino was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and on October 8, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine og $15.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven and one-half years nor more than nine years.

The applicant is about thirty-eight years of age and a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is an Italian by descent and conducted a small store in Johnsonburg, Elk County, Pennsylvania. His family consists of a wife and three children, the eldest child eight years of age, who are a charge on the Poor Authorities of Elk County.

In the first two cases he was charged with receiving a lot of tobacco which had been stolen, and in the last case he was charged with receiving two second-hand shotguns and other merchandise. A professional burglar was operating in and about Johnsonburg, and he used the applicant and one Joe Zampogna as depositaries for the goods which he had stolen. The stolen goods were restored to their owners.

The applicant has now served four years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. His family is destitute and a charge on the community. Zampogna, who was implicated with the applicant as a receiver of stolen goods, has already been pardoned by this Board.

The private prosecutor in two of the cases has filed letters with the Board recommending pardon. The Board of County Commissioners of Elk County joins in the application and the Trial District Attorney files a letter recommending clemency, stating that the sentence was unusually severe, and that the applicant had been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent prison record, the destitute condition of his family and the recommendations of the private prosecutor, County Commissioners and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he had been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Lupino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, May Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, Frank Condrik pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, aggravated assault and battery and injury by explosive substance, and on March 14, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty years of age. He is a Hungarian, owing allegiance to Czecho-Slovaki, and by occupation is a coal miner. Prior to his arrest he was employed by the Brothersvalley Coal Company. At the time of his arrest he resided in Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County, with his wife and two children, the older being seven years of age.

On March 4, 1923, the miners belonging to the Miners' Union employed by the said Coal Company were on a strike. Non-union men were working, and the feeling between the union the non-union men ran high. John O'brien was the Secretary of the Union to which the applicant belonged. On the afternoon of said day O'Brien came to the applicant and stated that he had given Jim Thomas the sum of $5.00 to place dynamite in the yard of the home of George Riegel, a non-union miner, who was working for said Coal Company at that time. O'Brien directed the applicant to go to the home of George Milhouse and get a cap and fuse and give the same to Thomas. The applicant did this. Thomas took the dynamite and placed it close to the residence of the said Riegel and exploded the same, causing injury to a number of the members of Riegel's family who were in the house at that time. The applicant had no further connection with the affair.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His family are in destitute circumstances and depend upon public charity. When he entered the plea of "Guilty" to the charge he was without an attorney and rendered the officers of the law all possible assistance to apprehend the parties connected with the crime. He bore no ill will towards Riegel and was merely a tool of the officers of the Miners' Union without realizing the seriousness of his act.

The Superintendent of the colliery, his former employer, has filed with the Board a letter recommending pardon. C. F. Roy, a prominent coal operator, joins in the application and offers permanent employment to the applicant if he is liberated. George Riegel, the man whose house was dynamited, asks the Board for clemency. The County Detective and Editor of the Somerset County Times urge pardon. The Trial District Attorney not only filed with the Board a letter recommending pardon, but appeared in person before the Board and asked clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family has of support, because of the recommendations of the County Detective, the Editor of the Somerset County Times, his former employer, the man whose house was dynamited, because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney and the fact that employment has been offered him in case he is liberated, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punishd, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Condrik.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 21, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 169, September Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Bruno Praiano pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, the degree of which was fixed by the Court as murder in the first degree, and on August 1, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is now twenty-one years of age and a native of the Kingdom of Italy. He has never been naturalized and has been in America for four years. He is unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a laborer by Michael Cannon, a contractor of Glenside, Montgomery County, and boarded with Jimmy Russo in Edge Hill, said County. His mother resides in Italy. His nearest relatives in America were a brother residing in Massachusetts and an aunt (the wife of the man he killed) residing in Edge Hill, next door to where the applicant boarded.

In 1920, when he first came to Montgomery County, he boarded for about six months with this uncle by marriage, Frank Caterisano. He fell in love with his first cousin, Caterisano's daughter, and in June, 1924, she being then sixteen and he nineteen years of age, they became engaged to be married with the consent of her parents and with his mother's written consent, obtained from Italy. About three weeks before the murder his uncle told him that he must

keep away from his daughter because he understood that he was gambling, and for this alleged reason the girl was compelled to break her engagement with the applicant and was not allowed to see or speak with him.

On Saturday afternoon, August 30th the applicant returned from work, went to his boarding-house and changed his clothes. He then went to the barber shop and the laundry and met a friend, Dominick Morfida, and they drank several glasses of red wine, after which his mind became a blank, and he remembered nothing of what subsequently occurred until the following morning when he woke up in the Police Station. In the meanwhile, after he returned from the laundry to his boarding-house, he went up to his room, which was on the second floor of the house adjoining the residence of his uncle, who was seated outside the kitchen door with his wife, daughter and a female friend of the daughter. The applicant came out of the kitchen door of his boarding-house, which was about fifteen feet away from the place where his uncle was seated, and without saying a word shot him four times, from the effects of which he died an hour later. The applicant then walked to the Police Station and surrendered himself. He was twenty years old when the crime was committed.

The applicant was an ignorant foreigner, friendless and without funds, and the lawyer who defended him was assigned for the purpose by the Court. His prior record was good with the exception that he had twice been fined by a magistrate for the commission of petty offenses.

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he reviewed the case and expressed the opinion, based on what he had learned from representative Italians, that the applicant, overhearing the cries of his sweetheart, was impelled to kill his uncle because the latter had severely beaten his daughter shortly before the crime. The Trial District Attorney furthermore sent a personal representative, who appeared in person before the Board, and urged clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his ignorance, friendless condition and lack of means to make a proper defense, because of the father's brutality to his sweetheart which constantly was brought to his attention by reason of proximity in consideration of the unusually favorable attitude of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on Bruno Praiano should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Monroe, Thomas V. Burns pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking, entering and larceny of an automobile, and on September 28, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a native-born American citizen, by occupation a salesman of electrical supplies and was so employed by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, when the crime was committed. He is unmarried, and his proper place of residence is in Brooklyn, New York.

About one week before the present crime was committed the applicant was in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, on a business trip. There was rooming in the same house one McCaw. During his stay in Stroudsburg, the applicant made the acquaintance of Andrew J. Brady, who conducted the business of repairing motor car tires. McCaw, Brady and the applicant spent their evenings together. McCaw suggested that they take a joy ride one night. Brady had a car stored in the garage of Grover C. Mervine, at Stroudsburg, and had a key to the premises. He told them of a Stephens car stored in the garage and offered them his key to enable them to take possession of the automobile. About 1:00 A. M. July 24, 1920, the applicant and McCaw took advantage of Brady's offer, received from him his key to the garage, went there and removed the car. The applicant and McCaw then took a joy ride to Philadelphia and were returning to Stroudsburg with the Stephen's car that same night when they ran out of gas at Doylestown. It was too late in the night to purchase fuel, and they were about to abandon the car until morning when they were arrested by the Doylestown Police. McCaw and the applicant were held in the Bucks County Jail for several days during which time Mervine, the owner of the car, reported its loss, and the Doylestown Police discovered that McCaw had a criminal record. McCaw and the applicant were returned to Stroudsburg and brought before a Justice of the Peace for hearing. The applicant was not represented by counsel and followed McCaw's example in pleading guilty, whereupon in default of bail they were both committed to the County Jail. Subsequently both pleaded guilty and received like sentences. Brady was convicted by a jury on the same charges and received a like sentence, but in November, 1921, was pardoned by this Board.

The applicant has now served five years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. He was an Overseas Veteran during the World War and has an honorable discharge. If released, his sister, residing in Brooklyn, has offered him a home. He was only twenty years of age when this crime was committed. There was no intention to steal the car. It was used for a joy ride, and the key to the garage was given by one who had a right to the same. There was no breaking.

Grover C. Mervine, the prosecutor in the case, recommends a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record: the term of imprisonment alreary served; the further fact that the prosecutor recommends a pardon; and that if released a home in Brooklyn has been offered him by his sister, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas V. Burns.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 618 and 619, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Antonio Parparidies was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery,

assault and battery to ravish, and attempted incestuous adultery, and on March 3, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of twenty-two years. After serving two years of his sentence he was paroled by the Court and still remains on parole.

The applicant is forty-eight years of age and a native of the Kingdom of Greece. At the time of his arrest he was engaged in the restaurant business with his two partners. He resided on South Eleventh Street, in the City of Philadelphia. His family consisted of a wife and three children, who are now aged twelve, eleven and five years respectively.

Agnes, the eldest daughter of the applicant, then eight years old, made the charges on which he was tried and convicted. The mother was suspicious of the applicant and inquired of the daughter as to the conduct of the father, and finally the daughter told the mother that the father had committed this offense. A physical examination of the child disclosed no evidence of the crime. The applicant was convicted entirely on the testimony of his wife and daughter, the latter only eight years old and entirely under the dominance and control of the mother who manifested an antipathy for the applicant. The mother told two conflicting stories as to the date of the occurrence. On the trial the applicant was not represented by counsel, and he merely entered a general denial of the charges.

After the applicant had served two years of his sentence, an investigation was instituted by the District Attorney with the result that the applicant was granted a parole by the Court for the remainder of his term, which indicated disbelief there was any truth in the accusation. The sentence too was excessive. The applicant was sentenced to fifteen years on the charge of an attempt to commit incestuous adultery, whereas under the Act of 1860, the sentence for the actual commission of this crime is only three years.

The applicant has taken out his first naturalization papers and is unable to secure the final papers because of the present conviction. The Federal authorities have instituted deportation proceedings against him and the only means of escaping deportation is a pardon. The action of the Philadelphia Court in paroling him, after having served two years of a twenty-two year sentence, would seem to indicate that they regard him innocent of the present charge. District Attorney orally recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his parole by the Philadelphia Court after serving but two years of his twenty-two year term of imprisonment; because of the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; and because of the fact that if he is not pardoned for a crime for which the Philadelphia Court deems him guiltless, he will suffer deportation, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citicen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Antonio Paparidies.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, September Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, John Shanker was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on September 27, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is fifty-six years of age, a native of Austria-Hungary and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Romania. When arrested for the present offense he was employed as a heater in a steel mill, but had not worked for five months during his recovery from the effects of a broken leg. His family consisted of a wife, a daughter aged eighteen and a son aged sixteen years respectively. His daughter died while he was in prison and he is ignorant of the present whereabouts of his son.

The applicant came to America in 1905. Eight years later his wife and two children joined him, and they went to New Castle, Lawrence County, where he was living when the tragedy occurred. He became melancholy during the five months that he was housed, gave his savings to his wife and determined to make way with himself. He purchased a knife at a ten cent store to effectuate his purpose. On or about June 16, 1916, he was in his bedroom with the knife in his hand when his wife entered. With the knife in his right hand he endeavored to strike a vital part, when his wife rushed towards him and received the stroke in the front of her body. She ran down the stairs and the applicant then realized that a terrible thing had happened, something which he never intended. An hour later he was arrested and taken to jail. His wife died several days after the occurrence.

The applicant has now served nine years and two months of his term of imprisonment.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary unanimously request clemency. The Romanian Consul, in Philadelphia, has filed with the Board a letter in which he promises to take full charge of the deportation of the applicant, agreeing in the event of his release, to see that he is taken to New York, placed on board a vessel with his final destination Romania, and to pay the entire expenses of such deportation.

The Trial District Attorney originally opposed this pardon, but the present District Attorney, in a letter filed with the Board, states that he has recently conferred with the former and that they both agree that the applicant has already served a greater length of time than if he had been sentenced under the present law for second degree murder, and that if the applicant will actually be deported they consider it to the advantage of the County and State to have a pardon granted.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary; the favorable attitude of the Trial District Attorney and the present District Attorney, and because of the offer of the Romanian Consul to take full charge of the deportation of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Shanker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 545, May Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia,

Thomas Mulheron was convicted of robbery, and on May 21, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is about fifty-two years of age, unmarried and a native-born American citizen. He is a laborer by occupation and has resided in the City of Philadelphia for the past ten years.

The applicant was arrested on the night of May 10, 1924, on the complaint of Thomas Sullivan, who was a first-class mechanic and made good wages when sober, but was known in the neighborhood as a periodical drunk, who was frequently robbed while on sprees. On the night in question both men were on a spree together, and both were intoxicated at the time the arrest was made. Sullivan claimed that the applicant had without his consent, taken his watch to pawn for more liquor, while the applicant contended that Sullivan gave him the watch to pawn, as both men had spent all their money in the course of their spree. The undisputed fact was that both men had been drinking together all evening and were both under the influence of liquor at the time of the arrest. At the time of the trial the applicant was not represented by counsel, and consequently no witnesses were called to establish his previous good reputation.

The applicant has now served one year and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

A representative from the District Attorney's office, in the presence of the Board, recommended a pardon for the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, and in consideration of the recommendation of the District Attorney's office, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be not granted to the said Thomas Mulheron.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 21, 22 and 23, April Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Adams, Fred Moore pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting in assault with intent to kill, aiding and abetting in assault with intent to rob, and aiding and abetting in assault with intent to commit a felony, and on April 28, 1919, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $3.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 17 years nor more than 20 years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, a taxi cab driver by occupation, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest resided with his parents in Gettysburg, Adams County.

In February, 1919, the applicant was only seventeen years of age. He fell in with one John Miller who was considerably older and had a criminal record. Miller supplied the applicant with liquor for several days, and on Saturday night, February 22, 1919, he persuaded him to join in the robbery of the grocery store at A. S. Mills, of Gettysburg. It was planned that Miller should hold up Mills while the applicant seized the money. At 11:00 P. M. as the store was being closed, the applicant entered and bought a package of cigarettes. At the time the tin money box, filled with the day's receipts, was standing on the counter within reach of the applicant. Miller, masked, entered with a pistol in his hand and cried, "hands up". Without waiting for Mills to comply, Miller shot him and Mills fell with a bullet wound in his head, but subsequently recovered from the effects thereof. The applicant was so surprised at the shot that he ran away without taking the money which was within his reach. Miller and the applicant were arrested on suspicion. As soon as he was arrested the applicant made a full confession. He was only seventeen years of age at the time of this occurrence, was drunk and under the malign influence of an older man with a criminal record.

The applicant has now served six years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Mills, the man who was shot, has filed with the Board a letter in which he asks clemency. The Manager of the Service Department of Foss-Hughes Company, of Philadelphia, dealers in Pierce Arrow motor cars and trucks, has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers the applicant employment in case of his release. The Prothonotary of Adams County, in a letter filed with the Board, recommends pardon. The Trial District Attorney, in a letter filed with the Board, declares that public sentiment in the community is favorable to the applicant's pardon, and that his term of imprisonment has made him a fit man to be at large.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; in consideration of the fact that the man injured, the Prothonotary of Adams County and the Trial District Attorney recommend pardon; and that employment has been offered him in the event of his release, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Fred Moore.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. , August Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Charles McComsey waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the crime of statutory rape, and on June 12, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a native-born American citizen, a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed as a farm laborer by H. B. Shoff, ner Oxford, Chester County. He is unmarried and resided with the family of his employer.

The applicant was charged with having committed this crime on the person of Martha Shoff, the eleven year old daughter of his employer, in June, 1922. The applicant was working in the barn when the girl entered and made improper advances. It appears from letters on file with

the Board (notably one from a brother) that she, notwithstanding her tender years, was of unchaste character, and while the applicant pleaded guilty to the charge brought before the Justice of the Peace and before the Court, the offense was really fornication. He was ignorant, excited and without the advice of counsel when the plea was entered.

The applicant has now served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; in consideration of the dissolute character of the girl; and because through ignorance he pleaded guilty to a graver crime than the circumstances warranted, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles McComsey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1142, November Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill, Eugene Johnson pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on November 13, 1917, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, colored, unmarried, and was by occupation a laborer, but is now a mechanic.

The applicant and Nathaniel Flynn were both employed by the same railroad company and occupied a shanty near Tamaqua. Both had been drinking heavily, and a fight started at the dinner table. During the meal Flynn began bullying the applicant, who was a boy nineteen years of age, while Flynn was more than thirty-five. The latter was the aggressor. He struck the applicant, who tried to back away. Flynn followed this up with more blows, and as the applicant was chased around the table, he seized a knife which was lying there and stabbed his assailant several times, from which wounds Flynn subsequently died. This occured on September 15, 1917, and the applicant has been in prison since his arrest on that date. Flynn was the aggressor throughout the affair. When the case came into Court the Applicant was advised by counsel to plead guilty. He did so, and the Court fixed the crime at second degree murder and sentenced the applicant as above stated.

The applicant has now served eight years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with nor convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record.

Cyrus M. Palmer, present District Attorney of Schuylkill County, was one of counsel for the applicant during his trial. He advised him to plead guilty to second degree murder, but since then he has become convinced that at the most his crime was voluntary manslaughter, and he now believes that the applicant should be pardoned. A letter to this effect is on file.

James R. Frazer, Attorney for S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., of Chicago, Illinois, well known stockbrokers, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant's mother has been in his employ for ten years, that he has had other members of the family in his employ, and he offers to take the applicant, if released, into his own home, to give him employment and to do everything in his power to assist and encourage him in rehabilitating himself.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the fact that he received a severer sentence than the circumstances warranted, the crime having been committed in self-defense, because of the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the present District Attorney of Schuylkill County, and in further consideration of the fact that James R. Frazer, a reputable citizen of Illinois has offered to give the applicant a home, to furnish employment and to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficient-punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Eugene Johnson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 33, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cambria, Peter Pindale waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a powder magazine with intent etc., larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on November 27, 1922 was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is 23 years of age, an Italian by birth and allegiance, a coal miner by occupation, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed in the mines at Starford, Indiana County, and resided with his father in the Borough of Portage, Cambria County.

In October, 1922, a powder and dynamite magazine, owned by B. N. Palmer & Company, located near the Borough of Portage, was entered and robbed of about 30 boxes of dynamite. Mike Pindale and Frank Pindale, brothers of the applicant, John Ulis, Frank Petro, and the applicant, were arrested for the crime and all except Petro pleaded guilty before a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently pleaded guilty in Court. Mike Pindale, the older brother, received the same sentence as the applicant. Frank Pindale and John Ulis were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and further sentence was suspended, while Petro went to trial and was acquitted.

The applicant has now served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. He was only 20 years old when this crime was committed. He lost his mother in infancy and was under the evil influence of his older brother Mike Pindale. All of the stolen goods were restored to the owners.

A number of letters were filed with the Board recommending clemency. The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this case. The three Judges of Cambria County, including the Trial Judge, in a letter filed, recommend pardon for the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his lack of proper home influence, being without a mother's care; in consideration of his prior good record and excellent prison record, and the term of im-

prisonment already served; and because of the recommendation of the three Judges of Cambria County, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter Pindale.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 101, December Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Clearfield, Grace Sorto pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with voluntary manslaughter, and on February 28, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is 29 years of age, and a native-born American citizen of Italian descent. She is married and resided at Eriton, Clearfield County, with her husband Domonic Sorto, and three children aged ten, eight and six years respectively.

At the suggestion of the husband, the Sorto family took boarders. Among them was John Launo, aged about 48 years, who had a wife residing in Italy. Launo boarded with the Sorotos for five months. Shortly after he came there he sought to have immoral relations with the applicant, at first, by suggestion and solicitation, and subsequently by threats and violence, all of which were repelled by her. He even threatened to shoot her. Finally the importunities and threats became unbearable and she ordered him to leave the house on the threat of telling her husband of his persecution. She had never divulged Launo's misconduct because she feared serious trouble would ensue. The applicant became so frightened by his last attack that it was necessary for her to have medical attention. Launo finally said that he would go, but that he was going to ruin her by telling people that she had had immoral relations with her boarders. He left the Sorto home April 15, 1923, and went to board at another place in the same village. Shortly after this Domonic Sorto told his wife that Launo said she was leading an immoral life with her boarders. A quarrel ensued, during which the husband beat the applicant. On another occasion her husband told her that Launo had said to him in a public park, "Are you blind, don't you see that your wife is after that man over there"? The husband again quarreled with her and beat her. The applicant subsequently met Launo in a store and asked him to see her husband and to retract his false statements. Launo replied, "I won't do anything to help you. I told you I was going to ruin your house if you would not consent, and I will ruin your house". In the meanwhile the relations between the applicant and her husband were continually growing worse because of these defamatory stories. In October Launo moved from Eriton to Taylor, twenty-five miles distant. The applicant and her husband went to Tyler on Thanksgiving Day, 1923, to act as sponsors at a Christening, intending to remain all night, but in the afternoon the husband insisted that they return home. When they reached home he told his wife that he had heard from his own sister in Tyler that Launo was telling it around the town that he, as well as other boarders, had had immoral relations with her. The husband struck her and she never retired, but spent most of the night crying in the dining room. In the morning the husband went to work and warned her that he would not live with her any longer; that when he returned from work in the evening if she still remained there he would leave her. When he returned he told her that either she must leave or he would leave. She then went to Tyler to see Launo to beg him to retract his false statements in order that she might live happily with her family. She took with her her husband's revolver and arrived at Tyler in the evening. The next morning she went to Launo's boarding house and told the landlady of her trouble. Launo was in the house at the time. In passing Launo's room he accosted her. She stopped, entered the room and asked him to retract the false stories he had circulated. Launo refused. The applicant then applied a very insulting Italian epithet to him. Launo seated in his chair, was in the act of jumping up saying, "I'll fix you", when the applicant drew her gun and fired one shot striking him in the head, ran out of the house, calling for help. Launo died within one hour after the shooting.

On the trial it was shown that the applicant's character was without reproach. She was highly regarded in the community. She was innocent of any misconduct with Launo. She took the gun with her because she knew that Launo owned a revolver, and feared him.

The applicant has served one year and ten months of her term of imprisonment. She was never before charged with or convicted of crime and bore an excellent reputation. Her prison record is excellent. She has three small children who require a mother's care.

Domonic Sorto, the husband, filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he believes his wife was guiltless of any misconduct with Launo or any other man, that he loves and trusts her and that if she is liberated he will take her into his home and treat her as she deserves.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the mental state of the applicant who was harassed almost beyond endurance by the false and wicked charges of the deceased; in consideration of her prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; the need which her family has of her care and attention; because of the desire of her husband that she be liberated and the promise to surround her with his love and protection; and because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated she will prove herself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Grace Sorto.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 301, June Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Herbert Jones was convicted of the unlawful possession of drugs, and on June 11, 1924, sentence was suspended by the Court, and it was ordered and adjudged that the said Herbert Jones be turned over to the authorities of the State Penitentiary of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on a warrant charging him with violation of parole from that institution.

The applicant is 29 years of age, colored, unmarried, a mechanic by occupation, and has resided in the City of Philadelphia for the past ten years.

On August 28, 1918, the applicant was convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, and sentenced to serve an indeterminate term of not less than five years nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary, and on August 28, 1923, at the expiration of his minimum sentence, he was paroled from that institution and complied with the terms of his parole until May 19, 1924, when he was arrested in a raid on a house located at Nineteenth and Naudain Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, together with a number of users of narcotic drugs. A warrant from the Eastern State Penitentiary, charging the applicant with violation of parole was lodged against him, and after his conviction on the charge of unlawful possession of drugs the Court, as already stated, suspended sentence and turned him over to the Warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary under the terms of his parole. He has now been confined for eighteen months on this latter commitment.

The applicant does not ask to be pardoned for the crime for which he was sentenced in Chester County, but asks clemency in the case in which the Court suspended sentence in Philadelphia County. The object of the present application is to make him eligible for parole by reason of good conduct, and to remove from him the ban of the suspended sentence, which latter precludes a parole by the Board of Trustees of the said Penitentiary.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Herbert Jones.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. , October Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, Howard Johnson waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery, and was on November 15, 1915, sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than ten years.

On November 15, 1918, on the expiration of his minimum sentence, the applicant was paroled by the prison authorities, after which time he behaved himself in a proper manner until about February 3, 1924, when he went on a drunken debauch and was found lying in an unconscious condition on the porch of a house in the City of Coatesville, Chester County. On being removed to the police station a loaded automatic revolver was taken from his person. His case was returned to Court, and on February 18, 1924, the applicant waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. On February 25, 1924, the Court ordered his release from the county jail and ordered him to be placed in the custody of the officials of the Eastern State Penitentiary in order that he might serve out the unexpired term of imprisonment. No sentence was imposed by the Chester County Court on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, there being no evidence that he had made any threats or intended bodily harm toward any person. The costs of prosecution were placed upon the County.

The applicant is 53 years of age, a native-born American citizen and has resided in and about Coatesville all his life. He is unmarried. At the time of his original arrest he was employed as a fireman at the Ajax Paper Mills, located near Coatesville.

On November 11, 1915, the applicant forged two checks for fifteen and ten dollars respectively which were drawn and cashed on the same day, and for these offenses he was sentenced as above stated. The applicant was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Prior to the commission of the crimes in question the applicant was never charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four years and ten months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant's appeal for clemency "demands and should receive favorable consideration".

S. M. McCord, of Buck Run, Coatesville, Penna., a reputable and substantial citizen has offered to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney; and in consideration of the fact that a responsible citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Howard Johnson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 369, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Benjamin Witman alias Charles Clayton pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking, entering and larceny, and on April 3, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $300.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is now 21 years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest in 1922, was employed as an errand boy by the Fromberg Silk Company, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He resided with his parents in Luzerne, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

While a school boy he fell under the evil influence of an uncle much older than himself and who had a criminal record. This uncle induced him to assist in the commission of robbery and larceny and in the disposition of the stolen articles. The applicant was arrested in a pawn shop while attempting to sell the loot. When brought to trial he pleaded guilty. The uncle was later arrested and convicted in the State of New York for burglaries and is now in prison.

The applicant was only 17 years old when the crime was committed, for which he now asks clemency. No violence was used, no deadly weapon carried, and the crime was committed during the day. He was a boy and under the malign influence of an uncle who was a criminal.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial Judge, in a letter filed with the Board, recommends pardon and states his belief that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the fact that he was misled by an uncle who was a criminal; and because of the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Benjamin Witman alias Charles Clayton.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 24, November Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, John Wokutch was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on May 22, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

At No. 22, of the same Sessions, in the same Court, he pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntary manslaughter, and on June 18, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than two years and three months to take effect at the expiration of the former sentence.

The applicant is 48 years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He is a molder by occupation and at the time of his arrest, in August, 1916, was employed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, where he resided with his wife and four children aged 19, 18, 11 and 6 years respectively.

The applicant, in 1902, married Katie Engel without the approval of her father. The latter treated the applicant with harshness and oppression for a number of years. For more than ten years previous to the shooting he resided in one of his father-in-law's houses several doors from the residence of the latter. On the night of the tragedy the applicant came from work in the evening, and during the evening meal a dispute arose between him and his wife. During the discussion the applicant told his wife that she would do better if he stayed out of the Engel home and paid more attention to her children. Incensed at this remark the applicant's wife went to her father's home and complained to him. She was gone but a few minutes, and while she was away the little daughter, who had gone with her mother, came in and told the applicant "grandpap is coming over and he is going to kill you". Whereupon the applicant, who had suffered much abuse and oppression at the hands of his father-in-law, arose from the table, took a revolver from a drawer in the dining room, which he used for coon hunting, placed it in his pocket and went into the bedroom. A few minutes later Engel and the applicant's wife came into the house and followed the applicant into his bedroom where they found him siting on the bed. Engel told him that he would have to do better and ordered him to return to Engel's son certain tools belonging to the latter and to get out. The applicant said nothing and Engel and the wife of the former left the room. They went out into a passageway between the applicant's home and the adjoining one and stood for a few moments near the street where Engel talked excitedly to the applicant's wife and another neighbor. While this occured the applicant, with his little daughter, left the house by a rear door and proceeded toward the back part of the lot in the opposite direction from where Engel and the applicant's wife were talking to the neighbor. The applicant had proceeded but a short distance when he was violently struck on the head from the rear, by Engel who had slipped up behind him despite the protests of his daughter, and without warning to the applicant. The blow felled the latter to the ground and Engel attacked him while he was prostrate. A struggle ensued during which the applicant, while still on the ground and while undergoing the assaults of Engel, drew his revolver and fired several shots in self-defense. After firing these shots the applicant struggled to his feet and he and Engel continued to grapple. While in this position the applicant fired additional shots. Two of the shots took effect, one striking Engel's head and the other his chest. One shot struck the applicant's wife (to whom he was devoted) who was standing a considerable distance away. From the effects of these wounds both Engel and the applicant's wife died. After the shooting the applicant surrendered himself to the officers of the law and gave up the revolver with which the shooting was done. He did not know at the time that any bullet had struck his wife, and did not know until the next day that that she was dead. After his arrest he bore marks on his body received at the hands of Engel while struggling with him. His throat was badly discolored from the hold which Engel had on that part of his body.

In May, 1925, the applicant completed his minimum term of eight years on the charge of killing his father-in-law, and has served seven months of the term of imprisonment imposed for the killing of his wife. He has served altogether eight years and seven months of the two terms of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record has been excellent.

The applicant shot Engel in self-defense and without intending to shoot his wife, one of the shots fired by him in self-defense struck and killed her. He has four children living who require the care of a father.

George F. Callahan, President of Exhibitors' Service Company, Pittsburgh, has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers to employ the applicant immediately upon his release from prison. County Commissioner Houlahan, of Allegheny County, appeared in person before the Board and urged clemency and also offered to give employment to the applicant is liberated.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; because of the fact that the first killing was manifestly in self-defense and the second killing accidental; because of the prior good record of the applicant; the terms of imprisonment already served; because of the need which his children have of the support of a father; because of the offer of employment by Mr. Callahan and County Commissioner Houlahan, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released from the sentence imposed by the Court on June 18, 1917, for the killing of his wife, he will become eligible to parole by the prison authorities on the charge of having killed his father-in-law, the minimum sentence on which charge has already been served.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Wokutch, for the crime of accidentally killing his wife.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 2 and 3, June Term, 1912, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Blair, Benjamin Lichenstein pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with burglarly and larceny, and on July 2, 1912, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $300.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than thirteen years.

On August 31, 1917, after serving five years and one month of his term of imprisonment he escaped. After twenty-four days he was recaptured and tried on the charge of breaking and escaping. He pleaded guilty to the latter charge in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, and on September 24, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than thirteen years.

He has now served eight years and three months of his second term of imprisonment, and altogether has served thirteen years and four months, less the period of twenty-four days in which he was a fugitive from justice.

The applicant is a native of Hungary and is about 34 years of age. He had been in this country about four years at the time of his arrest for the crime covered by the first sentence, during the greater portion of which time he resided in the City of McKeesport. He was only twenty years old when he burglarized the storeroom of Leopold Bigely & Company in Altoona. While there were two indictments, the applicant claims that there was but one breaking and entering, and but one act of larceny.

On a former application for pardon the District Attorney opposed, but the present application is unopposed. The Trial Judge, since deceased, in accepting notice of the hearing on a former application, in 1923, endorsed on the notice a recommendation of pardon. A large number of letters have been filed with the Board advocating pardon.

Mr. Mark Abel, a reputable and substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the recommendation of the Trial Judge, since deceased, and because a responsible citizen has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Benjamin Lichtenstein, on the sentence imposed September 24, 1917, for breaking and escaping from the penitentiary.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1925.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir At No. 70, January Term, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mercer, Andrew Diari was convicted of an attempt to commit robbery, and on January 31, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 25 years of age, and a citizen of Cuba. He is unmarried and a tinsmith by occupation. At the time of his arrest he resided in Farrell, Mercer County, and was employed by the American Steel Company.

Angel Helgebra and Emilio Gonzales, both Spaniards, lived in the same lodging house with the applicant. An the day of the commission of the crime they came to the applicant's room and asked him to accompany them to the bank in order to obtain money to send to their relatives in Spain. He innocently went with them. After they entered the bank Helguera and Gonzales both pulled a revolver from their pockets and demanded money. When the applicant saw the guns in the hands of his companions he fled from the bank, ran to his boarding house, and believing that he would get into trouble by remaining in Farrell, Pennsylvania went to Canton, Ohio, where he was arrested five days later and returned to Farrell. The applicant never carried a gun. The other men pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery and were both sentenced to the Westen State Penitentiary. The applicant stood trial and has always protested his innocence.

The only evidence against the applicant was circumstantial. While he went with the men to the bank he did not know that a robbery was in contemplation. He was not identified as one of the robbers by the persons who witnessed the crime.

The applicant has now served four years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has no objection to a pardon provided the applicant is deported.

The applicant has filed with the Board a letter addressed to him by J. B. McCandless, Commissioner of Immigration, Philadelphia Immigration Station, in which he states, "that after careful consideration of the evidence presented in the record the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, at Washington, D. C., has directed your deportation, said deportation to be deferred until you have been released from prison by the proper authorities. Arrangements will be made to effect your return to Cuba promptly upon your release from prison by the said authorities".

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the fact that the evidence adduced at the trial was purely circumstantial; because of the prior good record of the applicant and the term of imprisonment already served; in consideration of the fact that the Trial District Attorney acquiesces in a pardon, provided that he is deported; and in consideration of the further fact that the Federal authorities have ordered his deportation and will arrange to carry the same into effect when he is released from the Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andrew Diari.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 118 and 119, November Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Over and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny; at Nos. 1374, 1376, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1383

nd 1385, November Sessions 1924, in the Court of Quarter essions of the Peace in and for the said County, James enbone alias James Gambone pleaded guilty to indictments harging him with robbery, entering a building, larceny, eceiving stolen goods pointing firearms and carrying con-ealed deadly weapons, and on January 8, 1925, was sen-enced on six counts in the aggregate to pay a fine of 37½, osts and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State enitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor ıore than six years. Sentence on four counts was sus-ended by the Court.

The applicant is 29 years of age, of Italian de-cent, but a citizen of the United States. He is by occupa-ion a bookkeeper and general office worker. At the time f his arrest he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad ompany as cashier in the depot restaurant in Pittsburgh, nd resided in said City with his wife and five small children, anging in age from two to nine years.

The applicant had been out of work for three and one-alf months and was unable to support his family. Two ıonths rent was unpaid and he had been ordered to move. Ie had no money. At this critical time in his life he be-ame acquainted with one John Maug who had a criminal ecord, and in his desperation joined the latter in com-ıitting the crimes for which he was convicted and sen-enced. Maug was arrested on suspicion and in his con-ession implicated the applicant who, when arrested, con-essed his guilt and waived trial.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted f crime. He has served one year of his term of imprison-ıent. His prison record is excellent. His family are in estitute circumstances. The wife earns $12.00 per week s a night waitress in a restaurant, and while she is so mployed her small children are in the house alone.

Gustav L. Sshramm, Counsel for the Legal Aid Society f Pittsburgh, has personally investigated this case, and ı a letter filed with the Board strongly recommends par-on. Benjamin Lencher, Assistant District Attorney, has led with the Board a letter in which he also recommends ardon, and states that he had taken up the matter of par-on with Judge Haymaker, the Trial Judge (now deceased), nd that the latter about three weeks prior to his death nnounced his intention of recommending a pardon in this ase.

A. P. Wehner, of 524 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna., reputable and substantial citizen, has offered to become ponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; ıe prior good record of the applicant; the term of im-risonment already served; his excellent prison record; the estitution of his family and their need of his assistance nd support; the recommendations of the prison authorities, ıe attorney for the Legal Aid Society, the Assistant Dis-ict Attorney and his statement of the favorable attitude the Trial Judge, now deceased, and because of the fact ıat a reputable and substantial citizen has agreed to be-me sponsor for his future good conduct, we have con-uded that he been sufficiently punished, and that if now eleased he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding itizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice nd in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now ranted to the said James Genbone alias James Gambone.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

is Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 280, 281 and 282, September Sessions, 1922, i the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Joseph Anderson alias Charles Robinson alias "Stack of Dollars" pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with the unlawful possession, distribution and sale of narcotic drugs, and on November 13, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years and six months nor more than five years.

The applicant is an American citizen, colored and twenty-two years of age. He was born in Virginia and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Harrisburg. He has no trade or profession.

The applicant was arrested on October 20, 1922, charged with having in his possession, distributing and selling cocaine and morphine. He was one of six persons who were convicted and sentenced about the same time for similar offenses committed in the City of Harrisburg. Four of these men, to wit: Robert Chenoweth, Henry Berth, Arthur Thompson and Samuel Wilson, have since been pardoned by this Board on the recommendation of the Dauphin County Court.

The applicant has now served three years and two months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is good. He was only nineteen years of age when these crimes were committed. After serving a short time in the Eastern State Penitentiary he was, on account of the overcrowded condition in that institution, returned to the Dauphin County Jail to complete his sentence, where he is now incarcerated.

The Trial District Attorney neither recommends nor opposes pardon. The President Judge of the Court communicated orally with a member of the Board and stated that the Court would not have imposed such a severe sentence had it known that the applicant would not complete his sentence in the penitentiary, but would soon be transferred to the County Jail where opportunities for exercise and manual labor were lacking. Under the circumstances the Court recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; his good prison record; the fact that four other persons sentenced for similar offenses under like circumstances have been pardoned by the Board; and because of the recommendation of the Court, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Anderson alias Charles Robinson alias "Stack of Dollars".

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 97 and 98, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Robert W. Campbell alias Robert Slater was convicted of the unlawful possession, distribution, and sale of narcotic drugs, and on January 13, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-five years of age, an American citizen, colored and has no trade or business. He was born in Virginia and at the time of his arrest resided in the Borough of Steelton.

On or about September 1, 1922, the applicant was arrested for having in his possession, distributing and selling cocaine and morphine. He was one of six persons who were convicted and sentenced about the same time for similar offenses committed in the City of Harrisburg. Four of these men, to wit: Robert Chenoweth, Henry Berth, Arthur Thompson and Samuel Wilson, have since been pardoned by this Board on the recommendation of the Dauphin County Court.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is good. After serving a short time in the Eastern State Penitentiary he was, on account of the overcrowded condition in that institution, returned to the Dauphin County Jail to complete his sentence, where he is now incarcerated.

The Trial District Attorney neither recommends nor opposes pardon. The President Judge of the Court communicated orally with a member of the Board and stated that the Court would not have imposed such a severe sentence had it known that the applicant would not complete his sentence in the penitentiary, but would soon be transferred to the County Jail, where opportunities for physical exercise and manual labor were lacking. Under the circumstances the Court recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, his good prison record; the term of imprisonment already served; the fact that four other persons sentenced for similar offenses under like circumstances have been pardoned by the Board; and because of the recommendation of the Court, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert W. Campbell alias Robert Slater.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, September Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lebanon, Lenta Miscov alias Lenta Mirkov pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on September 23, 1915, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is forty-eight years of age, a native of that part of Austro-Hungary, which now belongs to Servia. His family consists of a wife, two adult children and a daughter thirteen years of age, all of whom reside in the City of Lebanon. The wife and minor daughter are dependent upon him for support. At the time of his arrest the applicant was a laborer employed by the American Iron and Steel Company, now the Bethlehem Steel Company.

On June 5, 1915, the applicant shot and killed a fellow countryman, Milan Janasew. The tragedy was the culmination of domestic discord occasioned by an amour between the latter and the applicant's wife. Janasew repeatedly threatened to kill the applicant, and on one occasion, during his temporary banishment from home, Janasew wrote him that he would kill him upon his return. This banishment was one of two occasions in which Janasew had, by threats of violence, driven the applicant from his home. On the day of the shooting Janasew came to the Mirkov house and collected from the boarders money due the applicant and kept the same. He told the applicant to get out and stay away or he would kill him. The latter became panic-stricken and bought a revolver in order to defend himself. When he returned to his home in the evening he found Janasew there, who told him "that he would never eat supper", and that when he came out of the house again he would die. The applicant remained in his home for a time and when he went out of the door Janasew came toward him, reaching toward his pocket and saying, "now you belong to me". The applicant then turned, shot and killed Janasew.

The applicant has now served ten years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. At the time of his trial he could not speak English. He was an honest, peaceable, hard working man. His conduct in prison has been excellent. On account of the overcrowded condition of the Eastern State Penitentiary he was transferred to the Lebanon County Jail, where he is now incarcerated. His inability to secure sufficient physical exercise and do manual labor has endangered his health.

The Trial District Attorney and the Sheriff of the County recommend clemency. The authorities of the jail, in which he is confined, certify to his good prison record and recommend pardon. John K. R. Schropp, Publisher of the Lebanon County News, and a Juror in the case, also recommends clemency. The applicant's wife and minor daughter require support from him.

Harry D. Case, of Lebanon, Pa., a responsible citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the need of his family for support; the recommendations of the trial District Attorney and prison authorities; and the further fact that a sponsor will become responsible for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Lenta Miscov alias Lenta Mirkov.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1072, November Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill, William C. Cavalier alias William C. Yost was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on May 18, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

This application is made by Ruth D'Angelo mother of William C. Cavalier alias William C. Yost. The latter was born in the Borough of Mechanicsville, Schuylkill County, on March 9, 1910, and is now fifteen years of age. His mother and father had domestic diffculties which terminated in a divorce. The mother subsequently married an Italian by the name of Jasper D'Angelo by whom she had four children, the oldest being of unsound mind. The boy, who is the subject of the present application, lived with his mother for seventeen months immediately subsequent to his birth, after which he lived with his grandmother, Catherine Cavalier, in said Borough until the date of her death at the age of sixty-two. The lad attended the public schools.

On September 6, 1924, he shot his grandmother, Catherine Cavalier, with a 22 calibre rifle inflicting two bullet wounds in her body and five bullet holes in her head.

On September 9, 1924, Corporal Rehfuss, of the State Police, was directed to go to Mechanicsville to investigate an alleged suicide. On the second floor of the Cavalier home,

in the bed chamber of the deceased, he found the body of Catherine Cavalier lying on the floor, clothed. Her head was covered with a pillow case and she had paper stuffed into her mouth. A 22 calibre rifle stood in the corner of the room. The room and clothes closet were in disorder as if a search had been made for something. The grandson, who lived with her, was placed under arrest because his answers to their questioning were not satisfactory. He was taken to the State Police Barracks in Pottsville and subjected to further examination. Upon visiting the home of the boy's mother, in the same borough, the found a blood-stained suit of clothes belonging to him and $108.00 in cash in a pillow on the bed in the room which the boy occupied since the commission of the crime, and with this evidence in their possession they questioned the boy further and in the early hours of the following day he finally made and signed a confession of murder and of taking the money from her person.

The boy being without means and all his relatives, with the exception of his mother, having abandoned him, the Court assigned counsel for his defense, who, at the trial, endeavored to have him acquitted on the ground of insanity. Four medical experts on insanity testified in his defense as opposed to the testimony of one physician who had never had any connection with an insane hospital and the negative testimony of three lay witnesses.

The boy was only fourteen years old when this crime was committed. He had never before been arrested or charged with crime. Eleven members of the jury, which convicted him filed a petition with the Board asking for clemency because of his tender age. They further state in their petition that they had difficulty in arriving at a verdict and only succeeded in reaching an agreement after the Court refused to discharge them (because of inability to agree). After one day's deliberation the Court gave special instructions in which it stated, that the jury had nothing to do with the punishment which was determined by the law or by the sentencing Judge, and that this "perhaps finally may be modified or the party might be released entirely by the Board of Pardons". Fifteen minutes after receiving this special instruction the jury agreed on a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, not knowing that the Court had no discretion as to the punishment in capital cases. The jury were opposed to the extreme penalty of the law in this case on account of the boy's age. Had the jury known that the Court had no discretion with regard to the punishment they would never have agreed to a verict of murder in the first degree.

Dr. Bowers, Superintendent of the Schuylkill County Hospital for the Insane, filed a letter with the Board in which he states that this boy was born of a feeble-minded, syphilitic mother, and that he has a half brother who is a low grade imbecile, about nine years of age. Both had recently been examined at the mental clinic, tests having been made by Miss Thomas of the State Department of Welfare. He adds that three maternal first cousins were insane. He made six examinations of this boy and saw him a number of times before the trial and was impressed with the fact that he showed no emotion concerning the crime. He pronounced him a moral imbecile, showing various marks of degeneration. Dr. Bowers recommends clemency.

Numerous letters, petitions and communications from organizations and individuals have been filed with the Board advocating clemency. These communications and letters are not limited to Pennsylvania, but have come from all parts of the United States. Newspapers and citizens generally have in various ways expressed their desire that this boy, on account of his tender age, and probably weak and defective mentality, should not go to the chair.

While there is no doubt whatever that this boy committed an atrocious murder, nevertheless in consideration of his tender age, lack of parental care and guidance during the formative period of his life, and his weak and defective mentality, depriving him of all moral sense, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment. We have been largely influenced to this conclusion by the recommendations of Dr. Bowers and by the eleven jurors, and by the host of communications from societies and individuals, male and female, praying this Board to permit this boy to escape the electric chair.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on William C. Cavalier alias William C. Yost shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 516 and 517, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Stanley Maritz pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with larceny, and on January 16, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $5,500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, an American citizen, a silk weaver by occupation and has a wife and one child four years of age.

On September 23, 1921, the applicant, in company with one Stanely Caminsky, forced his way into a cigar store at Hazlebrook, Luzerne County, owned by John Petrilla, and stole certain personal property consisting of cigars, cigarettes and candy, and on December 10, 1921, in company with the same person, stole an automobile and two automobile tires from the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, at Hazleton. The car was driven several miles, stripped of two tires, and abandoned. No personal violence was used by the applicant or his accomplice in the commission of these crimes, and no weapons were carried by them with which personal injury could be inflicted upon the person of another.

The applicant has now served four years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The applicant's wife and small child require aid and support. The wife is employed in a silk mill, while the child is residing with its grandmother.

J. H. Reichling, Superintendent of Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Co., Phila., a responsible citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant.

The wife of the applicant has filed with the Board an affidavit in which she states that the applicant's downfall was brought about by evil companionship and that she believes he has truly repented and will, if released, return to his family, maintain them properly and devote himself as a kind husband and father.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the need which his family has of maintenance and support, and in further consideration of the fact that a responsible citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stanley Maritz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, September Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lebanon, Stefuro Catero was convicted of voluntary, manslaughter, and on September 20, 1919, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, an Italian by birth and allegiance, unmarried, a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Franklin Paper Mills, Downingtown, Pa., and resided in Miners Village, Lebanon County.

On or about September 19, 1915, three Italians, John Russ, one whose name is not mentioned, and the applicant were at a spring in the woods near Miners Village drinking beer. The former was somewhat intoxicated. Frank Deluco, standing at the top of a hill between the spring and the village, in a spirit of fun, scattered, through the trees, a small handful of gravel over the drinking party. Russ became violently angry and cursed Deluco who come down the hill for the purpose of explaining that he was only in fun. Russ, however, assaulted him. The applicant interfered as a peacemaker. Russ thereupon turned from Deluco to the applicant, and, after a slight tussel and some cursing and swearing on the part of the former left them with the threat that he was "going to kill somebody tonight". Four witness who were about Russ during the remainder of the day, testified that he continued to abuse the applicant and threatened to kill him. Toward evening the applicant walked down the road toward Russ' house. There was no sidewalk or paving. When the applicant approached the house Russ appeared with an empty beer bottle, which he raised above his head and threw at the applicant, but missed him and then rushed toward him shouting "I am going to kill you". They tussled together, and in the scuffle the applicant produced a knife and stabbed Russ in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died during that night.

The applicant was a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, of excellent repute, while the man who was killed was a drunkard and quarrelsome. Russ was a much heavier man than the applicant. The latter feared him because of the threats which he uttered, and because of his superior size and strength. The killing appears to be in self-defense.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served six years and four months of his term of imprisonment. If released, employment has been offered him by the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, at Cornwall.

A number of petitions and requests for clemency have been filed. The Trial Judge is non-commital, but the Trial District Attorney and present District Attorney, in letters filed, both recommend clemency. The former opposed pardon on a prior application, but has now changed his position. The twelve jurors, who convicted the applicant, ask for pardon. In their recommendation filed they state that "there was no evidence of any malice in the act for which the defendant was convicted and bordered very closely on self-defense". They aver that he has received sufficient punishment and should be given a chance to start life anew.

The former Sheriff and present Sheriff of Lebanon County, in letters filed testify to his good record in prison and recommend clemency. The widow of the man who was killed joins in the application. Morris Shirk, who was an eye witness to the tragedy and the chief witness for the Commonwealth during the trial, has filed an affidavit with the Board in which he asks clemency, stating that in his judgment the applicant has been amply punished and that he was intimidated by Russ (who was a larger man) when attacked by him. All of the male residents of Miners Village have petitioned the Board for clemency alleging that the sentence of the Court was too severe under the circumstances.

Clayton A. Kleinfelter, Sheriff, of Lebanon County, Lebanon, Pa., a reputable citizen has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of the facts in this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the recommendations of the twelve jurors who convicted him, the wife of the deceased, the chief witness for the Commonwealth, the two Sheriffs who had charge of him and the residents of the village wherein he lived; also the recommendations of the present and trial District Attorneys; because employment has been offered him at Cornwall, if released; and in consideration of the fact that a responsible person has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stefuro Catero.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, March Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lebanon, William J. Bishop was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on March 23, 1925, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 28 years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Hershey Storage Company as a cesspool cleaner. He has a wife and two children aged three and four years respectively. He served overseas during the World War as a stretcher bearer and has an honorable discharge.

On December 29, 1923, Enos Robb, sometime between six and six-thirty P. M., was found lying in a public road in the Borough of Palmyra, Lebanon County. Constable Gingrich was notified, and went to the place where Robb lay. He was then taken to the Lebanon Hospital where he died about 8:00 P. M. The autopsy showed that a bullet had entered his brain and had been fired at close range from a 38 calibre revolver. There was no evidence of robbery, and no witness to the killing.

On the following day, Esther Walmer, a fifteen year old girl, was imprisoned as a material witness. She claimed that she saw the killing and told many conflicting stories as to the identity of the slayer. She was detained in jail until July, 1924, when she was sent to a home for incorrigibles. Before the arrest of the applicant the police successively arrested, and held without any information lodged against them or prosecution pending, either as material witnesses or as suspects, seven persons, all of whom, with the exception of Esther Walmer, were discharged. Miller, one of the number, was twice arrested and twice discharged.

On February 2, 1924, the applicant while drunk, declared that he saw Miller shoot Robb. The police were informed and he was questioned and seven days later arrested, charged with the murder. He was not allowed to see anyone at the jail. In his last statement, on February 12, 1924, declared in writing that he had shot Robb in an attempted robbery. This confession was made in the presence of William Miller, the State Policeman in charge of the investigation. At the trial, letters of the applicant, dated the same day as the written confession, one to his wife the other to his mother, admitting the killing of Robb, were offered in evidence. The brother of the applicant, Ben Bishop, was the chief witness for the Commonwealth. He turned over to the police the revolver alleged by him to have been the

applicant's. Prior to testifying he had consulted an attorney with regard to securing the reward offered by the county authorities. Since the trial he has admitted he testified falsely.

The jury returned a written verdict on the back of the indictment which was for murder "Guilty as indicted". When polled they all said murder in first degree. After the jury was discharged the Clerk of the Court found a paper inside the indictment, signed by the foreman of the jury, addresed to the Court as follows: "To the Hon. Judge of Lebanon County: Owing to insufficient evidence in this case as held by several members of our jury as to cause a doubt in their minds, we have unanimously agreed to beg the Honorable Court of Leb. Co. for leniency in sentencing William Bishop in our verdict. J. S. Ulrich, Foreman".

The applicant was convicted mainly on his own admissions and the testimony of his brother. It is now claimed that these confessions were extorted from him while under duress and through intimidation on the part of the police authorities; that his nerves had been shattered by his war experiences and that, therefore, he was not able to withstand their drastic efforts to fasten the crime on him.

Jerome D'Angelo, a storekeeper, of Lebanon, a naturalized American citizen with a wife and five children, appeared in person before the Board to support an affidavit which he had previously filed. In this affidavit he states that for eight or ten years he had known Miller, a suspect, who had been twice arrested for the crime and discharged, and who since was fatally injured in a quarry; that several days after the applicant had confessed that he killed Robb, Miller told him that he (Miller) had killed Robb in a fight over Esther Walmer; that he had met Robb on the highway that night and upbraided him, a married man, for running around with a young girl; that a fist fight followed in which Miller slipped on the ground and then drew his revolver and shot Robb, thinking that he would only cripple him so that he could get away. D'Angelo said that when he read in the newspaper that the applicant was to be electrocuted in March his conscience would not permit him to remain silent any longer. He immediately communicated with the applicant's attorney. He adds that this affidavit was made without any inducement or hope of reward; that he was not acquainted with the applicant, or his family. He also stated that Miller was entirely sober when he made the confession.

A petition and a number of letters from prominent citizens of Lebanon have been filed with the Board advocating commutation, because of the grave doubt as to the guilt of the applicant. Among others the Chief of Police and Postmaster of Lebanon, Gabriel H. Moyer, the County Detective who was the prosecutor in the case, and the present County Detective, recommend clemency. T. J. Barnhart, one of the Jury, which convicted the applicant, filed a letter in which he stated that he had been of the opinion that a verdict of first degree accompanied by a petition for leniency to the Court on account of doubtful evidence, would mean life imprisonment and not execution.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the real doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; his surroundings when the confessions were obtained; the fact that his brother, the Commonwealth's chief witness, since the trial, has admitted that he testified falsely; because of the favorable attitude and petition of the Jury which convicted, as shown by the paper signed by the foreman and the letter of Juror Barnhart; because of the recommendations of many prominent citizens and, largely because of the after-discovered evidence of Jerome D'Angelo, a reputable and substantial citizen, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on William J. Bishop, shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 51, April Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Michael Glonek was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and recommended to the mercy of the Court, and on June 22, 1923, was sentenced by the Court to pay fine of 6½ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is about thirty-five years of age, of Polish nationality, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is a barber by occupation and at the time of his arrest for the present offense was operating a barber shop at his residence in the City of Pittsburgh, where he owned his property and had resided therein fourteen years. His family consisted of a wife and three small children under the age of eight years. A fourth child has been born since his imprisonment.

On January 23, 1923, the applicant, after he had closed his barber shop, went with his brother-in-law to a saloon across the street from where he lived. The saloon was filled with drinking and intoxicated men. One of the number, Mike Wasyliek was badly intoxicated and a large revolver protruded from his hip pocket. The applicant, noticing the condition of the man, was apprehensive of trouble. He watched for an opportunity, drew the revolver from the pocket of the intoxicated man, and sent his brother-in-law with the gun across the street to his home. After his return they remained in the saloon until about eleven o'clock, when they left, crossed the street and stood talking in front of the applicant's home. Two policemen in plain clothes came down the street, entered the saloon, and remained for some time. The officers were told by a bystander that the applicant had taken a revolver from another man's pocket while in the saloon earlier in the evening. One of the officers replied that he would find out about it. Looking out of the saloon door, he saw the applicant across the street standing in front of his house. The officer asked him what he had done with the gun. The applicant replied it was none of his business, and asked what he wanted to know for. The officer replied that he was a police officer and that he would "get the applicant" and get the gun, and walked away. No complaint had been made by the man whose gun had been taken, and although the officer admitted he knew the applicant well, knew he was a barber and where he lived, he left the applicant and with his brother officer started out on their rounds. About 1:30 A. M., a lieutenant and the two police officers went to the applicant's home. The lieutenant knocked at the rear door. The applicant who has just fallen asleep or was about to sleep, and felt badly after the drinking he had indulged in earlier in the evening, arose, and asked, "who is there". He received a gruff and profane reply that they wanted to talk to him. He told them to come in daytime. They kept on hammering at the door with threats as to what they would do if he did not open the door. By this time the applicant's wife and children were awake, were frightened and screaming, all of which made him nervous and excited. He went to the back door to see who was there, and on his way snatched up a revolver, and holding it in his hand approached the door and opened it. As he opened the door a few inches he heard a shot fired on the outside, and was struck a violent blow with something on his face and head inflicting a severe cut which bled profusedly. Hearing the shot, and stunned and blinded by the blow, he fired several shots out of the door, but avers that he could not see anybody when he fired. One of these shots fired by him struck Lieutenant Schmotzer and caused his death shortly thereafter.

The applicant has now served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His reputation in the neighborhood where he lived was excellent.

The applicant has an excellent prison record. His wife and family require his support and assistance. The mother has been supporting them by acting as a charwoman.

The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the police officers did not exercise good judgment when they went to his home at an early hour in the morning. He adds that the jury in their verdict recommended the applicant to the mercy of the Court. His letter concludes: "After a careful consideration of all the circumstances in the case this office does not desire to enter an objection to the granting of the pardon prayed for". There was also filed with the Board a petition asking clemency containing the names of sixty-four officials and representative citizens of Pittsburgh, including the President of City Council; a County Commissioner; three members of the Legislature; County Commissioner's Clerk; two County Assessors; the Coroner and five Deputy Coroners; two Constables and two Aldermen.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the friendly attitude of the trial District Attorney; the destitute condition of his wife and four small children; and because of the petition of sixty-four officials and representative citizens of the City recommending clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Michael Glonek.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisbrg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Execellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 27, August Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, Augustino Marino was convicted of assault and battery (three counts) and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and on August 30, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is about thirty-five years of age, and a native and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a fireman by the Electric Light Company of the Borough of West Chester, where he resided with his wife and five small children.

The applicant and Felice Baiocchi were friends for a number of years. About four months before the crime the applicant moved his family to the house next door to where Baiocchi boarded. The applicant having been informed by several people and by common rumor that Baiocchi was having criminal relations with his wife, became very much wrought up about it. The applicant's wife and Baiocchi were admittedly on friendly terms, but there was no evidence of criminality. He became jealous of Baiocchi, but never said anything to him about his suspicions. On August 6, 1922, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Baiocchi was sitting on a bench in Everhart Park, West Chester, in company with a male friend. The applicant, who was very drunk, appeared before him and said, "This is your cross," and drew a knife or razor out of his pocket and cut Baiocchi across the side of his face and then walked away.

The applicant has now served three years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife and children require support. The children are scattered in private and public homes and his wife is not strong and unable to support the family.

Baiocchi has filed an affidavit with the Board in which he recites his relations with the applicant and his family. He states that the applicant was a hard-working, industrious and law-abiding citizen, and that he was so drunk he did not kown what he was doing. He denies any improper relations with the applicant's wife and asks the Board to grant a pardon so that the applicant may reunite his family and support them.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that while the applicant was properly convicted and sentenced, yet he believes that he has now served such time as substantially punishes him for the crime which he committed, and that the ends of justice would be served by the granting of a pardon at this time. The Chief Burgess of West Chester and other citizens have filed petitions with the Board in which they advocate clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the need which his wife and small children have of support; because of the recommendations of the injured person, the Chief Burgess and citizens of West Chester, and the trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Augustino Marino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 34, September Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Otto Wentzel was convicted of highway robbery with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, and on September 23, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a shoemaker by occupation and has a wife with whom he resided, at the time of his arrest, in the City of Reading.

On July 19, 1922, Roy Weidman was driving an automobile truck containing five drums of alcohol from Philadelphia to Reading. At Collegeville, Montgomery County, the truck was overtaken by the applicant and four companions who were riding in two automobiles. They had followed the truck from Norristown. At Collegeville the driver of the truck, who testified that he was scared, got off the truck without any violence being offered, and two of the applicant's companions drove the truck to Pottstown where it and the contents were recovered on the following day. All of the persons implicated in the robbery were convicted and sentenced, and all have been released from prison except the applicant.

The applicant has served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record is good, with but one exception. In 1913, he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for larceny. He was subsequently released on parole and finally pardoned. Later for four years he was employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company as a freight trainman.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; because his wife requires support; and because of the fact that all of the per-

sons who participated in the robbery have been discharged from prison, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Otto Wentzel.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of York, Freed Ellis was indicted for burglary, felonious entry, larceny and receiving stolen goods. He was convicted on one indictment charging burglary, and pleaded guilty to the other indictments, each charging a separate offense committed in the City of York. On January 7, 1921, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and a native-born American citizen. At the time of his arrest he resided in York and had a wife and a two-year-old son, but the wife has since obtained a divorce.

In the Fall of 1920, numerous houses in the City of York were broken and entered. The applicant fell under suspicion. The house of his mother-in-law, situated in Hanover, York County, was searched and some of the articles stolen in York were found. He was arrested and said that he had never entered any of the houses, but admitted that he was given some of the goods in a cigar store in York to dispose of and that he took the goods and sold some of them and gave the remainder to his wife. No witness saw him enter or leave any of the houses which had been entered, and his conviction was obtained solely on articles found in his possesssion which were identified as coming from certain houses that had been burglarized.

The applicant has now served five years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Letters filed with the Board from the jail physician and Dr. Bennett, of the State Health Department, indicate that the applicant's health has become seriously impaired since his imprisonment. The Warden of the York County Jail, to which he was transferred from the penitentiary, certifies that his prison record is excellent.

Both the trial District Attorney and trial Judge have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency on the ground of his prior good record, long term of imprisonment and because of his impaired health.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the need which his young son has of support; his impaired health; and because of the recommendations of the trial District Attorney and trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Freed Ellis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 142, 143, 144 and 145, November Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, Louis Kapel alias Frank Williams was convicted of felonious assault and battery (two counts), entering a building with intent to commit a felony and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and on November 19, 1924, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 18¾c, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than sixteen years. Sentence was suspended on the last charge.

The applicant is twenty years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in the Village of South West, Westmoreland County, and worked in the mines.

On September 10, 1924, between ten and ten-thirty P. M. at No. 535 Suisman Street, North Side Pittsburgh, a saloon keeper and bartender were held up by several men in their place of business. The proprietor was shot in the head and the bartender in the leg. Between the hours of eleven-thirty and twelve o'clock that same night, the applicant was found on Wilkins Avenue, Pittsburgh (a distance of about four miles from the scene of the hold-up), in an unconscious condition caused by a gunshot wound in his groin, taken to the Homeopathic Hospital where he was confined for six weeks and then taken to jail. The applicant claimed that late in the evening of the same day he was held up by two colored men on a public street in the City of Pittsburgh, and robbed of about $70.00; that he was not on the North Side of Pittsburgh that evening, nor was he within four miles of the scene of the crime. At the hearing before the Police Magistrate the applicant was identified as one of the men participating in the hold-up, the identification being the gray trousers he wore.

The applicant has now served one year and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crimes. He has an excellent prison record. He was only eighteen years old when the alleged crime was committed.

The trial District Attorney has filed two letters with the Board in which he states that he had no doubt as to the guilt of the applicant at the time of the trial, but that it now develops that the trousers that were strong evidence as to identification of the applicant upon the trial were not the trousers worn by him on the night of the alleged crime, and that doubt has now arisen as to his absolute guilt. He adds: "The condition of the trousers showed positively there is no bullet hole in them and the defendant (applicant) being found shot in the groin the night of the crime, the benefit of the doubt should be given the defendant (applicant)".

The prosecutor in the case has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he has no objection to the Board giving the applicant the benefit of the doubt which has arisen from the condition of the trousers worn by him the night of the crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the reasonable doubt as to his guilt; the term of imprisonment already served; his prior good record; his excellent prison

record; and because of the statements of the trial District Attorney and the prosecutor in the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Louis Kapel alias Frank Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8, June Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Emil Balanzo was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on February 8, 1918, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is about 37 years of age and an Italian by birth and allegiance He is a bricklayer by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company, in the Borough of Midland, Beaver County, where he resided with his wife and ten year old child.

The applicant and several fellow workmen left the mill, in which they were employed, about ten o'clock on the night of May 12, 1917, went to the home of one of the number and visited there until a short time before midnight when he started for his own home accompanied by some of his companions who walked with him to the corner of Fourth Street and Penn Avenue, Midland. About the time the applicant and his companions came out of the house, police officers Ford and McKay came out of the house nearly opposite and proceeded to the same street intersection. In the house from which the officers came, and where they had been for at least a half hour a foreign wedding was in progress, free liquor was there in profusion and both officers had indulged to some extent. When the officers came up to the applicant and his companions they called on them to throw up their hands, and McKay proceeded to search the applicant's companions. In the meanwhile the applicant, without waiting to be searched, started directly across Fourth Street toward his home about 250 feet distant. The applicant did not halt when commanded to do so by the officer. Ford ran after him, grabbed him, turned him around, hit him with a mace, felling him and continued to beat him with a mace until, as the applicant claims, he, in fear of his life, pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot Ford in self-defense, from the effects of which he died the following morning.

The applicant has now served eight years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. His wife is delicate and not physically fit to support herself and ten year old child. They require the support of the husband.

The Chief of Police of Midland, has filed with the Board a letter in which he asks for clemency alleging that the applicant's family is in dire need and that he believes that justice has been served and the applicant sufficiently punished. The trial District Attorney has also filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant has served over eight years of his sentence or practically two-thirds thereof, and that he feels that he has been sufficiently punished. He adds that there is no doubt that in the fight which occurred the applicant was beaten and injured which supports his contention that he fired in self-defense. He offers to appear in person before the Board and explain the facts surrounding the case. A petition of citizens recommending clemency has also been filed

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the destitute condition of his wife and child; the petition of his fellow citizens; and the recommendations of the Chief of Police and trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Emil Balanzo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 69, September Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Clyde Jackson pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery or intent to defraud, and on September 26, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than two years.

The applicant is 45 years of age, an American citizen, and his occupation is that of a plumber. He resided in State College Borough, Centre County, with his wife and three children.

The applicant is charged with wilfully, maliciously and fraudulently altering and publishing a check which was originally dated October 20, 1920, for the sum of $50.00, payable to the order of John Haugh at the First National Bank, State College, Pennsylvania The date of the check was altered and changed to October 20, 1921. On October 20, 1920, the applicant gave Haugh the original check on account of a grocery bill. This check was taken to bank, paid, and Haugh received the money. In July, 1925, Haugh brought suit against the applicant before a Justice of the Peace to recover a balance due for groceries of $106.57, and on July 28, 1925, a hearing was held before the Justice of the Peace at which the applicant claimed a credit of $50.00 on account, and presented the altered check in suit. The plaintiffs claim that the date of the check was changed from October 20, 1920, to October 20, 1921, with intent to defraud. Haugh admitted that he had received the sum of $50.00, but claimed that the same was applied on a former account due when the check was first delivered. The Justice of the Peace failed to give the applicant credit for $50.00 on the grocery bill in suit, and rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. Haugh, therefore, was not injured in any way by the altered check.

The applicant has now served five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has a good prison record. He is tubercular and of weak mind and claims that he pleaded guilty during a period of mental weakness.

The prosecutor in the case has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he does not object to a pardon if the Board desires to grant clemency, and that apparently the applicant had sufficient punishment to deter him from committing crimes of like nature in the future. The Trial Judge has also filed a letter with the Board in which he states, "If you see fit after consideration of this case to grant this prisoner a pardon this Court will interpose no

objection to such action". There was also filed with the Board a petition of sixteen fellow citizens of the applicant in which they ask clemency, and in addition thereto several letters of the same tenor from citizens have been filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his good prison record; on account of his impaired health; the friendly attitude of the prosecutor and the trial Judge; and the recommendations of his fellow citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clyde Jackson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attornev General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 7, 8, 9, 15 and 19, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Edward McCabe alias Earl McCabe pleaded guilty to five indictments charging him with burglary and receiving stolen goods, and on June 9, 1922, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of 31¼ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years.

The applicant is 33 years of age, a native-born American citizen and at the time of his arrest was engaged in the florist business, in the City of Pittsburgh. He was married and resided with his wife and six year old daughter in that city. His wife has since died.

While in the employ of his father in the undertaking business and while in business on his own account he formed a wide acquaintance in the City of Pittsburgh, most of them of good repute, but it later developed that some of them were unlawfully engaged in the liquor business. At this time intoxicating liquors were being bought, sold, stolen and transported openly and unlawfully in the City of Pittsburgh. In the early part of 1921, some man called on the applicant and asked permission to store liquor in his cellar, with the understanding that the applicant could sell some of the liquor and account to them. Some of this liquor was sold by the applicant and later a large quantity of it was stolen from him. The alleged owners demanded that he pay them the sum of $3500, claiming this to be the value of the stolen liquor, and fearing exposure he paid the amount which embarrassed him financially. Subsequently a man by the name of Murphy accompanied by two others, Sloan and Bohn, visited the applicant and induced him to use his truck and join with them in stealing liquor. Influenced by the loss he had sustained and the hope of recouping it, and believing that they could operate safely under the protection of the police, he agreed to work with them. The activities of this group and others associated with them extended over a period of about nine months, during which time whiskey was stolen by them from a number of homes in the City of Pittsburgh, and in many cases these robberies were committed with the knowledge and co-operation of certain police officers and night watchmen of homes in that City.

The applicant was arrested on February 27, 1922, on the charge of being a suspicious person and kept in seclusion for about a week. During this time he was confronted by O'Toole, a night watchman, and accused by him of liquor thefts. O'Toole was subsequently sentenced as an accessory before and after the fact in connection with the same crimes committed by the applicant and his associates. Within forty-eight hours from the time of his arrest the applicant made a voluntary and complete confession to Major McGovern, Captain of Detectives, of the City of Pittsburgh, of all the activities of himself and his associates involving about 15 individuals, including city policemen, private watchmen and two lieutenants of the city police. Through his confession and testimony eleven of his associates were convicted and sentenced; one lieutenant of police was dismissed from the service and another suspended and demoted.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he does not recommend clemency, but states that the applicant was of material assistance to the Commonwealth in the trial of cases against his co-defendants without any promise of clemency. He states further that in his opinion the applicant has no natural criminal inclination, but was led into his trouble by evil associates and encouraged by the assistance of persons whose duty it was to prevent crimes of this nature. A number of letters have been filed with the Board recommending clemency. They include letters from State Senators John P. Harris, now deceased, and James J. Coyne, Representative Storer, the Superintendent of Police of the City of Pittsburgh, and Major McGovernor, former Chief of Detectives, in the Bureau of Police.

George Reatchlous, Manager of the National Casket Company, a prominent and substantial citizen of Pittsburgh, has offered to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; because of the material assistance which he rendered in breaking up a gang of bootleggers, whose depredations were connived at by certain police of the city; because his ten year old daughter requires his support and parental control; because of the recommendations of the late Senator Harris and other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh; and in consideration of the fact that a prominent and substantial citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward McCabe alias Earl McCabe.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 300, July Sessions, 1910, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Giovanni Cresta alias John Cristinzio, was convicted of entering with intent to commit an assault and to ravish, and on August 2, 1910, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 48 years of age and an Italian citizen. He came to America in 1905, and was engaged in the making and repairing of boots and shoes in the City of

Philadelphia. He is unmarried and has an aged mother in Italy.

The applicant was paroled on November 26, 1913, but violated said parole in July, 1914, by leaving the State and going to New York, where he was arrested and convicted on the charge of extortion and sentenced to a term of 14 years imprisonment. The latter sentence was commuted for good behavior in January, 1923, and he was then returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary to complete the maximum of his original sentence.

The applicant was a transient lodger with an Italian family in the City of Philadelphia in the month of July, 1910. He occupied a room on the third floor of the tenement, and on the night of July 10, 1910, about 11:00 P. M., he left his room and went to the second floor and entered a bedroom (the door of which was opened) occupied by a niece of his landlady, she being between 15 and 16 years of age. Upon entering the room the noise made by the applicant aroused the young girl and she screamed. Her cries alarmed the household, and in a panic the applicant rushed from the house and was arrested immediately, as he passed into the street, by a policeman who happened to be there. In behalf of the applicant the claim is made that on the night in question he had been drinking and was irresponsible, and that the girl suffered no actual harm.

The applicant asked pardon in order that he may be deported to Italy.

The Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter addressed to Mr. Mallet, the representative of the applicant, in which he states that a warrant has been lodged against the applicant for his arrest as an alien, issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, and that this warrant authorizes the Commissioner of Immigration, Gloucester City, New Jersey to take him into custody upon his release from the penitentiary for the purpose of deportation. There was also filed with the Board a letter from the Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., in which he states that the Department has issued an order that the applicant be deported to Italy at government expense when released from prison on the ground that he is in the United States in violation of the Act of February 5, 1917, for the reason that he has been convicted of or admits having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, to wit, attempted rape and robbery.

The applicant had served three years and four months of his term of imprisonment imposed by the Philadelphia Court when he was paroled, and has served eight and one-half years on his New York conviction and three years from the date of re-commitment in January, 1923, on the present charge, making a total of fourteen years and ten months served by him on both charges, less the time he was on parole.

Emilo Violante has filed with the Board a letter, which is verified by affidavit, in which he asks for clemency in behalf of the applicant, stating that he is the uncle of the girl whom the applicant intended to ravish, and that his niece was not physically harmed by him on the night in question. He adds that the entire family desire the applicant's pardon so that he may be returned to his aged mother in Italy.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served by the applicant; the recommendation of the uncle of the girl whom the applicant intended to assault: and in further consideration of the fact that if now released he will be deported to Italy at the expense of the Federal Government, at Washington, we have concluded that he should be released in order that he may be returned to his aged mother in Italy who requires his companionship and support, the delivery to the Federal authorities to be made under the direction of the Secretary of this Board.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Giovanni Cresta alias John Cristinzio.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, February Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Mike Zambellino alias Mike Zabilino pleaded guilty to felonious aggravated assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery and on January 6, 1920, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo prisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years, to be computed from the expiration of a sentence imposed by the Elk County Court of not ness than five years nor more than ten years, for murder in the second degree.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Italy who came to this country when he was eleven years old. At the time of his first arrest he was a laborer and worked in a tannery at Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

The first offense occurred when the applicant was seventeen years of age. He killed Mike Malak who was a fellow workmen in the tannery. Malak persistently tried to pick a quarrel with the applicant and assaulted him a number of times. He was a larger and older man. During one of these attempts to force a quarrel on the applicant the latter lost his self-control and struck him with a knife that was laying close by.

The second crime was committed on the prison farm of the penitentiary when the applicant was twenty years old. Mike Rogerio, a fellow prisoner, continually sought to pick a quarrel with the applicant without any cause whatever. On one occasion Rogerio met him and assaulted him, and during the fight which ensued the applicant cut him with a small knife that he had on his person, and which he used in his work as a plumber's assistant.

The applicant has now served the maximum of his first sentence imposed in Elk County and was not eligible for parole at the expiration of said sentence because he had not served the minimum of the present sentence imposed by the Centre County Court.

The District Attorney who tried the second case, for which the applicant is now serving his sentence, has filed papers with the Board in which he recommends a pardon.

Rev. A. R. Guglielmotti, 1434 Juniata Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a reputable and substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case the term of imprisonment already served; the comparative youth of the applicant when the second crime was committed; because of the recommendation of the trial District Attorney, and the offer of Rev. Guglielmotti, to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Zambellino alias Mike Zabilino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 287, May Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Samson McKie was convicted of assault and

battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to ravish, and on October 10, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and six months nor more than five years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, unmarried, colored, a plumber's helper by occupation and resided in the City of Philadelphia at the time of his arrest.

The applicant was charged with catching hold of a little girl about twelve years of age and choking her. This occurred about 11:15 A. M. in the school yard of a public school in the City of Philadelphia. The child screamed and he ran away. He committed no further act of violence. He was chased across the City by a policeman, and finally arrested on the second floor of a dwelling-house, situated ten blocks from the scene of the assault, where he was visiting friends. He was taken back to the schoolhouse for identification. Some said this is the man, others said, no. One of the teachers, after the child screamed, saw a colored man, wearing a blue shirt and a blue cap, running away. The applicant, when he was brought back to the schoolhouse, wore a brown suit.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served seventeen months of his term of imprisonment. His parents are elderly and require support.

Five affidavits have been filed with the Board to support the applicant's claim that he was nowhere in the vicinity of the school at the time of the alleged crime. The affiants were the man and wife whom he was visiting at the time of his arrest, together with other persons who were present. They were not called as witnesses at the trial for the reason that before the trial they had removed to Chicago. The colored man, who was chased across the City by the officers, was in full view until he was arrested in the house whence he had fled, and it seems almost impossible that he would have had time to change his clothes and compose himself during the few moments which elapsed between the time he entered the house and his arrest.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case: the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his aged parents' need of support; the reasonable doubt as to his guilt; his insufficient identification as the perpetrator of the crime; and because of the affidavits of disinterested witnesses filed showing that he was ten blocks away when the alleged crime was committed, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samson McKie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 18, December Sessions, 1909, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lycoming, John Warren pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, and larceny, and on December 4, 1909, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is sixty years of age, an American citizen, unmarried, a mechanic by occupation and resided in the City of Philadelphia at the time of his arrest.

On October 22, 1909, the applicant, and one Filbrain, were arrested on the premises of the New York and Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the outskirts of the City of Williamsport, after they had broken open the inspector's shop and passenger station of the said company, and feloniously taken therefrom certain knives, files, etc., of the total value of $42.00.

At the expiration of his minimum sentence, to wit, December 4, 1914, the applicant was paroled. In May, 1922, the applicant was arrested for the robbery of a post office in Raleigh, North Carolina, and on June 1, 1922, was sentenced in the United States District Court to a term of five years, less ten months, in the Federal Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He served this sentence, less the usual commutation period, and was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary on August 18, 1925, to complete the maximum period of his original term of imprisonment.

The application for pardon is based mainly on the present physical condition of the applicant who is sixty years of age. There was filed with the Board a letter from the physician of the Atlanta Penitentiary in which he states that the applicant entered that institution in June, 1922, and entered the hospital September 20, 1922, from which time he was under treatment for chronic nephritis, and that there has been a constant progression in his malady.

When he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary in August, 1925, for violation of parole, he was placed in the prison hospital. The chief resident physician of the latter has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that there has been a constant progression in his malady. ease, arterio-sclerosis and myocarditis, and that he is "in a much debilitated condition".

On account of his advanced age there is no possible hope of recovery from this complication of diseases.

E. M. Hackney, Esquire, Probation Officer of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., a reputable and substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the advanced age of the applicant and his critical condition, which hold out no possible hope of recovery, and because of the fact that E. M. Hackney, Esq., Probation Officer of the City of Philadelphia, has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Warren.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 13, April Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Alfonso Piconi was convicted of robbery (three counts), and assault with intent to rob (two counts), and on November 24, 1917, was sentenced by the Court on the first count in the indictment charging him with robbery, to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. Sentence on the other counts was suspended by the Court.

The applicant is 34 years of age, a tailor by occupation, an Italian by birth and resided in the City of New York for seven years prior to arrest and conviction.

The applicant was arrested at his home in the City of New York on April 1, 1917, charged with the commission of a robbery in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on February 7, 1915. It appears that a number of employes of the Baryta Manufacturing Company were robbed at the plant of the said company at one o'clock on the morning of the day last mentioned. These men were working on the night shift and had been paid on coming to work at six o'clock that night. They were held up by four masked men armed with guns. The applicant was jointly indicted with a man by the name of Fasula who is still a fugitive from justice. Both had been working in the plant for about one month and left together a few weeks before the robbery. Two witnesses at the trial identified the applicant as one of the robbers, but he set up an alibi. The applicant claimed that he had gone to Scranton on account of a strike in his regular business, and that he worked for the Baryta Company until February 2, 1915, and returned to New York on the morning of that day, which was a church holiday. He then resumed his ordinary life in New York City, and a number of witnesses testified upon depositions that he had always enjoyed an excellent reputation for honesty. The applicant served the minimum sentence imposed by the Court, was discharged on parole and returned to New York where he has made good in everey way.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He served five years, or the minimum term of imprisonment, and his subsequent record since November, 1922, has been irreproachable.

A large petition recommending clemency has been filed with the Board. The signers certify that they have known the applicant for many years and that his reputation in New York is excellent; that he has led an upright and honorable life since his release from prison, and now occupies a responsible position.

There was filed with the Board a letter, addressed to the applicant's counsel, in which the Trial Judge, in acknowledging receipt of copy of application for a pardon, adds, "you may treat this acknowledgment as intended to indicate my approval". The Trial District Attorney has also filed with the Board a letter in which he states, that inasmuch as the applicant, a paroled prisoner, has behaved himself he would make no recommendation to the Board, but closes his letter as follows: "I can see no reason in view of the circumstances why the pardon should not be granted".

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment served; his excellent conduct since his discharge on parole; and because of the favorable attitude of the Trial Judge, and the Trial District Attorney interposing no objection, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of this crime and be fully rehabilitated as a citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alfonso Piconi.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 14, September Term, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Robert Hill pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping from Rockview Penitentiary, and on July 2, 1923, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years; sentence to compute after the completion of sentence from Jefferson County.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, unmarried, and a stationary fireman by occupation. At the time of his first arrest he resided in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, with his aged, widowed mother, and sisters.

The applicant in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Jefferson, at No. 25, January Term, 1921, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and entering a storeroom, and on January 31, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to serve a term in the Western State Penitentiary of not less than three nor more than four years. On March 27, 1921, he was transferred to Rockview Prison farm. On the night of June 18, 1923, he escaped from the prison farm and walked all the way from Rockview to Punxsutawney, a distance of 107 miles. On June 27, 1923, he was rearrested and returned to the Centre County Jail at Bellefonte. The applicant was homesick to see his mother and sisters. When he reached home he told them of his escape from prison. They urged him to go back voluntarily and serve his time. A sister offered to take him back in her automobile and he consented, but requiring several days rest he remained there until his arrest.

The applicant has served his maximum sentence imposed by the Jefferson County Court. He has also served two years and eight months since his return, which includes not only the maximum term imposed by the Jefferson County Court, but also portion of the sentence for escape.

The applicant's mother is an aged woman who has lost her husband by death, and also a son who was killed during the World War. If the applicant is released he will return to his home, and by so doing will not only aid in the support of the family, but will also contribute materially to her comfort and happiness.

John O'Beirne, Captain of the Salvation Army, of Punxsutawney, Pa., has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In Consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the need which the aged mother has of comfort and support from the applicant; and because John O'Beirne, Captain of the Salvation Army of Punxsutawney, Pa., has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Hill.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 361, May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Diamond, was convicted of robbery, and on June 3, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and 27 years of age. He is colored, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the P. and R. Ry. Co. at Wayne Junction, as a freight handler. He has a wife, and at the time of his arrest resided with her in the City of Philadelphia.

About nine o'clock on or about May 1, 1921, the applicant, together with a companion, entered the grocery store of Mrs. Weingarten at 513 South Front Street, Philadelphia, and asked for a package of cigarettes. When the woman turned around to deliver the purchase she was covered with a 45 calibre blue steel revolver held by one of the men, while the other rifled the cash register taking therefrom $15.00. Both men escaped. The applicant was arrested on the following morning, and upon searching his room they discovered a 45 calibre blue steel revolver loaded, and also afull box of 45 calibre cartidges. In contradiction to the Commonwealth's story of the crime, the applicant's story is, that he was paying a friendly call on Mrs Weingarten with whom he lived one year and nine months, and afterwards dealt there as a customer. While he was standing in the store a colored man came in and bought a package of cigarettes. When Mrs. Weingarten turned to get him the change this man, a stranger to the applicant, drew a revolver out of his coat pocket and told Mrs. Weingarten to set the cash register over on the counter where he could reach it. This she did, and the robber took out of the register the money and checks and escaped. The applicant remained in the store for about fifteen minutes before the detectives came and questioned him. When he told them that he did not know the robber they left him go, but later in the night came and took him to the station house where he was locked up as a material witness. Mrs. Weingarten told the police that the applicant did not commit the crime and took no part in it, nevertheless he was convicted while the actual robber was acquitted by the jury.

The applicant has now served four years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The amount taken from the cash register was only $15.00.

A representative of the District Attorney's office who was present when the case was calld for argumnt before the Pardon Board orally declared that the sentence was excessive and that the District Attorney's office recommended pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; because of the excessive sentence for the theft of a comparatively small amount of money; and because of the recommendation of the District Attorney's office we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Diamond.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, December Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Pete Novokovich was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on March 31, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is a native of Croatia, which is now under the dominion of Jugo-Slavia, and owes allegiance thereto. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the boiler shops of the Jones & Laughlin Company, at Woodlawn, Beaver County. He has no near relatives living.

Pete Polancavin, and the applicant, boarded and roomed with Yovan Ognjenovic. On October 28, 1916, they returned to their boarding house about 10:00 P. M. The door was opened by Yovan and the two lodgers went to their respective rooms. The applicant took $130.00 of his wages out of his pocket, placed them under the bed sheet, undressed himself and got into bed. He was aroused the following morning by Yovan's wife. When he looked for his money it had disappeared. He called out loudly that he had been robbed and Yovan came upstairs into the room. He began abusing the applicant and charged him with having lost his money outside of the house and told him he must leave at once. The applicant was advised to report his loss to the police. He was unable to speak English and taking an interpreter with him went to the police station. Later the same day Polancavin and the applicant returned to the boarding house and found Yovan sitting in the kitchen. The applicant accused Yovan of stealing his money. The latter denied it, and winked at his wife as he denied it. The wife started to go into the adjoining room when the applicant stopped her, believing that she was a party to the theft. Yovan jumped up and started for him and he being afraid that he would inflict bodily injury pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired one shot out of the open window to frighten him. He grabbed the applicant with both hands and bent him back over the kitchen table, and believing that Yovan intended to kill him shot him with fatal result. He knew that Yovan always carried a pistol or a knife. After the shooting the applicant ran away from Woodlawn and was finally arrested in January, 1917. In the meanwhile Polancavin had been convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Yovan. The applicant admitted the killing and Polancavin was discharged.

The applicant has served nine years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the Commonwealth has no objection to the grant of a pardon in this case inasmuch as the applicant desires to return to his native land. The Commissioner of Emigration for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, at New York City, has filed with the Board a letter in which he, as the official representative of the Government of Jugo-Slavia, in the event of a pardon in this case, offers to forward to the Board a passport and transportation to the applicant's final destination in Jugo-Slavia. The applicant is in position to defray all expenses to New York City, the point of debarkation.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the favorable attitude of the trial District Attorney; and because the official representative of Jugo-Slavia has offered to provide a passport and transportation for the applicant from New York City to his point of destination in Jugo-Slavia, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Pete Novokovich.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036 and 1037, both inclusive, January Sessions 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Roy King pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with robbery, burglary, and assault with intent to kill, and on February 1, 1918, was sentenced on the charge of robbery to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is 27 years of age and a native-born American citizen. His occupation is that of road builder and he was employed in that capacity prior to his arrest. He resided with his father in the City of Philadelphia.

On January 22, 1918, the applicant, together with one Raymond Hey, entered five stores of the American Stores Company and committed robberies; they were also charged with the shooting of an employee of one of these stores. The applicant was only 18 years of age when these crimes were committed. The night before he and Hey had been out the entire night without sleep, drinking heavily, and the acts which they committed were done merely in the spirit of bravado, and not as the result of any criminal intent of mind. The applicant was out of employment at the time, and his mother dying he fell among evil associates which led to his arrest and conviction.

On February 1, 1922, at the expiration of his minimum term of imprisonment, to wit, four years, he was released on parole and reported faithfully for thirteen months. He was subsequently tried and convicted of robbery in Philadelphia before the Honorable Charles E. Bartlett on June 19, 1923, and was sentenced by the Court to an imprisonment of ten years in the Philadelphia County Prison to begin at the expiration of the present sentence, June 19, 1926. While he had been arrested a number of times for boyish pranks he had never been convicted of any crime or served any sentence or paid any fine.

The applicant is afflicted with a malignant form of tuberculosis as attested by medical certificates which are part of his application for pardon, and it is highly improbable that he will live to complete the sentence for which he asks pardon, although his lease of life may be extended if he is immediately removed to a sanitarium for special treatment, for which he has sufficient funds.

The Board of Trustees of the penitentiary, by resolution, have recommended a pardon for the applicant. If pardoned he will immediately be paroled on the ten year sentence to the Philadelphia County Prison as shown by letter on file from the sentencing Judge.

Employment has been offered the applicant when restored to health by three of the firms which formerly employed him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed; his serious physical condition which will probably improve if released; because of the unanimous recommendation of the Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary; and because if released and restored to health employment has been offered by three former employers, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in ope session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Roy King.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1,005, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, Charles Kleare alias Charles Clear was convicted of felonious assault and battery, and at No. 112, September Term, 1921, in the same Court, pleaded nolo contendre to an indictment charging him with entering a building, and on November 26, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 12½ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is 38 years of age, a native-born American citizen of German parentage, and his occupation is that of truck driver, having been employed as such by the Shannahan Transfer and Storage Company for seven years prior to his conviction of felonious assault and battery. He resided in the City of Pittsburgh with his wife and four children, the oldest being 14 years of age.

Early in the evening of June 22, 1921, the applicant, with several friends, was standing at the Corner of Main and Liberty Streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, when he was accosted by a stranger, who was afterwards identified as Ben Schwartz, who asked him to haul some liquor for him that night, he being a truck driver and transfer man. It was arranged that the applicant and his companions were to meet Schwartz at one o'clock that night at the place from which the liquor was to be hauled away. Under Schwartz's supervision liquor was taken from the cellar of a building situated on Liberty Street, placed on a truck and transported to a wholesale warehouse in Oakland, a suburb. On August 12, 1921, the applicant, while intoxicated, returned home to his family and shot his wife without provocation, injuring her slightly. Owing to his befuddled mental condition he had no recollection of purchasing the weapon. Immediately after the shooting he telephoned to the police and told them what he had done, and also confessed to his part of the liquor transaction.

The applicant has now served four years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His four small children are at present in an orphan asylum, and, if liberated he would be in a position to support his family. His former employers have offered to give him work. Schwartz, the master mind in the liquor transaction, has since been pardoned and others implicated therein are at liberty.

The prosecutors, the trial Judge and the trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board recommending pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the fact that his four children are public charges in an orphan asylum and require his support; because Schwartz, the master spirit in the whiskey transaction and others implicated are at liberty; because of the fact that, if released, his former employers will give him work; and in further consideration of the fact that the prosecutors, the trial Judge and the trial District Attorney recommend clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Kleare alias Charles Clear.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 14 and 15, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cameron ,Leslie Parker pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with breaking, entering and larceny, and on April 10, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $2.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is 20 years of age, and at the time of his arrest was one of three sons who resided with their mother, a widow in the Borough of Renovo.

Four boys, Arthur Brookens, Anson Brookens and Alvin Brookens, and the applicant, the first three named being brothers, were school boys and were camping out. In order to secure supplies they broke and entered the store of J. Edwad Stewart in the village of Cameron, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, and took therefrom goods to the value of $50.00. The two younger boys, Anson Brookens and Alvin Brookens, were sent to reformatories, and are now at home on parole working in the P. R. R. shops at Renovo. The two older boys, the applicant and Arthur Brookens, were sentenced to the Western State Penitentiary. The applicant was only 17 years of age when the crime was committed.

The applicant has now served four years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His mother requires his support.

A letter from the trial District Attorney has been filed with the Board in which he states that he believes that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that he will not oppose the effort to secure clemency.

Senator Quigley, of Lock Haven, a brother of the trial Judge, who is deceased, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that his brother, the late Judge, informed him before his death that he thought the boys had been sufficiently punished, and that he would be willing to recommend a pardon. Unfortunately the Judge died before the application for pardon was completed. There was also filed with the Board a petition signed by a number of prominent citizens of Renovo and vicinity asking pardon.

Rev. H. W. Hunter, of Renovo, Pa., becomes sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his youth when the crime was committed; the need which his mother has of support; because of the statement contained in Senator Quigley's letter indicating the favorable attitude of the trial Judge, and for the further reason that a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Leslie Parker.

D. J. DAVIS.
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 44, September Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lancaster, Howard Werner was convicted of robbery, and on January 20, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison for a term of five years.

The applicant is 25 years of age, an American citizen by birth, and was the Manager of the Ideal Sales Company, having its headquarters in the City of Lancaster, when the offense was committed. He resided in said city with his wife and four children ranging in age from six months to four years.

The applicant had in his employ Henry J. Longenecker, who, prior to his employment by the applicant was working for the American Stores Company. Longenecker had made certain sales for the applicant, but had withheld the money. The applicant insisted that Longenecker pay him the amount retained. On June 17, 1924, Longenecker told the applicant if he would meet him at a certain time and place he would pay him what was due. They finally met at 7:30 P. M. Longenecker told the applicant that the American Stores Company owed him money and that if the applicant would go with him to a certain store he would get the money and pay him. The applicant accordingly went with him. Immediately after they entered the store Longenecker produced a revolver and demanded the money which was handed to him by Elizabeth Erb, an employee. A clerk in the store struck Longenecker with a can of tomatoes, and the revolver in his hand was discharged. The applicant in his fright ran from the store, but was afterwards arested, and on the testimony of Longenecker and Miss Erb was convicted. Longenecker, subsequent to the conviction, confessed that he and Miss Erb had agreed to elope to New York City, but had no money. They framed between them the robbery as above described. Miss Erb had the money wrapped up and ready to hand over when Longenecker and the applicant entered the store, and did hand over $250.00 to him. There was filed with the Board the affidavit of Longenecker embodying these facts, and also a letter from Miss Erb to Longenecker, which is corroborative.

The applicant has now served one year and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only 23 years of age when the alleged crime was committed, of which crime he was guiltless. His wife and four small children require his support.

Mr. John H. Wickersham, of R. F. D. 6, Lancaster, Pa., Office, 33 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa., a substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; his comparative youth when the alleged crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; the fact that he was guiltless; because his wife and four small children require his support; and because of the further fact that a substantial citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Howard Werner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 619, September Sessions, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of

Dauphin, Russel Cupko pleaded guilty before bill found to an indictment charging him with felonious entry, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on January 4, 1926, was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The applicant is nineteen years of age, of Croation nationality, but a native-born citizen of the United States. He is by occupation a laborer, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Middletown Car Company, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and resided about one and one-half miles east of said borough. At the time of his conviction he was a single man, but during his incarceration, to wit, on February 16, 1926, he was married to Catherine Sostar.

About three o'clock on the morning of December 14, 1925, the applicant broke the rear window, and thereby gained entrance to a resturant conducted in the Borough of Middletown by one J. Willis Smith, and while there took and carried away certain goods belonging to the latter.

The applicant has now served three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only eighteen years of age when this crime was committed.

The applicant's wife has been pregnant for six months past, and it is his desire and the need of his wife that he be with her at the time of confinement, and thus be in a position to support the family.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant was never in any trouble before, and that he believes the ends of justice will be met if a pardon is granted him, and that he has no objection thereto.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his youth when the crime was committed; his domestic situation; and because of the favorable attitude of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Russel Cupko.

D. J. DAVIS.
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 146 and 147, November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Ellis Peiffer pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with highway robbery, and on January 28, 1924, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 12½ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 21 years of age, by occupation a chauffeur, married and has one child, aged eighteen months, born during his incarceration. He resided with his wife in the City of Pittsburgh.

The applicant held up two taxicab drivers upon a public highway in Reserve Township, Allegheny County; one on December 27, 1923, the other on January 2, 1924. The amount of money taken from the one driver was $19.00, and from the other $28.00 A portion of these amounts was returned to the drivers. In neither case was any violence committed or attempted.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. He was only nineteen years of age when these crimes were committed. His wife is in delicate health, and she and her baby require support.

A number of letters have been filed with the Board recommending clemency. The prosecutors in both cases recommend pardon. A number of police officers have filed letters asking clemency, in which they allege that the applicant's prior record is excellent. The trial District Attorney has filed a letter in which he states that the applicant's family is in sore need of assistance and that he deserves clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed; his prior good record; his excellent prison record; the need which his family has of support; and because of the recommendations of the trial District Attorney and others, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ellis Peiffer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. , January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Jesse Fletcher pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with the larceny of horses, and on January 5, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a native-born American citizen, colored, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a farm laborer and helped in mushroom plants. He resided with one Joseph T. Wright, who lived near Lenape, Chester County.

The applicant became acquainted with a colored man by the name of Rosenvelt who worked in the neighborhood. The latter asked him where his employer kept his horses. Rosenvelt and the applicant first took a horse from Coates Webb and started for Philadelphia in the night-time with the horse, but they finally abandoned it along the road. Several nights later they took two horses from Mr. Wright, for whom the applicant had formerly worked. The latter did not take the horses out of the stable, but after they were in the possession of Rosenvelt he accompanied the latter to Philadelphia to dispose of the stolen horses having been promised pay for his trouble and a speedy return home. The applicant was arrested in Philadelphia for the theft of the horses, but Rosenvelt escaped and has never been apprehended. The horses were restored to their owners.

The applicant has now served four years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was about twenty-two years of age when these events occurred.

Rosenvelt, the master mind in the thefts, has eluded arrest and punishment. Employment has been offered to the applicant, if released, by a former employer. The two prosecutors, in letters filed with the Board, are favorable to his release.

Mr. Lewis Steward, of 14 South Matlack Street, West Chester, a reputable citizen, has agreed to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed; his prior good record; the fact that the stolen horses were restored to their owners; the further fact that the real culprit has escaped punishment; because employment has been offered the applicant, if released; both prosecutors being favorable to a pardon; and because of the fact that a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jesse Fletcher.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 124, September Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Bruno Romano pleaded guilty to an indictment charging his with statutory rape, and on September 11, 1924, was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $100, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a term of not less than four years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, of Italian birth and a stone mason by occupation. He was in the employ of Contractor Hendren, of Roxborough, Philadelphia County, in which latter place he resided with his godfather.

The applicant and Margaret Kucinsak, a Polish girl now fifteen years of age, were sweethearts for a period of about eight months prior to his arrest. They lived across the street from one another, but because of the difference in nationality the parents of Margaret, who was an only child, strenuously objected to a marriage between them. In the summer evenings of 1924, Margaret and the applicant were in the habit of taking walks together into various sections of Roxborough, including the cemetery. One evening on their way home from the cemetery they were stopped by a police officer who, because of the lateness of the hour and their youth, questioned them regarding their relations and they both admitted to the officer that they had been in the cemetery and that they had had intimate relations there and elsewhere, whereupon the applicant was arrested, held for Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of statutory rape.

The applicant was, always has been and still is eager to marry the girl. His willingness to marry her is evidenced by an affidavit filed with the Board. Since the imprisonment of the applicant the parents of the girl, realizing that she has a deep affection for him have become reconciled to a marriage and are now eager to have such a marriage consummated and to start the applicant in business and provide a home for him and receive him as a member of the family. this is shown by an affidavit on file.

The applicant has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. He was only twenty years old when the crime was committed.

The trial District Attorney and trial Judge have filed letters with the Board in which, while not recommending pardon, they indicate that they are not opposed.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his prior good record; his constant desire to marry the girl; the desire of the parents that this marriage take place; and the further fact that the trial Judge and the trial District Attorney have no objection thereto, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Bruno Romano.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 13 and 14, October Term, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Wayne, James Patrick Kelleher pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with breaking, entering and larceny, and on December 16, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen months nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is by occupation an automobile mechanic, and his wife and four children, the eldest being eleven years old and the youngest fifteen months, who resided with him in Jessup, Lackawanna County.

On three different occasions the applicant broke into the garage owned by Isaac Sandercock, at Equinunk, Wayne County, and altogether stole more than $400.00 worth of automobile supplies. On the last occasion, to-wit, November 28, 1925, he was accompanied by two younger men, Loomis and Granahan. Two days later the applicant was arrested by the State Police who recovered from him almost all of the merchandise that had been stolen. The following day his accomplices were arrested. In Court all pleaded guilty. Loomis, the youngest, was placed on probation for two years, while Granahan and the applicant both received an equal sentence.

The applicant has served five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. During the World War he was overseas and shell-shocked, and the nervousness consequent thereon has been greatly aggravated by prison confinement and discipline. The chief resident physician of the penitentiary so certifies in a paper attached to the petition. His prison record is excellent, and the prison authorities having knowledge of the applicant's impaired physical condition desire his release. The pardon at this time will permit the applicant to be taken to a Government hospital where he will receive the proper and necessary treatment which may eventually result in his complete recovery and his restoration to his family which requires his support.

Congressman Watres has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency. He states that he has investigated the case and that the prison authorities regard the applicant's physical condition such as to make his transfer to a Government hospital urgent, and that continued confinement in the penitentiary would aggravate his present condition.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprison-

ment already served; his impaired physical condition which will be aggravated by continued confinement and alleviated if sent to a Government hospital for treatment; and the need which his wife and small children have of companionship and support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released and subjected to necessary treatment in a Government hospital he will not only be restored to health, but will become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Patrick Kelleher.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwalth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 11, December Sessions, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Clearfield, Frank Huff, Jr., was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on February 16, 1914, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seventeen years nor more than nineteen and one-half years.

The applicant is forty years of age, a native-born American citizen and a laborer by occupation. At the time of his arrest he resided in Caledonia, Elk County, with his wife and two children who were then approximately sixteen and fourteen years of age.

The applicant was a periodic drunkard. In the Spring of 1913 he learned that his wife was entertaining men and boys at his home. She confessed both to him and to his mother, that she had been criminally intimate with one Ambrose Burke. The home of the applicant was broken up in consequence of his wife's confession of adultery. From May until September, 1913, the applicant was a nervous wreck, and several times attempted to commit suicide. His wife's infidelity and the burden of the care of the children on his aged parents weighed heavily on him and he continued his periodic spreeing. His wife left Caledonia and became housekeeper for W. L. Smith, a miner, residing at Penfield about ten miles distant. The applicant had several interviews with her in which he overlooked the past and begged her to return to his home to take charge of the younger child. On September 2, 1913, the applicant went to DuBois and began drinking heavily. He went to Penfield to interview his wife and induce her to return to his home. She refused to do so. A quarrel ensued in the hallway of the Smith house and Mrs. Huff was shot three times with fatal result.

The applicant has now served twelve years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is exceptionally good and the Warden and other officials, in letters filed with the Board, strongly recommended pardon. Since his incarceration his father has died and his mother, an aged lady, is afflicted with cancer and requires the support and companionship of her son.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant, his exceptionally good prison record; the recommendations of the warden and other prison officials; and because his aged and diseased mother requires his support and companionship, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Huff, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 50, February Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie, John Arcara was convicted of breaking and entering a building in the night-time with intent to commit a felony and larceny, and on February 15, 1918, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and three months nor more than three years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, unmarried, an Italian by birth and allegiance, and a shoemaker by occupation. At the time of his arrest he conducted a shoe repair shop in the City of Erie. Since his release from prison he has resided in Dunkirk, New York.

The applicant and Benjamin Mazzeo roomed on the second floor of a certain building located on the North Side of East Tenth Street, in the City of Erie. The ground floor of this building was used and occupied as a shoe repair shop by M. Smith. It was broken into during the night of January 8, 1918, and a quantity of leather and goods taken away. The investigation into the burglary led to the arrest of these two men, although the applicant stoutly maintained his innocence. Conviction was apparently brought about by the testimony of the landlady who claimed that she heard the applicant's voice in the store below. The stolen goods were never recovered. The applicant has long since completed his term of imprisonment. He has been successful in business and no criminal charge has been lodged against him since his discharge. The present application is made in order to qualify him to become a citizen of the United States.

With his application were filed three letters, one from the Chief of Police, one from the cashier of the Merchants National Bank, both of Dunkirk, New York, certifying to his upright conduct since his release from prison, and a letter from the trial Judge stating that there was doubt in his mind as to the guilt of the applicant, and that he should not be deported on the strength of the conviction.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the full term of imprisonment served the prior good record of the applicant and his subsequent good conduct; because of the favorable letters from the Chief of Police and Merchants National Bank Cashier, of Dunkirk, New York, and the statement of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of his prison sentence and rehabilitated so that he may become eligible to citizenship in the United States.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Arcara.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, March Term, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Indiana, Bernardo Capriotti alias Bernardo Capparatti was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on July 7, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is forty-six years of age, an Italian by birth, but a naturalized American citizen. He is by occupation a coal miner, and at the time of his arrest was a motor man in a mine located at Ernest, Indiana County, where he resided with his wife and five children ranging in age from six to fifteen years.

For more than two years prior to the killing, the applicant kept boarders in his home, among whom was Arnaldo Renaldi, the deceased. The applicant noted suspicious circumstances indicating criminal intimacy between Renaldi and his wife and was warned concerning this by others. On one occasion he overheard a conversation between his wife and Renaldi, and shortly thereafter he saw them embracing one another. He ordered Renaldi to leave, but the latter remained. Subsequently he noted other suspicious circumstances and again ordered him to go away, but he remained. After Renaldi returned from the War in November, 1918, he came back to the Capriotti home and renewed former relations with the wife. The applicant refused to take him in, but the wife retained him against her husband's protests and repeated orders to leave. In order to get rid of Renaldi he ordered all of the boarders to quit. He learned that Renaldi loafed about the house while he was away at work. On the morning of March 24, 1919, the applicant went to work, but reaching the pit too late for the trip into the mine, returned home unexpectedly, entering the basement in his usual way. He heard Renaldi and his wife talking in the room above. He listened to the conversation and looking through a small hole in the floor saw Renaldi holding his wife's hands and attempting to pull her down on a settee. The applicant started upstairs reaching for a revolver which was lying in its customary place at the head of the stairs and entering the room ordered Renaldi to leave. Renaldi became angry, swore and made a move as if to reach for something in his hip pocket. At this instant, fearing for his own safety, the applicant fired several shots at Renaldi. The latter ran out of the house and the applicant followed shooting at him outside of the house. Renaldi then ran a short distance and fell down, dying shortly thereafter. The young son of the applicant, about six years of age, who was naturally under the domination of his mother, was permitted to give damaging evidence in Court against the applicant, without being sworn.

The applicant has now served six years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trustees of the penitentiary recommend clemency. A large petition of neighbors and friends was filed recommending pardon. The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that inasmuch as the applicant has served almost his entire minimum sentence he believes that the ends of justice will be as fully met by pardon at this time as if he was held in custody for another year. The present District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he takes a favorable position on the application for the reasons assigned by the trial Judge.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the favorable attitude of the trial Judge and the present District Attorney; and because of the petition of friends and neighbors, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Bernardo Capriotti alias Bernardo Capparatti.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 516 and 517, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Stanley Kaminsky pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with larceny, and on January 16, 1922, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $5,500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and a Polish American who resided at the time of his arrest with his parents in the City of Hazleton. He is unmarried and was employed in the mines.

On September 23, 1921, about 11:00 P. M. the applicant and one Stanley Martiz forced their way into the cigar store owned by John Petrilla, situated in Hazle Brook, Luzerne County, and carried away certain personal property consisting of cigars, cigarettes and candies. On December 10, 1921, the applicant, in company with the same man, took an automobile and two tires from the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. The car was driven a few miles, stripped of two tires and abandoned. No personal violence was used by these men in the commission of either crime and no weapons were carried by them with which personal injury could be inflicted upon the person of another.

The applicant has now served four years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His accomplice, Stanley Martiz, was pardoned by this Board in January, 1926. If released, employment in the mines has been secured for him.

Pasco Schiavo, City Controller, of Hazleton, a responsible citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the fact that employment has been offered him, if released; the further fact that his accomplice has already been pardoned by this Board; and because a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stanley Kaminsky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 123-B and 123-D, February Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Gilbert J. Trim pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with forgery and embezzlement, and on February 18, 1924, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $600.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven and one-half years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age, a native-born American citizen and has a wife and one child who, prior to his arrest, resided with him in West Pittston, Luzerne County. He was cashier of the West Side Bank, of West Pittston.

The applicant pleaded guilty to the forgery of certain notes approximating about $15,000, and the total defalcation and misappropriation amounted to about $50,000. It is admitted that the applicant did not profit personally by these transactions and that he assisted in and made possible the return of a large part of the moneys which were misappropriated.

The applicant has now served two years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is in poor health, having heart trouble and incipient tuberculosis as shown by a letter from the resident physician of the penitentiary filed with the Board. It is believed that if now released he will be completely restored to health.

A number of letters were filed with the Board recommending clemency, including letters from Assemblyman Thomas, the Mayor of Pittston, the attorney for the bank, and the Resident Vice President of the American Surety Company, which reimbursed the bank for a substantial part of the loss.

The trial District Attorney and trial Judge in letters filed recommend pardon because of the punishment he has already endured, his impaired health and manly conduct after the crimes were discovered.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his impaired health; the fact that he did not personally profit by the transactions and assisted in the recovery of moneys which were due the bank; and because of the recommendations for clemency filed, particularly the letters of the trial District Attorney and trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Gilbert J. Trim.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, January Sessions, 1912, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Tioga, Joseph Italiano alias Joe Itali was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on January 28, 1912, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is thirty years of age and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. He was an engine tender repairer by occupation.

In December, 1911, when the applicant was only seventeen years of age, he was employed as a track laborer in Knoxville, Pennsylvania, for the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company. James Carioti was the section foreman, a domineering man of fiery temper who drank considerably. On the morning of December 11, 1911, the applicant and John Licastro, a young Italian of about the same age, were discharged by the formean. They both went to Addison, New York, and saw the superintendent who reinstated them. They returned to Knoxville and met Carioti who appeared to be friendly. He invited them and one Bruno into a saloon about five or six o'clock in the evening. They went there and drank until about eight o'clock, when the four came out together. It was a dark night. A switch lantern in some manner had become extinguished. Carioti asked someone to go and fix the light and then pulled out a revolver and started to shoot. In the melee he himself was shot with fatal results. The applicant claims that he dropped to the ground and remembers nothing else, although he admits having a revolver on his person. He and Licastro were both convicted of murder in the second degree, and both were paroled, the applicant in April, 1918.

The applicant has been out of prison for about nine years. He has married and become a useful member of society by reason of his honesty and industry. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he makes no recommendation, but states that he "can see no reason why the applicant should not be granted a pardon." He adds that the crime was the result of a quarrel and that Carioti was an ill-tempered person, and he believes that the applicant has been sufficiently punished. A statement was filed with the Board signed by citizens of Hornell in which they certify that they are acquainted with the applicant who owns a restaurant which he manages, and his own home valued at approximately $4500, that he is "temperate, trustworthy, honest and bears an excellent reputation."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; his excellent record since his discharge from the penitentiary in 1918; the favorable attitude of the trial District Attorney, and the certificate of his fellow citizens of Hornell, New York, as to his present excellent standing in the community, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma resulting from his imprisonment and rehabilitated in order to be restored to the full rights of citizenship.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Italiano alias Joe Itali.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 20, 23, 26 and 27, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams Paul Hartland pleaded guilty to four charges of larceny, and on January 15, 1925, was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $4.00, costs

and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years in No. 23, and for a term of not less than one year nor more than two years in Nos. 20, 26 and 27 respectively, to run concurrent with the sentence imposed in No. 27 from the expiration of the minimum sentence imposed in No. 23.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, a farmer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed on a farm which he rented. He lived in Littlestown, Adams County, Pennsylvania, with his wife and five small children.

The applicant, together with Ralph Myers, Carl Bechtel and William Jago, was charged with having stolen certain bags of wheat, flour, corn-meal and chickens from the premises of four citizens of Adams County during the latter part of the year 1924.

The applicant has served one year and five months of his term of imprisonment imposed in No. 23, which is almost the minimum of said sentence, and if liberated on sentence imposed in Nos. 20, 26 and 27 he will still be under the supervision of the Parole Officer of the Penitentiary for eighteen months at the expiration of the minimum sentence imposed in No. 23. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The three accomplices of the applicant have been recommended for pardon by this Board on condition that each obtains a sponsor for his future good conduct. The wife and family of the applicant are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency. A petition of citizens has also been filed recommending pardon. F. X. Storm, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the fact that his family require his support; the further fact that his accomplices have been recommended for pardon; the recommendation of the trial District Attorney; and because a responsible citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon for the sentences imposed in Nos. 20, 26 and 27 respectively, January Sessions, 1925, (and none other) be granted to the said Paul Hartlaub.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 21, 24, 30 and 34, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, William Jago pleaded guilty to four charges of larceny, and on January 15, 1925, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $4.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years in No. 34, and for terms of not less than one year nor more than two years in Nos. 21, 24 and 30, to run concurrent with No. 30 and to begine at the expiration of the minimum term in No. 34.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native-born American citizen, reared in an orphanage, a farmer by occupation and at the time of his arrest operated his own farm. His immediate family consists of a wife and four small children with whom he lived in Mount Pleasant Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Ralph Myers, Carl Bechtel, Paul Hartlaub and the applicant were charged with the larceny of certain bags of wheat, flour, corn-meal and chickens, which were taken from the premises of four citizens of Adams County during the latter part of the year 1924.

The applicant has now served one year and five months of the minimum term of imprisonment imposed in No. 34. If released from the sentences imposed in Nos. 21, 24 and 30, he will still be under the supervision of the Parole Officer of the Penitentiary for a period of eighteen months after the expiration of the minimum sentence in No. 34.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. His family requires his support.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommended clemency. A petition of citizens has also been filed to the same effect. A number of letters, including one from the Chief of Police of Hanover, are also on file recommending pardon.

The three accomplices of the applicant have been recommended for pardon on condition that each obtains a sponsor for his future good conduct. Morris N. Wahler, President of the Littlestown Savings Institution, Littlestown, Pennsylvania; has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the destitute condition of his family; the recommendation of the trial District Attorney and other citizens; because his three accomplices have been recommended for pardon; and in consideration of the fact that a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon for the sentence imposed in Nos. 21, 24 and 30 respectively, January Sessions, 1925, (and none other) be granted to the said William Jago.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 22, 29, 31 and 35, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, Ralph Myers pleaded guilty to four charge of larcency, and on January 15, 1925, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $4.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years in No. 35, and for terms of one to two years in Nos. 22, 29 and 31 respectfively, the sentences running concurrent with the sentence imposed in No. 29, and to begin at the expiration of the minimum sentence in No. 35.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and a native-born American citizen. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a steam shovel operator in a stone quarry located near Littlestown, Adams County Pennsylvania. Prior thereto he was employed in factories. He has a wife and

daughter, six years of age with whom he resided in a tenant house on a farm located in Union Township, Adams County.

The acts of larceny, for which the applicant was charged, occurred during the months of November and December, 1924. The applicant, together with William Jage, Carl Bechtel and Paul Hartlaub, were charged with stealing from the premises of four citizens of Alams County, certain chickens, flour, wheat and clover seed. Most of the stolen articles were returned to the owners and no one suffered any material loss.

The applicant has now served one year and five months of the sentence imposed in on No. 35, which is almost the minimum sentence. If liberated on the sentences imposed in Nos. 22, 29 and 31 he will still be under the supervision of the Parole Office of the Penitentiary for more than one year on the first sentence.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record in excellent. If released, employment has been offered him by a former employer. His wife, who is in delicate health, is working in a factory, and both she and the child require his support. A petition of citizens who are well acquainted with the applicant recommends pardon. His accomplices, Jago, Bechtel and Hartlaub, have been recommended for pardon by this Board on condition that each of them obtains a sponsor for his future good behavior. J. Andrew Bair, of the Littlestown National Bank, Littlestown, Pennsylvania, has agreed to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant. The trial District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the need of his family for support; the fact that his three accomplices have been recommended for pardon; because of the recommendation of the trial District Attorney; and the fact that a substantial citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon for the sentences imposed in Nos. 22, 29 and 31 respectively, January Sessions, 1925, (and none other) be granted to the said Ralph Myers.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Joseph Valotta was convicted of murder in the second degree, and at No. 17 of the same Sessions, in the same Court and by the same jury, he was also convicted of murder in the first degree (there being two distinct homicides), and on June 28, 1923, in No. 17, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 42 years of age and a native of the Kingdom of Italy. He came to America in 1902, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He has a wife and five children, ranging in age from four to fifteen years, whose sole support he had been and with whom he had lived in the City of Pittsburgh. He was employed in the Allegheny shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from February, 1916, to October, 1922, first as a laborer and afterwards as a machinist's helper. On July 1, 1922, a strike in the shops was called, but the applicant continued at work. Having been threatened and assaulted one day while at work he secured a revolver from a police officer in the plant in order to protect himself against strikers. The plant was under police protection. The applicant carried the revolver but once before the night of the shooting and that was the first time during the strike that he left his home at night.

On Monday, October 30, 1922, at about 1:14 A. M., Thomas Hopkins, a citizen, and Edward C. Couch, a police officer, were both shot and killed by the applicant, on Freedmore Street, near Irwin Avenue, N. S. Pisstburgh. Hopkins and certain companions for a day and night immediately preceding the shooting had been drinking, were in a drunken condition, and had been indulging in boisterous and unruly conduct at the corner of said streets. In the early morning the applicant and a companion were walking into Irwin Avenue from Armandale Street on their way home from a christening, and were quietly conversing together. When crossing Irwin Avenue from Armandale Street into Freedmore Street, Hopkins detached himself from his companions and made a threatening demonstration against the applicant with his fists, called him a scab, threatened to kill him and backed him up against the side of a brick wall. At this time the applicant drew his revolver and shot Hopkins who died thereafter. The applicant then proceeded to run along Freedmore Street towards Brighton Road, followed by two of the Hopkins gang. Officer Couch who had admonished this crowd to go home but a few minutes before, heard the shot and returning up Irwin Avenue ran into Freedmore Street and took up the pursuit. The applicant, running and hearing footsteps in the rear became badly frightened, turned and quickly fired a fusillade, four shots striking the officer and killing him. The applicant claimed that he was afriad that Hopkins would kill him or do him bodily harm, and that because of this fear he acted in self-defense, and the night being foggy and dark, he says he was unable to discern the officer's uniform nor to recognize him as an officer, and mistook Couch for one of the Hopkins gang which was pursuing him in order to kill him or do him bodily harm.

It is conceded that the applicant had never been charged with or convicted of crime, and was an industrious, peaceable citizen and a kind father and husband. During boyhood he suffered an injury to his skull and he has always been exceedingly nervous and high strong, particularly under stress of great excitement. His family physician certifies that he has a highly wrought, nervous physical organization. There is no doubt that the night in question was dark and foggy, and it is probable that a highly nervous man, who had just committed homicide, would not recognize his pursurer as a police officer, instead of one of the Hopkins gang, and particularly so when the pursuing officer did not disclose the fact nor call on the applicant to surrender.

The applicant's case has excited a great deal of interest and sympathy. There was filed with the Board a mass of petitions from organizations and individuals and personal letters recommending clemency. Ten of the jurors who convicted him also recommended a commutation of sentence. Of the other two jurors, one has since died and one refused to sign the recommendation. The trial Judge who sentencer the applicant recommends commutation, and also Federal Judge Thomson, who heard the case on habeas corpus proceedings. The trial District Attorney while not recommending clemency has stated to the Board that he is not opposed thereto. Among the petitions for clemency filed was one of attorneys, and of ministers of the gospel, and a petition of five disinterested citizens signed by Mary Flinn Lawrence and others. The Congress of Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania and Ella M. George, State President of the W. C. T. U., the Superintendent of Police at Pittsburgh, C. B. Heiserman, Vice President and General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Philadelphia, and other railroad officials and employes ask for clemency. The United States Supreme Court in their opinion declaring that no Federal question was involved in the double homicide said, inter alia: "Vallotta shot a man in a street brawl—we will assume in circumstances that suggest considerable excuse—and then killed a policeman, who pursued him, within a short distance of the first act".

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case which do not fully measure up to first degree murder, the fact

that the crime was without premeditation and that because of the darkness of the night and the stress of trepidation and excitement the applicant did not know when he fired the fatal shots that a police officer was pursuing him; because of the recommendations of the trial Judge, the Federal Judge, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company officials and employes, the Superintendent of Police, of Pittsburgh, and many prominent social organizations and individuals, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death hertofor imposd on Josph Valotta should be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, February Term, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Bradford, Jerry Kinner was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 9, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nineteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is about thirty-four years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a farmer by occupation and at the time of his conviction resided in Rome Township, Bradford County.

In 1912 the applicant married Viola, daughter of Nathan Wood, who resided in Athens Township, Bradford County. About four months after the marriage the wife gave birth to a child. The question of the paternity of the child, as well as the alleged immoral relations between the applicant and his wife's sister, were sources of the trouble between the applicant and his wife. Two weeks after the birth of the child the applicant's wife left him permanently. He sought an interview with her on several occasions at her father's home, but without success. On the day of the shooting the applicant came to the home of Nathan Wood in order to see his wife. Wood was not there at the time of his arrival. The applicant inquired of the housekeeper where his wife was. She refused to tell. He insisted. An altercation ensued between them during which she, several times, struck him in the face. At this point Nathan Wood apeared on the scene, stepped between the parties with an axe in his uplifted hand, when the defendant fearing that Wood would carry out threats to kill him, which threats had been previously uttered, backed away several steps and shot and killed him, he alleges, in self-defense.

The applicant has now served thirteen years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has become almost blind, and letters are on file with the Board from the chief resident physician of the penitentiary and other physicians certifying that he is afflicted with chronic conical cornea which is progressive and incurable with the likelihood that within a year he will become totally blind.

The applicant's brother has offered to provide a home for him if he is released. Two of the County Commissioners, the County Detective and the Coroner have filed letters with the Board recommending clemency. Thre are individual letters and also a large petition of citizens to the same effect. The trial Judge has since died, but the present District Attorney and the trial District Attorney who is now the President Judge, in letters filed recommend clemency.

Mr. William Kinner, brother of the applicant, of Athens, Penna., a responsible citizen, has agreed to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his present physical condition; because of the recommendations of the County Commissioners, County Detective, Coroner, present District Attorney and trial District Attorney; and in consideration of the fact that a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jerry Kinner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 203, May Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Westmoreland, Paul Lapcevic was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on September 16, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is forty-six years of age and a native of Servia, who has filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He is a coal miner by occupation and at the time of his conviction was employed as a driver in the mines of the Westmoreland Coal Company, at Yukon, Westmoreland County, and resided there with his wife and four children, who are now aged seventeen, sixteen, fourteen and thirteen years respectively.

The applicant and his wife lived happily together. He was a good father and husband and everything went well until three or four months previous to the present crime when there came to board with them an Austrian by the name of Marco Bostovic, after which the wife transferred her affections to the boarder, and her entire demeanor changed and she became morose, sullen, slovenly and more or less drunken. On the night of May 5, 1918, the applicant, returning home unexpectedly, saw her in the kitchen of their home sitting on Marco's lap with her arms around his neck and kissing him. When the applicant entered the room both jumped to their feet, very much frightened. The applicant began to hunt for his revolver, but could not find it. He did not sleep that night on account of worriment. The next morning he got up, left the house and when he returned he found his wife dressed in her best clothes. Inquiring why she was dressed up she said she was going away to live with Marco. He tried to persuade her to remain with the family, but she pushed him away. She walked into the next room, found a revolver and handed it to the applicant saying, "here is the gun you were looking for last night." He then placed the gun to her head and shot her a number of times and killed her.

The applicant has now served nine years and nine months of his term of imprisonment, almost one-half of the maximum term. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. Since his confinement he has learned to read and write English, has learned a trade and has become a christian.

Three of his children are in children's homes and require the care and support of a father.

The trial Judge is dead and the trial District Attorney, who formerly opposed a pardon, has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends clemency. The prison authorities also recommend pardon.

Edward G. Bauer, Esquire, of Greensburg, Pa., a substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the opplicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the need which his children have of his care and support; because a substantial citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct; and because the trial District Attorney strongly recommends pardon, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul Lapcevic.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 496, March Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Henry G. Brock pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder, and on April 16, 1923, was sentenced for the crime of murder in the second degree, to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiory for a term of not less than six years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 39 years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried and at the time of his conviction was a member of the firm of Sinkler and Brock, Bond Brokers, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, and resided in said City.

On the evening of March 2, 1923, the applicant attended a small dinner party at St. Davids, Pa., and drank six bottles of ale. About 12:15 A. M. he left the house in an intoxicated condition driving his own machine for a distance of seven or eight miles and finally about 1:00 A. M. reached the intersection of Forty-fifth Street and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. Traveling at a high rate of speed he drove south on Lancaster Avenue, passing a southbound trolley car, which was discharging its passengers. The applicant's car struck three of the passengers just as they had alighted from the trolley car and before it had started again, to wit: Ellen O'Donnell, a woman about sixty-five years of age, Leo O'Donnell, her son, aged twenty-eight, and Mary Murphy, his financee, aged eighteen years. Leo O'Donnell and Mary Murphy were instantly killed and Ellen O'Donnell died shortly thereafter.

The applicant, unaware that he had either struck or killed any one, continued his rapid course. When he turned sharply around a street corner one of the wheels of his automobile broke, bringing it to a complete stop. The applicant was found near his broken machine in a dazed condition, shortly after the accident, by police officers. He asked to be directed to a garage where he could have the car repaired. It was not until he became sober that he realized that he had killed three persons. He manfully declined to avail himself of any technical or other defense, declared that he would take his punishment and actually pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder, the degree of which was subsequently fixed by the Court at murder in the second degree.

The applicant has now served three years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime other than minor offenses before a Magistrate. His prison record has been exceptionally good. A man of means, he has purchased materials from which the prison inmates have made articles of merchandise, and he has established in the City three stores in which to dispose of these articles, giving the prisoners the benefit of the sales (which have aggregated $50,000) less a small deduction for payment of actual expenses.

The act for which he pleaded guilty, although of grave character, was not done wantonly or with criminal intent. Had he stood trial he would probably have been convicted of involuntary manslaughter, for which the maximum penalty is two years. He has a constructive force for good in prison, and, if released, he intends to continue the beneficent work which he has already inaugurated.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon. The present District Attorney, who, as an assistant, prepared and prosecuted the case, has also filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency. The trial Judge never recommends pardons.

There were submitted to the Board petitions favoring clemency containing about 1,000 names and about 800 letters, including letters from three Bishops, and other well-known clergymen (such as Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins), the present and two former Provosts of the University of Pennsylvania, prominent Social Workers, Bankers, Attorneys and women.

The applicant and his family have purchased a home for the parents of Miss Murphy (who was their sole support), have furnished it and provided an annuity during their lives.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the manly conduct of the applicant in accepting the full consequences of his fatal act; his practical effort to ameliorate the condition of prisoners; because of the belief that he will continue and extend this good work after his release; because of the strong letters from the trial District Attorney and present District Attorney, who prosecuted the case in the Philadelphia Courts; and because of the pleas of many reputable, substantial and prominent citizens of Philadelphia, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry G. Brock.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Elk, Reuben Hillyard pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with rape, and on November 9, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is fifty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, a woodman by occupation, married and has three children.

The applicant is charged with having, on or about July 15, 1920, debauched his own daughter who was under sixteen years of age. On the day of the commission of the alleged crime he had been to a neighbor's house where he drank a quantity of homemade wine. He has no recollec-

tion or knowledge of the commission of the crime. He had no funds to employ an attorney and was led to plead guilty thinking that he would obtain a shorter sentence. The applicant's wife lived apart from him and was engaged in commercialized prostitution in the City of Rochester, New York. The daughter has just returned from a visit to her mother who wanted her to remain with her as an inmate of the house of prostitution. There is no direct charge that the information against the applicant was the result of a frame-up between the wife and daughter, but it does have somewhat the appearance of it, particularly so because Minnie Hillyard, since her father's imprisonment, told her brother and other members of the family on several occasions that her mother had instigated the charge. While somewhat addicted to the use of strong drink the applicant in all other respects was a peaceful and law-abiding citizen who had never before been charged with the commission of crime.

The applicant has now served five years and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

Associate Judge Beck and the trial District Attorney, and other citizens, have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendations of Associate Judge Beck, the Trial District Attorney and other citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Reuben Hillyard.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 138, February Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Ira L. Knauer was convicted of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, and on May 23, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age, a native-born American citizen, a cement contractor by occupation, and at the time of his arrest he was engaged in the laying of cement pavements and the construction of concrete buildings in the City of Norristown, Pa., where he resided with his wife.

On the evening of February 16, 1923, Charles Fox, together with his wife, mother and three year old son, were in his automobile on the right-hand side of Ridge Pike, West Norriton Township, Montgomery County, Pa. Fox stopped his automobile in front of a gasoline service station and got out in order to make a purchase. His car was entirely at rest and lawfully parked. After alighting from the car Fox stepped to the front, lifted the hood of the car, made some examination, closed the hood and walked along side of his car toward the rear. At this time a car driven by the applicant approached, going toward Norristown at a high rate of speed. In the endeavor to pass a horse and wagon going in the same direction, and at the same time to avoid an automobile approaching in the opposite direction, the applicant's car crossed over the road to the left-hand side, struck Fox and killed him almost instantly. The applicant was under the influence of liquor. He admits having had two drinks about an hour before the tragedy, but claims that the death of Fox was due due entirely to an accident caused by a congestion on the road at that particular point at that particular time.

The applicant has now served approximately two years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent and the Board of Prison Inspectors unanimously recommend pardon.

Since his incarceration, and for some months past, the applicant's wife has been in delicate health, has undergone a surgical operation and his release is necessary for her well-being. Since his conviction his business has gone to pieces, and the long continued illness of his wife has necessitated the incumbrance of his home in order to provide for her expenses, and unless shortly released and enabled to return to his business he will lose his home. After the accident the applicant borrowed the sum of $1500 upon his home in order to pay to the widow of the deceased, and the company with which he was insured has paid to her the additional sum of $4,000.

The trial Judge is dead, and the trial District Attorney, who strenuously opposed a former application for pardon in this case, filed with the Board a letter in which he formally withdraws all opposition thereto. The Chief of Police and Burgess of Norristown, the President of the Penn Trust Company, the President of the Central Trust and Savings Company, and many prominent citizens have filed letters with the Board strongly urging clemency. There was also filed a petition of 500 citizens to the same effect.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; in consideration of the further fact that the Board of Prison Inspectors, the Burgess and Chief of Police, of Norristown, and many prominent citizens have asked clemency; because of the fact that the applicant's wife is in poor health and requires his presence and support; that his business is being dissipated and lost and his home on the verge of foreclosure proceedings; and in further consideration of the fact that the trial District Attorney, who has strenuously opposed pardon has formally withdrawn his opposition thereto, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ira L. Knauer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 51, June Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Delaware, Cuthbert E. Blair was convicted of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, and on November 18, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-three and a half years of age, a native-born American citizen, colored and a laborer and chauffeur by occupation. At the time of his conviction he resided in Media. He is a widower with one child, fourteen years old.

On March 5, 1919, the applicant shot and killed one Orlando Gibbs under the following circumstances: The applicant had been drinking and had not gone to work that morning. He fell in with a tough crowd. There was some trouble over a motorcycle. The applicant was falsely accused of having broken something. A fight ensued and the applicant was beaten up by Gibbs. He became insanely angry and said he would kill somebody. He went to his home not more than one block distant and returned with a small pistol in his hand. When within ten or fifteen paces of the crowd which abused him, he opened fire. One shot hit Gibbs, the man who had beaten him, and killed him.

The applicant has now served six years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The age and infirmities of his parents, each of whom is about seventy years old, together with the proper care and training of his child, demand the attention and service of the applicant.

A petition signed by a number of prominent citizens has been filed with the Board recommending pardon.

Franklin N. Brewer, Esq., Wanamaker's, of Philadelphia, Pa., a responsible citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; because his aged parents and son require support and assistance; and in consideration of the fact that a responsible citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Cuthbert E. Blair.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 29, October Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, James Motley, alias R. L. Matthews, pleaded guilty to the charge of voluntary manslaughter, and on October 4, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than twelve years, to be computed from May 23, 1919, the date of his commitment for trial.

The applicant is about 43 years of age, colored and a native-born citizen of the United States. He was born in the State of Montana. His occupation is that of a laborer and show man with circus organizations. He has no stated residence, traveling most of his time. On his admission to the Eastern State Penitentiary he stated that he was a married man and had a wife living in Chicago, but no children.

The present application is made by Courtland Butler, Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary, who is unable to give a statement of the circumstances surrounding the crime which led to the conviction of the applicant. The indictment shows that the applicant on or about May 22, 1919, in the City of Scranton, Pa., killed one Jesse Pugh, and was on the same day arrested, held without bail and committed to the County Jail.

The applicant, after having served his minimum term of two years, was paroled on May 23, 1921. After his release on parole he reported periodically during two years, and on June 22, 1923, was found guilty in the Superior Court of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, of an "infamous crime against nature", and was sentenced on June 25, 1923, to a term of four years in the State Prison at Folsom, California. During his imprisonment in the latter institution his conduct has been good, but on account of a warrant which was lodged against him from the Eastern State Penitentiary he was denied parole, and also the privilege of road work, and was compelled to serve out his full sentence. Inasmuch as he has been convicted of another crime while on parole, the authorities of the Eastern State Penitentiary are required, under the law, to have the applicant, upon the termination of his sentence in California, returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary to complete his unexpired maximum term, which is ten years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, deeming it inadvisable to expend the necessary amount of money to return the applicant to Pennsylvania to complete his sentence, have instructed their Parole Officer, the petitioner in this case, to apply for a pardon on behalf of the applicant. If pardoned, the warrant which was lodged with the California prison authorities will be withdrawn and all the requirements of the parole law carried into effect.

The applicant has served his minimum sentence imposed in Pennsylvania and has also served his full term of four years imprisonment in California. Prior to the commission of the Pennsylvania offense he had not been charged with or convicted of any other crime so far as is known.

The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon for the reasons assigned in the petition and the trial Judge and present District Attorney concur.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the desire of the authorities of the Eastern State Penitentiary to have a pardon granted in this case in order to obviate the expense and trouble of having the applicant brought from California at the expiration of the sentence imposed by the Superior Court of that State and to effectuate the provisions of the parole law of Pennsylvania; and in consideration of the recommendations for clemency of the trial Judge, the trial District Attorney and present District Attorney for the reasons set forth in the petition filed in this case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Motley alias R. L. Matthews.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 141 and 142, November Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, Orlando Tessie pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury, and on April 6, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three and one-half years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native of Italy, and a naturalized citizen of the United States. His occupation was that of general contractor, but for a period of about six months, prior to his conviction, he was engaged in the garage business in Yorkville, Ohio, where he resided with his wife and three children.

The applicant's wife, Anna M. Tessie, and four others were separately indicted for the crime of perjury arising out of certain testimony given by them in the case of Commonwealth vs. John Torti and Tony Borlandi, who were tried for the murder of one Edward Murphy, in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on July 30, 1923. The defendants in the latter case were both convicted of murder in the first degree and electrocuted. The testimony of the applicant was substantially the same as the testimony of four others against whom bills of indictment were nol prossed. Their testimony tended to establish an alibi and was to the effect that the two murders were in Tiltonville, Ohio, on the date in question. Torti and Borlandi were known by the applicant and his wife to be reputable citizens, who, for sometime prior to July 30, 1923, had stored their car in the garage owned by the applicant and his wife. One of the defendants had also rented a room from them for some weeks previous to the date mentioned. These men had gone from Yorkville, Ohio, and nothing was known of their whereabouts, although their leaving was not under extraordinary or suspicious circumstances. When it was learned that they had been indicted for murder the applicant and his wife and others had grave doubts as to the actual guilt of these two men, not only on account of their previous good reputation, but also by reason of the fact that they were honestly under the impression that they had attended the funeral of one Orlando Lollini, which funeral occurred at Tiltonville, Ohio, on July 30, 1923, and was numerously attended. There was no evidence of collusion or conspiracy to bear false witness.

The applicant has now served fourteen months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that if the responsibility developed upon him he would recommend a pardon. He also made a verbal statement to the same effect to the President of this Board. A number of prominent citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity, have filed letters with the Board recommending clemency, and there was also filed in his behalf a large petition of citizens addressed to the Governor. The prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County, Ohio, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that County, Congressman Murphy, former Congressman Francis and Governor Donahey, are among the recommenders. The wife and children of the applicant are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the destitute condition of his family; the fact that four others equally guilty of perjury escaped punishment; and because of the recommendations of the trial Judge and prominent citizens of Jefferson County, Ohio, (where the applicant formerly lived), including the Governor of the State, the Common Pleas Judge, the prosecuting attorney, and the present and former Congressman, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Orlando Tessie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 12, February Term, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Westmoreland, John Zassick was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 28, 1923, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 38 years of age, a Slovak by birth and allegiance, a miner by occupation and was employed as such at the time of his arrest for the present crime. He has a wife and two children.

The applicant worked for several years in and about Marguerite, a mining town owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He was discharged by the Superintendent who learned that he had joined the United Mine Workers of America. From the time he was discharged until October 15, 1922, when the present crime was committed, the applicant was not permitted on or about the property of the Frick Company. On the date last mentioned he was invited to a christening held by a brother-in-law in the town of Marguerite. While there he was ordered out of town by two of the Coal and Iron Police, one of whom was Mike Czerney. The applicant left the house, although he was conducting himself in an orderly manner, and the officers followed him in a car. Czerney finally alighted from the car, fired a shot and pursued the applicant who ran for some distance. When Czerney overtook him a verbal quarrel took place, whereupon Czerney struck the applicant twice on the head with his mace. A fight ensued, in the course of which Czerney sat on the applicant's stomach, whereupon the latter shot the policeman inflicting a fatal wound. Prior to the shooting the applicant rented a plot of ground near Marguerite on which he erected a dance pavilion. On the night of June 17, 1922, Coal and Iron Policemen drove up to the pavilion, beat up the persons in it and wrecked the place.

The applicant has now served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment, prior to which he served eight months in the county jail. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, and his prison record is excellent.

His wife and children require support. A large petition of citizens was filed with the Board recommending clemency, and Andrew Novak, Supreme Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Jednota, an influential Slovak beneficial society, in a letter filed, recommends pardon.

Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, was detailed by the Board to investigate the circumstances of this crime, and in his report recently filed he states that on the evidence presented in Court the applicant should not have been convicted. He further states that the applicant shot Czerney after the latter had fired one shot at him and had struck him twice on the head with his club, and that the marks of the beating still appear on the applicant's head directly back of the right eye. The physician's testimony at the trial showed that the applicant's head was in such a horrible condition the day after the beating that he could not stitch it and could only bandage it. When the applicant was arrested twenty-two days after the tragedy the scars on his head were still tender. According to the undisputed testimony presented at the trial three shots were fired in the melee between Czerney and the applicant. An examination of the revolvers in open Court showed that two shots had been fired from the applicant's gun and that one shot had been fired from the gun carried by Czerney.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the need which his family has of support; the recommendations of citizens and of the Supreme Treasurer of the Jednota; and more particularly because of the report and conclusions of Sergeant Freeman, in which he states that the applicant should not have been convicted, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Zassick.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 25, 28 and 33, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, Carl Bechtel pleaded guilty to three charges of larceny, and on January 15, 1925, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $3.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years in No. 33, and for terms of one to two years respectively in Nos. 25 and 28. The latter sentences to begin at the expiration of the minimum term of sentence in No. 33 and to run concurrent with the sentence in No. 28.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a farmer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed as a farm-hand. His family consists of a wife and three small children with whom he resided in Mount Pleasant Township, Adams County, Pa.

Ralph Myers, William Jargo, Paul Hartlaub and the applicant pleaded guilty to the charges of larceny, having stolen certain bags of wheat, clover seed, corn-meal and chickens from the premises of three citizens of Adams County during the month of December, 1924.

The applicant has now served one year and five months of the minimum term of imprisonment imposed in No. 33, and if liberated on the last two sentences he will go on parole at the end of the minimum sentence imposed at No. 33 for a period of eighteen months. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The three accomplices of the applicant have been recommended for clemency by this Board on condition that each of them obtains a sponsor for his future good behavior. The father of the applicant has offered him employment immediately upon his release, and his wife and three small children are in destitute circumstances and require his support. A petition of fellow citizens has been filed with the Board recommending clemency.

Mr. J. P. Redding, of Littlestown, Pa., a responsible citizen, has agreed to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the fact that his wife and family require support; because of the petition of his fellow citizens; because his three accomplices have been recommended for clemency; and the fact that a responsible citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon for the sentences imposed in Nos. 25 and 28, respectively, January Sessions, 1925, (and none other), be granted to the said Carl Bechtel.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At. No. 158 December Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cambria, John Lake, alias John Lakey, was convicted of taking one Margaret Krotendorfer, a female child under the age of 16 years, for the purpose of prostitution, and also of taking the said female child for the purpose of marriage without the consent of her parents, and on March 8, 1926, he was sentenced by the Court to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Cambria County Jail for a period of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and a native of the United States of Polish parentage. He is by occupation a coal mine laborer, and at the time of his arrest was employed in Sweets Foundry, Binghamton, New York, and resided at Barnesboro, Cambria County, with his parents. After his conviction, to wit, on August 7, 1926, he married the said Margaret Krotendorfer, pursuant to a mariage license issued by the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Cambria County.

The applicant, who is about seven years older than the girl, became acquainted with her in January or February, 1925. He frequently called upon her and they became very much attached to one another. He proposed marriage to her and she accepted. On July 15, 1925, they left the home of the girl for the express purpose of getting married. They departed about eleven o'clock on the morning of said day. The girl packed her suitcase in the presence of her mother who was there when they left home. They drove to Altoona by automobile where they obtained a train for Williamsport, thence to Elmira and arrived at Binghampton about eleven A. M., on the following day. The journey appears to have been continous after leaving Altoona at 6:00 P. M. on July 15, 1926, until they arrived at Binghamton. The testimony of both parties was to the effect that their only purpose in going to Binghamton was in order to marry. The testimony shows that up to the time they went to the Clerk's Office to obtain a marriage license they had not cohabited. The girl stated to the Clerk that she would be eighteen on the 4th of August, 1925, which was untrue. They were informed that they could not be married until the girl was eighteen. After their visit to the Clerk's Office, and their unsuccessful attempt to obtain a license to marry, they cohabited together. The applicant states that it was his full intention to be married on August 5. The mother of the girl denies having given consent to the marriage, but admits that the subject had been discussed with her and she was present the day they left home. The applicant was arrested in Binghamton on October 2, 1925, and remanded to Cambria County for trial. J. G. Nicholson, of Spangler, Pa., has agreed to become sponsor.

The applicant has now served six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states, that since the trial he had personally interviewed both parties, as well as the mother of the girl, and in view of the fact that the applicant wished to marry the girl when he took her away and failed because he could not obtain a marriage license, it is now his deliberate judgment that the applicant should be pardoned.

Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, who was detailed to investigate the circumstances of this case has filed with the Board a report in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the recommendation of the trial Judge; the favorable report of Sergeant Freeman, and in further consideration of the fact that the parties have been united in lawful wedlock, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Lake, alias John Lakey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 123, March Sessions, 1926, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cambria, Fred Lytle, Walter J. Lyster and H. R. Jacobson were convicted of voluntary manslaughter with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court, and on August 16, 1926, were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution jointly, and each to undergo imprisonment in the Cambria County Jail for a term of not less than four months nor more than two years.

At the time of their arrest the ages of applicant Lytle was 31 years, and applicants Lyster and Jacobson, 24 years, respectively. All are native-born American citizens. Applicant Lytle resided in the Borough of Cresson, where he was Chief of Police. Applicants Lyster and Jacobson were both members of the State Police force and resided in Lansdowne and Erie, respectively. Applicant Lytle is married and has five children. The other applicants are unmarried.

On October 16, 1925, the applicants, learning that one Anthony Misoura, residing in said county, was violating the Prohibition Law, proceeded to Misoura's home to search the premises. The latter was known as a dangerous man. When they reached the home they found a quantity of mash, moonshine whiskey and glasses, indicating that Misoura and another had been drinking. Misoura at first offered no objections to the entry of the officers and to their examination of the liquor, thus impliedly waiving his right to resist their search, but finally ordered the officers to leave the premises. They informed him that they were officers of the law and showed their badges, but to no effect. He went out of the room and returned with an axe and assaulted the officers. They defended themselves, seized the axe and one of the officers struck him over the fingers with his revolver. Misoura became more enraged. Finally one of the officers struck him on the head with his revolver. He was then overcome, despite his strenuous resistance, taken to a doctor, had his wound treated and then taken to the County Jail after the doctor had instructed the officers to give the keeper of the jail directions as to the necessary treatment of the wounded man. These instructions were transmitted. Misoura remained in jail eleven days under treatment by the jail physician and was then released on bail. Apparently the wound had healed, but shortly after his release, having pain in his head, Misoura went to a doctor who ordered him to a hospital, but he refused to go. Infection set in, and nine days after his release from prison he died. The doctor's undisputed testimony was to the effect that if Misoura had submitted to medical treatment he would not have died, and that his death "was caused by infection with resultant degenerative changes to tissues within his skull, the infection being incident to laceration of the skull and fracture"; and that "the infection was not sufficient in itself to bring about death"; that the "fractured skull was the contributory cause and the infection the real cause of death." It is in dispute whether or not the officers had secured a search warrant before going on Misoura's premises. The officers claimed that they had such a search warrant, but this was denied. Their general instructions are to obtain such warrant before making a search. Squire McGonigle, before the trial, stated that he had given a search warrant to the applicants before they went to Misoura's house, but on the trial testified that he had not given them such warrant until after they had returned. At all events Misoura tactily waived the search in permitting the officers to enter and examine the premises. The trial Judge, immediately after passing sentence, stated in open Court that if his recommendation had any weight with the Superintendent of State Police or other proper authorities, he would recommend that the applicants be reinstated to the State Police force upon completion of their respective sentences.

In December, 1925, the Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment prepared by the District Attorney. In March, 1926, for the second time in seventeen years, by permission of the Court, this same bill of indictment was presented to a subsequent Grand Jury. It was on the latter bill that the applicants were convicted and sentenced.

The Coroner's Jury found that Misoura came to his death from "an infected wound inflicted by police officers while the deceased was resisting arrest. His death being due to this wound becoming infected and negligence on the part of the deceased in failing to get hospital and surgical attention as advised by his physician. We find that the officers used only reasonable force in making this arrest."

Neither of the applicants were ever before charged with or convicted of crime. They have now served one month of their respective terms of imprisonment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicants; in consideration of the fact that the Jury which convicted recommended them to the "extreme mercy of the Court"; because of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury setting forth that the wound was inflicted on the deceased while resisting arrest, and that only reasonable force was used by the officers in making this arrest; because the Grand Jury found that the death of the deceased was due to his own neglect in refusing to comply with the advice of a physician and go to a hospital for surgical treatment; in further view of the extraordinary course of the prosecuting attorney in submitting the bill of indictment to a subsequent Grand Jury after it had been ignored by a former Grand Jury; and because of the statement of the trial Judge in open Court that he would recommend the reinstatement of the applicants on the State Police force after the completion of their respective terms of imprisonment, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that pardons be now granted to the said Fred Lytle, Walter J. Lyster and H. R. Jacobson, respectively.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, Andy Reese pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously breaking and entering with intent to steal, and on November 15, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 3 years nor more than 6 years.

The applicant was 21 years of age when the alleged offense was committed. He is a native-born citizen of the United States and resided in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, where he was engaged as a laborer. He is unmarried and resided with his parents.

On November 10, 1924, the Constable of the Borough of Gettysburg made information against the applicant charging him with "having broken into with intent to steal the dwelling house of Margie Smith, of Hamiltonban Township, of said county." The date when the alleged offense was committed was not given. The applicant being without the benefit of counsel entered a plea of guilty to the charge.

Sometime in the Fall of 1924, the applicant, and one Richardson, both residents of the same township, became drunk, and in this condition went to the house of Margaret Smith, a cousin of the applicant, with whose son the latter was a close friend. When they reached the dwelling they found the door closed and no one at home. The applicant, who had been repeatedly entertained there and was on intimate terms with the family, together with Richardson, for-

cibly entered the dwelling, after which they ate raw eggs belonging to the owner, and laid down and slept. No property of the owner was taken by either of these men (excepting the eggs).

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, except on one occasion when the charge was nol prossed for lack of evidence. He has an excellent prison record and the prison authorities recommend clemency. His aged mother is a confirmed invalid and requires the companionship of her son.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that favorable action on this case will be "entirely satisfactory" to him in view of the circumstances of the case, the good behavior of the applicant and the favorable attitude of the community toward a release. The trial District Attorney has filed a letter in which he states that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The Sheriff of the County recommends pardon. Margaret J. Smith, the owner of the dwelling which was forcibly entered, filed with the Board an affidavit in which she states that the applicant was on intimate terms with her adopted son and had the entree to her home during the day and night, and that under the circumstances she does not consider that she was injured by the applicant and that he was welcome to enter the home at all times.

Mr. M. W. Willis, of Greenstone, Adams County, Pa., a reputable citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant; his intoxicated condition when the alleged crime was committed; his prior good record; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendation of the Sheriff of the County, prison authorities and the petition of citizens, the affidavit of the person whose dwelling was entered; the recommendation of the trial Judge and the favorable attitude of the trial District Attorney; and because a substantial citizen of Adams County has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andy Reese.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 74 and 75, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Berks, Charles Pearson was convicted on two indictments charging him with assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to commit sodomy, solicitation to commit sodomy, and sodomy, and on November 20, 1920, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 33 years of age, a native-born American citizen, a World War Veteran and at the time of his arrest for the present offenses was engaged in the sand business with his two brothers. He is unmarried and resided in Cumru Township, Berks County, near the City of Reading. His sole surviving parent, a mother, dependent upon him for support, is 75 years of age.

In No. 74 the crime is alleged to have been committed on Blanche Edwards, a girl 13 years old, on May 5, 1919, between the hours of 4:15 and 5:00 P. M. In No. 75 the applicant was charged with solicitation to commit sodomy upon Mildred Myers, a girl about 12 years old, on August 2, 1919. To both charges the applicant set up an alibi and claimed that he was the victim of mistaken identity. Both cases were tried together by the same Jury. The applicant's attorney did not permit him to take the stand in his own defense, nor any character witnesses called in his behalf, although many were available, all which undoubtedly had a bad effect on the Jury.

The applicant has now served five years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime, nor has he ever been charged with the offense in question, except in these two cases.

The Warden of the Berks County prison certifies to his excellent prison record.

The present and trial District Attorneys in letters filed with the Board both recommend clemency. The President of the Board of Inspectors of the Berks County Prison, the Sheriff of the County and the City Detective ask pardon. A petition of citizens to the same effect was filed.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; the faulty presentation of his case to the Jury; the excessive sentence imposed by the Court; the fact that two distinct offenses were tried together with cumulative effect upon the minds of the Jury tending to make the applicant appear as addicted to this vice; the further fact that his aged and infirm mother requires the support and companionship of her son; and because of the recommendations of the present and trial District Attorneys, Sheriff, City Detective and others, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Pearson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 38, December Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bradford, Tony Tott was convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and on February 11, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years.

The applicant is an Italian and resided with his wife and two small children in Ulster, Bradford County. He was about thirty-seven years of age.

In the Fall of 1924, he was employed during the day in the Lehigh Valley Company's Shops, at Sayre, and when not at work in the shops acted as a barber and conducted a restaurant and pool room. Carl Dougherty and Lena, his wife, were near neighbors. Lena Dougherty alleged that on the night of July 12, 1924, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, while she was sleeping in her room, the applicant entered, awakened her and assaulted her with intent to commit rape, but she being a robust woman and he being rather frail forcibly ejected him from the room. Her testimony was uncorroborated. The applicant claimed that on the night in question he, the brother and husband of Lena were in his pool room together drinking, and having con

umed all the liquor was told by the brother to go to ougherty's home that Lena would get an additional quanti- for him. That he accordingly went to the Dougherty ouse, observed a light in the window, rapped on the door, hich immediately flew open; that he stepped inside the itchen and called several times; and that Lena Dougherty, hen she learned the nature of his errand, told him that he ad enough that he better get out; and that he did not see r touch her in any manner whatsoever. Shortly thereafter demand was made upon the applicant for payment of the m of $500.00, which fact is admitted by the Doughertys. ailing to extort any money from the applicant, the hus- and swore out the warrant upon which the indictment was ound.

The applicant has now served one year and seven months f his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged ith or convicted of crime.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a tter which evinces a favorable attitude towards the pres- nt application and intimates that the sentence imposd was o severe. The applicant was intoxicated when the alleged ime was committed. His wife and two small children re- uire his support. There is doubt as to whether he actually ade the attempt which is made the basis of this prosecu- on. It is admitted that the Doughertys demanded money om him that the case might be settled.

In consideration of all the facts in this case; the doubt s to the guilt of the applicant; his prior good record; the rm of imprisonment already served; and in further con- deration of the fact that his family requires his support, nd the trial District Attorney is favorable to the applica- on, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently pun- hed, and that if now released he will prove himself a use- l and law-abiding citizen. The Board has had a special vestigation made of the facts by Lieutenant George W. reeman, of the State Police, who recommends that the par- on issue.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice nd in open session", recommend that a pardon be now ranted to the said Tony Tott.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1½ and 2, October Term, 1924, in the Court c Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, ngelo Ascani pleaded guilty to two indictments charging hn with attempt at extortion by written communication, ed on October 18, 1924, was sentenced by the Court in the gregate to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo i prisonment in the Lackawanna County Prison for a term o eighteen months. Pursuant to this sentence he served fom October 6, 1924, to May 29, 1925, when he was paroled t the Court.

The applicant is a native of Italy, but has been in America nce 1921. At the time of his arrest on the present charge was twenty years of age and employed as a laborer by t Dolph Coal Company, at Jessup, Lackawanna County, here he resided. He is unmarried.

On or about April 30, 1924, the applicant made a demand b means of a letter upon one John Favini, a resident of said Jrough of Jessup, for a sum of money to be placed under astone in a nearby field near a certain drain pipe, and that subsequently on May 9, 1924, he made a similar demand by letter. In response to the second letter he went to the ap- pointed place and was there arrested. When placed under arrest he offered no resistance, nor did he assign any reason for his act other than he was anxious to purchase an automobile. Upon being searched by the officer no deadly weapons of any kind were found upon his person.

The applicant served about seven months of his term of imprisonment, when after full hearing he was paroled by the Court. He is industrious and sober and his subsequently record has been good. Had he served his full term of imprisonment he would have been discharged in April, 1926. Deportation proceedings are pending against the applicant who desires to remain in this country, and can only do so if he receives a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; his prior good record and his excellent record since his discharge on parole in May, 1925; in further consideration of the fact that the pending deportation proceedings will end provided he is granted a pardon; and in view of the fact that he desires to remain in this country and gives promise of becoming a good citizen, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Angelo Ascani.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 84, March Sessions, 1926, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Russell Potter pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with fornication, and on March 19, 1926, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs or give bail to pay the same within ten days, and that he be in custody until his sentence be complied with. This sentence was completed and the applicant discharged from the Dauphin County Jail on March 29, 1926.

This crime was committed while the applicant was on parole from Rockview Prison. At No. 2, December Term, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for Franklin County, he was convicted of voluntary manslaughter following the death of his wife, who, while handling a revolver in their home in Waynesboro, Franklin County, was accidently shot and died shortly thereafter. On March 25, 1919, the applicant was sentenced for the latter crime to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to serve not less than six years nor more than eight years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He was transferred from the Eastern State Penitentiary to Rockview Prison on February 26, 1923, and paroled from Rockview on March 25, 1925.

The applicant is 26 years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a machinist by occupation, but at the time of his arrest for the crime of fornication he was living in the City of Harrisburg, and was employed at the New Way Cafe, 1024 Market Street. He is a widower.

After his parole from Rockview Prison, being unable to secure work as a machinist, while in Harrisburg he secured work at the New Way Cafe, and while there employed, in February, 1926, committed the crime of fornication with one Louise Bond. When he was released from the Dauphin County Prison he was returned to the Western State Penitentiary for violating his parole.

T. H. King, General Manager of the Wayne Tool Manufacturing Company, Waynesboro, Pa., and James E. Rhine,

Manager of the New Way Cafe, both former employers of the applicant, have offered to re-employ him if he is released from prison. If pardoned on the charge of fornication he will become eligible for reparole by the penitentiary authorities and discharged from prison.

Mr. T. H. King, of Wayne Tool Mfg., Co., Waynesboro, Pa., a substantial citizen, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the six years' term of imprisonment he served on the charge of voluntary manslaughter, and the six months additional term of imprisonment served for violation of parole; in consideration of the further fact that two of his former employers have offered to reemploy him if discharged; and because of the fact that a reputable and substantial citizen has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Russell Potter.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 8 and 8¼, November Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, William C. Kleinschrodt pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with embezzlement, and on September 19, 1924, was sentenced by the Court to pay in the aggregate a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is forty-one years of age and a native-born American citizen. At the time of his conviction he was a bank teller in the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He has a wife and two sons aged 15 and 5 years, respectively.

The applicant, in August 1920, entered the employ of the Miners Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, as bookkeeper and later was promoted to the position of receiving teller. He was continuously employed by the said bank until his arrest on September 4, 1924. On that date an auditing company made a general examination of the books of the bank and discovered a shortage in the accounts of the bank, and the applicant confessed his guilt.

The applicant has now served two years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Directors of the Bank, by formal resolution passed at a regular meeting, expressed their willingness that the pardon should be granted. The trial Judge concurred in their desire. Judge Watson has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon. The Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, the Sheriff of the County, and T. J. Helriegal and John R. Edwards, both prominent attorneys, have filed letters recommending clemency, and there are other letters from business men on file to the same effect.

The applicant's wife is in poor health and unable to work, and she and their sons require his support. Employment has been offered him if he is released. The Secretary of Banking informed a member of this Board orally that he would not oppose clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case: the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the desire of the Directors of the Bank, which employed the applicant, together with requests of the trial Judge and Judge Watson; because of the recommendations of Sheriff Davis and other prominent citizens; in consideration of the fact that the applicant's family is in destitute circumstances and require his support; and because employment has been offered him in case he is discharged, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William C. Kleinschrodt.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 548, 549, 550 and 551, December Sessions, of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Joseph M. Conway was convicted of assault and robbery, entering to commit felony, conspiracy, and carrying concealed deadly weapons (two counts), and on February 2, 1924, was sentenced by the Court on Nos. 548 and 550, to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 23 years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He had been a chauffeur attached to the Philadelphia Post Office. At the time of his arrest he was employed as an assistant in the office of the Industrial Finance Service, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. He also attended Palms Business College. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in the City of Philadelphia.

Between 8:15 and 9:00 A. M. on December 14, 1923 James A. Monks, Paymaster of the Michael Melody Son Company, Building Contractors, 1322 Race Street, Philadelphia, was held up and robbed by two men who had entered their establishment. One of the men was positively identified as Thomas Wallace. He was unmasked. The other wore a mask and the only means of identification were his stature, weight, voice and a scar on his right hand. While the applicant has a small scar of long standing on the back of his right hand it is almost imperceptible to the naked eye. At the trial Paymaster Monks testified that during the robbery the man who was masked spoke nine times, each time in a different tone of voice. He admitted he had seen the applicant but once before, and that the only means of identification were his height, weight, voice and the scar, these factors being so circumstantial in character as to make his identification rest almost wholly on the scar in question. A letter from Father Turner, Roman Catholic Priest, was filed with the Board in which he stated on his honor as a Priest, that while he is gifted with extraordinary eyesight he could discern the scar on the applicant's right hand only when the hand was held close to his eyes. The applicant claims that on the morning of the commission of the crime he was in bed at his home about four miles from the scene of the robbery. This was verified by his parents and younger brother. He did not leave his residence until the afternoon of the day in question. A Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman testified at the trial that he talked with the applicant over the telephone, at his home about 8:50 A. M. on the morning of December 14, and a neighbor who was ill at the time of the trial, alleges in an affidavit filed that she saw the applicant telephoning about

the time indicated. The applicant was arrested two days after the robbery. Wallace had previously been arrested. The fact that the applicant's name was mentioned as one of the companions of Wallace, and the additional fact that the applicant at the time of the robbery was keeping company with Mary Tracy, an employee of Melody Sons Company, directed suspicion to him, although he claims that he had not seen Wallace for months.

Eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant have filed a petition for clemency. In addition thereto six of the jurors have filed affidavits, and one has filed a letter. Three affidavits and two letters from individuals, and a strong letter of recommendation from former Postmaster Thornton, and a petition signed by fifty-four employes of the United States Post Office at Philadelphia, have been filed asking clemency.

These cases were tried on New Year's Eve. Shortly before midnight a Court attache named Hart came to the jury room and informed the Jury that he had a message from the Judge, that if the Jurors did not reach a verdict quickly he would adjourn Court and the Jury be locked up over the New Year. Feeling confident that a new trial would be granted the applicant, and desiring to return to their homes over New Year's Day, the Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" as to both defendants, although this was contrary to the evidence and contrary to their desires. Their deliberations were curtailed by the fear of further confinement.

There was filed with the Board an affidavit made by the applicant and his co-defendant Wallace, to the effect that on or about January 15, 1924, while they were confined in prison, they were taken to the trial Judge's private office and Judge McDevitt said to Conway, "I am not a damn bit sorry for you. What did you do with the money? And if you do not tell me I will not give you a new trial, but give you and Wallace twenty to forty years to think it over. Conway answered:—'So help me God I know nothing about the affair'. Wallace likewise denied any knowledge whatsoever of the robbery."

Matthew J. Sullivan, one of the Jurors, has filed with the Board an affidavit in which he states inter alia, that he sat on the front row of the jury box and has excellent eyesight; that he could not see the scar on the applicant's hand; that when the Jury retired he and other members of the jury believed that the applicant was innocent and were considering a verdict of "not guilty", but were deterred from so finding by the charge of the Court in which they were instructed that one of the counts was conspiracy, and as the cases could not be separated the same verdict would apply to both defendants. After the Jury had retired, a few minutes before midnight, a Court Officer, Hart, came to the door of the jury room and announced that he had a message from the Judge, and that if the Jurors did not reach a conclusion in a very short time he intended to adjourn Court, and that the Jury would be locked up over the New Year. The Jurors were then transferred to the lock-up room. One of the number advised that the Jury render a verdict of guilty for both and assured them that an appeal for a new trial would be taken, and that the trial would take place under more favorable conditions, and not on the eve of a holiday and with a tired-out Jury. He adds: "I am sure this hasty and unjust decision would not have been given were it not for the interference of the Court officer and the threat of being locked up over the holiday." James Flancey, the foreman of the Jury, takes oath that he was sent for by the trial Judge and instructed not to sign the Jurors' petition for clemency, but nevertheless did sign. The twelfth Juror, Joseph Schneg, refused to sign the Jurors' application for clemency because of the trial Judge. He says in his affidavit that the Judge exacted a promise from him not to sign. Haines, another juryman, makes affidavit that while he sat in the front row of the jury box the scar on the applicant's hand was not visible to him. James Gallagher, another juryman, filed an affidavit with the Board in which he corroborates Sullivan as to the message from the Court on New Year's Eve, and states that the evidence was not sufficiently considered, and that he, contrary to his best judgment, and because of the approach of a holiday, was induced to vote for a conviction; that the verdict was one of impulse and that he believes that it was a miscarriage of justice.

The applicant has now served two years and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; because of the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; because the conviction was brought about by coercion and intimidation on the part of the trial Judge and a subordinate officer of the Court and without proper deliberation; in consideration of the affidavits and petition of the eleven jurymen and the voluntary appearance of Roland S. Morris, former Embassador to Japan, at the former hearing, in which he declared that from personal investigation he believes the applicant innocent and that his conviction was brought about by intimidation and coercion on the part of the trial Judge and a subordinate officer of the Court, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph M. Conway.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September, 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 40, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Theodore Sedora was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on January 31, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 29 years of age, a native of Russia and came to the United States in 1913. He is a laborer and miner by occupation, and the time of his arrest was employed by the Hudson Coal Company, at Carbondale, Pa. He is unmarried.

The applicant, Max Klem, Daniel Bolinsky and Andrew Dolo were jointly indicated on the charge having murdered one Alexander Sahosky on September 5, 1921. On said day, a holiday, (being Labor Day), the applicant and his roommate Klem went to visit Andrew Dolo, a friend, who boarded in the home of one Merkewicz. Upon arriving there they sat upon the porch and were joined from time to time by other friends and acquaintances, among them being the deceased, Sahosky. The applicant had seen the latter and knew his name, but had never become acquainted with him and bore no emnity whatsoever . During the course of this visit moonshine liquor was produced and consumed by the party. All became more or less intoxicated. Among the drinkers was one John Johnson. A quarrel ensued between Klem and Johnson and bitterness was engendered that spread to others in the company. Shortly before the crowd dispursed Klem and Johnson renewed their quarrel. All withdraw to a field in the rear of the house where the two were to fight. Sahosky interfered in behalf of Johnson and engaged Klem who was thus compelled to fight both men. The applicant attempted to aid Klem (his roommate) and attached Johnson with whom Klem was fighting, when the latter struck Sahosky with a rock, knocking him to the ground and inflicting a fatal wound. When Sahosky fell all hostilities ended and the applicant, together with several others, went to a saloon where they continued drinking and where they remained until they were arrested. The aplicant maintains that he did not personally engage in a fight with Sahosky, that he did not strike him with his fist or with any weapon, and had no knowledge of Klem's intention to strike Sahosky

and did not know that he had been killed or even seriously injured until he was so informed by the arresting officers.

The applicant has now served 4 years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He had no direct connection with the death of Sahosky. The trial Judge evidently believed that his guilt was of lesser degree inasmuch as he sentenced Klem to serve a longer term in the penitentiary. His mother and father, who are of advanced years, are in a destitute condition in Russia and dependent upon him for support, which he contributed before his imprisonment and since his incarceration he has continued to send them money which he has earned in prison.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that in his judgment the ends of justice have been met in this case and hopes that the application for pardon may be favorably acted upon. There was filed with the Board a letter from the Vice President of the Hudson Coal Company, his former employer, in which the applicant is informed that they will be glad to consider his application for employment whenever he is ready to place the same.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served: the need which his aged and infirm parents have of support; the fact that his former employer indicates that they will be glad to receive an application from him for reemployment. and the trial Judge recommends clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Theodore Sedora.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, May Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Tioga, John Tenbroeck was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on November 18, 1918, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, a printer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest resided in Elmira, New York.

The applicant is charged with having shot and killed his father in the home of the latter, in Tioga County, on March 14, 1918. The deceased resided with his wife and daughter. The applicant worked in Elmira and returned home occasionally. On the night before the shooting, while the applicant was visiting his parents, heavy rains had fallen produceing high water in the vicinity of the home. During the forenoon of the day above mentioned, the applicant, with his father, traveled around in that vicinity watching the high waters. Shortly after the noon meal all the members of the family, excepting the applicant, went to Lawrenceville, about three miles distant, for the purpose of viewing the high water at that point. When the party had proceeded about one-eighth of a mile, the father stopped and returned to the home. The applicant did not leave the house during the afternoon. About five o'clock that day the applicant rushed into the station of the Erie Railroad Company, which was about one-third of a mile distant from the Tenbroeck house, and stated to the operator that his father had been shot by negroes. He further declared that when the family left the house he went upstairs and laid down. Later on he heard a noise, and subsequently a shot fired. He immediately went downstairs and found the body of his father lying on the kitchen floor, with four or five negroes standing about. He at once rushed upstairs, jumped out of a second story window and came to the station to give the alarm. At the trial the Commonwealth developed the theory that the applicant and his father were on bad terms; and that after the later returned to the house the applicant shot him, disarranged the house, as it was found, jumped out of the window and went to the station for the purpose of casting suspicion on others. The applicant contended that his relations with his father were of a kindly nature, and that there was no motive for the commission of the crime. Testimony was produced in his behalf that negroes were seen in that vicinity the day of the killing and the day previous there to the jury which convicted him of the murder in the second dergree deliberated sixty-six hours bfore reaching a verdict.

The applicant has now served seven years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime and his prison record is excellent. A large petition of citizens, of Tioga County and a number of letters have been filed recommending clemency. Among the recommenders are Sheriff Husted and George W. Williams, Members of the Assembly. Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, who was detailed to make a special investigation into the circumstances of this case, filed a report with the Board in which he expresses doubt as to the applicant's guilt and recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his good prison record; because of the recommendations of Assemblyman Williams and Sheriff Husted, and other citizens of Tioga County; and because of the recommendation of Sergeant Freeman, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Tenbroeck.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, December Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Butler, Porter W. Lowry pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with larceny, larceny by bailee, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, and forgery, and on September 1, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate on Nos. 2 and 5 to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years; and on Nos. 3 and 4 was sentenced on the same day to serve in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years on both indictments, the two latter sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant is seventy-one years, a native-born American citizen, a lawyer by profession, and from birth has residence has been in Butler, Pa., where he resided with his wife, one son and two daughters.

The applicant, in his later years, began speculating in stocks and lost. In order to recoup his loss, money, which was sent him for investment by Mrs. Hyde, residing in New York State, was lost on the stock market. He forged fictitious names to mortgages supposed to represent investments of money sent him from time to time by Mrs. Hyde. He used securities which had been left in his charge for safekeeping by Mrs. Thompson, as collateral on notes with which he borrowed money from different banks in Butler, and with the proceeds attempted to retrieve his losses. When all was lost he attempted to recover by securing money from banks on forged paper. When the final crash came he wrote Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Thompson of the wrong he had done them, and told them to prosecute him, as he well deserved the punishment. In Court he pleaded guilty to all the charges.

The applicant has now served five years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. The Trustees and Warden of the Western State Penitentiary recommend pardon.

The President Judge of the District and the District Attorney, in letters filed with the Board, both recommend clemency because of the applicant's age, his prior good record, excellent prison record and because he has been sufficiently punished. Judge Buffington of the United States Court, at Pittsburgh, telegraphed the Board asking for clemency on the ground that the administration of justice and the just punishment for the offense would not be interfered with by a pardon at this time. A large number of letters from prominent attorneys of Butler County, and elsewhere, from business men and bankers have been filed asking pardon. The County Officers and Senator Painter make a similar recommendation. Among other recommenders are the Superintendent of the City Schools, the Mayor and the Chief of Police of the City, and also the private counsel of the chief suffer. The applicant desires the opportunity to make reparation. If pardoned on the sentence imposed in Nos. 2 and 5 he will be eligible for parole on Nos. 3 and 44, December Term, 1921.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; because of his advanced age; and because of the recommendations of the President Judge, Distric Attorney, United States District Judge, Senator Painter, County Officers, the Trustees and Warden of the Penitentiary and many prominent attorneys, bankers and business men, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Porter W. Lowry.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, January Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, Sheldon Richardson pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously breaking and entering with intent to steal, and on November 15, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant was eighteen years of age when the alleged offense was committed. He is a native-born citizen of the United States, and resided in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, where he was engaged as a laborer. He is unmarried and resided with his parents.

On November 10, 1924, the Constable of the Borough of Gettysburg, made information against the applicant charging him with "having broken into with intent to steal the dwelling house of Margie Smith, of Hamiltonban Township, of said County". The information omits the date of the alleged offense. The applicant, being without the benefit of counsel, entered a plea of guilty to the charge.

Sometime in the Fall of 1924, the applicant and one Andy Reese, both residents of said township, became drunk and while in this condition went to the house of Margaret Smith, a cousin of Reese's, with whose son the latter was a close friend. When they reached the dwelling they found the door closed and no one at home. The applicant who was on friendly terms with the family, together with Reese, who was a kinsman, forcibly entered the dwelling, after which they ate raw eggs belonging to the owner and laid down and slept. No property of the owner was taken by either of them, excepting the eggs, and no goods belonging to Margaret Smith were found in their possession.

The applicant has now served one year and eleven months of his term of imprisonment and has a good prison record. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, except that in this same year he pleaded guilty to the charge of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, and the Court suspended sentence. He was also charged with a trivial offense prior to his arrest for the present crime, but the charge was nolle prossed from lack of evidence.

The Trial District Attorney and the Sheriff of the County both filed letters recommending clemency. A petition of citizens has been filed to the same effect.

Reese, the co-defendant of the applicant, was pardoned by this Board in September, 1926.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed and his intoxicated condition; his prior good record, with the exceptions noted; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendations of the Sheriff of the County, the trial District Attorney, and the petition of citizens; and because of the fact that his co-defendant, Reese, has already been pardoned, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sheldon Richardson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Huntingdon, Orazio Insalaco pleaded guilty to an indictment for murder, and on September 26, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than twelve years, the Court having determined the degree of guilt to be murder in the second degree.

The applicant was twenty-four years of age when the crime was committed. He is an Italian by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. His occupation is that of coal miner. At the time of his arrest he was

employed at Robertsdale, Huntingdon County, where he resided with his parents. He is unmarried. The family has since moved to Pittston, Pa.

On the afternoon of March 6, 1922, the applicant was at the Company Store of the Rock Hill Iron & Coal Company (by which corporation he was employed). There were present on the porch of the store, together with the applicant, Joe Montaine, James Guy, Sam Insalaco, Raymond Hawley, and others. Hawley engaged in a wrestling contest with James Guy in which Guy was thrown to the ground. The applicant said "lets go", and the Italian boys started in the direction of their own homes, and when some two hundred and twenty feet distant, were followed and overtaken by the Americans, who resided in the opposite direction. Guy, who is afflicted with St. Vitus Dance or similar trouble and stammers in his speech, said something to Hawley. Hawley went up to Guy and said, "what you call me"? and Guy said, "I didn't call you anything". The applicant said to Hawley "that boy doesn't want trouble, let us go", and further said to Hawley "you better go away". Sam Insalaco then spoke to Hawley, but not in an offensive manner. Then Harry Everhart, (who is more than six feet tall, struck Sam Insalaco, the brother of the applicant, and knocked him down. When the applicant remonstrated, Everhart took a rock and struck the applicant, holding the rock in his hand and knocked him down. When brought to jail, according to the testimony of the Sheriff, the applicant had a blood shot eye, which the latter avers resulted from the blow struck by Everhart when he protested against Everhart knocking his brother down. Everhart endeavored to strike him again, saying to him, "Focre knocked two teeth out of your mouth and I am going to knock the rest, and was again endeavoring to strike when the applicant shot and killed him. At the time of the tragedy the applicant was going with his friends to the woods to shoot mark, and had never carried a gun before, the gun being the property of his father.

The applicant has now served four years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His father is unable to work and the family, consisting of a father, mother and eleven children (one a helpless cripple) are all dependent on the applicant and a brother for support.

The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he reviews the circumstances of the case, stating among other things that Everhart was the aggressor in the case and makes no objection to a pardon. Rinaldo Cappelini, President, District No. 1 United Mine Workers of America, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has made a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the killing, and that he believes that it was the outgrowth of a sudden quarrel precipitated by the deceased. He further states that the applicant in his judgment has been sufficiently punished, and declares that he will take a personal interest in the boy, if released, and will find lucrative employment for him and urges clemency.

The Mayor, of Pittston, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant's family is in dire need of assistance and support from the latter.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; his term of imprisonment already served; because of the need which the applicant's family has of support and assistance; because of the recommendation of the District President of the Mine Workers, and petitions of his fellow citizens; and because the trial District Attorney interposes no objections, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Orazio Insalaco.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, March Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Butler, Mike Mazursky pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on March 25, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and a Russian by birth. At the time of his arrest he was boss of a laboring gang at the Standard Steel Car Works, Butler, Pa., and lived at Highfields, Butler County, with his wife and two children, aged five and six years respectively.

On January 15, 1922, which was a holiday, namely the Russian New Year's Day, the applicant and a friend went to visit a mutual friend who was ill, who boarded with Tony Sebock's. The applicant had no acquaintance with Sebock and never had any dealings or trouble with him. When they arrived at Sebock's home they found their friend Sebock, his wife, two grown-up daughters and one or more visitors, one of whom was a woman. After spending some time there drinking quantities of liquor, which was furnished by the Sebocks, Sebock left the house to escort the woman visitor to her home. The applicant and his friend remained at the Sebock home with the family. Later, when Sebock returned, an altercation arose between him and Sebock, either because the applicant wanted to go home and Sebock did not want him to go, or because Sebock wanted the applicant to leave his house and the latter did not want to go, or over some other trivial matter. A clear account of the cause of the quarrel cannot be obtained for all present were or less under the influence of liquor. A scuffle between Sebock and the applicant took place and Sebock was shot in the right side of the head and died as the result thereof. The applicant was injured on the left arm, which he alleged was from a gun shot fired by Sebock. He, immediately after his arrest and at all times thereafter, insisted that Sebock had the revolver and shot first and that he, the applicant, wrested the gun from Sebock and shot Sebock in self-defense. The revolver was never found, and no weapon was found upon the applicant. After the shot the applicant returned to his home, made no effort to escape and shortly afterwards was arrested.

The applicant has now served four years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary, in a letter filed, certifies to his good conduct and recommends clemency. He was twenty-three years of age when this crime was committed. His wife and two small children require support and assistance. The shooting was the result of a drunken brawl and no motive therefor is apparent.

The trial Judge and the trial District Attorney recommend clemency, and the present District Attorney is favorable thereto. The foreman of the Car Works, in which he was employed, the County Detective, the Sheriff of the County, and a petition of citizens filed recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the lack of motive for the shooting, which appears to be the result of a drunken brawl; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the need which his family have of support and assistance; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; and the recommendations of the trial Judge and trial District Attorney and other prominent citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Mazursky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. , October Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, Bertha Kimbell alias Reba Kimbell pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with burglary, and on November 7, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, colored and by occupation a domestic, and was employed as such at the time of her arrest. Her residence was in the City of Philadelphia.

In the month of October, 1921, the applicant entered the home of W. K. Thorpe, in West Chester, where she had previously been employed as a domestic, and took therefrom a small box containing a pair of glasses, a neckless and a diamond ring, all of which were subsequently recovered.

The applicant has now served four years and eleven months of her term of imprisonment.

A baby boy, now four years of age, was born to the applicant shortly after her commitment. The child was permitted to remain with the mother for a time, but was subsequently taken away and placed in a charitable institution in the City of Scranton, where the child now is. The applicant lacked home training and the love and advice of a mother, and is devoted to this child. After having served approximately five years for this offense she desires a pardon so that she can be with this child, which naturally requires a mother's care.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; and because of the need which this child has of a mother's love and care, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished and that if now released she will prove a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Bertha Kimbell alias Reba Kimbell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, November Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Perry, Wallace Rupley was convicted of assault with intent to main and to commit murder, and pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and on April 10, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is a native-born citizen of the United States. He was nineteen years of age at the time of his arrest. His occupation is that of a machinist's helper and he was so employed when the crime was committed.

On July 15, 1922, the applicant went to Baltimore, married a girl and returned to Marysville, Perry County, where they went to housekeeping with the applicant's mother. Four or five weeks after the marriage the applicant was advised by his family physician that he was suffering from a venereal disease. The wife's explanation was that she had probably contracted it in her own home by using the toilet conveniences attached thereto. Immediately thereafter the applicant's wife left home and returned to her mother's home in Marysville. The moral atmosphere of that house was bad and the applicant vainly endeavored to induce his wife to return to him. The girl insisted that the applicant should come to her mother's house and make it his home. He refused. Several days before the alleged attempted murder the applicant went to the house where his wife lived and besought her to leave. His wife's mother, who was present, inquired why he did not come there. The applicant frankly stated to both of them it was not a suitable place for his wife; that immoral acts were committed there; that strange men frequented it, and that as a result of disorderly practices, which there prevailed, he had become an innocent victim of a venereal disease, and that finally, under no circumstances, would he make a home for his wife and himself in such a place. On this occasion the applicant's mother-in-law attempted to shoot him. On October 20, 1922, the applicant's wife came to her husband's rooms for the purpose, she said, of removing some clothing belonging to her. Angry words were exchanged, after which the applicant assaulted his wife and cut her on the face with a razor. Subsequently, during his jealous rage, he seized a shot gun he kept in his home for hunting and shot her. She was not seriously injured and subsequently obtained a divorce.

The applicant was only nineteen years of age when this crime was committed. He has served three years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record, as attested by a letter from the Deputy Warden who recommends clemency. His widowed mother requires support from him.

The trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he refers to the youth of the applicant and jealousy of his wife who gave him probable cause therefor. He further states that the applicant's mother is a widow and needs financial assistance, and finally recommends pardon. The District Attorney makes no recommendation, but states in a brief note that he understood that the wife's conduct was not what it should have been and that the applicant has probably received enough punishment under the circumstances.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; his term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the fact that his widowed mother requires assistance and support; and because of the recommendation of the trial Judge and the favorable attitude of the District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wallace Rupley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 272, 273, 274 and 275, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Alvin L. Baker pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with felonious entry, larceny and receiv-

ing stolen goods, and on September 21, 1921, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $5.00. costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, the sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, a native-born American citizen, white and unmarried. His occupation is that of machinist. At the time of his arrest and conviction upon the present charges he was a Private in the Third Cavalry, United States Army, then stationed at Fort Meyer, Va.

The applicant, on or about August 19, 1921, together with one Joseph J. Farley, broke and entered the cottage of one Edward J. Roodky, Inglenook, Dauphin County, with intent to rob; also the cottage of W. S. Stambaugh and Max Reider, taking therefrom goods and money. When arrested each had in his possession a loaded revolver.

The applicant, after having served his minimum term of one year, was paroled on September 12, 1922, to be on parole for a term of two years. After his release on parole he reported periodically until March, 1923, when he enlisted in the United States Army. In August, 1923, he was sentenced in California to one year's imprisonment for violation of standing orders, desertion and breaking arrest. After his release in May, 1924, he re-enlisted in the United States Army, and in August, 1924, was again sentenced in California for a term of three years and dishonorably discharged for escape, assault and larceny.

Under the provisions of the parole law the applicant, because he was convicted of a crime committed while on parole, will, upon completion of his term in California, be remanded to the Eastern State Penitentiary to complete his unexpired term of two years. The Parole Officer of the California Prison has certified to the excellent conduct of the applicant, and suggests that further punishment would not be effective, but that if released he might become a useful citizen. The warrant which has been lodged with the prison authorities in California cannot be withdrawn unless a pardon of the crime committed in Pennsylvania is granted to the applicant. Furthermore, the return of the prisoner to the Eastern State Penitentiary would entail considerable expense to the Commonwealth, which the Board of Trustees deem inadvisable to incur under the circumstances, and the Board has, therefore, made this application for pardon believing from the excellence of his conduct in California that he will probably make good if released.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; his excellent record prior to the commision of the offenses in Pennsylvania; the excellent record of the applicant in the California Prison and the recommendation of the prison authorities in that State; because his good conduct in California promises that, if released, he will become a useful citizen; and because the State will be relieved from further trouble and considerable expense in bringing him to Pennsylvania we believe that a pardon should be granted. We conclude that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alvin L. Baker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Term 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Indiana, Tony Curato together with Peter Curato (his brother), James Pizzarelli and John Pagnato, were convicted of robbery, and at No. 4, March Term, 1918, in the same Court the said Tony Curato was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 24, 1918, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twenty-eight years nor more than thirty years.

The applicant was between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age when these crimes were committed. He is a native and citizen of Italy. His occupation was that of pool room clerk, and his place of residence was in Johnstown. He is unmarried, but has dependent on him for support his aged mother now over seventy years of age, residing in Italy.

Four Italians, Peter Curato (the applicant's brother), John Pagnato, James Pizzarelli and the applicant were convicted of taking from the persons of three men, two of whom were professional gamblers, sums of money approximating $1500.00, which it was claimed were won in gambling by the use of marked cards. On April 28, 1918, about 9:30 or 10:00 P. M., the men who were robbed were quietly proceeding along the street in Homer City, Indiana County, when suddenly in a dark place they were held up by three men with revolvers and robbed. The latter subsequently escaped in an automobile. The four men above mentioned were identified as the robbers and convicted of the crime, receiving the same sentences, but Pagnato, Pizzarelli and Peter Curato have long since been pardoned by this Board. After the robbery word was sent to the State Police Headquarters at Indiana, Pa., whereupon three State Policemen, one being Andrew Czap, went to Homer City and from there to Tide, a small mining town about three miles distant, where they suspected the robbers had gone. While the State Police were in the rear of house No. 24, Czap and Kelly, another State Policeman, heard a noise in the rear outbuildings and proceeded in that direction. It was a dark night, and as Czap proceeded he suddenly turned on a flashlight, and with it in one hand and a revolver in the other hand yelled, "hands up", whereupon some firing began by persons at the outhouses and Czap was so badly wounded that he died on his way to the hospital. All the men at the outhouses escaped. The Commonwealth contended that the applicant, Tony Bufano and a third man, whose name was never disclosed, had engaged in the shooting of Czap. While the applicant was convicted of murder in the second degree, Bufano, who was indicted with him, but tried separately, was acquitted and the third person was never apprehended.

The applicant has now served eight years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

This pardon is asked for on express condition that the applicant, if released, be immediately deported from the United States to Italy and stay there the remainder of his life. A warrant of arrest for his deportation was issued by the Department of Labor, at Washington, on May 7, 1926, and on June 15, 1926, a warrant for the deportation of the applicant was issued by the Secretary of Labor, and the Italian Consul, resident in Pittsburgh, has agreed to issue a passport to the applicant for his entry into Italy in case he is pardoned.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency, but only on express condition that the applicant is actually deported under the supervision of the Board or its representatives. The trial District Attorney, in a letter filed, is also satisfied to have clemency extended on the same condition. The private counsel for the Commonwealth also joins in the recommendation for clemency, provided the applicant be actually deported to his native land.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the recommendations of the trial Judge, trial District Attorney and private counsel for the Commonwealth in the prosecution of these cases; because his accomplices have all been pardoned or are at liberty; because of the need which his aged mother has in Italy for his support; and in consideration of the fact that all the necessary legal steps have been taken for the deportation of the applicant to Italy, we have concluded that clemency should be extended, but only on the express condition that deportation shall be

made under the supervision of this Board or its representative.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Tony Curato if he shall be immediately deported to Italy.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 151 December Sessions, 1911, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Berks, Joe Winsey alias James L. Kane alias Joseph L. Cary pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on June 11, 1919, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Easter State Penitentiary for a period of fifteen years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and a native-born American citizen. His occupation at the time of his arrest was that of errand boy for the Reading Times. His parents are dead and he is unmarried.

In November, 1911, John Lutz alias J. L. Brown; Chester Lewzewski alias James Davis; William Schmitz alias Charles C. Williams and the applicant were working in the City of Reading, Pa., where they resided. The ages of the four boys were seventeen and eighteen years. They were induced to leave their employment by two older and maturer men. These men planned and directed robberies. On November 1, 1911, Joel Hainley's hotel in the Borough of Sinking Spring, Berks County, became the scene of the first crime. Led by the older men, all entered the barroom of the hotel, held up the proprietor, and took the money contents of the cash register and some whiskey. A day later the same persons entered the barroom of the hotel of Henry Fritz, Cumru Township, Berks County, and took a watch and the contents of the cash register. Both crimes were planned by the older men who instructed the boys in the parts they were to play. The men took the stolen articles and later made distribution to the boys as they saw fit. After these robberies the four boys left the men and went to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. They returned to Reading on the morning of November 10, 1911, and entered the bakery of Gordon Kaufman, Fifth and Laurel Streets. They were not masked or in any way disguised. One of them asked for apple pies. Mrs. Kaufman gave a pie to Lutz, Lewzewski and the applicant. The boys then started down the street without paying for the pies. Mrs. Kaufman called her husband, who was in the basement immediately beneath the shop. When the boys came out on the pavement Kaufman met them and seized Lutz and Lewzeski. The latter tore away and Kaufman then grabbed the applicant. The latter pulled a revolver from his pocket and in the struggle it was discharged, the ball passing over Lutz's head and striking Kaufman, who was a large and powerful man, with fatal results. The four boys then fled and finally landed in Petersburg, Virginia, where they held up and robbed a man and were arrested fifteen days after the commission of the first crime at Sinking Spring. They pleaded guilty to robbery, and on November 17, 1911, were each sentenced to twelve years in the Virginia State Penitentiary. The two older men who planned the two robberies in Berks County were indicted for these and other robberies. The prison records disclose the fact that both men were released after serving approximately fifteen months in the County Prison. On March 5, 1919, because of good behavior, the four boys were pardoned by the Governor of Virginia. They were arrested at the gates of the penitentiary and brought back to Reading to stand trial. When the cases were called for trial their attorney and the District Attorney went before the Court, and, pursuant to an agreement previously made, pleas of guilty to the indictment for robbery were entered against each of the four boys. Pleas of not guilty to the indictment for murder were entered by the same defendants, while the applicant pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Their attorney made a plea for leniency, after which sentence was imposed by Judge Endlich, who, at the conclusion of the plea, remarked that he did not feel that it was the Court's function to extend leniency, but the function of the Pardon Board.

The applicant has now served seven years and four months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record has been excellent. His three accomplices, Lutz, Lewzewski and Schmitz, were pardoned by this Board in September, 1925.

The President Judge, who helped prosecute the applicant and was later counsel upon his application for pardon, has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon. The present District Attorney, who was an assistant when the applicant was convicted, has filed a letter dated September 22, 1925, in which he suggests that the applicant should in the interests of justice, serve a year or two longer than his accomplices who were pardoned one year ago. Vincent A. Carroll, an Assistant District Attorney, of Philadelphia, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency and agrees to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, while Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., a reputable member of the Philadelphia Bar has agreed to furnish employment in his office to the applicant when he is released, provided that Mr. Carroll acts as sponsor for his future good behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; because of the fact that his three accomplices were pardoned by this Board more than one year ago; because of the recommendation of the President Judge and the favorable attitude of the present District Attorney; because of the offer of Assistant District Attorney Carroll, of Philadelphia, to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant; and because employment in the office of a reputable attorney in Philadelphia has been offered him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Winsey alias James L. Kane alias Joseph L. Cary.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 68, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Michael Joba pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary, and at No. 71, of the same Sessions, he was convicted of a similar crime. On September 20, 1922, he was sentenced by the Court in the aggregate to pay a fine of $2,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nineteen years and ten months nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, a native of Poland, but now a citizen of the United States. By occu-

pation he is a miner, but at the time of his arrest was employed at the Sheldon Axle Works, in Wilkes-Barre, in which City he resided with his mother. He is unmarried.

In the early part of the year 1922, the applicant, being a boy eighteen years old, fell into bad company and came under the malign influence of one Frank Bednarsky (who has since been convicted of murder in the second degree), and in company with the said Bednarsky during the night of February 22, 1922, broke into the residence of F. A. Parkhurst, in the City of Wilkes-Barre (the owner being absent at the time), and took therefrom certain personal property. On the evening of May 26, 1922, during the temporary absence of the family, these men entered the home of Charles Miller in the same city and took therefrom certain personal property.

The applicant has now served four years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent as certified by the prison authorities.

The trial Judge and the present District Attorney, in letters filed, recommend clemency. The Assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the applicant, in a letter filed with the Board, while not recommending pardon, states that the applicant was led astray by evil associates and that he believes he will become a useful member of society if released. The Mayor and Chief of Police, of Wilkes-Barre, have also filed letters recommending clemency.

Robert Roberts, Esq., Probation Officer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a reputable citizen, has agreed to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when these crimes were committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendations of the trial Judge and District Attorney, and the favorable attitude of the trial District Attorney; because of the recommendations of the Chief of Police and Mayor, of Wilkes-Barre, and the additional fact that a substantial citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Michael Joba.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 70, September Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Victor Monacelli was convicted of kidnapping and enticing, and on December 1, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one and one-half years nor more than three years. The minimum sentence was subsequently reduced by the Court to one year.

The applicant is a native of Italy, and at the time of his arrest was twenty-four years of age, unmarried and employed as a miner by the Traders Coal Company, at Keystone, Luzerne County, and resided at Parsons, in said County.

On or about June 1, 1925, the applicant became friendly with Pearl Gammaitoni, a girl fifteen years of age, and about ten days later induced her to leave her home and go with him. They departed in the automobile of the applicant and spent the first night together in the woods near Keystone. The following day they went to the Borough of Old Forge where they remained together until the subsequent day when they went to Binghamton, in the State of New York, where they remained at a hotel for nine days and nights, occupying a room together as man and wife. About the twentieth of the same month, the applicant, who was with Pearl Gammaitoni, was brought back to Scranton.

The applicant has now served ten months of his term of imprisonment, and prior thereto served almost six months in the County Prison awaiting trial. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. In 1916, during the World War, he served with the Military Forces of the Kingdom of Italy on call from the Italian Government, and served throughout the War, was wounded in action and honorably discharged, at the end of the War when he returned to the United States and engaged in useful occupation. A detainer by the Department of Labor, at Washington, for his deportation to Italy at the expiration of his present sentence has been lodged against him. The applicant desires to remain in this country. His minimum sentence will expire December 1, 1926, when he becomes eligible for parole. He does not desire to avail himself of the parole and prefers to serve his sentence and receive a complete and full pardon, effective on its expiration. The applicant can secure a position as miner with his former employer or with the Scranton Coal Company, and will have a good home, with proper surroundings, with an uncle.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; his prior good record in civil life and his excellent war record; and in consideration of the fact that employment and a good home have been offered him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Victor Monacelli.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 248, June Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Fayette, George Assif was convicted of felonious arson and firing with intent to defraud insurers, and on November 17, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than isx years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Uniontown with his wife and two children, aged four years and fifteen months respectively. He conducted a clothing store in Uniontown, occupying the first floor of a building owned by John G. Hibbs.

On the night of April 12, 1925, at about 2:30 A. M., the basement of the building, of which the applicant was the first floor tenant, was set on fire by some one. Suspicion was directed to the applicant because he was the only one who had a key to the first floor and was financially embarrassed at the time. He had also increased his insurance from $4,000 to $6,000 shortly before the fire. He was the last man in the building the night of the fire, and there was no possible means of getting into the building except through the front door opening onto the street, and this door at the time of the fire was securely locked.

The applicant has now served one year of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has a wife and two small children dependant on him for support. They are in destitute circumstances and receive from the county outdoor relief. He has an excellent prison record.

The trial Judge has since died, but the trial District Attorney, in a letter filed with the Board, declares that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he has no objection to a pardon. The State Fire Marshal, who was the prosecutor in the case, also, by letter, recommends pardon. The owner of the building in which the fire occurred, the County Detective, who is now a Deputy Sheriff, the Clerk of the Courts, the Solicitor for the Poor Board, and other prominent citizens recommend pardon. There is also on file a petition of neighbors to the same effect.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the destitute condition of his family; and the recommendations of his neighbors, the prosecutor, the owner of the building and the trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Assif.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 232, April Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Grover C. Stoecker was convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on June 1, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of ten years.

The applicant is forty years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and was a resident of the City of Philadelphia, in which City he had been a police officer for more than eleven years.

On April 4, 1923, at 3:00 A. M., Nelson Dinneger, Max Hyman, Harold McGillicuddy and the applicant were arrested on the premises at No. 130 South Seventeenth Street Philadelphia, the building being used as a fur shop conducted by one Max Finkel. The shop was protected by an electrical wiring system operated by the Auxiliary Burglar Alarm Company, of Philadelphia, and the alarm running to their office on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, was set off at the hour of the morning above stated. The manager of the company, Moran, answered the alarm in company with John Devlin, an officer of the company, and they were joined at the store by two police officers who had been notified by Moran to meet them there. Finkel conducted a retail fur business and occupied the first floor and most of the basement of the building and in the basement was a vault used for the storage of furs. The vault contained the most valuable part of the stock carried by Finkel, although about $3,000 worth of furs were kept on the first floor for display and advertising purposes. An examination of the premises after the arrest showed that entrance had been effected by means of a key, which was found on Hyman. No furs had been removed from the premises, but three or four bags containing furs of a total value of about $9,000 were found on the floor of the basement by the officers when they entered the building. The four men were arrested in the basement without making any resistance. At the trial there was no denial of the presence of these four men at the scene of the crime, but it was contended that they were there pursuant to an agreement between John Devlin and them to stage a fake burglary, which would be discovered by Devlin and which would enable him to obtain promotion with the company. This contention was supported by the testimony of Devlin himself, a witness for the Commonwealth at the first trial. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. McGillicuddy was granted a severance. The three other men were shortly afterwards called for trial a second time and duly convicted and sentenced. Dinneger was placed on probation by the trial Judge and he amply justified the confidence of the Court. Hyman, who had a criminal record, and the applicant, who had none, were each given a sentence of ten years. McGillicuddy was later brought to trial, convicted and given a sentence of eighteen months in the County Prison, but after serving less than half of his term he was pardoned by this Board.

The applicant has now served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His record as a police officer was exceptionally good. His prison record has been excellent.

Finkel, the owner of the furs and the prosecutor in the case, in a letter filed with the Board recommends pardon. The Chief of Police of the Standard Steel Car Company, Butler, Pa., has offered to furnish the applicant employment, if discharged. The Auxiliary Burglar Alarm and Telegraph Company has filed a letter in which they ask clemency. A large petition of officers of the Detective Bureau of the City of Philadelphia was filed recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendations of the detective officers of the City, the prosecutor in the case and the Auxiliary Burglar Alarm Company, of Philadelphia; because two of his alleged accomplices are at liberty; and because employment has been offered him, if released, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Grover C. Stoecker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, March Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Wayne, Charles A. Emery pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with embezzlement, keeping fraudulent accounts and falsifying the records of a corporation, larceny, perjury, and making false reports of the condition of a bank, and on May 14, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate on Nos. 28 and 29, involving embezzlement and keeping fraudulent accounts and falsifying the records of a corporation, to pay a fine of $2,000 costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than ten years. Sentences on the four other indictments were suspended.

The applicant is forty-eight years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and at the time of his arrest was the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of

Honesdale, Pa., and resided there with his wife and one child, fourteen years of age.

The applicant, for many years prior to his arrest, was a bank cashier. He was arrested early in 1923 charged with defalcation and misappropriation of funds as an officer of the bank, and was indicted by the Grand Jury for the offenses hereinbefore enumerated. The applicant presented no defense. He voluntarily made an assignment of all his property, aggregating possibly $25,000, to the bank.

The applicant has now served three years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The chief resident physician of the Eastern State Penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant's physical condition is seriously impaired and that it will be necessary for him to undergo a surgical operation in order to alleviate his condition.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the Directors of the Bank are favorable to clemency, and that he will not oppose the application. Judge Watson, of Scranton, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has known the applicant for many years and asks that clemency be extended to him. His family requires his support. The Sheriff of the County and other prominent citizens have filed letters with the Board asking clemency. Samuel R. Boggs, a Trustee of the Penitentiary, and President and Treasurer of the Model Mills Company, of Philadelphia, has offered to give employment to the applicant, if released, and to become sponsor for his future good behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; his impaired physical condition; the destitute condition of his family; because of the favorable attitude of the Directors of the Bank, the trial District Attorney the Sheriff of the County, Judge Watson, of Scranton, and other prominent citizens; and because Samuel R. Boggs, a responsible citizen, has offered to give him employment and to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles A. Emery.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Potter, Hobart McKinley Fessenden was convicted of felonious rape, and on June 16, 1920, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty years of age and a native-born American citizen. His occupation is that of laborer. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the plant of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, at Roulette, Potter County, and engaged in the manufacture of staves and heading. He is unmarried and was a resident of Roulette. He served in the Argonne during the World War and was discharged with the rank of Corporal.

The applicant is charged with having committed this crime on the person of one Ruth Corwin, a girl fifteen years old, on Sunday evening, February 22, 1920, near the Village of Roulette. Ruth Corwin left her home to attend church. The applicant and several other young men passed her driving in a sleigh. The applicant recognized her, having met and spoken with her in various places in Roulette. The sleigh stopped and the applicant got out, went over to the sidewalk and held conversation with her. They walked together down the sidewalk away from the church. A few minutes later the sleigh driven by one Joseph Haskins overtook them and they both entered the sleigh with Haskins as driver. The sleigh proceeded to what is known as a back road on the south side of the river, and during the drive Ruth Corwin sat on the lap of the applicant. While the occupants were in the sleigh two people passed who testified that they heard no alarming cries or call for help. After the passing of these people the crime was committed. The applicant claims that no force whatever was employed. It appears to have been an ordinary case of fornication.

The applicant has now served six years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The trial Judge, the present and trial District Attorneys and the private counsel who assisted in the prosecution of the case, filed letters with the Board recommending pardon. Assemblymen Wells, the County Commissioners, the County Treasurer, the Clerk of the Courts and the President of the Board of County Auditors, and many prominent and reputable citizens of the county, including women, have filed letters with the Board urging a pardon. Employment has been offered the applicant, if released.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the doubt of the applicant's use of force in the commission of the crime; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the fact that employment has been offered him if released; and because of the recommendations of the trial Judge, the trial District Attorney, present District Attorney, the private prosecuting attorney and many prominent citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Hobart McKinley Fessenden.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 86, November Sessions, 1912, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Hayes was convicted or murder in the second degree, and on February 25, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nineteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is sixty-one years of age, an Englishman by birth, a weaver by occupation, formerly employed by the Oramko Mills, and resided in the City of Philadelphia. At the time of his conviction he had a wife, but she has since died.

The applicant came from England to Philadelphia in September, 1911, accompanied by his wife, a son and a foster daughter, who assumed the name of Ethel Hayes, whom he had adopted from a workhouse in England. Ethel Haves remained a member of his household for several months, when, without the consent and against the protest of the applicant and his wife, she left their home and went to live with a girl with whom she had become acquainted while

working in a textile mill. The applicant vainly endeavored to persuade her to return to their household. The absence of the foster child, and the fear that she might be leading an immoral life, so prayed upon his mind that his mental condition became impaired. He, having learned her place of employment, and while she was returning from work on October 12, 1911, followed her in a further endeavor to persuade her to return to his home, and after she had peremptorily refused to return, the applicant shot her on a public highway in the City of Philadelphia at the noon hour while the street was crowded with people, and after shooting her shot himself. The girl died from a gunshot wound in the heart, and the applicant after receiving medical treatment for his self-inflicted wound was committed to jail to await trial for murder. The Jury, after deliberating for more than three hours, returned to the Courtroom for further instruction upon the point of insanity, and two hours later came in with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Applicant has now served thirteen years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The applicant's health has become seriously impaired, and it is believed that further confinement will permanently incapacitate him from earning a livelihood, if released. The chief resident physician of the Eastern State Penitentiary, in a letter filed with the Board, states that the applicant has hardening of the arteries, chronic heart trouble, chronic muscular rheumatism, sub-acute cystitis and chronic bronchitis. If released it is his express intention to return to England the place of his birth.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; his advanced years and critical state of health; and his express desire to return to the country of his birth, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Hayes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 639, 640 and 641, August Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Harold Lockyer was convicted of robbery, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish and rape, adultery and attemped sodomy, and on December 3, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $300.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 29 years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. His occupation is that of machinist. He served eight years in the U. S. Navy from February, 1915, to November, 1922. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a machinist at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa. He has a wife and a daughter aged six years, and resided in West Philadelphia.

The applicant's accuser, Mrs. Helen Seidle, a disreputable woman, had been openly living during the years 1920 to 1922 with a man by the name of Murphy. She requested an officer to arrest the applicant who was taking her home in a trolley car on August 18, 1923, at 1:00 A. M. She stated, and subsequently testified at the trial, that the defendant was one of a party of five men who ravished her at midnight in a lonely cemetery and took from her person a diamond ring and a pocket book containing $45.00. After the crimes were committed four of the men walked leisurely away from the cemetery, while the applicant escorted the woman to her home. Mrs. Seidle, according to the testimoney of the Commonwealth, as well as the defendants. was drunk. Her story was improbable, almost impossible, and she was contradicted on many of the most material parts of her testimony by disinterested witnesses. Her charge was flatly denied by the applicant. One of these five men, Worthline, voluntarily appeared and testified on behalf of the applicant that Mrs. Seidle invited them to accompany her into the cemetery in question. After remaining there a while together they refused to pay her the money which she demanded. They departed, the applicant escorting her home in a trolley car. It would seem that this was merely a case of fornication.

The applicant has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

He has a wife and small child dependent on him for support. His conviction was obtained solely on the testimony of the prosecutrix, who is a disreptable woman with a criminal record. The applicant was the only one of the five men to undergo prosecution and suffer punishment for the alleged offenses.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; because his wife and child are dependent on him for support; and because he was convicted solely on the testimony of a notorious degraded woman and was the only one of the five who participated in these crimes to suffer trial and punishment, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harold Lockyer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 61, May Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, Theodore Barni was convicted of shooting with intent to rob, and on May 23, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. In their verdict the Jury recommended the applicant to the mercy of the Court.

The applicant is twenty-three yeors of age, unmarried a native-born citizen of the United States, of Russian descent, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a laborer at the Scott Colliery, Kulpmont, Pennsylvania.

On April 1, 1924, between seven and eight P. M., an automobile, containing five masked men, stopped in front of the hotel of William Arrison, in Trevorton, a small town situated in Northumberland County, about eight miles west of Shamokin. Four of the masked men entered the hotel, displayed guns and demanded from the proprietor the contents of the cash register. The latter refused to give up the

money whereupon one of the party fired a shot wounding him in the leg. Immediately thereafter the four men hastily left the barroom, jumped into the car and disappeared. None of them were recognized. Sometime later a young man, a former soldier, was arrested and identified by Arrison as one of the men, but later discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. Some weeks later Harry Mansfield, a man with a criminal record, was arrested on a charge of robbery committed in Shamokin. After he had been examined for some hours by the police he confessed that he not only committed the crime for which he was then arrested, but had also participated in the attempted robbery of the Arrison Hotel, at Trevorton. He implicated Aloysius Corcoran, Theodore Barni, the applicant, John Yudock, his brother, Joe Mansfield, and himself in the latter robbery. On the trial Yudock pleaded guilty to the charge. Outside of the testimony of Harry Mansfield there was nothing to connect either Corcoran or the applicant with the crime. Joe Mansfield one of the alleged participants, escaped and has never been apprehended. At the trial Corcoran and the applicant presented testimony tending to establish an alibi. There was evident doubt in the mind of the Jury as to their guilt as shown by their recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Attached to the application of the applicant for pardon is a statement under oath of Yudock and Harry Mansfield to the effect that neither Corcoran nor the applicant were connected with the crime, and that both were innocent.

The applicant has now served one year and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His conviction was brought about solely on the testimony of a self-confessed criminal, and two of his alleged accomplices have since, under oath, proclaimed his innocence.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this case, believing that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; and in further consideration of the fact that the trial District Attorney does not object to a pardon believing that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Theodore Barni.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 61, May Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, Al Corcoran was convicted of shooting with intent to rob, and on May 23, 1925, was sentenced to pay a fine of, $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. In their verdict the Jury recommended the applicant to the mercy of the Court.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native-born American citizen, of Irish descent, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a laborer in the Natalie Colliery of the Colonial Collieries Company, Natalie, Pa.

On April 1, 1924, between seven and eight P. M., an automobile, containing five masked men, stopped in front of the hotel of William Arrison, in Trevorton, a small town situated in Northumberland County about eight miles west of Shamokin. Four of the masked men entered the hotel, displayed guns and demanded from the proprietor the contents of the cash register. The latter refused to give up the money whereupon one of the party fired a shot wounding him in the leg. Immediately thereafter the four men hastily left the barroom, jumped into the car and disappeared. None of them were recognized. Sometime later a young man, a former soldier, was arrested and identified by Arrison as one of the men, but later discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. Some weeks later Harry Mansfield, a man with a criminal record, was arrested on a charge of robbery committed in Shamokin. After he had been examined for some hours by the police he confessed that he not only committed the crime for which he was then arrested, but had also participated in the attempted robbery of the Arrison Hotel, at Trevorton. He implicated Theodore Barni; Aloysius Corcoran, the applicant; John Yudock; his brother, Joe Mansfield; and himself in the latter robbery. On the trial Yudock pleaded guilty to the charge. Outside of the testimony of Harry Mansfield there was nothing to connect either Barninor the applicant with the crime. Joe Mansfield, one of the alleged participants, escaped and has never been apprehended. At the trial Barni and the applicant presented testimony tending to establish an alibi. There was evident doubt in the mind of the jury as to their guilt as shown by their recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Attached to the application of Barni for pardon is a statement under oath of Yudock and Harry Mansfield to the effect that neither Barni nor the applicant were connected with the crime, and that both were innocent.

The applicant has now served one year and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His conviction was brought about solely on the testimony of a self-confessed criminal, and two of his alleged accomplices have since, under oath, proclaimed his innocence.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this case, believing that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; and in further consideration of the fact that the trial District Attorney does not object to a pardon believing that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Al Corcoran.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 58, 59, 61 and 62, February Sessions, 1922 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and fo the County of Crawford, J. T. Snodgrass pleaded guilt to indictments charging him with larceny and forgery, an on February 10, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pa

a fine of $20.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is more than fifty-eight years of age. He is a native-born American citizen. His occupation was that of banker. When arrested he resided in Conneautville, Crawford County, with his wife and two minor children, who constituted part of his family,, although not legally adopted.

The applicant was one of three partners in a private bank known as the Bank of Conneautville. This institution was originally incorporated as a national bank, but when its charter expired, by limitation of time, it became a private enterprise and did not come within the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department. The business of the bank prospered until the financial depression, which followed the War, ensued. The bank ultimately went into the hands of an assignee for liquidation. The causes of the failure were certain bad loans and investments, but the main debtor was the L. G. Graves Company which owed the bank in accumulated loans and overdrafts more than $300,000. The relations between the two were so close that when the Graves Company became financially involved the bank was compelled to continue dealings with the company in order to save itself. The applicant manipulated commercial paper and used, without authority, securities belonging to others in an effort to save the bank and its depositors. He sold everything he could convert into money from his personal estate amounting to $25,000, which he turned over to the bank. He also obtained money from his wife's parents and sister in his efforts to forestall the impending failure. He surrendered all his real estate, including his home, to the assignees for the bank. As a consequence, his aged parents-in-law, his wife's sister and family were left without means of support. It was never alleged that the applicant profited personally by his misdeeds. It was subsequently proven by investigation upon liquidation of the bank's affairs that the applicant never used for his own purpose or profit any of the moneys or securities wrongfully acquired. His two partners were indicted for conspiracy to defraud, but when brought to trial the charge against them was withdrawn for insufficient evidence. They have never been imprisoned for their part in the bank's failure.

The applicant has now served four years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His aged wife is in frail health and requires his support.

There was filed with the Board a large number of letters from friends, neighbors and depositors of the defunct bank asking pardon; also a petition of citizens of Meadville asking clemency; and letters from a number of officials, business friends and associates, including the present and former Sheriff of the County, the President of the Jamestown, Pa., Banking Company, the largest individual depositor of the defunct bank, a number of clergymen and others.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the fact that he never personally profited from his misdeeds, and surrendered all of his own property and the property of his wife's relatives in an effort to save the bank; the further fact that his two partners were never punished for their participation in the failure of the bank; and because of the destitute condition of his wife, his wife's family and the two small children, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said J. T. Snodgrass.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons

Harrisburg, Pa. November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 141, September Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Dauphin, William Jackson pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on December 13, 1916, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen years and six months nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and a negro, born in Virginia. His occupation is that of laborer and when incarcerated was employed as a waiter by John Wright, in Steelton, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried.

Shortly before the shooting the applicant and Charlie Brown, the deceased, had engaged in a crap game. Early in the morning of August 10, 1916, the applicant and the deceased were in Iron Alley, Steelton, at Emma Stanton's house. Testimony shows that at least three shots were fired between the men. The applicant had been hiding in the tall weeds near the house and fired the first shot at the deceased, who ran back of the house, the applicant pursuing him. When they finally met each fired one shot about the same time. Brown's shot went up in the air, but the applicant's shot passed through Brown's lung, with fatal results.

The applicant has now served nine years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The applicant has contracted pulmonary tuberculosis of an advanced stage, and according to competent medical opinion his condition is hopeless. Dr. Morgan, the chief resident physician of the penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he certifies to the above fact, and states that there is no hope of recovery, and that he will never be able to leave the bed where he is now confined.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; because of his critical, physical condition which holds out no hope of recovery, but indicates that death is imminent, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Jackson.

D. J. DAVIS.
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. November 24, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 712, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Morris Orman was convicted of arson, and on April 21, 1922, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is forty-four years of age, a native of Russia and a citizen of that country, although he has filed with the proper officers a certificate of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. For sometime prior to his conviction the applicant was a jobber in general merchandise, and at the time of his arrest was engaged as a retail

merchant in notions and dry goods in the City of Philadelphia. He was charged with having set fire to his store on the morning of January 12, 1922. It was claimed that an investigation of the premises disclosed the fact that part of the merchandise had been saturated with gasoline or some similar substance, and that in the back of the store a gas jet was open and the fumes allowed to escape. The fire was soon extinguished and the applicant was arrested shortly thereafter in his home about five o'clock in the morning. The connection of the applicant with the fire was not direct, but rested largely on circumstantial evidence.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four years and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

From papers filed with the Board it appears that the applicant has developed tuberculosis, which has been diagnosed by the physician in charge at the penitentiary as the advanced stage of pulmonary tuberculosis, commonly known as galloping consumption, and in his judgment he cannot live more than sixty days. Nathan Blumberg, a lung specialist, confirmed the report of the prison physician and states that his condition is hopeless. He advises that he be placed in a proper institution where he could receive special attention.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the critical, physical condition of the applicant and the necessity for special hospital treatment to ameliorate his condition and to prolong his life, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Morris Orman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 550, March Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, James Dobson pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with extortion, and on June 26, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to serve six months in the Philadelphia County Prison. On July 2, 1925, the above sentence was reconsidered by the Court and the applicant discharged on probation for a period of three years, and on May 4, 1926, the last mentioned sentence was reconsidered and the applicant discharged from parole.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, a native-born American citizen and has resided in Philadelphia during his entire life. He has a wife and four children, ranging in age from eight to twelve years.

The applicant was a member of the Philadelphia Police Force for six years prior to his arrest. He, together with three other policemen and a civilian, were charged with the extortion of $500.00 from a saloon-keeper who conducted a resort at the Corner of Front Street and Allegheny Avenue, in the northeastern section of Philadelphia. All of the officers were intoxicated at the time the offense was committed. The testimony adduced at the trial showed a distinct difference between the guilt of the applicant and the other defendants. The saloon-keeper himself recommended clemency for the applicant, and the trial Judge showed his appreciation of this distinction by sentencing those most guilty and by placing the applicant on probation on the last day of that term of Court. The other defendants were sentenced to one year in the Philadelphia County Prison and duly served their terms. Since being placed on parole the applicant has been employed as a conductor by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and has made good. In addition to his service in the Police Department he served the city as a fireman for four years. In 1911, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served four years with an honorable discharge. On August 15, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army and was discharged as a Corporal on January 6, 1919, with a character excellent.

He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The present application is made in order to clear the applicant's record.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon, and a representative of the District Attorney's office, who was present at the hearing before the Board, interposed no objection thereto. A number of letters were filed with the Board from members of the police force, and citizens, who were personally acquainted with the applicant, in which they recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served; the prior good record of the applicant; the need which his wife and children have of support; the recommendations of his fellow officers and citizens; the recommendation of the trial Judge; and the fact that the District Attorney's office does not interpose objection, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that his record should be cleared of the stigma of the crime for which he was convicted.

We, therefore "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Dobson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 583 and 774, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Thomas Hughes was convicted of larceny and on December 27, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years and eight months nor more than ten years.

The applicant at the time of the commission of these crimes was only sixteen years of age, but is now twenty-one. He is a native-born American citizen, unmarried and has resided in Philadelphia all his life.

There were two charges of the larceny of automobiles lodged against the applicant. It appears from the information at hand that both were typical cases of joyriding inasmuch as there was no attempt to sell or dispose of the automobiles. In the one case a Hudson car, standing in front of the Mercantile Club, on North Broad Street, was stolen early on Sunday evening, November 13, 1921, and the applicant and his companion were arrested with the machine between ten and eleven o'clock of the same evening. The applicant was at the wheel and his companion was standing on the sidewalk talking to him at the time of the arrest. The applicant did not account for the possession of the car in a satisfactory manner and was convicted, but his companion was acquitted. The record in the case does not disclose the circumstances connected with the theft of the second car.

The applicant has now served approximately five years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only sixteen years of age

when he was arrested. Employment has been offered him by David R. Burns & Sons, Engineers and Contractors, Philadelphia, in the event of his release.

The trial Judge, who sentenced the applicant, has passed away. A representative of the District Attorney's office, present at the hearing before the Board, interposed no objection to a pardon in this case.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; the fact that employment has been offered him, if released; and that his father will provide a home, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Hughes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 14, May Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Anthony Molinaro was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on December 9, 1916, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years and three months nor more than fifteen years and four months.

The applicant is forty-two years of age, an Italian by birth, a barber by occupation and was so employed at the time of his arrest. He resided in the Borough in Old Forge, Lackawanna County. He is married and has an invalid wife, and minor child dependent on him for support.

The Commonwealth charged the applicant with killing Alfreda Viola on November 1, 1915. The motive for the murder was somewhat obscure, although there was some evidence that it arose out of a demand which the applicant made on the deceased for money in Rizzo's saloon at Old Forge, a half hour before the homicide. The two men left the saloon about 4:00 P. M., on the day in question, for a walk, and engaged in an animated conversation. When they reached an open field, about one-third of a mile from the saloon, they stood facing each other and talked for about half a minute. The applicant kept his right hand in his coat pocket, and, without withdrawing his hand, pulled the trigger of a pistol, which he had in his pocket, fired a shot into Viola's abdomen, and cause a wound from which he subsequently died. The applicant fled and was not captured until about a year later. On the other hand the applicant claimed that the deceased had made a demand for $50.00 stating at the time that he was Chief of the Black Hand and that if the applicant did not comply with the request he would kill him. The two men met in a saloon and took a drink together. Viola laid his hand upon the applicant's shoulder and asked for the money. The request was refused. The applicant withdrew from the barroom and was followed by the deceased who persuaded him to accompany him some distance from the saloon, about two and one-half blocks, at which point the deceased attempted to strike the applicant with a knife. A struggle ensued during which the applicant pulled a revolver from the pocket of the deceased man, and, while both were rolling on the ground, the revolver was discharged inflicting a fatal wound in the abdomen of the deceased.

The applicant has now served ten years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has an excellent prison record. An invalid wife and minor child are dependent on him for support.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he believes the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he has no objection to the grant of a pardon. The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he believes that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he is not opposed to a pardon in this case. The present District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he concurs in the sentiments expressed by the trial District Attorney.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; the need which his invalid wife and minor child have of support; and because of the favorable recommendations of the trial Judge, the trial District Attorney and the present District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Anthony Molinaro.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 467, September Term, 1901, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Jacob Pesendorfer pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder, and on October 4, 1901, was sentenced to be hanged. On April 24, 1902, the sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment. On December 29, 1906, the said Court appointed a commission to inquire into the mental condition of the applicant and on report of said Commission filed March 6, 1907, and by order of the Court, the said applicant was transferred to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, where he remained until September 17, 1909, when he was by order of said Court transferred to the Eastern State Penitentiary as cured, and he has been confined in the last mentioned institution ever since that date.

The applicant is a native of Austria, but a naturalized American citizen, fifty-two years of age. He is a mechanic by occupation and resided in Philadelphia five years prior to his arrest.

The applicant killed his father-in-law, Henry Gautschi, who died on September 8, 1901. The deceased, a man of means and prominence, objected to the applicant (who was a poor mechanic) as a suitor for his daughter and endeavored to prevent the marriage. In spite of the father's opposition the daughter ran away and married the applicant. The father finally induced her to leave her husband and return home. The applicant vainly endeavored to persuade his wife to return to him. She finally consented, but remained but a short time when she returned to her father's home. A child was born and the defendant was forbidden by his father-in-law to visit his wife and child. Shortly thereafter the child died and the wife secured a divorce. The applicant was informed that Gautschi had made threats of bodily harm against him and he began carrying a revolver as a protection against attack. On August 4, 1901, the applicant came from New Jersey, where he was living and working, to make another attempt to talk to his wife. He

proceeded to Chestnut Hill, where Gautschi resided, and met the latter driving on Bethlehem Pike with a horse and carriage. He requested that he be permitted to see his wife. Gautschi refused to recognize the applicant and threatened or struck him with a carriage whip. The applicant then drew the revolver and fired several shots at Gautschi, inflicting wounds which caused his death about a month later.

The applicant has now served twenty-five years and two months of his term of imprisonment, including the three year period spent in the hospital for the insane. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, except that on one occasion he was arrested on complaint of his wife's family charged with assault and battery, but was acquitted in Court, and immediately brought suit against his father-in-law for false imprisonment, which latter case was settled out of Court.

Since his incarceration the applicant, who is a skilled mechanic, took up wood carving, in which he did all the work himself. With the money he derived from the sale of the articles made he purchased machinery and now has a cabinet shop and workroom in the space allotted to him by the prison authorities, in which he employs 18 prisoners who work under his direction and who are paid weekly wages.

He has a mother more than 80 years of age who is dependent on him for support, and lives in a home purchased for her by the applicant's earnings.

Doctor Linn Bowman, of Philadelphia, has offered to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct. A representative of the District Attorney's office was present at the hearing before the Board and stated that they had no objections to a pardon in this case except that it might establish a bad precedent.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the term of imprisonment; already served; the prior good record of the applicant; his notably good record in the penitentiary; the further fact that his aged mother who is supported by him, and in infirm health, requires his companionship; and further for the reason that a reputable citizen has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jacob Pesendorfer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 59, September Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Bennett was convicted of larceny from the person, and on September 21, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and a native-born American citizen. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the Bridgeport Pottery Works and resided in Bridgeport, Montgomery County, with his widowed mother whom he supported.

On the evening of August 21, 1925, the applicant went from Bridgeport to Philadelphia to meet a friend and spend the evening in his company. He met his friend as arranged, and before leaving the station they saw another man whom they knew and it was proposed that the three should go together to a moving picture show. After attending the theatre one of the men suggested that they have a drink, and they went to the house of the applicant's friend where they talked and drank until nearly midnight, when the friend suggested that it was so late they might as well remain all night. By this time they were all under the influence of liquor and hardly responsible for their actions. The prosecutor in the case took his money and other valuables and placed them with the applicant for safekeeping, and all three went to bed together. Early in the morning when they awoke and went out for breakfast together, the prosecutor discovered that his money and valuables were not on his person. He immediately accused the applicant and his friend of having robbed him and summoned a policeman and made a charge of larceny. The applicant turned over to the police the money and valuables just as they were received. The prosecutor lost nothing. At the trial the prosecutor stated that when he was under the influence of liquor he did not know what he was doing, and that he may have made a mistake.

The applicant has now served one year and almost three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he is impressed with the applicant's straightforward attitude and is inclined to endorse his application for pardon since he has served a substantial part of his term. A representative of the District Attorney's office was present during the hearing and expressed a favorable attitude toward the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; because of the fact that the applicant is the sole support of a widowed mother; and because of the favorable attitude of the trial Judge and the District Attorney's office, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Bennett.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 412, November Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, William H. Collins pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, and rape, and on January 15, 1926, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is forty-eight years of age and a native born American citizen. At the time of his arrest he was the Treasurer of the Collins System of Physical Culture North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and resided in that City. He is unmarried.

Gertrude Goldfine, the private prosecutrix in the case, was introduced to the applicant as Miss Gertrude Benson by a mutual friend at the home of the applicant. She, at the time, was a student at Temple University in her second year, and was five feet six inches tall and weighed upwards of 125 pounds and claimed to be nineteen years of age, although at the time she was under sixteen years of age. This girl visited the applicant several times, and on Satu-

day evening, November 6, 1925, called at his apartment. He intended leaving for Pittsburgh the following day to open a physical culture school in that city. About 11:30 P. M. the applicant asked if he should call a taxi to take her home. Miss Goldfine refused to permit him to do so, stating that she would remain in the house with him. They subsequently retired to separate rooms, but later Miss Goldfine came to the applicant's room and remained there until morning. Gertrude's older sister, Florence Benson, who was a disreputable woman, conducted a bawdy house in Philadelphia, which Gertrude frequented more or less. Florence Benson endeavored to have the matter adjusted by the payment of a sum of money. The applicant refused to make a cash settlement, but offered to marry Gertrude and take her with him to Pittsburgh as his wife. Mrs. Benson, who assumed management of the affair, refused to permit this, and as a result the applicant was arrested and came up for trial. Mrs. Benson was subsequently indicted for keeping an immoral house. From all the facts it appears that the applicant was the victim of a frame-up.

The applicant has now served eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The District Attorney's office in a statement of the case filed with the Board conclude by saying, "Considering all the facts in this case both before the trial and since, it is the opinion of the writer that the applicant has been sufficiently punished," and a representative of the office present at the hearing before the Board interposed no objection to clemency. The trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he has no objection to a pardon at this time and believes that the same would be justified by the facts. Richard J. Beamish, a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon, stating that the misrepresentations made to the applicant were responsible for his misdeeds. Frank Smith, Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 5, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he is well acquainted with the applicant and that the general impression among those who know him is that Gertrude Goldfine and her older sister, Mrs. Benson, deliberately planned to place the applicant in the unfortunate position in which he now is.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the favorable attitude of the trial Judge and District Attorney's office; because of the recommendations of Public Service Commissioner Beamish, Judge Smith, and others, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William H. Collins.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 275, November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Thomas Foster was convicted of entering a building, and larceny, and was sentenced by the Court inter alia to serve a term of imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than seven years in the Western Penitentiary. Having served his minimum sentence of five years he was released on parole on November 18, 1925. While on parole he was arrested and sentenced in a Police Magistrate Court as a "suspicious person" and sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of thirty days. At the expiration of his jail sentence he was returned to the Western State Penitentiary, as a parole violator, to serve the maximum sentence imposed by the Allegheny County Court. If his record is cleared by a pardon on the charge of being a "suspicious person" he will become eligible for parole on the penitentiary sentence.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, colored, married and resided in the City of Pittsburgh at the time of his second arrest. He was employed as a chauffeur and was working at the Morrowfield Apartments, Pittsburgh.

Upon his release from the Rockview Prison on parole the applicant returned to his home in Pittsburgh and went to work. On the day of his arrest for the second offense he had left his home and was going down Bedford Avenue to visit a friend. While walking down the Avenue he was stopped by Policemen Pryor and Hughes. These two officers had apprehended him for the first offense on which he had been sentenced to the penitentiary. They inquired of him when he had been released from the penitentiary and he told them. He also told the officers he was working every day and was on parole for two years. The officers said "we had better take you down and see the captain." The applicant was then taken to the police station, was not permitted to get in touch with relatives, did not see the captain or any other police official, but was brought before Magistrate Verona for a hearing on a charge of being a "suspicious person." He was given no opportunity to tell the Magistrate that he was working every day and had committed no offense, but after officers Pryor and Hughes had made their statements he was sentenced to the County Jail for a period of thirty days.

The Parole Officer of the Western State Penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant has a clear record in that institution. Alfred E. Fletcher, Chaplain, has also filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he joins with his official colleagues in the institution in asking that "extreme clemency may be shown to this very deserving man."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the genuine doubt as to the guilt of the applicant with reference to the present offense charged, to wit, being a "suspicious person"; because his wife requires support; because of the fact that he has served his sentence for the latter offense and unless clemency is extended him will have to serve approximately two additional years in the Western State Penitentiary on his original commitment to that institution; because of his excellent prison record; and the recommendation of the Chaplain of the Penitentiary speaking for himself and official colleagues, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that his record should be cleared of the stigma of the crime for which he was convicted.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Foster.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 17 and 18, November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of

Allegheny, Virgil Howard Hange, alias Howard Taylor, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with highway robbery, and on November 27, 1920, was sentenced in No. 17 to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years; and in No. 18 was sentenced to pay a similar fine, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than ten years. The last mentioned sentence to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a clerk by occupation and at the time of his arrest was working as a clerk for a telephone company and other parties in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and resided in that city with his father and mother.

In the month of July, 1920, the applicant, with one Baker, stole an automobile belonging to E. V. Wise on a road near the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane. In accomplishing this theft he was also guilty of the incidental charges of robbery, receiving stolen goods, carrying concealed deadly weapons and assault, all of which grew out of the same offense. In September of the same year the applicant, together with the same man, Baker, stole an automobile belonging to Andy Garavina, in the Borough of Carrick. Both crimes were committed in Allegheny County, but outside the limits of the City of Pittsburgh. In the theft of the Wise automobile a small sum of money, not exceeding $10.00, was taken. With respect to the other charges sentence was suspended. The applicant was only twenty years of age when these crimes were committed.

The applicant has now served six years of his term of imprisonment. His prior record was good with one exception. As a boy he served two years in the Mansfield Reformatory, Ohio, and was pardoned.

From letters filed with the Board it appears that his prison record is excellent and that he served as head nurse in the hospital and engaged in laboratory tests. He performed this work in an excellent manner, and if released desires to pursue a medical career for which he seems to be adapted.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the District Atorney's office is of the opinion that under all the circumstances the law has been vindicated and the granting of a pardon to the applicant would work no injustice to the Commonwealth. The trial Judge has also filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he does not object to the granting of a pardon and "joins in the conclusions of the District Attorney" as set forth in his letter. Sam S. Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, President of an "Organization of Friendly Interest Toward Men Leaving Prison" appeared before the Board and urged clemency in behalf of the applicant and offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when these crimes were committed; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record because of the recommendations of the trial Judge and trial District Attorney, and because a reputable citizen of Ohio has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now released will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Virgil Howard Hange alias Howard Taylor in case No. 18.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 21, December Term, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Sherman Stewart pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of breaking and entering a buliding with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on February 28, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is sixty years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, a coal miner by occupation, and his family consists of a wife, three sons and four daughters. At the time of his arrest he was a resident of the City of Pittsburgh.

The applicant was charged with breaking into and robbing Butler's Clothing Store, in the Borough of New Brighton, Beaver County, on February 11, 1921, in company with his brother, Robert Stewart, and one Adam Schultz. The participants were detected in the act of carrying away the stolen goods, by the local police, who opened fire on the fleeing men. Shultz and the applicant escaped. Robert Stewart was so seriously wounded that he was apprehended and taken to the hospital where he made an ante mortem statement, in which he implicated his brother Sherman and Schultz, claiming that he and Schultz were criminals, but that the applicant was not a criminal and had been tricked into the robbery with the idea that they could use him to carry away more loot than could be handled by the two of them. Upon his recovery Robert Stewart pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of from eight to ten years in the Western State Penitentiary. Schultz was subsequently arrested for a crime committed in the State of Ohio and is now serving a term in the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. The applicant was arrested on the information contained in the statement of his brother above referred to. About a week previous to the robbery the applicant saw his brother Robert for the first time in a year. On the day of the robbery Schultz came to see the applicant and told him that his brother Robert wanted to come to New Brighton and get his personal effects and take them away for safe-keeping. The three men met in Rochester, Beaver County and proceeded to New Brighton, where they walked about the streets, each taking an occasional pull from a bottle of gin belonging to Schultz. They finally went to the dark unfrequented street in the rear of the Butler Store where Robert Stewart and Schultz told the applicant to wait for them. The two men disappeared and in a short time came back with six suit cases, two of which were handed to the applicant with directions to carry them. Almost immediately the police appeared, shots were fired, Robert Stewart was wounded and captured, and Schultz and the applicant fled. The latter was not armed. He states that up to the time of the shooting he had no definite idea that a robbery was intended. Both Robert Stewart and Schultz have made affidavits which are on file in which they state that the applicant was misled and lied to in order that they might have his assistance in carrying away the goods which they had taken from the store.

The applicant has now served five years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent and the penitentiary authorities, through the Chaplain recommend clemency. His health has become impaired as shown by a letter from the resident physician. A number of letters advocating clemency have been filed. His family is in destitute condition.

Mrs. M. A. Fisher, a daughter residing in North Industry, Ohio, appeared before the Board in person and asked for a pardon. She offered to take the applicant to her home in Ohio and become responsible for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; his advanced age and impaired health; the destitute condition of his family; the affidavits of the two men who deceived him and led him into this difficulty; and the fact that his daughter has offered to give him a home and become responsible for his future good conduct, we ha

concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sherman Stewart.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 18, January Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Stanley Koslosky alias Stanley Kozoloski pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglarly, and on February 4, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. There were five indictments charging the applicant with burglarly. A nolo prosequi was entered in three cases and sentence was suspended in the fourth case, the applicant having entered a plea of guilty.

The applicant is now almost twenty years of age. He is of Polish descent, but born in this county. He has no trade or occupation, having just finished school. He resided in the City of Scranton with his father, a miner who has but one eye, his mother and three other children, he being the oldest child.

In the latter part of November, 1922, numerous small burglaries occurred in that part of Scranton known as Hyde Park and Providence. The burglaries were in small confectionery and cigar stores, and loot consisted of $2.89 in cash, cigars, razors, knives, hair tonic, watch and chain, shot gun and various small articles such as a young boy or boys might take. The thefts aggregated $73.69 in value. After investigation by the police the applicant was arrested and admitted the burglaries of all the small stores that were robbed about that time, and upon hearing before the Police Magistrate, in Scranton, was committed to the County Jail on November 28, 1923 to await trial.

The applicant has now been continuously either in jail or in the penitentiary since the last mentioned date, a period of three years. He was only seventeen yars of age when these crimes were committed.

The owners and proprietors of the stores robbed, petition the Board for clemency. The trial Judge is dead. Herbert L. Taylor and I. M. Braunstein both filed affidavits with the Board in which they state that the deceased trial Judge, during his life time, said that he would help secure a pardon for the applicant, but did not live long enough to carry out his intention.

The applicant is now almost twenty years of age, and if released can return to his home and work in the mines with his father and help support the family. He is the oldest child. His mother is in poor health and his father is incapacitated by reason of blindess in one eye.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the youth of the applicant when these crimes were committed; the small loss inflicted on the persons robbed; the fact that the owners and proprietors of the stores recommend clemency; the fact that the trial Judge who has since died declared in his life time that he would help secure a pardon; and the further fact that he is now old enough to assist in the support of the family, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stanley Kolosky alias Stanley Kozoloski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, November Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lancaster, Harry G. Smith was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on November 21, 1916, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500.00., costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eleven years and six months nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native-born American citizen, a barber by occupation, and at the time of the commission of this crime was working in York, Pa., in a cigar manufactory during the day and in a barber shop on Saturday afternoon and in the evenings. His residence was in Lancaster.

The applicant's wife was a cigar maker and worked for I. Lewis who had factories in Lancaster and in York. The wife was taken by her employer to York, and when the applicant went to York he found the employer and his wife living together at the same hotel. He endeavored to persuade his wife to return to Lancaster, but she refused. He then took a position in the same cigar factory in York. The parties were never reconciled. On the evening of October 14, 1916, the applicant came to Lancaster, left his valise at his home and then went to Brubaker's dance hall on Duke Street. He there saw his wife, tried to talk with her, but she refused. He waited outside and when she came out she again refused to talk with him and walked away. He then took a trolley car and got off at the Corner of Chestnut and Elm Streets near where his wife's sister Elizabeth Brown lived. Shortly thereafter his wife got off another car and they had some conversation or argument, during which he shot her with fatal results. The applicant was only twenty-three years of age when this occurred.

The applicant has now served ten years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent as shown by letters on file from Courtland Butler, Parole Officer.

A number of letters have been filed with the Board recommending clemency. The Chief of Police of Lancaster, the City Solicitor, the Register of Wills, the Deputy Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, the Board of Prison Inspectors and the Warden of the County Prison, Alderman Doebler and five of the Jurors, who convicted him, ask clemency. The Mayor of the City filed a letter in which he states that many citizens favor a pardon and that he himself is not opposed thereto. Courtland Butler, Parole Officer of the Penitentiary, not only recommends clemency, but offers to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant; the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; because of the recommendations of many prominent citizens of Lancaster and of five of the Jury which convicted him; and because of the recommendation of the Chief Parole Officer of the Penitentiary who has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry G. Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 32, June Sessions, 1926, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Warren, Olaf Stenger pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary, and larceny, and on May 7, 1926, was sentenced to pay a fine of $400.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-one years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States and unmarried. He has no regular occupation since leaving school, but has helped his father in his business as a florist in the village of Sheffield, Warren County, with whom he resided.

On the night of May 1, 1926, the applicant had been drinking intoxicating liquor, and about midnight he kicked or removed the iron screening on a cellar window of the Metzger-Wright Company Department Store, situate in Sheffield, and afterwards crawled into the basement of the building and from there went upstairs into the hardware department of the store, which contained a booth or room used by the bookkeeper and cashier for their work while on duty. The applicant pulled out the money drawer and took it into the main store room a few feet away, sat down on a chair or stool and had the drawer on his lap, or by his side, fumbling over the money left in the store. While he was doing this the night watchman, who knew the applicant, came up and asked who let you in or words to that effect. The applicant replied in substance that Bowen had let him in, Bowen being a relative of his who had a position in the store. After these words the applicant ran out of the store and took with him some change amounting to about $20.00, Owing to his intoxicated condition his recollection of the affair is somewhat hazy. He then went to his home at the other end of the village and went about the next day as though nothing had happened. Later he was taken into custody by the Chief of Police, and after being questioned the applicant freely and voluntarily made a complete statement of what had occurred according to his best recollection.

The applicant has now served seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent. He was only twenty years old when this crime was committed.

The trial District Attorney appeared in person before the Board and stated that the trial Judge and he were both favorable to clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his excellent prison record; and the fact that the trial Judge and trial District Attorney both recommend clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Olaf Stenger.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 391, February Sessions, 1925, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Stephen Insalaco was convicted of manslaughter, and on September 30, 1925, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age, of Italian nationality, but owes allegiance to the United States, and a miner by occupation. At the time of his arrest he resided in the City of Pittston, Pa. He has a wife and three small children who require support. He also provided for an aged mother and five orphan children of a deceased sister.

The applicant was the owner of a house and lot in Pittston. For some time there had been a boundry line dispute between him and Sam Turco, who owned the adjoining property. The applicant had consulted a lawyer with reference to the matter. No fence stood along the disputed line, but Turco had commenced to set posts on the ninth day of April, 1923, and was so engaged about five o'clock in the evening when the applicant came along on his way home. He walked from the street on his own land to the point where Turco had a fence post in an open hole, and remonstrated with him, suggesting that the trouble be decided in a peaceful and lawful manner. While so engaged in discussion the applicant stood near the post in a stooping position. Suddenly Turco violently forced the loose post against the head of the applicant, striking him to the ground and dazing him. While he was prostrate Turco raised an axe as to strike the applicant, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired one shot with fatal results. The applicant suffering from the blow and in a condition of panic fled from town and remained away until May, 1925, when he returned voluntarily and surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

The applicant has now served one year and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

His wife, his mother and eight children are dependent on him for support. The Mayor of Pittston, the Chief of Police, the Superintendent and Mine Foreman of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and other citizens ask clemency. There was also filed with the Board a petition of citizens asking pardon and certifying to the applicant's peaceable disposition, good citizenship and the need of his large family for support.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant; the term of imprisonment already served; the need which his wife and large family, have of support; the recommendations of the Mayor of the City, Chief of Police, Coal Company officials, and other citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Stephen Insalaco.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, June Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Norman Grandle was convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on June 25, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼c, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than five years. The Jury in their verdict recommended the applicant "to the extreme mercy of the Court". This sentence to take effect at the expiration of sentence imposed in No. 16, in the same term and in the Same Court. The last mentioned sentence has been completed.

The applicant is a native-born citizen of the United States, thirty-three years of age and unmarried. He is a steam fitter and plumber by occupation and was so employed at the time of his arrest. He is sole support of his mother, now sixty-four years of age. Since his confinement his mother has been compelled to make her home with the applicant's aunt in Carrick, Pa., the aunt being in very poor circumstances.

The applicant, and one Willard Williams, were charged with having attacked one Matt Kofer and robbed him of the sum of $380.00, they being armed with revolvers. The crime is alleged to have been committed on May 1, 1920 about 10:30 P. M. The applicant claims that on the evening of the day in question he returned home, and after changing his clothes went to the home of a lady friend, with whom he kept company, and remained with her from 7:15 until five minutes of twelve o'clock, arriving home about 1:00 A. M. The lady at the trial of the case went on the stand and testified that the applicant was in her company the entire evening. There was filed with the Board the affidavit of Mary E. Miller in which she avers that the applicant called at her home shortly after seven o'clock in the evening and that he was constantly in her presence until after eleven o'clock that same evening.

The applicant has now served six years and almost six months of the two terms of imprisonment. It does not appear from the history of the case when the sentence imposed in No. 16 expired. His prior record is good with the exception that he served one year at the Huntingdon Reformatory as a boy for carrying concealed deadly weapons. His aged mother is dependent on him for support. Employment has been offered him if released.

The District Attorney, who was present at the hearing before the Board, verbally recommended pardon. Reverend T. F. King, of Pittsburgh, who appeared in advocacy of clemency, offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; the terms of imprisonment already served; because his aged mother is dependent on him for support; the fact that a good position awaits him, if released; because the District Attorney of Allegheny County recommends pardon; and because a reputable citizen has agreed to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Norman Grandle.

D. J. DAVS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 68, 68½ and 69, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, Paul Rusko and Odas Shingleton pleaded guilty to three indictments charging them with robbery, felonious assault (two counts), pointing fire arms, and larceny, and on January 3, 1922, were each sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 18 cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than fourteeen years.

Both applicants are native-born citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age at the time of their arrest and unmarried. Both resided with applicant Rusko's parents in Uniontown, Fayette County. By occupation applicant Rusko is a miner, and applicant Shingleton a painter. At the time of their arrest they were without work, idleness being caused by a strike in the mines, and as a result gave way to dissipation.

On October 2, 1921, both applicants were in town and drank considerable liquor. About eleven o'clock that night they went to the home of Mrs. Sarah Williams, in Uniontown. They did not enter the house, but sat down on the porch and fell asleep. During the day in the course of their drinking and wandering they were told by Guy Marro, an Italian who operated a store situated across the street from a gas station of the Gulf Refining Company, that said company carried a considerable amount of cash in their office and suggested to them that if they were in need of money they could obtain it by holding-up the night watchman, who was stationed at the office of the company. Marro further informed them that the money was kept in a small sack near the cash register. The applicants, later in the night, evidently followed his suggestion. About two o'clock in the morning they were aroused from their sleep on the William's porch and invited to come inside if they wished to sleep, but instead the applicants left the house, and in passing the home of Orville Frazee, with whom they were acquainted, they took his automobile which was parked beside the house and drove to the office of the Gulf Refining Company where they held-up the night watchman, taking his gun away from him and rifling the cash register. They took away the contents amounting to $41.00. The night watchman was unmolested, except for a slight bruise on his head which he sustained in the scuffle when he refused to give up his gun. When he realized that robbery was being committed he called for help. His cries were overheard by one Garrardi, who started shooting in the direction of where the applicants were standing, and the latter becoming frightened ran away, leaving the automobile on the street in front of the Refining Company's office. The applicants fired several shots, but not at any one as they were a block away from the place when the shots were fired. Both were shortly thereafter arrested.

Both applicants have now served four years and eleven months of their terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The owner of the car, which was used, has filed with the Board a letter recommending clemency. The trial District Attorney has filed a letter recommending a pardon for Rusko. The Chief County Detective has filed a letter with the

Board asking pardon for both applicants. We have other letters from prominent citizens and a petition of citizens filed to the same effect.

Lieutenant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, who arrested the applicants for the crimes above described, appeared in person before the Board and advocated clemency and offered to become sponsor for their future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the prior good record of the applicants; the terms of imprisonment already served; because of the recommendations of the trial District Attorney, County Detective, the owner of the car used, and other citizens; because the families of the applicants require their assistance and support; and beacuse of the further fact that Lieutenant Freeman, of the State Police, who was active in their arrest, has offered to become sponsor for their future good conduct, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul Rusko and Odas Shingleton, respectively.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 15, 1926.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 29, May Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Westmoreland, Allen Braithwaite was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on September 29, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than fourteen years.

The aplicant is seventy-eight years of age, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized American citizen. He was a farmer and also a music teacher and piano tuner, traveling about, tuning pianos and giving music lessons in the vicinity of his home, which was in East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County. The aplicant was married in England in 1873. In 1892, he and his wife bought a farm on which they had lived four years before the purchase, title to which was taken in their joint names. The couple had thirteen children, five of whom are still living.

The applicant was charged with having killed his wife on the night of November 17, 1921. The trial disclosed that there had never been any serious trouble between them, their difficulties being minor differences within their home. There were no eye witnesses to the tragedy resulting in the death of Mrs. Braithwaite. The contention of the Commonwealth was that the applicant and his wife had engaged in a quarrel during which the latter had been handled so roughly that she died in consequence thereof. The applicant was convicted wholly on circumstantial evidence and upon conflicting statements alleged to have been made by him immediately following the finding of the body of his wife, at which time he was in a highly nervous state as a result of personal injuries inflicted upon him, as he alleged, by robbers who had entered his home on the night of the quarrel. He claimed that he had been hit on the head and knocked down a flight of stairs and had remained unconscious for several hours following the encounter. The morning after the quarrel he went to the home of the nearest neighbor and reported what had occurred the night before. The trial of the case did not occur for almost one year after the death of the wife, owing to the impaired physical condition of the applicant.. The applicant was seventy-three years of age at the time of the tragedy.

He has now served four years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The resident physician of the penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant was in the prison hospital from January 22, 1925, to February 24, 1925, and at that time a diagnosis of hardening of the arteries and senile deterioration was made; that he was readmitted to the hospital March 30, 1925, and has remained there ever since; that he is sick, nervous and losing strength every day; and that his condition is grave and a fatal termination may be expected at any time.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has read the report of the physical condition of the applicant filed with the Board by the resident physician, and that if his physical condition appears to the Board as serious, he will heartily join in the application for pardon.

John S. Dibler, a life long friend and neighbor of the applicant, has filed a letter with the Board in which he offers to receive and keep the applicant in his household and care for him until his death, believing that he has but a short time to live and that the present condition of his health entitled him to a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case; the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant; his prior good record; the term of imprisonment already served; his advanced age and serious physical condition as shown by the letter of the resident physician on file; and because a life long friend has offered a home and care so long as he lives, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Allen Braithwaite.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. CONARROE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEO. W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,

REPORT OF THE GIANT POWER BOARD

The Giant Power Board

Gifford Pinchot, Governor
George W. Woodruff, Attorney General
R. Y. Stuart, Secretary of Forests and Waters, Secretary
Morris L. Cooke, Consulting Engineer
Philip P. Wells, Deputy Attorney General, Chairman

Letter of Transmittal

Honorable Gifford Pinchot,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

I transmit herewith the report of the Giant Power Board created by your Executive Order of June 24, 1925, "to set the (Giant Power) problem in a clear light before the people and to co-ordinate toward its partial solution all the executive administrative authority given by existing law."

To further the first of these objects it is recommended that this report be printed.

The vision of the problem to be put before the people and the use to be made, for its partial solution, of executive and administrative authority under existing law, have been in a peculiar sense tasks of your administration, now drawing to its end. It is therefore further recommended that the Giant Power Board be now dissolved.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP P. WELLS,
Chairman, Giant Power Board.

December 7, 1926.

Table of Contents

The Power Problem .....
The Federal Water Power Act .....
The Giant Power Board .....
Finances and Employed Personnel .....
Meetings and Conferences .....
Legislation Proposed in 1925 .....
Reasons for Opposition by Companies .....
The 1926 Bills .....
Rural Electric Service .....
Conowingo Project Regulation .....
Studies in Intercorporate Relations and Financing .....
Studies of the "Spread" of Rates Charged to Different Classes of Consumers and of the Cost of Serving Each Class ....
Regulation of Interstate Commerce in Electric Power .....

Appendix 1. Executive Order Creating the Giant Power Board .....
" 2. Report of the Giant Power Serving Board to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania (1925)
" 3. Giant Power. By Philip P. Wells .....
" 4. The Giant Power Bills .....
" 5. Public Service Commission. General Order No. 27; Rural Electric Service .....
" 6. Effect of Rates Filed for Use on Extensions Made Under General Order No. 27 .....
" 7. Conowingo Regulation. Correspondence of Governor Pinchot with Federal Power Commission: February 13—March 8, 1926 .....
" 8. Appreciation of Common Stock of Holding Companies Controlling Electric Utilities in Pennsylvania .....
" 9. Report on Study of Rate Spread for Electric Service by Public Utilities in Pennsylvania. By O. M. Rau .....
" 10. Report on Study of Cost to Serve Electric Power Consumers by the Electric Power Utilities in the State of Pennsylvania. By O. M. Rau .....
" 11. Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Minutes October 31—December 21, 1925 .....
" 12. Tri-State Power Map: Pennsylvania—New York—New Jersey 1926 .....

REPORT OF THE GIANT POWER BOARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1926

Honorable Gifford Pinchot,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

In your message transmitting the report of the Giant Power Survey Board to the General Assembly, Session of 1925, you said:

> "Next to a supply of natural resources sufficient to feed, clothe, and shelter our people, this is the greatest of the economic questions which face the human race. I do not raise it. It has raised itself. As Pennsylvania and the Nation deal with electric power so shall we and our descendants be free men, masters of our own destinies and our own souls, or we shall be the helpless servants of the most widespread, far-reaching, and penetrating monopoly ever known. Either we must control electric power, or its masters and owners will control us."

The Power Problem

The power problem is but one phase of the problem of natural resources—how may they be put to use without waste and entrusted to private enterprise without oppression but with opportunity for just profit. Twenty years ago you proposed an answer in a public policy to which you gave the name—"the conservation of natural resources." For that policy you secured the powerful support of President Roosevelt. With his backing you put it in force as to forests, as to grazing lands and, so far as possible under inadequate laws, as to water power, on a large part of the vast domain owned by the Federal Government in the West. You proposed new laws for the disposal of the mineral fuels, fertilizers in the national public domain and of the water power on the national public domain and in navigable rivers. You kept these proposals before Congress and the country until their enactment in the Potash Leasing Act, the General Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and the Federal Water Power Act of 1920. It was the privilege of the undersigned to be associated with you in this work. The Pennsylvania Giant Power program is but its latest phase.

The Federal Water Power Act

The Federal Water Power Act governs the disposal of three-fourths of the water power resources of the United States. By imposing conditions on the Federal license to develop water power on lands of the United States and in navigable rivers it set up a new economic policy. The heart of that policy is that licenses shall be limited to a maximum term of fifty years, at the end of which the property may be taken over by the Government or be handed over to a new licensee upon the payment of the "net investment" in the project, defined as "the actual legitimate cost thereof.... Provided, That such net investment shall not include or be affected by the value of any lands, rights of way, or other property of the United States licensed by the commission under this Act, by the license, or by good will, going value, or prospective revenues: Provided further, That the values allowed for water rights, rights of way, lands, or interest in lands shall not be in excess of the actual reasonable cost thereof at the time of acquisition by the licensee."

This provision of the license contract is a character of liberties for the people of all the states because it rescues three-quarters of their water power resources from the application of the unjust legal rule that a public service corporation is entitled to a return upon the increase in the value of water rights and other natural resources entrusted to it as the agent of the people for their service—an increase not due to any investment, sacrifice or service by the corporation but solely due either to the enlarged necessities of the people by reason of increased numbers and a higher standard of living or to a decreased supply of power resources. But for this beneficent provision of the Federal Water Power Act and its counterpart in state statutes the value of a water power would be measured by the value of the competing fuel source of power—coal, which must increase as the coal deposits are progressively exhausted. This was illustrated by the attempt to guarantee for the Conowingo project future increases in the price of the electric current output in proportion to future increases in the price of coal, an attempt which failed, as stated later in this report.

The peculiar circumstances of that project enabled you to appeal to the Federal Power Commission for the protection of citizens of Pennsylvania denied to them by their own laws. But in the great majority of water power projects the Federal Water Power Act passes on to the states the duty of regulating the licensee by provisions requiring him, under penalty of forfeiture of the license, to abide by regulation of rates, service and security issues by the Public Service Commission of the State, and making the "net investment" the basis upon which must be calculated the "fair return" to which the public utility is entitled. Only in the event that any state fails to empower its public service commission to regulate rates, service or security issues, is the Federal Power Commission empowered to do so and only to the extent of such failure.

The Giant Power Board

By the Limited Power Permit Act of June 14, 1923, P. L. 704, you secured the extension of the "net investment" principle to all the meager water power resources of Pennsylvania thereafter developed for use in public electric service. By the Giant Power Bills you sought to secure its extension over steam-generated public utility power, to effect other needed reforms in the regulation of rates, service and security issues, to encourage cheap mass-production at the source (the coal-fields) and cheap mass transportation by long-distance high-tension transmission to the load centers (practices common in the utilization of the great water powers of the Pacific Slope and Rocky Mountains), and to require the establishment of a state-wide power pool in such

fashion as to secure for the consumers the great cheapening of current attainable by pooling.

After the first defeat of the Giant Power Bills you created this Board by your letter of June 24, 1925 (Appendix 1) "to set the problem in a clear light before the people and to co-ordinate toward its partial solution all the executive and administrative authority given by existing law."

All members of the Board except Mr. Cooke have been throughout their tenure officers of the Commonwealth. Mr. Cooke, who was the Director of the Giant Power Survey under the former Board generously contributed much time and thought, also the extensive use of his office in Philadelphia to the work of the Board, for all of which the Commonwealth is under an obligation of gratitude to him.

Finances and Employed Personnel

By an arrangement between the Budget Officer and the Public Service Commission under the Administrative Code there were transferred from the salary roll of the Public Service Commission to that of the Department of Property and Supplies, as of July 16, 1925, employees rendering custodial service to the Commission at $480 per month. This was done to enable the Commission to employ expert assistance for studies within its powers and desired by the Giant Power Board. For such studies there have been employed by the Commission:—

Mr. Otto M. Rau from to date, @ $300 per month.
Henry N. Woolman, Jr., to July 31, 1926, @ $125 per month.
Ernest Bradford for the lump sum of $250.
Ralph E. Haines from November 23, 192 to ,@ $1 per hour.

The following table shows an accrued unexpended balance from this source as of November 30, 1926, of $1054, (from which should be deducted the amount earned by Mr. Haines), and an estimated accrued unexpended balance as of January 15, 1927, of $1324.

Money Available to the Public Service Commission for Work of The Giant Power Board Due to Arrangement to Furnish Janitor Service to the Public Service Commission.

			Available for Use	Amount Used	Balance for Month	Total Amount Account
1925						
Nov. 30	Unexpended Balance					$144
Dec. 31	Rau	$300		$480	$425	$55	199
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926						
Jan. 31	Rau	300	480	425	55	254
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bradford's Report			250		4
Feb. 28	Rau	300	480	425	55	59
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31	Rau	300	480	425	55	114
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30	Rau	300	480	425	55	169
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31	Rau	300	480	425	55	224
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30	Rau	300	480	425	55	279
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 31	Rau	300	480	425	55	334
	Woolman	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 31	Rau	300	480	300	180	514
Sept. 30	Rau	300	480	300	180	694
Oct. 31	Rau	300	480	300	180	874
Nov. 30	Rau	300	480	300	180	1,054
Dec. 31	Rau	300	480	300	180	1,234
1927						
Jan. 15	Rau	300	480	300	180	1,324

Meetings and Conferences

At the outset the Board agreed that for the doing of the task set by you it should proceed by discussion with a view to the meeting of minds but without formal requests for specific action by existing state agencies.

Experience proved that such discussion could best be carried on by informal conferences among members of the Board as the need arose rather than in formal meetings and that method has, in general been followed.

Legislation Proposed in 1925

To carry out the recommendations of the Giant Power Survey Board nineteen bills were prepared in the Department of Justice, introduced in the House at the regular Session of 1925 and referred to the Committee on Manufactures (House Bill Nos. 1040-1057 and 1360-1363).

If analyzed from the point of view of benefits conferred and burdens imposed on the companies these bills proposed to change existing law in 29 particulars. Of these changes 7 enlarged the privileges of the companies, 8 imposed no over interstate transmission, 4 imposed very light burdens on the companies, 2 enabled farmers to organize effectively burdens on them, 2 were essential to preserve state control for buying current at wholesale and distributing it to themselves at their own expense; and only 2 provided for more stringent regulation.

Nevertheless legislative counsel for the Pennsylvania Electric Association stated openly to the Committee that the companies were opposed to every one of the bills and every item in them. In view of the strength of this opposition the efforts of the Administration were concentrated upon the bill to continue the Giant Power Survey Board (No. 1043) and the two farmers' bills (Nos. 1361 and 1363). At the Committee hearing the companies centered their attack on the engineering aspects of the bills for incorporating Giant Power companies (No. 1056) and for controlling them by permits from the Giant Power Board (No. 1054). Evidence was introduced to show that the proposed Giant Power plants in the coalfields to deliver current over 220,000 volt transmission lines to the load centers in the eastern part of the State either could not be operated at all, or if operated, could not compete with plants at the seaboard. That this argument was a blind to divert the attention of the committee and of the public from the real objections of the companies is clear because there was nothing in the bills calling for the expenditure of a single dollar of either public or private money in mine-mouth plants or 220,000 volt lines. The bills simply authorized the organization of corporations for that purpose and gave them powers suitable to accomplish it, if feasible. If not clearly feasible so as to promise profit to private investors no money would be invested in giant power plants. Therefore the existing electric companies would have had no interest in the question and would have saved themselves the expense and trouble of opposing the legislation.

Reason For Opposition by The Companies

The true reasons for their opposition were three. First, they dreaded, as a precedent, the proposed fifty-year time limit for permits to Giant Power companies and the restriction of their earnings to a fair return on the money actually invested in them as shown by properly supervised accounts. Second, the existing companies wished to defeat the bill for compulsory pooling (No. 1057) for the same reasons that moved the railroads to oppose legislation requiring interconnection and the interchange of traffic half a century ago. Third, they wished to defeat the grant of enlarged regulatory powers to the Public Service Commission and the setting up of new and just standards of regulation (Bill No. 1047). The heart of that bill was in the three principles: (a) that the "fair return" to which the investor is entitled should be calculated upon the amount of money prudently invested in the property as shown by properly supervised accounting. (This principle governs all electric power generated by water power under the Federal Water Power Act, whether used in Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also—since the passage of the Act of June 11 1923, P. L. 700—to all other public utility power generated in Pennsylvania from water power); (b) that the total par value of stocks and bonds should be equal to this rate-base. (This has been the law of Massachusetts for a generation); and (c) that the "fair return" should be varied from time to time so as to be enough to keep the common stock of a well managed company slightly above par in the stock market, but no more than enough for that purpose. (This principle was appealed to by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the period of high interest rates aftre the War to justify an increase of dividend from eight to nine per cent which carried the market price of the stock from slightly below to slightly above par and was followed by the issue of new stock to finance extensions. If this principle had been in effect during the period of high interest and high prices following the war it would have saved many utilities from bankruptcy and all from injustice and hardship). The effective adoption of these three principles would abolish at a blow the practice of basing the "fair return" upon the value of the property

at the time of regulation as shown by inventory and expert estimate. This practice is a violation of economic and a perversion of legal principles. It subjects every consumer to an ever increasing price burden by reason of increased demand through the growth of the population and through its intelligence, energy and labor in raising the standard of living; also by reason of decreased supply of the natural resources through exhaustion. It makes the consumer and the utility gambler on the fluctuating general price level. It gives the utility in every disputed case an unfair and great advantage over the public in the service of specially trained lawyers, engineers and accountants. It is enormously expensive and the consumer pays the expense of both sides, win or lose, because the expense of the utility is an operating expense which must be paid out of the rates. It ignores the principle of competition operating through the law of supply and demand at the only point where it can be applied to public utility monopolies, namely at the point where the monopoly must compete in the security market for new capital. It is necessarily time consuming beyond measure, and for this reason it cannot be worked in practice for the state-wide and constant regulation of rates. Even if the personnel and expenses of the Commission were multiplied by twenty it could never keep up with the task. As it is, nearly all utility rates are unregulated nearly all the time.

A fourth reason for opposition by the companies ought to be added: They did not wish the abolition of the "twilight zone" of interstate transmission where they are not regulated by Federal authority and cannot be regulated by state authority.

The 1926 Bills

The Board selected the seven most important bills for introduction in the extraordinary session of 1925, with some changes. They dealt with the Giant Power Board and giant power companies (3 bills); the state-wide pooling of electric service (1 bill); the regulation of electric service (1 bill); electric service to farmers (2 bills). They were introduced in the Senate (Senate Bills Nos. 31-37) and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

No. 31 would create a Giant Power Board with the same investigative powers that were given to the Giant Power Survey Board in 1923. The other bills would give the Board wide regulative and directory powers as to the development and use of the power resources of the Commonwealth.

No. 32 would amend the Corporation Act to permit the creation of Giant Power Companies, public service generating companies and public service transmission companies, give to the Giant Power companies and the transmission companies the right to condemn for their use such land as the Giant Power Board finds necessary and prohibit any taking of land by any electric company without such a finding of necessity. The provision of the 1925 bills giving Giant Power companies the right to condemn leaseholds in coal land is omitted.

No. 37 would give the Board authority to issue to Giant Power companies 50-year permits without which they cannot do business. They would operate steam stations of very large capacity (300,000 kilowatts minimum) in or near the coal fields, recover the by-products of coal before burning it, sell by-products, operate transmission lines of very large capacity (110,000 volts minimum) crossing the State from west to east and connecting with existing company lines. They would sell current only to electric companies of the usual type, but these would be obligated by other bills to sell this current to consumers at reasonable prices. The organization of Giant Power companies and the taking of Giant Power permits by them would be left wholly to private initiative. There is nothing whatever compulsory about this part of the legislation. It merely seeks to make attractive to business enterprises this kind of large-scale power development, and to assure benefits to consumers if private initiative does develop this type of business.

The Giant Power plan includes the integration of electric service throughout the State, that is, the creation of one state-wide power pool into which all producers will pour their output and from which all consumers will take current. The first step to such pooling is the interconnection of all major electric systems by means of their connections with the state-crossing Giant Power lines. The 1925 pooling bill would have completed the state-wide pool by making each major transmission system a common carrier of current from generating plants (sellers) to local distibution systems (buyers). Theefore it would have required the transmission business to be formally segregated from the business of generation and distribution and to be entrusted to separate corporations which were forbidden to buy, sell, or distribute current. Because of criticism of this segregation requirment the fourth 1926 bill (No. 36) would bring about pooling by imposing on the operators of transmission lines the duty of purchasing without discrimination from all producers and the duty of delivery with discrimination to all distributing systems, whether operated by themselves or by others. To make this possible the Board would divide the whole state into transmission districts in accordance with existing major transmission systems so that every acre in the State will be in some one district. Each system must assume this duty of common purchaser and common seller for its district, so that the entire State would thus be able to get current from the major transmission systems which in turn can get it from the Giant Power companies.

The fifth (regulating) bill of 1926 (No. 34) was substantially the same as the 1925 bill above discussed.

The sixth and seventh bills are unchanged from the 1925 bills. They would give to farmers the privilege of building their own distribution systems of connecting these lines, at their own expense, with any company's transmission line and of purchasing current at wholesale at the average cost of generation and distribution over the selling company's whole system, unless this connection and service should reduce the average daily busy time ("capacity factor") of the selling system, in which case the wholesale price would be equitably increased. Under the sixth bill (No. 33) farm service would be through incorporated electric districts, under the seventh (No. 35) through mutual electric companies. The districts would be public ownership units specially created by referendum vote of the landowners (a 60 per cent majority). The mutual companies would be privately owned and operated primarily for the service of their stockholders. The districts and the mutual companies would bear the whole cost of distribution. Neither could be organized in territory which was otherwise adequately served.

The hearings on the bills before the joint legislative committees (Senate Corporations and House Manufactures) held in the Senate Chamber January 26 and February 2, 1926, were printed in a pamphlet of one hundred and three pages. The advocates of the bills put in evidence proving conclusively the enormous profits of large holding companies controlling power companies operating in Pennsylvania. During the hearings Professer Lincoln, head of the Electrical Engineering Department of Cornell University, testifying for the companies, stated on cross examination that he had never made a study and recommended as feasible a giant power plant in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, transmitting the energy thus developed to a load center in the Eastern part of the state over a transmission line of 220-000 volts pressure. He was confronted with a report made by him in 1919 in which he had made such a recommendation after investigation. He explained his denial by saying that he had forgotten his study and report.

The vigorous opposition of the companies again killed all the bills in committee.

For a better understanding of the Giant Power legislation there are appended to this report the Report of the Giant Power Survey Board to the General Assembly, Session of 1925, recommendng the legislation in its original form; also a paper by the undersigned published in the National Municipal Review of October, 1926, and which is here submitted as a brief, clear and comprehensive statement of the Giant Power proposals as revised in details to date; also the text of the Giant Power Bills (Appendices 2, 3 and 4).

Rural Electric Service

"An abundant and cheap supply of electric current..... for the..... farms ..... of this Commonwealth" was one of the objects expressed in the Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 449, providing for the Giant Power Survey. Though nearly all the area of the State is within the charter limits of the companies, which have thereby assumed the burden of supplying this "chartered territory" with power, the survey found less than six per cent. of the farms in the State receiving utility power.

For this, two practices of the companies were responsible—that of requiring the farmer to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of constructing the extension built to serve him, and that of fixing rural rates so high as to discourage large use by farmers. The contributions exacted for the construction of rural extensions were inexplicable upon any common principle. The rural rates seem generally to have followed the principle laid down by the sixth paragraph of the Rural Lines Code of the National Electric Light Association (Electrical World Nov. 17, 1923), namely; "Rates for rural service shall be regular city rates plus a rural charge." This ignores the fact that the farmer should be looked at as a power consumer rather than a light consumer, needing current for his home and farm far beyond the requirements of the city man having an equal standard of living. The Giant Power Bills would have met the farmer's peculiar needs by the following measures: Provisions in the regulation bill (No. 1047, Session of 1925) empowering the Public Service Commission to set a uniform standard of rates or of the methods of computing them; Cancellation of power company charters as to territory not now served and not likely to be served in the near future, this to be done by administrative action after due notice and hearing; authorizing the setting up by the farmers in unserved territory local distribution systems to buy current at wholesale and distribute it to themselves at cost either through new local public ownership organizations called rural electric districts or through new distributing corporations organized in the co-operative principle (one man—one vote; profiits to be divided in proportion to the current consumed).

Upon the defeat of these measures in the Session of 1925, the Giant Power Board took up the task of relieving the farmers under existing law. Long drawn out hearings were held by the Public Service Commission upon a tentative order requiring the companies to build such lines, and establishing a uniform standard of the rates to be charged to farmers throughout the state, subject to exceptions upon proof to the Commission that compliance with the order would work hardships upon any particular company. In spite of the vigorous opposition of the companies, the Commission on January 12, 1926, issued the order known as General Order No. 27. It standardized the duty of the companies to make and build extensions. Under it every company must build extensions upon the demand of farmers who pledge themselves to take service over the new lines. Every separate mile of line for which there are three or more consumers so pledged in advance is to built at the company's expense without contribution from the farmers. For every separate mile for which there are less than three consumers pledged in advance, the company must pay toward the cost of construction $300 for each such pledged consumer.

The order did not fix any standard rate, because the regulation bill above mentioned giving it authority to do so had been defeated by the companies. They now attempted to have the order set aside by an appeal to the Superior Court, which was thrown out. Many of them now proceeded to nullify the order by filing schedules of rates so high that farmers would not pledge themselves to take service. Upon the advice of the Board you urged the Public Service Commission to attack these rate schedules by a proceeding undertaken on the Complaint of the Commission itself, but up to this time, the Commission has done nothing along that line. Nevertheless General Order No. 27 is a very important advanced step in rural electrification. Farmers who can by any means afford to take the service should pledge themselves to do so and secure the construction of the lines. Such a pledge would bind them for only one year, and once they are taking service they will be in a much better position to demand properly low rates than they are when they are not taking service. It is interesting to note that many of the companies which have neglected their duty to serve farmers in their chartered territory have sought to obtain new charters in new territory, much of which they have no present intention of serving. Such applications in large numbers are now pending before you. The advice of the Board thereon awaits information from the Public Service Commission requested October 16, 1926, as to the level of the rates charged in schedules filed under General Order No. 27 by those existing companies which are respectively interested in the several applications. Examples of such rates per hundred kilowatt hours are shown by a table prepared in the Bureau of Engineering of the Public Service Commission as a part of a report on operations under General Order No. 27.

Copies of the Order and of said table are appended to this report (Appendices 5 and 6).

Conowingo Project Regulation

Notwithstanding the fact that the power companies succeeded in defeating the Giant Power Bills and so prevented the granting of authority to the Public Service Commission to regulate security issues and the limitation of the par value of all securities to the amount of money prudently invested, you succeeded in having this principle applied to the great water power development on the Susquehanna River for the supply of electircity to Philadelphia. In the Federal Water Power Act it is provided that where electric power coming from water power project built under Federal license enters into interstate commerce the Commissions of the two states concerned are authorized to regulate rates, service and security issues to the extent that they are empowered by state laws and are in agreement. So far as they are not empowered or do not agree, the Federal Power Commission is required to regulate these matters. The dam and power house of the Conowingo project are to be in Maryland. Land in Maryland and Pennsylvania is to be flooded by the dam. The power is to be transmitted across the Pennsylvania-Maryland state line for the supply of Philadelphia. The bankers financing the project proposed to issue enough bonds and preferred stocks to pay the entire estimated cost and in addition 94,200 shares of "no par" common stock of Classes A and B. All the voting power of the corporation was to be concentrated in Class B common stock. which would not have contributed a dollar to the enterprise. You therefore requested the Federal Power Commission to limit the par of bonds and stock to the estimated cost of the project, to disallow the issue of any "no par" stock and to disallow non-voting stock. The Federal Power Commission took the action that you requested as to prohibiting "no par" stock and limiting the par of bonds and stocks to the actual investment.

The Federal Water Power Act of itself establishes the "prudent investment" rate-base for this project, and the proposal of the company that the price paid by the consumers for the electricity generated by this great water power should increase with future increase in the price of coal was therefore rejected. Your fourteen years fight for the enactment of this statute has saved the people of Philadelphia from this extortion and the fixing of the security par as equal to the net investment by the action of the Federal Power Commission on your initiative (the first action of the kind taken by that Commission) has saved them from the deception as to actual investment which is the purpose and effect of security inflation.

Copies of your correspondence with the Federal Power Commission on this subject are appended to this report (Appendix 7).

The saving in rates secured for the people of Philadelphia by your leadership in this matter are conservatively estimated at one million dollars per year.

Studies of the Inter-Corporate Relations and Financing of Power Companies

From Moody's Manual of Public Utilities, the Wall Street Journal, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, the Electrical World and occasional items appearing in other journals the Board undertook the compilation of a card index of authorative current information about the financing and intercorporate relations of power companies and other related topics. This was continued until the resignation of Mr. Woolman, effective August 1st, 1926. A memorandum thus compiled was submitted January 26th, 1926, to the joint legislative committee considering the Giant Power Bills of 1926. It is referred to at page 7 of the printed hearings entitled: "Giant Power Proceedings before the Committee on Corporations of the Senate and the Manufacture Committee of the House of Representatives, being a Joint Hearing on Senate Giant Power Bills, Numbers 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, Extraordinary Session of 1926." It shows the increase in value from 1920 to 1925, of the Common Stocks of ten holding companies having subsidiaries operating electric utilities in Pennsylvania. From the high stock market price of 1920, to the high price of 1925, the stock of these holding companies outstanding in 1920, had an average

increase in value of one hundred and ninety-six per cent (195.96%). The value of the stock of one of them (The American Water Works and Electric Company) outstanding in 1920, increased ten thousand two hundred and fourteen per cent (10,213.9%). A copy of this memorandum is attached to this report (Appendix 8).

Studies of the "Spread" of Rates Charged to Different Classes of Consumers and of the Cost of Serving Each Class

From data submitted by the Companies to the Public Service Commission in response to a questionnaire, and from the annual reports of the Companies to the Commission for the year 1924, the Board caused studies to be made by Mr. Otto M. Rau, as to the "spread" of electric rates (difference in money change to different classes of consumers for equal amounts of current) and of the cost incurred by the companies for serving each class. These studies are attached to this report (Appendices 9 and 10). They are believed to be the first of their kind and to lay the foundation for scientific rate-making. What is pretentiously called "rate structure" by the companies is in fact largely the haphazard survival of the customs of the industry as developed from the early days when lighting was the only service rendered and was necessarily expensive, through the later period of competition which reduced the rates to other classes of users but left the householder to the sole protection of regulation by the commissions. It is noteworthy that "effort was made to obtain from the electric power utilities in the State, the allocation of costs by which they arrived at the charges for service as per schedules filed with the Bureau of Rates and Tariffs." The practical result was an almost general admission by the companies that no such allocation of costs could be made, and that the rate schedules were not arrived at by consideration of comparative costs but from experience and competition. The contentions therefore are fully sustained that rates do not reflect costs and that where no competition exists the highest rates are charged, and where there is competition rates sufficiently low to get the business are made, irrespective of the cost to serve. Moreover "the reports" (of the companies) "to the Public Service Commission as now submitted are not classified so as to give the data necessary for alloting costs to rate schedules."

Mr. Rau's studies show:

That the peak load of the state-wide pool which would have resulted from the passage of the Giant Power Bills would occur between 8 and 12 o'clock in the morning throughout the year.

That domestic service is largely off-peak and should be rated as such.

That the cost to serve small consumers is only three times that of serving large consumers but that the former are commonly charged ten times as much as the latter for the same amount of current, and that this discrimination against the small consumer should be corrected;

That rates should be standardized and based upon the cost to serve each class of consumers.

That with every rate schedule there should be filed an allocation of costs showing in detail the cost to the company of furnishing the service covered by the schedule.

That the form of annual reports required from the companies should show accurate allocation of costs to serve each class of consumers, the amount of fixed capital devoted to generation transmission and distribution respectively, the load factor and the capacity factor.

That the annual reports and the rate schedules should be abstracted and tabulated by the Commission and kept up to date for ready references, so that analysis of new rates as filed can be given prompt and effective attention.

Regulation of Interstate Commerce in Electric Power

The Superior Court of the United States has not yet passed upon the regulation of the transmission of power from one state to another, but nearly all qualified students of the subject look for the extension to this field of the rules laid down by that court upon the carriage of oil and gas by pipe-line, of news by telegraph, and of passenger and freight traffic by motor bus lines. Under these rules all power transmission across state lines in whatever quantity and to whomsoever delivered is interstate commerce which may be regulated by Congress.

As to interstate transmission of electric power generated by water power under a license from the Federal Power Commission, Congress has set up a scheme of regulation in section 20 of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920. (Rates, service, and security issues of interstate transmitters to be regulated by the commissions of the States concerned so for as they are empowered and agree, but insofar as they lack power or are not agreed regulations to be done by the Federal Power Commission). As to all other interstate transmission of electric power Congress has done nothing. It follows that in all cases where the transmitter across the state boundary itself delivers the power directly to the consumer, the regulatory commission of the receiving state can regulate the interstate transmission until Congress undertakes the task. But if the transmitter delivers the power to a distributing company in the receiving state which in turn sells to the consumer neither that state nor any other can regulate the interstate business between the two companies notwithstanding Congress does nothing about it.

Interstate transmission is destined to grow rapidly. For Pennsylvania the exports already amount to seven per cent of the production and the imports eight per cent. In North Carolina the percentages are much larger. The necessity of protecting the consumer by regulation of this "twilight zone" was recognized by the report of the Power Committee of the New England Conference at Hartford, November 18, 1926, with the concurrence of cooperating representatives of the New England power industry and of the regulatory Commissions of those states.

The report of the Giant Power Survey Board in 1925 advocated the undertaking by the states on their own initiative of the regulation of this new form of interstate commerce rather than leaving it to Congress. The procedure proposed was the making of interstate compacts with the approval of Congress under Article 1, section 10 of the Constitution of the United States.

The matter was taken up informally by a member of the present Giant Power Board with the Governors of New York and New Jersey with the result that the three Governors, by a statement released to the press Monday morning October 26, 1925, announced that they had appointed commissioners constituting a joint Giant Power Commission to negotiate such a compact for submission to the Legislatures of the three states. Three members of the Giant Power Board (Philip P. Wells, Clyde L. King, and Morris L. Cooke) were designated for this duty by the Board. The representatives of New York were William A. Pendergast, chairman, George R. Lunn, member, and Charles R. Vanneman, chief engineer, of the New York Public Service Commission. Those of New Jersey were Dr. Charles Browne, member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, Isaac Alpern and Robert F. Engle, well known business men.

The joint Giant Power Commission organized at Princeton, New Jersey, October 31, 1925. Dr. Browne was elected chairman, Mr. Pendergast vice chairman, and Mr. Wells Secretary. An executive committee was set up consisting of the chairman with Messrs. Vanneman, Engle and Wells. At the request of the Joint Commission the Governors of the three negotiating states severally invited the Governors of other states upon their borders each to appoint a representative to act with the Joint Commission as observers and advisers. This was done with a view to protecting the interests of the adjacent states, securing their cooperation and criticism and seeking their future joinder in the compact. In response to these invitations observers and advisers were appointed for the adjacent states as follows:

Ohio: Grover C. Maxwell, formerly Secretary of the Public Service Commission. Technical and Engineering advisers; A. B. Roberts former Director of Public Utilities for the city of Cleveland.

West Virginia: Gray Silver.

Maryland: Harold M. West, chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Connecticut: William E. Putman.

Rhode Island: William C. Bliss, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

Massachuetts: Henry C. Attwill, chairman of Public Utilities.

Vermont: Edward H. Deavitt, Commissioner of Finance.

The Vermont representative attended the second, third, and fourth (final) meetings of the Joint Commission; the Maryland representative the second and fourth meetings, and the Massachusetts representative the fourth meeting. These gentlemen all participated fully and helpfully in the discussion of the Joint Commission

The Pennsylvania Commissioners proposed an outline of a compact in the form of principles to be embodied therein. In part these were amended by the Executive Committee at two meetings held in New York, November 9th and 23rd, 1925, Messrs. Pendergast and Cooke meeting with the committee. In part the Pennsylvania proposals were submitted directly to the Joint Commission at the second meeting held in Philadelphia, December 5, 1925. That meeting also the third meeting held in Trenton, December 12, 1925, and the fourth (final) meeting held in New York, December 21, 1925, were largely given up to the discussion of these proposals, which are embodied in the minutes. They include: The setting up of a Joint Tribunal with power, (as to interstate transmission) to regulate service standards as arbitrato of differences between the commissions of two compact states; to regulate the accounting, rates, service and security issues of all companies doing interstate power business, with liberty however to each state to compel, and to each company to bring about the segregation of interstate transmission business in separately organized corporations; the rate-base to be the amount prudently invested in the enterprise; par of security issues to equal the rate base; no par securities to be prohibited; the fair return to be computed and tentatively fixed at the sum necessary to enable a properly financed company under efficient management to pay prudently dividends on its common stock a sum sufficient to keep it slightly above par in a normal market, reserving the right to any company thereafter to demand a valuation so far as necessary to comply with the controlling rulings of the courts; the construction or enlargement of interstate facilities and the enlargement of existing interstate business over existing facilities by a corporation to be conditioned upon an agreement by the corporation to accept the "Prudent investment" rate base; difference in the cost of service to different classes of consumers to be the basis of different rates for such service; all interstate business to be conducted by corporations organized under the laws of some one of the contracting states; voting of stock in any operating companies of the contracting states by or for holding companies not organized under the laws of one of them prohibited; orders for the production of books, accounts, etc., issued by the regulation commission of any one of the contracting states to have full effect in the other contracting states; interlocking directorates restricted; taxation of interstate utilities not to be affected.

Two of the commissioners from New York opposed the making of any compact and at the final meeting (December 21, 1925) upon a motion by Dr. King (Pennsylvania) a vote was taken on the question whether a compact was desirable. The question carried in the affirmative, New Jersey and Pennsylvania voting in the affirmative, New York in the negative. Thereafter the New York Commissioners withdrew from the negotiations which have not since been renewed.

The Pennsylvania proposals to the Joint Giant Power Commission are believed to be the first constructive attempt to provide by State initiative for the regulation of interstate power service.

The minutes of the Joint Commission; also a map of holding company territory in the three states:—are appended to this report (Appendices 11 and 12).

Respectfully submitted,

Philip P. Wells,
Chairman.

December 7, 1926.

Appendix I

Report of the Giant Power Board (1926)

Executive Order Creating The Giant Power Board

Hon. George W. Woodruff, Attorney General.
Hon. Clyde L. King,* Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Hon. R. Y. Stuart, Secretary of Forests and Waters.
Hon. Harold Evans,* Public Service Commission.
Hon. Morris L. Cooke, 1713 Sansom St., Philadelphia.
Hon. Philip P. Wells, Deputy Attorney General.

Gentlemen:

The situation created by the defeat of all Giant Power legislation by the influence of the power companies makes it necessary to coordinate the activities under existing laws of the several Executive Departments and administrative agencies of the Commonwealth with respect to the public service of electric current. You are, therefore, hereby designated to act with me for this purpose under the name of the Giant Power Board of which I shall myself be a member.

Mr. Philip P. Wells is hereby designated as Chairman of this Giant Power Board.

In my message to the General Assembly at its last session transmitting the report of the Giant Power Survey Board, I summarized the most important of the essentials recommended by that Report for securing cheap and abundant universal power service, as follows:

> "First: Mass production, with opportunity for by-product recovery.
>
> "Second: The creation of a common pool of power into which current from all sources will be poured, and out of which current for all uses may be taken.
>
> "Third: Free access by every water power and steam generating station to every potential purchaser, which means every distribution system in the State which supplies the consumer.
>
> "Fourth: Complete, prompt, and effective regulation of rates, service, and securities issues.
>
> "Fifth: Rescue of the regulation of electric service from the destruction now threatened by its conversion into interstate commerce, which will be beyond the control of the states and has not been regulated by Congress.
>
> "Sixth: Systematic extension of service lines throughout the rural districts."

The legislation prepared for securing these essentials included twenty-six (26) items which may be classified as follows:

Enlarging the privileges of the companies	5
Imposing no additional burdens on the companies	8
Preserving State Control from Federal encroachment	2
Imposing slight burdens upon the companies	5
Inducing service to farmers	2
Providing more stringent regulations of the companies	4
	26

The spokesman for the companies declared their opposition to every one of the bills and to every item in every one of them. This opposition resulted in the failure of all of the bills.

As I said in my message:

> "No one who studies the electrical developments already achieved and thus planned electrical monopoly extending into every part of this Nation is inevitable in the very near future. The question before us is not whether there shall be such a monopoly. That we cannot prevent. The question is whether we shall regulate it or whether it shall regulate us.
>
> "It is almost impossible to imagine the force and intimacy with which such a monopoly will touch and affect, for good or evil, the life of every citizen. The time is fully in sight when every household operation from heating and cooking to sweeping and sewing will be performed by the aid of electrical power; when every article on the average man's breakfast table—every item of his clothing—every piece of his furniture—every tool of his trade—that he himself did not produce, will have been manufactured or transported by electric power; when the home, the farm, and the factory will be electrically lighted, heated, and operated when from morning to night, from the cradle to the grave, electric service will enter at every moment and from every direction into the daily life of every man woman, and child in America."

*Public Service Commissioner Richard W. Martin was added to the Board December 9, 1025. The membership of Mr. Frans terminated January 19 1926. That of Mr. Martin September 15, 1926, and that of Dr. King October 15, 1926, the dates when their terms as Public Service Commissioner and Secretary of the Commonwealth ended.

The problem of giant power, its coming and its control in the public interest, transcends everv other economic issue now before the people of the Commonwealth and of the United States at large, except the greater issue of which it is but a part, namely: the conservation of and common rights in natural resources.

The Administration offered a full solution of this problem through new legislation. The electric companies refused to discuss any item of the legislation in a constructive spirit and prevented the enactment of any part of it. For this result they must accept responsibility. It will be our common task as members of the Giant Power Board to set the problem in a clear light before the people and to coordinate toward its partial solution all the executive and administrative authority given by existing law.

Very truly yours.

Gifford Pinchot.

Appendix II.

Report of The Giant Survey Board to The General Assembly of Pennsylvania (1925)

(With notes showing the bills introduced in 1925 and 1926 to carry out the recommendations.)

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The Giant Power Survey Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 449, placed upon this Board two tasks: An outline survey of the facts; and the recommendation of a policy that will "best secure for the industries, railroads, farms and homes of this Commonwealth an abundant and cheap supply of electric current." The survey and conclusions upon the facts are embodied in the Director's report herewith transmitted and the accompanying technical papers. Having considered the facts so found in the light of sound economic principles, after inviting suggestions from outstanding men connected with the public service electric industry in Pennsylvania, we have deduced and here recommend the main outlines of policy and refer for details to Mr. Wells' paper "Proposals for legislation" which follows the technical reports.

Public power policy must, in Pennsylvaia, be concerned chiefly with electric current produced by steam from the rich bituminous coal deposits in the Western part of the State. Water power supplied only 11 per cent of the 4.25 billion kilowatt hours consumed in the State in 1922, and this percentage must decrease notwithstanding additional quantities that will be brought in from hydro-electric sources beyond our borders and the more intensive development of our own waterpowers which is beginning under the sound legislation of 1923. This legislation has worked well but should be supplemented in minor particulars.

The most important legislative stimulus to intensive water power development would be a statute to put beyond a doubt the legality of the merger and consolidation of hydro-electric and steam-electric generating companies under proper restrictions. This we recommend.[1]

Turning then to the generation of electicity by steam: The essentials are five in number, namely:

1. Adequate public agencies obligated to a scrupulous regard for investors' rights as the surest means of attracting the constant stream of new capital necessary for rapid expansion, but adequately empowered to control and guide this stream toward the social ends easily within reach.

2. Mass production, which means "abundant and cheap" production, at the sources of raw material.

3. Mass transportation, which means "abundant and cheap" transportation, to all parts of the Commonwealth by an integrated system of transmission lines.

4. Effective, simple and stimulating regulation from the coal mine to the power consumer, which means the passing on of the abundance and cheapness to him.

5. Fair and justly regulated interchange of power with other states, which means increased abundance and cheapness.

No one of these essentials now exists in fact or is adequately provided for by our law.

1. For the adequate public agencies we recommend:

(a) The creation of a permanent Giant Power Board in the Department of Forests and Waters to carry on the study of the problem and to direct the application of the natural resources (coal deposits) to state-wide electric service through a competent technical staff, with an appropriation of $150,000 for the first fiscal biennieum.[2] The Board should have power to establish standards of equipment for the electrification of steam railroads in Pennsylvania.[3]

(b) Such enlargement of the powers of the Public Service Commission as will enable it to control adequately at all points the financial and commercial operation of electric facilities. The particulars are given under the fourth essential below.

2. To secure the cheapness and abundance of mass production in the coal fields, with the added economies of by-product recovery, we recommend:

(a) Legislation authorizing the incorporation of giant power generating and giant power transmission companies empowered to do the following things, if and as prescribed in writing by permit from the Giant Power Board, namely: The generating companies:[4]

To construct and operate in the coal fields steam electric stations of not less than 300,000 kilowatts capacity (the minimum size limit indicated for profitable by-product recovery);[5]

To mine coal;[5]

To sell, as an incident to the electric generating business, coal more suitable for by-product recovery elsewhere than in the electric generating station;[6]

To appropriate by condemnation process the right to mine coal on specific lands not to exceed an area reasonably estimated to be sufficient to supply the generating station for not more than 50 years, just compensation to be fixed at the time of appropriation in the form of royalty and secured before the taking;[7]

To make and sell coke, gas, other by-products of coal and chemicals;[8]

To sell at wholesale electric current to public service electric companies for distribution by them in Pennsylvania[9] and for transmission to other states under compacts negotiated as recommended in Section 5, paragraph (e) of this report;

To purchase surplus current from other generating stations;[10]

The giant power transmission companies should be common carriers of the current purchased and produced by the giant power generating companies.[10] For this purpose they should be empowered to operate giant power transmission lines not less than 110,000 volts capacity on locations so fixed by the Giant Power Board as to secure the best interconnection with and service to other common carrier transmission lines;[11] for such transmission lines to purchase and condemn rights of way[11] and to occupy and use under permit strips of land belonging to the Commonwealth designated by the Board or acquired in fee simple by it through purchase or condemnation[12]. The cost of acquisition could probably be met from year to year without the use of the State's credit and the preliminary work of location would preclude any expenditure under this head during the next fiscal biennium.

(b) That the Giant Power Board be authorized to issue permits, for the construction and operation of giant power generating stations and transmission lines, for the conduct

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[1] 1925 H. R 1360.
[2] 1925 H. R. 1043. Sec. 1926 S. 31.
[3] 1925 H. R. 1043 Sec. 2, To investigate and recommend only; See 1926 S 31.
[4] Note: 1925 H. R. 1056 (Incorporation) and 1054 (Permits) each company to generate and transmit. See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[5] 1925 H. R. 1056 and 1054. See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[6] 1925 H. R. 1056 and 1054. See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[7] 1925 H. R. 1362.
[8] 1925 H. R. 1056 and 54. See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[9] 1925 H. R. 1056 and 1054. Sec. 9 (f) (to P. S. Distribution Systems only) See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[10] Common purchase—not carrier bill 1925 H. R. 1054, Sec. 9 (g).
[11] 1925 H. R. 1056 and 1054. See 1926 S. 32 and 37.
[12] 1925 H. R. 1048.

of by-product and other incidental business[13], and for occupancy and use of the lands of the Commonwealth in such land strips for transmission lines, gas pipelines, oil pipelines and other appropriate uses[14]. Permits should be limited to a maximum period of 50 years and conditioned upon the right of the Commonwealth, or another permittee designated by the Commonwealth, to take over and operate the work at the expiration of such period upon payment to the permittee of the money prudently invested on the faith of the permit.[15] For the right to occupy and use lands of the Commonwealth the permit should fix an annual charge with view to amorizing the cost of the land strips within not more than 50 years.[16]

3. To secure cheap mass transportation throughout the Commonwealth we recommend, in addition to what has already been said about giant power transmission lines:

(a) That all other public service power business be segregated into three separate classes: (1) major generation; (2) major transmission; and (3) distribution, including minor transmission; also that no corporation be allowed to do more than one of these three kinds of business. For the dividing line between major and minor generation we recommend a capacity of 25,000 kw., and for that between major and minor transmission a pressure of 50,000 volts or a capacity of 25,000 kw., whichever is the greater."

(b) That the Giant Power Board be required to divide the state into transmission districts on the basis of present facilities and future needs as they may arise or be foreseen from time to time,[18] that every major transmission system be constituted a common carrier for the transmission district in which it lies with the duty of taking electric current of standard voltage and frequency from all public service generating stations (including hydro-electric stations) in the district, and delivering it to all consignees which are public service distributing systems in the district, on terms subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission.[19] With the approval or on the order of the Commission and, on terms thereby fixed, exchange of current with the transmission lines of other districts should also take place.[20]

(c) That two new classes of distribution systems be authorized by law,—rural electric districts and mutual electric companies. The district should be created with power to furnish current to their inhabitants upon the favorable votes of a sufficient majority of inhabitants and of the owners of a sufficient majority of the acreage; also with power to tax, assess benefits and damages, finance construction work, etc.[21] Mutual electric companies should be formed by the voluntary association of consumers.[22] The districts and the mutual companies should be served by the major transmission lines of the district within which they lie on equal terms with other distributing systems and should have made available to them expert advice and guidance from the State College.[23]

4. To secure effective regulation that will pass down to the consumer the cheapness and abundance of mass production and mass transmission, in addition to the control provided by the giant power company permits and the control of condemnation above mentioned we recommend:

(a) That the powers of the Public Service Commission be enlarged to include, as to electric power, the regulation (with reformation of contracts) of:

Contracts for construction, lease and management;[24]

Contracts of brokerage or agency in respect of procuring contracts of construction, lease or management;[24]

Contracts, facilities, service, prices and rates between common carrier power companies and all others from and to whom they are authorized or required to receive and deliver current as above or hereinafter recommended;[24]

Accounting as to all matters mentioned in this discussion of regulation;[25]

Future security issues including the price, not less than par, at which issued;[26]

Maintenance of facilities with due provision for depreciation, amortization and other proper reserves.[27]

(b) That the basis of rate regulation for giant power generating and transmission companies be the amount of money hereafter prudently invested therein.[28]

(c) That as to all other public service generating companies, transmission companies, and distributing companies, hereafter created or merged, including owner and lessor companies or either of them as well as operating and lessee companies, or either of them, and as to all other power companies hereafter exercising the right of condemnation, the basis of rate regulation shall be the amount of money prudently invested after January 1, 1926, plus the value as of that date of all property then used and useful in their public service; that acceptance of this rate base, in the form required by the Public Service Commission, shall be a part of the application for and a condition of every charter, merger or consolidation hereafter issued or authorized; that like acceptance shall be part of every application hereafter made for every preliminary finding of necessity for such condemnation, and shall for all purposes be deemed to be a condition precedent to, and to have been agreed to before, every taking by such condemnation for public use hereafter made with or without such preliminary finding.[29]

(d) That no securities shall be hereafter issued by any giant power generating or transmission company or by any other public service power company without the prior approval of the Public Service Commission. All stock hereafter so issued shall have a fixed par value approved before issue by the Public Service Commission upon a finding that the total par value of any such issue is not in excess of the money which has been or is to be paid for the same at the time of issue or in excess of the value of the property or services exchanged or to be exchanged for the same at the time of issue, and that the application of such money or property made or proposed constitutes a prudent investment.[30]

(e) That rates, prices and transmission charges imposed by Giant power companies,[30] common carrier transmission companies, and other public service power companies shall be so regulated that the rates of any company as a whole shall provide a sufficient reasonably estimated return to attract into the enterprise new capital in sufficient volume to meet the needs of its public service duty, and if they do as a whole so provide no part of them shall be deemed to be confiscatory.[32] The acceptance of this principle should hereafter be a part of every application for and a condition of every charter, merger, consolidation, exercise of the right of eminent domain, and authorization for the issue of securities as above recommended with respect to the adoption of the prudent investment rate-base.[32]

(f) That rates of distributing companies operating high cost generating stations and desiring to substitute cheaper current delivered by a common carrier transmission company may be fixed by regulation to provide, so far as necessary, for the authorization within a reasonable time of all or part of the generating equipment to be disused.[33]

(g) That the Public Service Commission be empowered to authorize or reasonably require the extension of any distributing system, including minor transmission lines, to an unserved territory within the same transmission district, notwithstanding that such unserved territory is within the territorial charter limits of another company.[34]

(h) That the power of the courts to review the proceedings, findings and orders of the Public Service Commission be by statute reduced to the lowest terms consistent with the limitations of the State and Federal Constitutions.

5. To secure fair and justly regulated interchange of electric current with other states we recommend:

(a) That corporations generating, transmitting, or distributing electric current in Pennsylvania be prohibited to distribute current in another state at retail except to present customers in quantities fixed by existing contracts or to n

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[13] 1925 H. R. 1054. See 1926 S. 37.
[14] 1925 H. R. 1048.
[15] 1925 H. R. 1054 Sec. 9 (d) (f) (e). See 1926 S. 37.
[16] 1925 H. R. 1048.
[17] 1925 H. R. 1057 Only transmission segregated (Sec. 5). 1926 S. 3
[18] 1925 H. R. 1057 Sec. 6-9. See 1926 S. 36.
[19] 1925 H. R. 1057 Sec. 3 (from "all shippers"). See 1926 S. 36.
[20] 1925 H. R. 1057 Sec. (no approval required). See 1926 S. 36.
[21] 1925 H. R. 1361. See 1926 S. 33.
[22] 1925 H. R. 1363. See 1926 S. 35.
[23] 1925 H. R. 1961 and 1363, advice by Giant Power Board. See 1926 S. 33 and 35.
[24] 1925 H. R. 1047, Sec. 6 (e) and Sec. 9; See 1926 S. 34.
[25] 1925 H. R. 1047, Sec. 6 (h); See 1926 S. 34.
[26] 1925 H. R. 1047. Sec. 4 (g) and Sec. 7. See 1926 S. 34.
[27] 1925 H. R. 1047. See 1926 S. 34.
[28] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sec. 3 and 5. See 1926 S. 34.
[28] 1925 H. R. 1054 Sec. 9 (f). See 1926 S. 37.
[29] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sections 3, 4, 5, See 1926 S. 34.
[30] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sec. 7, See 1926 S. 34.
[31] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sec. 4. See 1926 S. 34.
[32] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sections 3, 4, 5, See 1926 S. 34.
[33] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sec. (b). See 1926 S. 34.
[34] 1925 H. R. 1047 Sec. 6. (d) Annual charter rights for inadequately served territory. See 1926 S. 34.

customers in quantities not greater and at present points of delivery.[35]

(b) That a like prohibition be extended to deliveries in another state at wholesale over minor interstate lines (i. e. those of less than 50,000 volts or 25,000 kw. capacity) with like exceptions as to deliveries made over existing minor lines to present customers in quantities fixed by existing contracts or to new customers in quantities not greater and at present points of delivery.[35]

(c) That a like prohibition be extended to wholesale deliveries in another state over existing or future major interstate lines which shall not have been authorized by permit from the Giant Power Board in pursuance of an interstate compact as recommended below, with like exceptions as to deliveries over existing major lines not so authorized; that the enlargement of existing minor interstate lines to the capacity of major lines without such permit be prohibited; and that the construction of new minor interstate lines be absolutely prohibited.[35]

(d) That existing contracts by any such corporation being a public service company, or by any other entity whatever defined by the laws of Pennsylvania as a public service company, for the delivery in another state of current transmitted or conveyed thither from Pennsylvania, shall be subject to regulation and reformation by the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania to prevent discrimination in facilities, service or rates in favor of customers in other states and against customers in Pennsylvania;[36] also that future contracts of like kind by all such public service corporations or entities, for delivery over lines not authorized by permit as recommended below be prohibited, except contracts renewing existing contracts without increase of the quantity to be delivered, and except those for continuing delivery without increase of quantity to existing customers or at existing points of delivery; also[36] that such future contracts not so prohibited be subject to regulation and reformation as above recommended for existing contracts.[36]

(e) That the Giant Power Board be authorized to negotiate with the representatives of other states compacts for ratification by the legislatures of the respective states and for approval by Congress under Article I, Section 10, paragraph 3 of the Federal Constitution, for the regulation of interstate electric transmission on principles of mutuality, equality, justice and efficiency;[37] also to grant permits for the construction of major interstate lines under such compacts.

Respectfully submitted,

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Governor
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Attorney General
ROBERT Y. STUART, Sec'y Forests and Waters
WM. D. B. AINEY, Chairman, Public Ser. Comm.
FRANK P. WILLITS, Sec'y of Agriculture
RICHARD H. LANSBURG, Sec'y Labor and Industry
GEORGE H. ASHLEY, State Geologist
PHILIP P. WELLS, Deputy Attorney General
ROBERT H. FERNALD, Engineer

[35]1925 H. R. 1044 Sec. 4 and 5.
[36]1925 H. R. 1044 Sec. 6.
[37]1925 H. R. 1046.
[38]1925 H. R. 1044 Sec. 3.

Appendix III.

Giant Power[1]

By Phillip P. Wells[2]

Deputy Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(A plan for private ownership under reasonable and attainable regulation.)

He who would understand the power problem in economics and politics should begin with the address of Steinmetz before the Franklin Institute a dozen years ago. With masterly clearness and brevity it showed that electricity, by giving mankind, for the first time in history, the means of transporting energy, would create a new economic order. It foretold not only the regional systems that we now see in the making, but also the future nation-wide electric network which bring power, as the steamship and railroad bring goods, to every man's door, in any desired quantity, of standard form and quality, and at standard prices. It warned us against a repetition of the blunders and abuses of the era of railroad expansion. From the fact that electricity cannot be stored it deduced the unique necessity of complete monopoly in electric service, because when all power demands are supplied from a single pool of power we have the maximum diversity of use and thereby the nearest approximation to keeping the equipment busy all the time (in technical terms the highest "capacity factor").

We are dealing with the disposal and use of natural resources and the supply of their products in public service. The power resources are falling water and coal (for in a long view petroleum and natural gas may be neglected). Electric current generated by water power and that generated by steam are identical in physics and economics, but under our laws the rights of the public over the two power sources are very different. What is wanted is a sound economic plan of disposal, use and regulation, with adequate legal devices to make it effective both as to water power and as to coal.

Running water is not susceptible of private ownership, and although it may be the subject matter of limited private rights the sovereign states retain large powers over it. By reason of the federal authority over navigable rivers as highways of interstate commerce and of federal land ownership of the water power sites in the mountains of the West, federal license is necessary for the development of three-fourths of the undeveloped water power of the country. The Federal Water Power Act of 1920, by imposing conditions on the license, has set up a new economic policy.

State authorization for the use of the stream is the first requisite for a federal license. State and municipalities are preferred as licenses to all other applicants and exempted from rental charges. Licenses are limited to fifty years, after which the site and works may be "recaptured" by the government on payment of the net investment. Full and prompt development is required. Licenses must contribute equitably to up-stream storage reservoirs in proportion to the benefit of increased flow derived from them. Private licenses pay a nominal rent plus all profits in excess of a fair return on the net investment. They must submit to regulation of rates, service and security issues by the proper state agency; or by the Federal Power Commission where and to the extent that no state agency is empowered, or if and so far as the agencies of two or more states disagree as to the regulation of the output in interstate commerce. The net investment must be taken as the rate-base for purposes of state regulation of rates.

Regions With Little Water Power

The greater part of the power demand of the northeastern states must be supplied by coal now in private ownership. Neither state nor nation has authority over its disposal like that over water power, but by offering liberal charters corporations may be induced to undertake large scale power development in the coal fields for state-wide supply, and to these charters may be attached certain conditions like those of the Federal Water Power Act. Proposed legislation of this kind in Pennsylvania would allow the incorporation of giant power companies with extraordinary powers: To build and operate generating stations of great size in the coal fields, also lines of very high voltage and very great capacity; to transmit the output for sale to major power utilities of the ordinary type; as an incident to these operations, to condemn lease-holds in coal deposits; to condemn other property; to recover by-products of coal before burning and sell the same ;to sell coal as a means of disposing of the higher grades while reserving the lower for by product recovery and power production; to purchase surplus power from all producers at fair prices not exceeding the cost of production in the giant power stations;—all these powers to be exercised under state permits like federal water power licenses (50 year term, recapture at the end of the term upon payment of the net investment, public control of service, securtiy issues and

[1]Reprinted with permission from National Municipal Review. Vol. XV, No. 10, October, 1926.
[2]This paper contains a brief comprehensive statement of the Pennsylvania Giant proposals of 1925 as amended in the bills introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1926.

rates, the par of all securities issued not to exceed the net investement, the fair return to be computed upon the net investment as the "rate-base." etc.).

Giant power plants (steam-electric) so operated should be able, in the course of time, to carry the base-load of a state having little water power, such as Pennsylvania; also to deliver energy to the major transmission systems of the ordinary type at a price lower than the present cost of generation in the relatively small units now in service.

How The System Should Be Organized

Since electric service is essentially a monopoly which should be regionally organized to obtain power at the lowest possible cost by constituting each region a single pool of power into which all output is poured and from which all power consumption is drawn, public policy should seek means to induce or compel pooling and to control the resulting monopoly. The first step to their end is to make each state a single pool of power, the second to unite the state pools in a regional pool. To obtain a state-wide power pool with a minimum of interference with the company systems that have been or may hereafter be built up, each state should be divided by administrative authority into districts, upon the basis of existing and future major transmission lines, so that every acre of the state is within some one district. Let us call them transmission districts. Upon the operator of each such line, whom we may call the transmitter, should be imposed the duty of supplying all power demands within his transmission district through local public service distribution systems, whether owned by the transmitter, by other private owners, or by the public. In other words the transmitter will be a public utility for the service at wholesale of current at cost to all distribution systems in the district, including his own, without discrimination among them. He may generate his own current but should of course purchase it to the extent that he can obtain it in that manner more cheaply. In states having large coal deposits of great water powers his based-load requirements can probably best be met by reliance upon the companies engaged in mass production at the source; in other states by the importation of the output of such mass-producing companies.

Upon the transmitter should be imposed the further duty of a common purchaser of surplus power from all producers in the transmission district to the amount of the demands by the local distribution systems upon the transmitter and at rates regulated by public authority, but in no case higher than the transmitter's own cost of generation or the cost to him of the wholesale current from mass producers at the source.

Thus each transmission district will be a pool of power into which all power produced therein is poured and from which all demands are supplied, but the burden of supplying territory not now served will be generally left to local initiative in the construction and operation of local distribution systems. All these district pools will be united in a single state-wide pool by interconnection with each other and with the mass producers at the source.

The problem of unserved territory is, in the main, the problem of rural electric service. Most of this territory is within the monopolistic charter limits of companies which, as a matter of fact, are not serving it. Whether the charter holders cannot or will not serve it is immaterial. Charters shoud be annuled as to territory not served and not likely to be served in the near future, this by administrative procedure after due notice and hearing. This would put an end to speculation in paper charters by destroying their nuisance value. It would deprive the charter-holder of nothing substantial that he should rightfully have.

As to territory remaining within charter limits, the company should be required to serve it at cost.[3] To this end the public service commission should standardize the duty of making extensions, including the contribution, if any, to construction cost, that should be made by the persons served; and should also standardize both the form and the amount of the rates to be paid for the service. Its authority should be enlarged by statute to the extent necessary for these purposes.

As to territory not chartered, or within limits where former charter rights are annuled, the burden of distribution should be thrown on local enterprise. The state should authorize the creation of rural electric districts for the service of their inhabitants under local public ownership, these to have taxing and borrowing power; also of mutual electric companies for the service of their members, and incidentally of others, upon the co-operative principle (one-man-one-vote; division of profits among members in proportion to consumption of power). To each such locality should be left the choice between the district form and the co-operative form of local organization. The transmitter should be required to serve current at wholesale to both rural electric districts and mutual electric companies at the average cost to the transmitter of generation (or purchase) and transmission over his whole system, plus such additional payment as may be equitable in cases, if any there be, where service to the rural company lowers the capacity factor of the transmitter.

Effective Regulation

The beneficial working of a privately owned state-wide power pool so constituted depends on effective regulation. Under this head notable changes in existing practice are essential to success. As an initial step many matters not now generally within the scope of regulation should be brought under it. The restriction of commission jurisdiction to the regulation or operating companies only is a serious defect. Upon what principle is an owner of facilities which he has dedicated to the pubic service and leased to an operator, thus avoiding all risk and responsibility, exempted from the restriction of his profit to a fair return? How can there be effective regulation when the real corporate authority, the holding company, hides behind the operating company and so escapes all responsibility? Lessor companies and holding companies must be brought within the scope of regulation; also contracts of promotion, construction and brokerage. Continuing contracts of lease, management and the like must be brought under continuing supervision by empowering the public service commission to reform them as justice to the parties and the public may from time to time require.

Coming to the regulation of the operator as to service, security issues and rates: With respect to service the authority of the state commissions comes nearest to adequacy. Nevertheless the Pennsylvania Electric Association recently denied the authority of the commission to exercise its initiative by standardizing the duty of the companies to extend service to farms and the duty to pay the whole or a part of the construction cost of the extensions. Such authority and initiative should be put beyond the question by whatever statutory amendments may be necessary.

Rate Base Must Be Clarified

A fundamental defect in the present method of rate regulations is the rule imposed by the supreme court of the United States whereby the base upon which the company "fair return" is to be estimated by the state commission in rate making is not the amount invested in the property but is value at the time of regulation. The "rate-base" is a variable, fluctuating with every increase of land and resource value, every hypothetical change in current construction costs for labor and for the material found in the structures and equipment at the time of regulation. In making this far-fetched deduction from the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal constitution which forbids the states to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, the supreme court was convenient vague as to the method of computing present value. It enumerated a list of elements of value which must be considered, even including among them—an economic absurdity—the par value of outstanding securities. But subsequent decisions and practice have emphasized more and more the construction cost less depreciation, until rate-making by commissions has come to turn almost exclusively upon an estimate of the cost, as of the time of regulation, of initiating the enterprise, acquiring the property and reconstructing the work, together with an estimate of the said time, of the deduction to be made for depreciation. Upon the rate-base so estimated the commission fixes a rate estimated to yield in the future a sum equivalent to estimated operation and maintenance charges plus proper fixed charges plus estimated depreciation allowances plus a fair return on the rate-base. This fair return tends to become a constant percentage of the variable rate-base, as for example in Pennsylvania seven per cent.

[3] In this paper "cost" should be understood to include a fair return to the investor in the utility.

Of this valuation procedure I have elsewhere said: "Such a method of determining the rate-base is extremely difficult, slow, costly, uncertain, hypothetical, provocative of controversy in the making and unstable when made. It wastes in expenses and fees of attorneys and valuation engineers money which the consumers ultimately pay. It wastes something far more important still—the time, energy and attention of managers, public service commissioners and others which ought to be devoted to improving the service. It fosters misunderstanding and ill will. It should be replaced by a method easy, prompt, cheap, certain and factual."

For a convincing exposition of the fallacies, legal and economic, underlying the valuation method of estimating the rate-base, the reader is referred to the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandies in Southwestern Bell Telephone Company vs. Public Service Commission, 262 U. S. 270, 290. I will not repeat his reasoning here except to point out that this method is pregnant with disaster to the companies and to their service in a period of falling prices.

But even if the valuation procedure were wholly sound in economic and legal theory it should nevertheless be discarded for the simple practical reason that is cannot be worked. Our need is for a procedure tending to exert constant pressure upon every company, taking the place of the pressure of competition in non-monopolistic business which may be likened to the constant and all pervasive pressure of the air in the physical world. Multiply the personnel and expenditure of the commissions by twenty, and by a much higher factor the controversial waste of ability, energy and the consumer's money (for in this knd of litigation he pays not only his own lawyers and engineers but the company's too) and yet the commissions could never get around to constant regulation of the rates of all utilities in the state. In other words the utilities on the average fix their own rates without any regulation, say nineteen-twentieths of the time.

New Charters Give Opportunity to Government

Notwithstanding the finality of federal supreme court decisions until the court achieves a better mind, there is a way of escape open to the states which they have successfully followed before in other matters. The corporate form of organization is essential to public utility business. The corporation is a creature of the state and the creator could destroy its creatures by charter repeal, thus throwing the ownership of the utility property back into the copartnership form. All the states escaped the intolerable consequences of the Dartmouth College Case, which declared corporate charters to be contracts between the state and the corporation, inviolable under the clause of the federal constitution forbidding the states to make any law impairing the obligation of contracts. They did so by embodying in all future charter contracts an express provision reserving to the state the right to repeal the charter.

But repeal of power company charters at this time is unnecessary and unwise. New charters of merger, consolidation, etc., are required by the process of regional organization now in full tide. Moreover, the companies have great need to exercise the right to condemn property (eminent domain) which right they must get from the state. Therefore, to impose a rule of rate-base determination sound in economics and practical in working, the state needs only to refuse new charters except upon a condition that the company accept the new rule as a condition of its charter or as a contract condition upon the future exercise of the right of eminent domain or upon the acceptance of other aid from the sovereignty of the state or its political subdivisions.

For this there is precedent in the Federal Water Power Act which requires the licensee to contract with the federal government that his rate-base for the purpose of state regulation shall be his actual net investment in the project as shown by his books under strictly supervised and revealing accounting. This is the "prudent investment" of Justice Brandies' phrasing. As to existing investments a valuation would have to be made as of the date when the new system went into effect.

Security Issues and Fair Return

Future security issues should be regulated by the states so that the par of outstanding securities should be at all times equal the rate-base. This also is a rule set up by the Federal Water Power Act, and the settled rule in Massachusetts for a generation has been similar. It is demanded by the necessity for public knowledge of and good will toward this vital public business. No constitutional obstacles stand in the way of its adoption. It automatically bars "no par" stock. Non-voting stock, carrying as it does the possibility of complete separation of risk from control and from the enterpriser's profit, should be strictly limited so that the total par of non-voting securities, whether stock or bonds, should not exceed a safe fraction—say two thirds—of the net investment. Under the procedure proposed the rate-base and the par value of outstanding securities, except as increased from time to time by new investment, would be a constant quantity instead of a variable as at present.

The fair return, on the other hand, should be a variable instead of being approximately, and illogically, constant as at present. For the fair return we can find a gauge or governor, almost automatic, responding almost constantly to the economic pressure of the moment. Reflection upon Steinmetz' address before the Franklin Institute, and upon general economic principles, will carry conviction that the test of rates as to fairness to the investor and the public is whether or not they will yield enough, and no more than is necessary, to attract to a well managed enterprise the constant inflow of capital investment necessary for the healthy expansion of the business to meet public demands for service. That is not a question to be determined by elaborate inventory, hypothetical assumption, time-consuming estimate and expensive controversy. It is a question of economic fact to which the security market gives a daily answer. For here, at last, the public utility business is not monopolistic but competitive. It must compete for capital in the security market.

Therefore, upon the rate-base shown by the company's books ("net investment") the commission should from time to time fix a rate estimated to yield in the immediate future a sum equivalent to fixed charges plus operation and maintenance charges and proper depreciation allowances (estimated in the same way as under the present procedure) plus such amount as would enable the company to pay dividends at a rate sufficient to keep its stock slightly above par in the market. For this standard of a fair return we have a precedent in the widely heralded action and argument of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company shortly after the Great War. An increase of the dividend from eight to nine per cent was proposed on the ground that at the old rate the stock was below par and new stock could not be sold at par to meet the needs of the company and the public for new facilities. The dividend was therefore advanced to nine per cent, the stock responded by rising slightly above par, and a large issue of new stock was offered by the company and taken by the investing public. So much for rate regulation in general—the "fair return." The task of rate classification, equitable adjustment among different classes of users, remains. The classes should be few and simple so that the public may understand this public business. The rate for each class should, in general, be based on the comparative cost of generation, transmission and distribution, separately computed, and properly chargeable to each class. But nevertheless a discount should be allowed for off-peak loads[4] night loads. In Pennsylvania the state-wide peak created by the measurers here proposed would carry its peak-load in the morning. In order to increase the capacity factor and so lower the cost to all users. All question of further adjustment to secure social ends, such as decentralization of population, may well be postponed until experience has shown the effects of such an application of the cost principle. The commissions should be given authority and initiative for the standardization of rate structure and rates by classes.

Finally, court review of the commissions' action should be cut down to the lowest limits consistent with the protection of constitutional rights. Only when the company is deprived of a fair return on its business as a whole should the courts intervene.

Interstate Compact

So much for regulation within each state-wide power pool. But the regional power organization must include a number of states, at least in the northeast. That is to say, regional organization involves interstate commerce not within the regulatory authority of any single state. Federal regula-

[4] i. e. night leads in Pennsylvania the state-wide pool created by the measures here proposed would carry its peak-load in the corning.

tion of interstate commerce, by regions, though perhaps not unconstitutional, is unattainable.

The states, however, may secure it by compacts among themselves made effective by the consent of congress as provided in the federal constitution. It would seem necessary to set up by interstate compact regional regulatory commissions. They should apply the same principles of regulation as those above outlined for the states. They should have exclusive jurisdiction over all public utility power companies doing any interstate business, but the companies should have the option to segregate their interstate transmission business into separate corporate ownership, and the states should have authority to compel such segregation, thus limiting the jurisdiction of the regional commission to the lowest terms. The regional commission should also have power to prevent discrimination in wholesale rates and service against the interstate power utilities in favor of those operating wholly within any one state.

To guard against the evils of irresponsible holding companies the commission of each compact-bound state should have power to compel the production, from any place within the region, of evidence, including accounts and other documents, as to holding companies incorporated in any other compact-bound state; and the voting of stock in an owning or operating company of any compact-bound state by a holding company not incorporated in one of the compact-bound states, or by any director, officer or agent of such a holding company, should be prohibited.

Given such a system of state and regional regulation, adequate universal electric service on terms fair to the investor and to the public could be expected under private ownership.

Appendix V.

In Re: Inquiry of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on its own motion, with respect to rural electric facilities and service.

Complaint Docket No. 6094

Adopted January 12, 1926.

Effective March 1, 1926.

By the Commission:

The Commission has held hearings on the question of rules for rural electric service, whereat the electric utilities of the State of Pennsylvania, the Council of Farm Organizations, and other interested parties were represented. Evidence has been adduced from witnesses produced by the electric utilities, and by other interested parties. Various conferences have been had between the Commission, representatives of the consumers, and representatives of the utilities.

Utilities operating in the State of Pennsylvania have, in the past, employed various rules and policies under which electric line extensions were constructed to serve customers applying for service. These rules or policies varied so widely that it becomes necessary in the interest of uniformity and the elimination of discrimination in this regard, between the customers of the several utilities, to establish rules relating to line extensions which shall apply to all cases which may arise in the future where their application is appropriate.

The purpose, therefore, of the rules hereinbefore ordered is to eliminate so far as practicable all apparent discrimination in this regard, and, further, to make definite and certain the several conditions, compatible with the foregoing considerations, under which an applicant for electric service may obtain the same.

It Is Therefore Ordered: That the following order, to be known as General Order No. 27, establishing rules and regulations for rural service be, and the same is, hereby made effective as of March 1, 1926.

1. Intent.

This order is made to facilitate the securing of electric service by farmers and others in rural territory.

2. Definitions.

Where used in this order singular words shall be construed as including the plural, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Consuming establishment" at any time means any then existing building, structure, farm, works, or other establishment of a kind such as is customarily anywhere in the Commonwealth with current for light heat and power or any of them, including dwellings, barns, hotels dairies, stores, factories, mines, quarries and other like and unlike buildings, structures, and establishments.

"Rural area" means any part of the land area of the Commonwealth located wholly outside of the corporate limits of any city, town or borough.

"Rural consumer" means the owner, occupier or user of a consuming establishment in a rural area.

"Contracting consumer," means a rural consumer who shall have contracted with or offered to contract with any electric company to take for one full year and pay for current to be delivered to a consuming establishment owned or operated by him in a rural area.

"Rural line" means a line of poles and of wires mounted thereon proposed or constructed for the main purpose of distributing current to one or more rural consumers.

"Point of origin" means the point where an actual rural line connects with or begins to extend from, or where a proposed rural line is to connect with or is to begin to extend from, any transmission or distribution line of any electric company, and where such rural line receives or is to receive current from such electric company.

"Measured mile" means only one of the consecutive parts of a rural line, beginning at the point of origin each part one mile in length, except the last which shall be one mile or less in length.

"Rural distributing association" means an association or other organized body of persons for the purchase of current and the supply of the same without profit exclusively to its members or stockholders, being rural consumers.

"Electric company" means any corporation or person which is a public service company within the definition of that term in the Public Service Company Law and which is under an obligation to supply current to the public.

"Current" means electric energy generated, transmitted and distributed, or any of them, for the supply of light, heat and power, or any of them.

A "service" means wires and other appliances of adequate capacity from the pole nearest the consumer's building to a point on the building approved by the utility.

"Person" includes natural persons, corporations, partnerships and associations.

"Commission" means the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

3. Rural Consumers Classified.

For the purpose of this order rural consumers are divided into two classes, as follows:

Class I. Those served with current by a rural distributing association or those who demand service of current from an electric company through a rural distributing association;

Class II. Those served with, or demanding to be served with current directly by an electric company

4. Standards for Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Road Lines.

All rural lines shall be constructed, maintained and operated in such manner as to be reasonably adequate and practically sufficient for the accommodation

safety of its patrons, employees and the public. The Commission upon its own initiative, or upon complaint may cause any rural line to be inspected and may determine whether or not such rural line is or is not so constructed, maintained and operated. The delivery of current to, and the serving of current over any rural line found by the Commission to be not so constructed, maintained and operated is hereby prohibited. Any electric company, may, as a condition precedent to delivering current to an rural line of any rural distributing association, contract with such rural distributing association, as to liability or indemnity for injuries to persons and property by current on or from the rural lines of such rural distributing association.

5. Tapping of Lines.

Every alternating current, single or multiple phase, transmission or distributing line of the parallel type of any electric company having a nominal voltage of 15,000 volts or less between the wires of one phase (neutral wire excluded) shall be considered as offering a point of origin at every point within territory chartered to such company, except as in this section hereafter provided. In the absence of other means of such electric companys delivering current to such rural consumers, such lines of such electric company shall, on the demand of any rural distributing association, or rural consumer, be there tapped by such electric company for the purpose of connection with any rural line which such electric company is by this order obligated to construct, or with any rural line of such rural distributing association. Every such transmission and distribution line of any electric company having a nominal voltage between 15,000 and 33,000 volts between the wires of one phase (neutral wire excluded) shall in like manner and upon like demand be tapped at any point for the purpose of connection with any such rural line when such rural line is considered by such electric company or found by the Commission to afford a reasonable prospect of a peak load reaching 100 K. V. A. within one year after such tapping.

Provided: That upon proper cause duly shown such electric company may be relieved by the Commission from the duty of tapping at any particular point.

6. Annual Reports of Rural Extension to Be Made.

Every electric company and rural distributing association shall file with the Commission on or before January 31 of each year a report covering the twelve-month period ending December 31, showing—

(1) The number of miles of rural lines in operation by it at the beginning of such twelve-month period.

(2) The number of miles of rural lines constructed by it during such twelve-month period.

(3) The number of rural consumers taking service from its rural lines at the beginning and end of such twelve-month period.

(4) The number of kilowatt hours of energy consumed from such line during the twelve-month period.

(5) The gross revenue derived, from such lines during the twelve-month period.

7. Demands for Service Apart from This Order—Amendment of This order.

Nothing in this order shall be constructed to prevent the Commission from considering upon its own merits and acting upon any demand otherwise lawful for service nor to preclude the Commission from altering, modifying, or amending this order from time to time as the Commission may deem necessary or advisable nor to preclude the Commission from relieving any electric company from the obligation herein imposed should the special circumstances of the case warrant such relief.

8. Rate Schedules for Service to Rural Distributing Associations.

Every electric company having rural territory within its charter territory shall on or before April 1, 1926, establish and thereafter maintain in the manner provided by law a schedule of rates for the sale of current to rural distributing associations. Electric companies shall sell current to rural distributing associations only at the rates fixed by such schedules or at other rates duly fixed by the Commission in accordance with law.

9. Contracts for Construction Operation and Maintenance of Lines of Rural Distributing Associations.

Any electric company may contract with any rural distributing association for the construction, maintenance and operation, or any of them, of any or all rural lines of such rural distributing association. Copies of all such contracts shall be filed with the Commission by the electric company within two weeks after the execution hereof.

10. Duty of Electric Company to Construct Rural Lines.

It shall be the duty of every electric company subject to the limitations of its tapping duty fixed by Section 5 of this order, to extend its distribution system by building rural lines to serve rural consumers of Class II within its chartered territory. Each such rural line shall extend to the most distant contracting consumer who will alone or in company with other intervening contracting consumers contribute to the cost of construction of such rural line. Such contribution shall consist of such portion, if any, of the estimated cost of such rural line, (if constructed according to but not exceeding the minimum capacity and standards of rural line construction necessary to serve said contracting consumers) as the electric company is not required to pay by Section II of this order.

11. Same Demand by and Contributions from Contracting Consumers.

Upon the demand of any contracting consumer within the chartered territory of any electric company for the construction of a rural line to serve him, designating the point of origin, the electric company shall furnish to him an estimate of the cost of such construction. Upon payment to such electric company of the portion of such estimated cost, if any, as the electric company is not herein required to pay, such electric company shall construct such rural line.

The cost of each separate measured mile of such rural line from which three or more contracting consumers are to take current shall be borne by such electric company. The cost of each separate measured mile on such rural line from which less than three contracting consumers are to take current shall be borne by such electric company to the extent that such cost shall not be in excess of three hundred dollars ($300) per contracting consumer. The electric company is not obligated to construct such line until it has received from the contracting consumers a sum equal to such excess.

12. Construction Cost.

The construction cost of any rural line built under this order shall include the following:

All costs of labor and materials directly chargeable to and necessary to construct a line from the designated point of origin to the consuming establishment. Such costs shall include transformers, meters and services not exceeding one hundred (100) feet in length from the pole nearest to the consumer's terminal. The line shall be of the minimum capacity and standards necessary to render reasonable adequate and safe service to the contracting consumer.

To the above may be added an item not exceeding fifteen (15) per cent of these costs to cover engineering, promotion, office supervision, clerical labor, and contingencies.

Should such electric company desire to serve the contracting consumer by a line having a point or origin different from that designated, or should it desire to construct a line having a cost greater than the cost of a line of minimum capacity and standards necessary to render reasonably adequate and safe services to the contracting consumer, the construction cost to the consumer shall not be increased thereby; but any such additional cost shall be borne by the company. In case of dispute, the estimated construction cost may be determined by the Commission.

13. Title to Rural Lines Financed in Part by Contributions.

No electric company shall be obligated by this order to deliver current to any rural line constructed under

Section 10 and 11 of this Order and financed in part by any advance from any rural consumer, until every consumer making any such advance shall have agreed in writing that the ownership of such rural line shall vest in such electric company. Such electric company shall be obligated to maintain and replace at its own expense all rural lines constructed under Section 10 and 11 of this Order as public safety and convenience may require.

14. Same—Refunds and Assessments if Estimate Be Too Large or To Small.

In the event that the actual construction cost of any measured mile of any rural line constructed by any electric company under this Order shall have been less than the estimate of such cost made under Sections 11 and 12 of this Order, then such company shall make refunds to all persons who shall have made advances. Such refunds to be the differences between the advances actually made and the advances that would have been construction cost. In the event that such actual construction sufficient had the estimated cost been the same as the actual cost shall have been more than such estimate such company is not required to serve until the persons who shall have made advances shall pay to such electric company the sums they would have been required to pay had the estimated cost been the same as the actual construction cost.

15. Connection Charge for Additional Consumer.

An additional contracting consumer shall be connected to any rural line constructed under this order upon payment by such additional contracting consumer of a connection charge. This connection charge shall be such sum as such additional contracting consumer would have been required to pay had he been a contracting consumer at the time of the construction of the rural line from which he desires services. If the rural line was constructed partly at the expense of the contracting consumers the electric company shall refund to the contributing consumers a sum equal to the difference between the payments made by them and the payments which would have been required had the additional contracting consumer been one of the original contracting consumers. Nothing in this section shall apply to connections with rural lines made more than five years after the line is connected.

16. Blanks for Contracting with Rural Consumers.

Every electric company having rural territory within its chartered territory shall prepare and shall reasonably supply to all rural consumers in its scattered territory who shall desire the same, blanks suitable for signature by prospective rural consumers who by such signature and delivery thereof to such electric company and performance of all conditions agreed to by such signature, shall become contracting consumers, said blanks,
to be in substantially the following form:

(Name of Electric Company)

Gentlemen:

You are hereby requested to supply electric service for an equipment of approximately .....K. W., consisting of the following: .....
.....
.....
installed in or upon premises located at ....., in the Township of ....., ... County, Pa., occupied as a ..... by ....., hereinafter known as the Consumer.

The Consumer hereby agrees to use, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the rules of the Company, lawfully established, electric service supplied by you for said equipment, for the term of one year from the date the Consumer receives written notice from the Company that service will be recommended, which term shall be continued thereafter from year to year unless written notice shall be given 30 days prior to the end of the yearly term. The Consumer agrees to pay for such service at the rates and in conformity with the rules lawfully established by the Company or by The Public Service Commission.

The Consumer agrees that the electric current so furnished shall not be used except for the equipment herein scheduled without previous notice and consent of the Company.

Upon acceptance by the Company and the installation of equipment necessary to render the service herein requested, this application shall constitute a binding contract.

.....
Accepted by: (Name of Consumer)
....
(Consumer's address)

Date of acceptance:

.....

17. Limitation of Application of This Order.

None of the provisions of this Order shall apply to any rural line containing a greater total number of measured miles than the total number of contracting consumers who shall receive service directly from such rural line. Nor shall any of its provisions apply to lines of an electric company located in territory in which the Commission issuing its certificate of public convenience to said electric company has provided that no service should be rendered to consumers.

By order of the Commission, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this 12th day of January, 1926.

The Public Service Commission
of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(Signed) .....Chairman.

Attest:
Jno. G. Hopwood, Secretary.
(Seal.)

Appendix VI.

Effect of Rates filed for Use on Extensions made under General Order No. 27

Effect of Rates to Class II Consumers, Filed for Use of Extensions Made Under General Order No. 27[1]

	Monthly Bills									
	Extension one mile in length. Each consumer 100 K. W. H. per month Cost of line $2,000 per mile + $75 for ea. cons. above 4									
	3	% Gross Return	4	% Gross Return	5	% Gross Return	5½	% Gross Return	6	% Gross Return
Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.,	11.55	21.6	9.10	21.1	9.00	25.1	9.00	21.1	9.00	29.2
Penn Public Service Company,	14.36	25.8	11.34	26.3	10.21	28.5	9.80	29.5	9.49	30.8
Counties Gas and Electric Co.,	15.40	27.7	13.65	31.6	12.60	35.1	12.22	36.8	11.90	38.6
Delta Electric Power Co.,	18.80	33.8	16.60	38.5	15.28	42.7	14.80	44.6	14.40	46.7
Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Co.,	14.40	25.9	12.65	29.3	11.60	32.4	11.22	33.8	10.90	35.3
Philadelphia Suburban (Bristol & Ambler),										
Philadelphia Suburban (Pottstown)	16.12	29.0	14.37	33.3	13.22	36.9	12.94	39.0	12.62	41.0
Scranton Electric Company,	11.55	21.6	10.00	23.2	10.00	27.9	10.00	30.1	10.00	32.5
United Electric Co., Lemoyne,	11.55	21.6	9.10	21.1	8.50	23.7	8.50	25.6	8.50	27.5
Harrisburg Light and Power Co.,	11.55	21.6	9.10	21.1	7.63	21.3	7.09	21.4	6.65	21.6
Hummelstown Water and Power Co.,	11.55	21.6	9.10	21.1	8.80	24.5	8.80	26.5	8.80	28.5
Edison Electric Co., Lancaster (Newmanstown & Hopeland),	11.55	21.6	10.00	23.2	10.00	27.9	10.00	30.1	10.00	32.5
Edison Electric Co., East Earl, etc.,	11.55	21.6	11.00	25.5	11.00	30.7	11.00	33.1	11.00	35.7
Edison Electric Co., Robesonia, etc.,	11.55	21.6	9.10	21.1	9.00	25.1	9.00	27.1	9.00	29.2
Wrightsville Light and Power Co.,	11.55	21.6	10.50	24.3	10.50	30.7	10.50	31.6	10.50	34.0
Intercourse Electric Co.,	11.55	21.9	9.14	23.2	10.00	27.9	10.00	30.1	10.00	32.5
Philadelphia Electric Co.,	10.00	18.0	7.50	17.4	6.00	16.7	5.45	16.4	5.00	16.4
Delaware County Electric Co.,	10.00	18.0	7.50	17.4	6.00	16.7	5.45	16.4	5.00	16.4
Duquesne Light Co.,	11.00	20.0	8.65	20.0	7.17	20.0	6.63	20.0	6.25	20.3
Mercer County Light, Heat and Power Co., (Subsidiary Pennsylvania and Ohio Lt. Co.)	18.45	33.2	16.25	37.7	14.93	41.7	14.45	43.5	14.05	45.5
Big Beaver Township, (Beaver Lt. & Pr. Co.), (Subsidiary Pennsylvania and Ohio Lt. Co.)	14.50	26.1	12.30	28.5	10.98	31.7	10.50	31.6	10.10	32.7
Allegheny Valley Light Co., (Subsidiary West Penn and Keystone Power Corp.)	15.65	28.2	13.23	30.7	11.78	32.9	11.25	33.9	10.81	35.0
Average	13.06	23.9%	11.00	25.5	10.20	28.7	9.93	29.9	9.71	31.5

Grand Average—27.9%

The above results are based on an assumed cost of $2000 per mile for an extension serving 3 consumers per mile, with $75 added for each consumer above three.

The former practice in regard to distribution of the cost of an exten-sion as between the utility and its rural consumers was so various, even in the dealings of a single company that we have found it practically impossible to estmate monthly bills for like service before the issue of General Order No. 27.

The above calculations are based on regular schedules for residence lighting including small appliances.

[1]From a mimieographed report by the Bureau of Engineering of the Public Service Commission to Commissioners Stewart and Martin dated May 24, 1926, Appendix p. 118.

Appendix VII.

Conowingo Regulation—Correspondence of Governor Pinchot with the Federal Power Commission February 13-March 8, 1926.

The Federal Power Commission,

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

In the matter of the application of the Philadelphia Electric Power Company, a public utility corporation chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for authority to issue certain bonds and stock to finance the Conowingo Project which is to be constructed under license issued by you:

Because the Pennsylvania Public Service Company Law does not empower our Public Service Commission to regulate the issue of securities the only protection of our people in this case is the power given your Commission to regulate security issues for financing projects licensed by you whenever the State Commission concerned is not authorized to do so.

Mr. Wells had been instructed to represent this Commonwealth at the hearing in Baltimore on February 12th before your Executive Secretary, but urgent public business required his presence here. In pursuance of his telegram of February 11th I write this letter to make the suggestions that seem appropriate, namely:

1. That you refuse authority to issue stock in excess of the amount which, added to the proceeds of the bonds authorized by you, will equal the net investment in the project.
2. That you refuse authority to issue any no-par common or other stock, but on the contrary, that you require all stock to have a fixed par expressed in the stock certificates.
3. That you refuse authority to issue any non-voting preferred or other stock.

(1) That Federal Water Power Act requires you to ascertain and fix the "net investment" in project (defined as the actual original cost thereof), and, by contract expression in the Federal license, the company binds itself to accept this actual cost as the basis upon which its "fair return" is to be computed in the process of rate-regulation by our Public Service Commission. Thus the uncertain, usable, wasteful and contentious procedure of valuation, commonly used in rate making, will be avoided in state regulation of rates charged by licensees under the Federal Water Power Act. This being so, it follows that the security issues at par should be equivalent to the "net investment" rate-base (the actual amount of money properly invested). The proposed bond issue ($38,000,000 at 5½%) with the proposed issue at par of $16,000,000 of preferred stock will provide $54,000,000—enough to pay the estimated cost of the project. The additional 94,200 shares of common stock whose issue you are asked to authorize can serve no purpose but that very speculation in unearned increment which the Federal Water Power Act was intended to prevent.

(2) The principle that the par of security issues should approximately equal the net investment bars the issue of stock without par value. My second suggestion therefore is that you require all stock to have a fixed par value expressed in the certificate.

(3) The vice of non-voting stock was pointed out last December by the address of Professor William Z. Ripley at a meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York (Proceedings Vol. XI, No. 4, p. 695) and by Mr. Wells in his address at the same meeting on "Public Regulation of the Holding Company in Public Utilities" (same publications, page 156). Professor Ripley has more recently given wider currency to his views by his article "From Main Street to Wall Street" in the Atlantic Monthly for January. The strength of private ownership and operation of public utilities as a public policy lies in the union of

investment risk and control in the same hands. But under the financing plan proposed to you by the applicants all the control will ultimately be in the hands of the holders of common stock who will not have invested a dollar, and all the investment will have been made by the holders of the bonds and preferred stock who will have no voice in the management. My final suggestion therefore is that you refuse to authorize the issue of any non-voting stock for this project.

Very sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Harrisburg, Pa.
February 13, 1926.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot,
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My Dear Governor:

I have your letter of February 13, addressed to the Federal Power Commission, making certain suggestions with respect to the proposals of Philadelphia Electric Power Company for issuance of securities to finance the Conowingo project.

I am inclosing your copy of the report and recommendation on the application to issue securities and the order of the Commission which was issued today. You will see by an examination of the report and recommendations, particularly that portion beginning with page 13, that we found defects in the proposed financial plan in addition to those to which attention was called in your letter. I will not discuss these defects further than to refer you to the portion of the report headed "Conclusions and Recommendations."

You will note from an examination of the order that the Commission has not authorized the issuance of any securities beyond the amount recognized as actual legitimate investment in the project. The approval of the issuance to The Philadelphia Electric Company of the present authorized common stock issue of Philadelphia Electric Power Company as compensation for services rendered and to be rendered by The Philadelphia Electric Company, such stock authorized having a par value of $50,000, and the value of such services to be entered in the fixed capital accounts as $50,000, appears a very reasonable compensation for what The Philadelphia Electric Company has done in developing this project and assuming the liability of par issue of all preferred and common stock. You will note that all stocks authorized to be issued in excess of these 500 shares are to be issued only for cash at par.

You will also note that authority was refused to issue any non-par stock.

With reference to the lack of voting power in the preferred stock: I would call attention to the peculiar circumstances of this case, under which a lack of voting power in the preferred is not likely in any material degree to separate ownership from management. The Conowingo project has been worked up by The Philadelphia Electric Company. This company has assumed primary responsibility for its financing and this company will receive such benefits as may accrue from the development. It seemed, therefore, desirable, both to this Commission and to the two State commissions, that the control of the Conowingo project should rest in the hands of the corporation responsible for its construction and operation. It is further required, as you will note from the terms of the order, that the entire common stock issue of Philadelphia Electric Power Company be held as a treasury asset of The Philadelphia Electric Company and that the latter company shall not have authority to sell any such stock or to pledge more than 49 per cent of it, except in connection with a general mortgage covering the entire physical plant of The Philadelphia Electric Company. The Conowingo project will, therefore, be controlled by the voting stockholders of The Philadelphia Electric Company. It is the plan of The Philadelphia Electric Company, which is responsible for the disposition of the preferred stock, to offer such stock pro rata to its own stockholders. There appears little doubt that the entire issue, or the greater part of it at least, will be taken by present stockholders of The Philadelphia Electric Company. If so, ownership and management of the Conowingo project will rest in the same hands, that is, in the stockholders of The Philadelphia Electric Company. Of course, such stockholders may part from time to time with some of their preferred stock holdings, but under the peculiar circumstances of this case it would seem very undesirable that the management of the Conowingo project, which is in all essential particulars a mere extension of the system of The Philadelphia Electric Company, should pass out of the hands of that corporation possible if the preferred stock, something be possible if the preferred stock had independent voting rights. The extent of distribution of this combined ownership and management is indicated from the fact that there are nearly 24,000 individual stockholders of The Philadelphia Electric Company and that well over one-half of the total outstanding stock is held in blocks of less than 1,000 shares. Furthermore, all of the outstanding stock of The Philadelphia Electric Company is voting stock.

The requirement in the Commission's order limiting the issue of preferred stock to one-third of the par value of bonds issued will require an issue of common stock varying from about $1,700,000 if the project is built for $48,000,000 to approximately $3,400,00 if the project costs the estimated figure $52,200,000. While this amount is of course a small portion of the total cost of the project it is, nevertheless, a substantial contribution in view of the fact that none of this stock can be offered for subscription but must be paid for out of the surplus of The Philadelphia Electric Company or through the issuance of its own securities to raise the necessary funds.

We have given this feature of the Conowingo project, as well as all others, very careful consideration, and we believe that the action taken in connection with security issues has improved the financial set up not only from the standpoint of public interest but also from the standpoint of the corporation itself to the extent at least that it has provided a margin of protection for the bonds and preferred stock which did not exist in the plan presented by the applicant.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) O. C. MERRILL,
Executive Secretary.

Washington, D. C.
February 27, 1926.

March 8, 1926.

Hon. O. C. Merrill, Executive Secretary,
Federal Power Commission,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Merrill:

Many thanks for your letter of February 27, AL—Md.—Pa.— No. 405 Susquehanna Power Company et al.

The action of the Federal Power Commission in limiting the total par of securities authorized to be issued to the amount of the net investment that will be made in the construction of the project, and in refusing to sanction the issuance of any no-par stock, marks a great forward step in public utility regulation for Pennsylvania. I note with satisfaction that the Commission seems to approve the principle that voting power and the major investors risk should not be separated, although under the peculiar circumstances of this case they believe the principle to be sufficiently safeguarded without power to the preferred stock.

Very sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Appendix VIII.

Appreciation of Common Stocks of Holding Companies Controlling Electric Utilities in Penna.

Ten Holding Companies

And

The Electric Utilities They Control In Pennsylvania

1. American Gas Company. (Incorporated in New Jersey)

   A. Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp.
   B. Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co.

C. Langhorne Electric Light & Power Co.
D. New Hope Electric Company.

2. American Gas & Electric Co. (Incorporated in New York)
   A. American Electric Power Co.
      (1) Chester County Light & Power Co.
   B. Scranton Electric Co.

3. American Water Works & Electric Inc. (Incorporated in Virginia)
   A. West Penn Electric Co.
      (1) West Penn Co.
         a. West Penn Railways Co.
         b. West Penn Power Co.
      (2) Keystone Power & Light Co.
         A. Keystone Power Corp.
      (3) Potomac Edison Co.

4. General Gas & Electric Corp. (Incorporated in Maine)
   A. Metropolitan Edison Co.
      (1) Pennsylvania Edison Co.
   B. Sayre Electric Co.
   C. Susquehanna County Light & Power Co.
   D. North Penn Power Co.

5. Lehigh Power Securities Corp. (Incorporated in Delaware)
   A. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.
   B. Lehigh Valley Transit Co.

6. Philadelphia Co. (Incorporated in Pennsylvania)
   A. Duquesne Light Co.

7. Philadelphia Electric Co. (Incorporated in Pennsylvania)
   A. Susquehanna Power Co.

8. Republic Railway & Light Co. (Incorporated in New Jersey)
   A. Penn-Ohio Edison Co.
      (1) Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co.
         a. Pennsylvania Power Co.
         b. Shenango Valley Electric Light Co.
      (2) Zelienople Light & Power Co.

9. United Gas & Electric Corp. (Incorporated in Connecticut)
   A. Harrisburg Light & Power Co.
   B. Lancaster County Railway & Light Co.
   C. Berkshire Electric Co.

10. United Gas Improvement Co.
   A. American Gas Co. (See above)
   B. Counties Gas & Electric Co.

Appreciation Of The Common Stocks
of
Ten Holding Companies Having Subsidiaries
Operating in Pennsylvania

TABLE I

"High" Quotations of TEN Holding Companies, after making allowance for "split stocks.*

	1920	*1921*	*1922*	*1923*	*1924*	*1925*
American Gas Co., ..	50½	42	79⅜	83¾	126	98½
Amer. Gas and Electric Co., ...	125⅜	122	181½	230⅜a	566¼a	397½a
Amer. Water Works and Elec. Company., ..	3½	6½	27¾	42	127½	340⅝b
Gen. Gas and Elec. Corp., ...	5½	2	3½	14¾	61	235) 228)c
Lehigh Pwr. Sec. Corp.,	7	8½	18¼	25¼	88	186½
Philadelphia Company, .	40½	35¼	44¼	47⅜	51⅜	60½
Philadelphia Electric Company, ...	25¼	22⅞	31¾	32⅝	38	49⅝
Republic Ry. and Light Co., ...	17¾	7	18¼	17½	48	67½
United Gas and Elec. Corp., ...	1 (Sale)	1	4	11½	35½	55
United Gas Improvement Company, ...	54¼	39⅜	54¼	58⅜	81½	117½

(a) After allowing for a 5-to-1 split, May, 1923.
(b) After allowing for a 5-to-1 split, Nov. 1924.
(b) After allowing for a 5-to-1 split, Oct. 1925.

* Taken from the monthly Bank and Quotation Supplement of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

House Bill No. 1362
House Bill No. 1046
House Bill No. 1044
House Bill No. 1055
House Bill No. 1045
House Bill No. 1049

Report and Order of the Commission
General order No 27
Effect of Rates to Class II Consumers, Filed for use on Extensions Made Under General Order No. 27

Appendix IV.

The Giant Power Bills

Prefactory Note

In 1925, at the regular session of the General Assembly, 19 bills embodying the Giant Power legislative proposals were introduced in the House of Representatives. These bills were numbered from 1043 to 1057, inclusive, and from 1360 to 1363, inclusive.

At the Extraordinary Session in 1926, 7 bills were introduced in the Senate. These correspond with 7 of the House of Representative Bills that had been used in 1925. The Senate Bills were numbered from 31 to 37, inclusive.

Senate Bill 31 corresponds to House Bill 1043
Senate Bill 32 corresponds to House Bill 1056, Sections 1 and 2 and House Bill 1051, Sections 3, 4
Senate Bill 33 corresponds to House Bill 1361
Senate Bill 34 corresponds to House Bill 1047
Senate Bill 35 corresponds to House Bill 1363
Senate Bill 36 corresponds to House Bill 1057
Senate Bill 37 corresponds to House Bill 1054

To prevent tiresome repetition definitions common to two or more of the Giant Power Bills are printed at the beginning of this compilation under the heading "Standard Definitions" and are not repeated in the several bills, where the reader will find their places supplied by references to the Standard Definitions. Those definitions which appear in only one bill are retained there.

In this complication the bills are further abbreviated by substituting a brief descriptive title for the full title.

Following the "Standard Definitions" the 7 Senate Bills of 1926 are printed with notes showing how they differ from the corresponding House Bills of 1925. After these follow the House Bills of 1925, which had no corresponding Senate Bills in 1926.

The form and number of the original bills is in part due to the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring the subject of every bill to be stated in its title and forbidding the treatment of more than one subject in any one bill.

A. Standard Definitions

Used in the Giant Power Bills of 1925 and 1926, With Notes Showing Changes in the Definitions used in the 1926 bills from those used in the Corresponding 1925 bills.
Compiled by R. E. Haines.

The figures in brackets following each definition refer to the bills in which the definition appears.
"S" indicates that the bill was introduced in the Senate.
"HR" indicates that the bill was introduced in the House.

The "additional fair value" of the property of an electric utility on any day of computation means: first, the fair value, as of the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, of the property of such electric utility, if any, used and useful in its public service on said thirty-first day, which, on the day of computation was so used, and had until then been maintained so, that its condition of useableness on said thirty-first day and its expectation period of useableness, as of said thirty-first day remained undiminished on the day of computation, or, if not so undiminished, the "additional fair value" means, such fair

value, as of said thirty-first day, less the cost estimated by the Commission as of the day of computation of restoring such property to said standard of maintenance, or second any sum agreed upon, in lieu, of such computation by the Commission and such utility before, on, or after, and as of the day of computation. (1925 HR 1044; 1926 S 34.)

"Board" means the Giant Power Board in the Department of Forests and Waters. (1925 HR 1044, 1047, 1048, 1051, 1052, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1362, 1363; 1926 S 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37).

"Commission" means the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (1925 HR 1047, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363; 1926 S 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.)

"Common carrier transmission company" means a corporation incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth for the common carriage from all shippers to public service distribution systems of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them. (1925 HR 1047, 1057, 1361, 1363; omitted in 1926.)

"Connecting carrier" means the operator of a public service transmission system in Pennsylvania, or, so far as from time to time authorized by law, in other states, operating under an obligation to, or offering and able to, receive from the operator of such a system obligated as a common carrier by this Act, to transmit, and to deliver electric current on its way between the shipper and the consignee. (1925 HR 1057, omitted in 1926.)

"Consignee" means the operator of a public service distribution system in Pennsylvania, designated by the shipper to receive, and willing and able to receive current from a major public service transmission system operating as a common carrier under this Act. (1925 HR 1057; omitted in 1926.)

"Distribution system" means a line or a number of substantially parallel lines of wire or cable constituting one or more electric circuits or an electrically interconnected network of such lines and the appurtenant structures whether or not any of such lines be a transmission line all operated as a[1] unit under one business control[2] for the main purpose of delivering directly to consumers electric current for light, heat and power or any of them. (1925 HR 1047, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363; 1926 S 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.)

"District territory" means all the land included within an incorporated electric district. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S. 33.)

"Electric meeting" of an incorporated electric district means a meeting of the qualified district electors of such district held under and deriving its power from this Act. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S 33.)

"Electric utility" means any corporation or municipality authorized under the laws of this Commonwealth to generate transmit and or distribute in public service electric current for light heat and power or any of them and any person partnership or association owning or operating facilities for such generation transmission and or distributing of the same. (1925 HR 1047; 1926 S 34.)

"Existing" means existing at the time of the enactment of this Act. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Freehold land" of a qualified district elector of an incorporated electric district means land in such district as to which such elector holds title, or record evidence of title, to a freehold estate therein.[3] (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Future" means coming into existence after the enactment of (1925 HR 1361, see foot note;[3] 1926 S 33.)

"Giant power company" means a[4] corporation organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for the following purposes, when, to the extent, and as authorized thereto[5] by permit in writing from the Giant Power[6] Board, namely:

The generation for public service of electric current by means of steam in stations of not less than three hundred thousand kilowatts capacity located in or near a coalfield;

The purchase for public service of surplus[7] electric current from the producers or owners thereof;

The supply of electric current so generated or purchased exclusively to public service transmission lines of others;[8]

The transmission of electric current so generated or purchased from such stations, or from the point of receipt, over lines of not less than, one hundred and ten thousand volts pressure, to a point or points[9] of connection with public service transmission lines of others;[10]

As incidents to such generation; The purchase and mining of coal, the recovery and sale of coke, gas, tar, ammonia, and other by-products of coal before a steam raising, the manufacture and sale of chemicals, the sale of coal more suitable for by-producting or other use[11] elsewhere than at such generating stations, the construction, operation, and maintenance of works for the storage and cooling of water, or either of them, for steam raising or steam[12] condensation, or both. (1925 HR 1047, 1051, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363, see foot notes; 1926 S 34, 36, 37, HR 1362, 1048, 1052.)

"Giant power permit" means a permit[8] issued by [14] the Board to a giant power company, authorizing the exercise of its corporate powers to the extent therein fixed and subjected to conditions therein imposed.[15] [16] (1925 HR 1051; 1926 S 32.) (HR 1362, 1054, 1048, 1052.)

"Giant power transmission line" means a transmission line of a giant power company authorized by a giant power permit. (1925 HR 1048, 1052; omitted in 1926.)

"Incorporated electric district" means a district established under this Act for the distribution to the public therein of electric current for light, heat, and power. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S 33.)

"Interstate line" means a transmission line constructed, maintained, or operated across the boundary of this Commonwealth, or within this Commonwealth to a point of connection on such boundary with a transmission line in another state or country. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Licensed line" means an interstate line operating in pursuance of a license under Section 4 of this Act. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Major transmission system" means a transmission system any transmission line in which is a major line. (1925 HR 1057; 1926 S 36.)

"Minor line" means a transmission line which is not a major line. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Mutual electric company" means a corporation organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for the distribution of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them to the stockholders and incidently to others. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S 33.)

"Net investment" in a project means the actual legitimate original cost thereof, plus similar costs of additions thereto and betterments thereof, minus the sum of the following items properly allocated thereto, if and to the extent that such items have been accumulated during the period of the permit from earnings in excess of a fair return on such investment: (a) Unappropriated surplus, (b) aggregate credit balances of current depreciation accounts, and (c) aggregate appropriations of surplus or income held in amortization, sinking fund, or similar reserve, or expended for additions or betterments or used for the purpose for which such reserves were created. The term "cost" shall not include expenditures from funds obtained through donations by the Commonwealth, municipalities, individuals, or others.[17] (1925 HR 1054; 1926 S 37.) (Compare with the following.)

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[1]The word "business" was included in H. R. 1054, 1925.
[2]The words "under one business control" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[3]"as to which such elector holds title, or record evidence of title, to a freehold estate therein", was substituted for "a freehold estate in which such elector holds title, or record evidence of title," in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[4]"any" was substituted for "a" in 1925 H. R. 1051 and 1926 S. 37.
[5]"thereto" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.
[6]"Giant power" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051, 1054 and 1926 S. 37.
[7]"surplus" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051, 1054 and 1926 S. 37.
[8]"transmission lines of others" was substituted for "distribution system" in 1925 H. R. 1047, 1051, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363, 1048, 1052.
[9]"or points" was omitted in H. R. 1925, 1047, 1057, 1362, 1363, 1048, 1052, and 1926 S. 34, 36.
[10]"public service transmission lines of others" was substituted for "other transmission lines for carriage thence to such distribution systems" in all 1925 bills.
[11]"or other use" was omitted in all 1925 bills.
[12]The word "steam" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1047, 1057, 1363, 1362, 1048, 1052.
[13]The words "under this Act" were included in 1925 H. R. 1054 and 1926 S. 37.
[14]The words "issued by" were substituted for "from the" in 1925 H. R. 1362, 1052.
[15]The words "authorizing the exercise of its corporate powers to the extent therein fixed and subject to conditions therein imposed" were omitted in 1925 H R. 1054 and 1926 S. 37.
[16]The words "to the extent therein fixed and subject to the conditions therein imposed were substituted "for the purpose of any of them enumerated in the foregoing definition of a Giant Power Company" in 1925 H. R. 1363, 1048.
[17]The following sentence was added to this definition in 1925 H. R. 1054 and 1926 S. 37; the board shall have the power to specify more particularly by general rules and regulations the elements of cost included in net investment"

The "net investment" is an electric utility on any day of computation means the actual legitimate original cost incurred on and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and—, of the property, including additions and betterments of such electric utility used in its public service on the day of computation. Provided: That every electric utility shall maintain its facilities in a condition of repair adequate for the efficient operation thereof for the generation, transmission, and for distribution of electric energy, shall make all necessary renewals and replacements, and shall establish and maintain adequate depreciation reserves for such purposes.[18] (1925 HR 1047; 1926 S 34.)

"Person" includes natural persons, partnerships, associations, corporations, and municipalities.[19] (1925 HR 1057, 1361, 1362, 1363; 1926 S 33, 35, 36.)

"Petitioned territory" means all the land as to which a pending[20] petition to the Board under Section 6 of this Act prays for the creation of an incorporated electric district, or all the land as to which a pending[21] petition to the Board prays that it be included under Section 4 of this Act in an incorporated electric district already created and existing. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S 33.)

"Project" means the structures of a giant power company, operated, or suitable for operation, as a complete unit for generation, receipt, and transmission of electric current the receipt and mining of coal, the recovery of by-products of coal, the manufacture and sale of chemicals, the sale of coal, the storage and cooling of water, or for any of them, to the extent and as authorized by, and subject to the conditions fixed by, its permits issued under this Act; also all water rights, rights-of-way, lands, and interests in lands, the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate in the maintenance and operation of such structures. (1925 HR 1054; 1926 S 37.)

"Project works" means the physical structures of a project. (1925 HR 1054; 1926 S 37.)

"Public service" means the supply of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, to the public by, first, distribution of current directly to consumers, and by, second, carriage of current[22] and delivery thereof directly to, or through one or more other carriers to, a public service distribution system, and by, third, generation of current by means of any prime mover exclusively for delivery directly[23] to, or though one or more carriers to a public service distribution system, or any one or more of such distribution, carriage or generation, (1925 HR 1047, 1926 S 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.)

"Public service distribution system" means a distribution system owned or operated, or both, under an obligation to supply electric current to the public. (1925 HR 1047, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363; 1926 S 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.)

"Public service generating company" means a corporation incorporated under paragraph twenty-seven, under "Corporations for Profit, Second Class," of said section two as supplemented by section one of this Act. (Not used in 1925 bills; 1926 S 32; Compare the following.)

"Public service generating company" means a corporation incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth for the generation by any prime mover of electric current for the supply of the public with light, heat, and power by delivery of current so generated directly to, or through one or more carriers to, a public service distribution system. (1925 HR 1047; 1926 S 34.)

"Public service major line" means a major line owned or operated or both, under an obligation to supply electric current directly[24] to the public or to one or more public service distibution systems.[25] (1925 HR 1051, 1044: 1926 S 32.)

"Public service major transmission system" means a major transmission system owned or operated, or both, under an obligation to supply electric current directly to the public or to one or more public service distribution systems. (1925 HR 1057; 1926 S 36.)

"Public service minor line" means a minor line owned or operated, or both, under an obligation to supply electric current to the public. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Public service transmission company" means a corporation incorporated under paragraph twenty-eight, under "Corporations for Profit, Second Class," of said section two as supplemented by section one of this Act. (Not used in 1925 bills; 1926 S. 32.)

"Public service transmission line" means a transmission line[26] owned, or operated, or both, under an obligation to supply electric current directly[27] to the public, or to one or more public service distribution systems.[28] (1925 HR 1044, see foot note; 1926 S 32, 37.)

"Public service transmission system" means a transmission system owned, or operated, or both, under an obligation to supply electric current directly to the public, or to one or more[29] distribution systems. (1925 HR 1057; 1926 S. 36.)

"Qualified district elector" of an incorporated electric district means a person qualified to vote for township officers in any township, any part of which is included within such district, who is the holder of title to, or of record evidence of title to, a freehold estate in lands in such district. (1925 HR 1361; 1926 S 33.)

"Qualified district petitioner" means a person who would be a qualified district elector if the petitioned territory were an incorporated electric district. (Not used in 1925 bills; 1926 S 33.)

"Reservation" means State forests, State parks, and any other lands and interests in lands acquired and held by the Commonwealth for any public purpose. (1925 HR 1048, 1054; 1926 S 37.)

"Retail delivery" means the delivery of electric current directly to the consumer thereof. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Retail outstate delivery" means retail delivery in another state or country of electric current transmitted thither from Pennsylvania. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Shipper" means an offerer of electric current to the operator of a major public service transmission system operating the same as a common carrier under this Act for transmission and delivery to a consignee or to a connecting carrier. (1925 HR 1057; omitted in 1926.)

"State" means any State of the United States and the District of Columbia. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Substation" means a group of electrical apparatus, on, or electrically connected with, a transmission line, for changing the voltage or frequency of electric current, or for converting direct current or the reverse, with or without switches and other appurtenances, all maintained and operated to facilitate the diversion or reception, or both, of current for light, heat, and power, or any of them. (1925 HR 1361, 1363; 1926 S 33, 35.)

"Transmission district" means one of a number of districts into which the State shall have been divided or redivided by the Board for securing the[29] carriage of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, to all[30] public service distribution systems in each of such districts. (1925 HR 1047; 1926 S 34, 36.)

"Transmission district" means a transmission district created under Section five and six of this Act. (1926 S 36.)

"Transmission line" means a line, or a number of substantially parallel lines, or wire or cable, constituting one or more electric circuits, with appurtenant structures, all operated as, or as part of, a transportation unit under one business control, for the carriage between two or more generating stations, or from one or more generating stations, or from one or more generating stations to one or more substations, of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them. (1925 HR 1044, 1047, 1048, 1051, 1054, 1057, 1361, 1363; 1926 S 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.)

"Transmission system" means one transmission line, or a network of electrically interconnected transmission lines, operated as a transportation unit under one business control. (1925 HR 1047, 1057; 1926 S 34, 36.)

"Unlicensed line" means an interstate line operating otherwise than in pursuance of a license under Section four of this Act. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

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[18]The words "provided: that every electric utility etc." were substituted for the following in 1925 H. R. 1047 and 1926 S. 34 "and then so maintained that its original condition of useableness, and its original expectation period of useableness, remain undiminished, the 'net investment' means such original legitimate cost, less the cost estimated by the Commission as of the day of computation of restoring such property then so used to said standards of maintenance".

[19]The definition read as follows in 1925 H. R. 1057, "Person includes natural persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, municipalities, and duly authorized agencies of this and other states" (1926 S. 36.)

[20]The word "pending" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.

[21]The word "pending" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.

[22]The words "as a common carrier" were included in 1925 H. R. 1047.

[23]The word "directly" was omitted in 1925 S. 32.

[24]The word "directly" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051, 1044.

[25]The words "or to one or more public service distribution systems" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051, 1044.

[26]The word "system" was substituted for "line" in 1926 S. 32.

[27]The words "directly" and "or to one or more public service distribution systems" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1044.

[28]The words "public service" were included in 1925 H. R. 1057; 1926 S. 36.

[29]The word "common" was included in 1925 H. R. 1047.

[30]The word "all" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1047.

"Wholesale delivery" means any delivery of electric current to another which is not retail delivery. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

"Wholesale outstate delivery" means wholesale delivery, in another state or country, of electric current transmitted thither from Pennsylvania. (1925 HR 1044; omitted in 1926.)

NOTE: 1925 HR 1050 defines certain words and phrases which have not been included in the above standard definitions. They may be found in the bill itself.

B. Senate Bills, Session of 1926

(With notes showing changes from the corresponding House Bills, Session of 1925.)

Senate Bill No. 33

Providing for the creation of incorporated electric districts (public ownership by rural communities not otherwise adequately served.)

(The wording of this bill, except where otherwise noted, is the same as 1925 HR 1361.)

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this act may be cited as the Incorporated Electric Districts Act of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.[1]

Section 2. Where used in this act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).
"Commission" (See Standard Definitions).
"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public Service"[2] (See Standard Definitions).
"Person" (See Standard Definitions).
"Mutual electric company" (See Standard Definitions).
"Incorporated electric districts" (See Standard Definitions).
"District territory" (See Standard Definitions).
"Petitioned territory" (See Standard Definitions).
"Qualified district petitioner"[3] (See Standard Definitions).
"Freehold land" (See Standard Definitions).
"Qualified district elector" (See Standard Definitions).
"Electors' meeting" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. Whenever the Board shall have found as provided in this Act, as to any territory within one or more townships in any one county:

(a) That it is contiguous;

(b) That the supply of the public within it, and throughout every part of it, of electric current for light, heat, and power is technically and financially practicable and is required by the public interest;

(c) That in no part of it is the public so supplied or, in the opinion of the Board, adequately supplied otherwise than by a mutual electric company;

(d) That no part of it is within an existing incorporated electric district;

(e) The name and post office address of each of the qualified district electors thereof, and the approximate area therein of freehold lands held by each of them;

(I) That sixty per centum of the qualified district electors thereof have voted for the establishment of an incorporated electric district in a referendum election ordered and held by the Board;

The Board shall certifiy in writing such names post office addresses, and areas of free hold lands, and the other facts so found, together and shall file such certificate in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Upon such filing such territory with its inhabitants with a name for the corporate electric district to be so established shall be thereby created an incorporated electric district under this Act.

Section 4. The Board shall have power at any time to include in any incorporated electric district theretofore created additional territory contiguous to such district by such procedure as is authorized by and upon such a finding and certificate as is required by Section three hereof for the creation of an incorporated electric district.

Section 5. The Board shall have power at any time to exclude from any incorporated electric district any territory, which, after due notice and hearing, it shall have found:

(a) To have been erroneously included in such district; or

(b) That the public within it cannot be economically supplied with current by such district; or

(c) That the public within it can and will be as well or better supplied by another incorporated electric district, or by a public service company, or by a municipality.

In the event of such exclusion the Board shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and make provision for the apportionment, or the joint use of, and or the compensation, if any, to be paid for, the property of such district, as may be equitable in view of the debts of such district and otherwise.

Section 6. The finding of the Board required by Section three hereof shall be made only on the petition of ten or more qualified district petitioners praying for the creation of an incorporated electric district identical with or including the district territory, and after due notice and hearing. In such hearing there shall be taken as to the petitioned territory all proper evidence upon any of the issues to be determined by the finding required by Section three hereof, offered by any person showing himself to be a qualified district petitioner; also all proper evidence upon the issues of contiguity of territory and lack of service of electric current, offered by any municipality or person claiming under the laws of this Commonwealth authority to supply to the public in any part of the petitioned territory electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them.

Section 7. The Board may in its discretion require the pre-payment of, or a bond to secure, the whole or any part of the estimated cost to the Commonwealth, incurred elsewhere than at Harrisburg of any hearings and of any referendum election held under the provisions of Section three, four, or six of this Act.

Section 8. Every incorporated electric district so created that it includes all or any part of the transmission lines and distribution system of a mutual electric company shall, before beginning construction of any transmission or distribution lines, purchase or appropriate and condemn all the property of such mutual electric company within such district which is used and useful in the distribution of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them to the public within such district plus such reasonable damages, if any, to property of such company, valuable, serviceable, and dependent for its usefulness upon the continuance of such distribution, but not taken, as may be caused by the severance therefrom of property taken.

Section 9. Every incorporated electric district shall hold an annual electors' meeting on the first Monday in March, or on such other day as may have been fixed by the by-laws. The directors of any such district may call a special electors' meeting at any time and upon the filing of a petition by ten per centum of the qualified district electors of such district, requesting the calling of a special electors' meeting at any time and stating the specific business to be brought before it, the directors shall call a special electors' meeting as requested. Notice of all special electors' meetings shall be mailed to every qualified district elector at least ten days prior thereto, and such notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the business for which it is called. No business which has not been stated in such notice shall be done by any special electors' meeting.

Section 10 The Board shall make a list of the qualified district electors of each incorporated electric district certified by the Board to the Secretary of the Commonwealth under section three hereof, and shall by general rules and regulations or by special order provided for the amendment of such lists annually, and no person not on such list for an incorporated electric district, at last amended, shall vote at any electors' meeting of such district. The Board shall promptly supply to every incorporated electric district certified copies of such list for such district, as amended.[6] Any ten or more qualified district electors of any incorporated electric district shall constitute a quorum of any electors' meeting of such district.

Section 11. The Board may in its discretion provide by general rules and regulations or by special order for the holding of the electors' meetings of any incorporated electric district in more than one place, and for the election of directors and the taking of any vote or votes thereat by ballot.

[1] "twenty-five" in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[4] Omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[5] Omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[6] The words "for such district as amended" were substituted for "as amended for such district" in 1925 H. R. 1361.

Voting by proxy shall not be allowed in any electors' meeting.

Section 12. Any incorporated electric district may, by a majority of the qualified district electors thereof, present and voting at any electors' meeting, adopt for the government and management of the affairs of such district a code of by-laws not inconsistent with this Act nor with any rule, regulation, or order of the Board or of the Commission hereunder. Provided: That notice of intention to adopt a code of by-laws shall have been given not less than fifteen days before such electors' meeting in such manner as the Board may by general rules and regulations or by special order prescribe.

Section 13. Incorporated electric districts shall have power to:

(a) Sue and be sued by the name of the———— Incorporated Electric District;

(b) Take and hold real personal property and interests therein within their limits, but only for the purposes set forth in this Act;

(c) Make such contracts as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Section 14. The affairs of each incorporated electric district shall be managed by three directors, each of whom shall be at the time of his election or choice a qualified district elector thereof. Upon or before the filing by the Board in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the certificate as to any such district required by Section three hereof, the Board shall ascertain by referendum, election, or other proper evidence, and shall declare, the choice of a plurality of the qualified district electors for three directors of such incorporated electric district. The directors[7] shall hold office until the next annual electors' meeting of such district thereafter and until their successors are chosen and take office. At such meeting three directors shall be elected by the qualified district electors present and voting to serve, one until the first, one until the second, and one until the third annual electors' meeting thereafter, and each until his successor is chosen and takes office. At each annual electors' meeting of such district after the first one a director[8] shall be elected to serve until the third annual meeting next following and until his successor is elected and takes office. When a vacancy among the directors occurs otherwise[9] than by expiration of the term for which a director was elected, the remaining directors, or, if they disagree the Board shall choose a proper person to fill the vacancy until the next annual electors' meeting, and until his successor is chosen and takes office. At such next annual electors' meeting a director shall be elected for the rest of the unexpired term by the qualified district electors.

Section 15. Unless otherwise provided by the by-laws any incorporated electric district may, by its by-laws or by a special vote at any special electors' meeting properly called, provide a fair remuneration for the time actually spent by its officers and directors in its service. No director during the term of his office shall be a party to a contract for profit with the electric district differing in any way from the business relations accorded to all qualified district electors.

Section 16. The directors of each incorporated electric district shall elect from their number annually a president and fix his compensation, if any, not inconsistent with the by-laws. They shall also appoint and fix the compensation, if any, not inconsistent with the by-laws of a secretary and and a treasurer, and such other officers as they deem necessary, who need not be directors, and they may combine the offices of secretary and treasurer under the designation of secretary-treasurer. They may employ and provide for the compensation of, or provide for the employment and for the fixing of the compensation of, such employees as they deem necessary. The directors shall have general control of and responsibility for the conduct of the business of the incorporated electric district.

Section 17. The corporate power of every incorporated electrict district shall be exercised by the directors thereof. They shall have power, subject to the rules, regulations, and orders of the Board, and to the by-laws:

(a) To construct, operate, and maintain within and without such district, when and as authorized or required by the Board, lines suitable for the distribution of electric current for light, heat and power to the public within and throughout such district; also transmission lines, substations, transformers, and other facilities necessary or convenient for such distribution or for the procuring of such current for distribution;

(b) To appropriate and condemn, by the procedure provided in the forty-first section of the Corporation Act of April twenty-ninth,[10] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws seventy-three), and the amendments and supplements thereto,[11] any lands, rights of way, and other property and rights as to which the Board, after due notice and public hearing, shall have found that the appropriation of the same is required by the present and future interests of the Commonwealth for the construction, maintenance, or operation of such lines, substations, transformers, and other facilities, and is not incompatible with the public interests of the region in the vicinity thereof.

(c) To purchase and to distribute to the public within such district electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, and to charge and collect in consideration thereof just and reasonable rates which may be classified according to the kind, time, and quantity of use, and shall include a minimum charge to be paid whether current is used or not, but shall be non-discriminatory with respect to all distributees of the same class;

(d) To make, for the purpose of raising revenue by taxation,[12] a valuation, when and as the Board shall by general rules and regulations or by special order prescribe, of all property in such district upon which the county taxes of the county comprising such district are levied and assessed;

(e) To raise such revenue, if any, as may be estimated by the Board to be necessary for the purposes of such district in excess of the proceeds or estimated proceeds of rates charged and collected, as in this Section aforesaid, by the levy and assessment of taxes upon the property valued as provided in the next foregoing subsection at a rate not exceeding mills on the dollar in any one year; and to collect, as the Board shall by general rules and regulations prescribe, the taxes so levied and assessed.

(f) To borrow money for the purposes of such district and issue evidences of indebtedness therefor. The total amount of indebtedness so created and remaining unpaid at any time shall not exceed two per centum of the valuation of the property within the electric district last made under subsection (d) of this section without the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified district electors present and voting at a special electors' meeting called for that purpose. The rate of interest on any such indebtedness shall not exceed six per centum. No indebtedness shall be incurred or expenditure authorized except by vote of the directors.

Section 18. When any incorporated electric district shall borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, except in the case of the giving of notes for such temporary loans as may be authorized by the rules and regulations or special order of the Board, the commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder after public notice by advertisement once a week for three weeks in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which such incorporated electric district shall be situated. No bid for such bonds or securities at less than their par value shall be accepted.

[13]Section 19. Any corporation or natural person authorized under the laws of this Commonwealth to supply electric current to the public for light, heat, and power, or any of them, shall sell and deliver at its generating station, or at any point on any of its transmission lines, electric current to any incorporated electric district demanding the same for distribution by such district, and shall for the purpose of such delivery install at the cost of such district suitable substations, switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as the Board in its discretion shall by general rules and regulations prescribe, or shall in specific cases order. Such delivery shall be made without discrimination as to service between such district and any other customer or public service distribution system, and at a price properly computed as not more than the average cost to the selling company,

[7]The words "as so chosen" were included in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[8]The words "a director" were substituted for the word "directors" in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[9]The word "otherwise" was substituted for the word "other" in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[10]The words "April twenty-ninth" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[11]The words "(Pamphlet Laws seventy-three), and the amendments and supplements thereto." were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[12]The word "to" was included in 1925 H. R. 1361.
[13]Section 19 of 1925 H. R. 1361 omitted in 1926. It read: Section 19. Incorporated electric districts shall be served by giant power companies and common carrier transmission companies on equal terms with other public service distribution systems.
Section 20 of 1925 H. R. 1361 is the same as section 19 of 1926 S. 33.

including a fair return on the proper rate base, of the generation and transmission, excluding distribution, of current supplied by it to the public. Provided: That, if experience shall at any time have clearly shown that such sale and delivery has caused, and in the judgment of the Commission is likely to continue to cause in the near future, a decrease in the average daily output, measured in kilowatt hours per kilowatt of installed generating capacity of equipment generating the current supplied to the public for light, heat, and power by the selling company, then and in that case such price shall be equitably increased by the Commission.

Section 20. The Board shall have power:

(a) To give expert engineering, financial, and business management advice to any or all incorporated electric districts;

(b) To require of each such district the keeping of accounts and the publication of financial statements suitable for the information of the qualified district electors the distributees of electric current, and the creditors of, and the persons subject to taxation by, such district; to examine all books and accounts of any such district at any time; to require any such district to submit at any time statements and reports including full information as to their finances and the conduct of their business. All such statements and reports shall be made upon oath unless otherwise specified, and in such form and on such blanks as the Board may require. Any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or cause to be made any false entry in the books or the accounts of any such district, and any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false statement or report in response to a request or order or direction from the Board for the statements and reports herein referred to, shall upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

(c) To hold hearings and to order testimony to be taken by deposition at any designated place in connection with any inquiry or proceeding under this Act;

(d) To require by subpoena, signed by any member of the Board, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place within the Commonwealth, and in case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Board may invoke the aid of any court of the Commonwealth in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Any member, expert, or examiner, of the Board, when duly designated by the Board for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Board, or by its Secretary, and empowered to administer oaths. They shall be reduced to writing by such person or under his direction and subscribed by the deponent. Witnesses summoned before the Board shall be paid fees and mileage allowances equal to those paid witnesses in the Courts of the Commonwealth, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and persons taking the same shall be entitled to fees equal to those paid for like services in the Courts of the Commonwealth.

(e) To perform any and all such acts, to make such rules and regulations, to prescribe such forms, and to issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 21. The Commission shall have power to perform any and all such acts, to make such rules and regulations, to prescribe such forms, and to issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary and proper for the performance of its duty under this Act.

Section 22. Any natural person or corporation, who shall wilfully fail or who shall refuse to comply with any provisions of this Act, or with any regulation or lawful order of the Board, or of the Commission, issued or made in accordance with the provisions of, or for the proper administration of, this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall in the discretion of the Court be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars in addition to other penalties herein prescribed or otherwise[14] provided by law, and every month any such person or corporation shall remain in default shall be deemed a new and separate offense punishable as in this Section aforesaid.

Section 23. It is the intent of this Act to secure, so far as practicable, an abundant and cheap supply of electric current for light, heat, and power for the industries, farms, and homes of and throughout this Commonwealth which would not otherwise be supplied therewith, and this Act shall be broadly construed to that end.

Section 24. The provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable one from another, and severable as to the persons, corporations, and subject-matters respectively herein dealt with, and, if for any reason one or more of such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional as to any particular person, corporation, or subject-matter, or otherwise, such holding shall not affect the validity of such provision or provisions as applicable to other persons, corporations, or subject-matters dealt with thereby, or the validity of the remaining provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared that such provision or provisions and the remaining provisions would have been enacted notwithstanding such holding.

Senate Bill No. 35

Providing for the incorporation of Mutual Electric Companies (Cooperative enterprises to serve farmers in territory not otherwise adequately served).

(The wording of this bill, except where otherwise noted is the same as 1925 HR 1363.)

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That Section Two of The Corporation Act of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws Seventy-three), as amended, be supplemented by adding thereto, under "Corporations for profit, second class", the following paragraph;

XXIX The distribution of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, to the stockholders and incidentally to others.

Section 2. Where used in this Act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).
"Commission" (See Standard Definitions).
"Person" (See Standard Definitions).
"Substation" (See Standard Definitions).
"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service distributing system" (See Standard Definitions).

(See foot note[1].)

"Public service" (See Standard Definitions)

Section 3 Corporations incorporated under Section One of this Act shall be known as mutual electric companies, and shall be in all respects subject to said Corporation Act, as amended.

Section 4. Mutual electric companies shall have power, when and as authorized by permit in writing from the Board; To construct, operate, and maintain where, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Board shall specify and set forth in the permit transmission line, distribution line, substations, transformers, and other facilities, necessary or convenient for the distribution of electric current for light, heat, and power to the stockholders, and incidentally to others, in any territory which the Board, after due notice and hearing, shall have found to be not served or not adequately served with electric current for said uses;

To appropriate and condemn by the procedure provided in the forty-first section of said Corporation Act of one thousand eight hundred seventy-four, as amended, any lands, rights of way, and other property and rights as to which the Board, after due notice and public hearing, shall have found that the appropriation of the same is required by the present and future interests of the Commonwealth for the construction, maintenance, or operation of such lines, substations, transformers, and other facilities, and is not incompatible with the public interests of the region in the vicinity thereof;

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[14]The word "otherwise" was substituted for "herein" in 1925 H. R. 1361.

[1]The definition of "Public Service" was substituted for definitions of "Giant power company" and "Common carrier transmission company" in 1925 H. R. 1363 (See Standard Definitions).

To purchase and distribute to its stockholders and to others, as, and[2] to the extent hereinafter set forth, electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, and to charge and collect in consideration thereof just and reasonable rates which may be classified according to the kind, time, and quantity of use, and shall include a minimum charge to be paid whether any current is used or not, it shall be nondiscriminatory with respect to all distributees of the same class;

As as incident to such distribution to its stockholders, to distribute electric current for said purposes in like manner to other persons. Provided: That the number of such other persons to whom distribution is made in any one calendar year shall not be so great,[3] as to exceed three-fourths of the number of stockholders at the beginning of such calendar year; and provided further: That the number of kilowatt hours distributed to all persons not stockholders in any calendar year after the second full year of operation shall not be so great[4] as to exceed the number of kilowatt hours distributed to all stockholders during the preceding calendar year.

Section 5. The rates, including minimum charges, of mutual electric companies shall be such as to earn in each normal year of operation not less than fixed charges, including interest and sinking fund requirements plus[5] operation and maintenance expenses, including taxes, plus[6] depreciation reserve requirements, and dividends on stock outstanding at the maximum dividend rate expressed in the stock certificates. The board shall have power on petition by the holders of ten per cent of the stock outstanding, to regulate and adjust the rates, including minimum chares, of any mutual electric company, as the Board shall deem most expedient to attain these ends as near as may be.

Section 6 . Each mutual electric company shall within thirty days after its incorporation, adopt for its government and management a code of by-laws not inconsistent with said Corporation Act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as amended, nor with this Act. A majority vote of the stockholders or their written assent evidenced in such manner as the Board shall prescribe shall be necessary to adopt such by-laws. A copy of the by-laws shall be filed with the Board before the issuance of a permit under Section four hereof.

Section 7. All stock of any mutual electric company shall be of one class, and shall have a uniform and fixed par value of twenty-five dollars, or some multiple thereof, per share, and shall be entitled to dividends out of net earnings at a rate not to exceed eight per cent per year. The right to dividends may be cumulative from year to year, or non-cumulative. The par value, the maximum dividend rate, and the cumulative of non-cumulative character of the dividend right, shall be expressed in the certificates of stock. One-half of the par value of the capital stock subscribed for shall be paid in cash before incorporation and the certificate shall so state.

Section 8. Any mutual electric company may buy it by-laws reserve to the directors the prior option to buy for the company the stock of any stockholder desiring to sell, and may reserve the right to recall at any time all or any part of the stock of any stockholder to whom it shall not have distributed during the next foregoing calendar year electric current, and likewise to recall all or any part except one share of the stock of any other stockholder Provided that he Company upon exercising such option to buy or right to all shall pay for the stock bought or recalled at its book value or at its par value where the book value is less than he par value; and provided further: That no restriction pon the ownership or transfer of stock authorized by this ection shall be valid unless a provision setting out such restriction is contained in the by-laws and in the stock subscription paper, if any, and expressed in the stock certificate.

Section 9. Any natural person to whom electric current as been distributed under Section Two of this Act in any alendar year may apply in writing, in such manner as the oard may by general rules and regulations prescribe, to ie mutual electric company which has made such distribuon, for admission as a stockholder in such company. Such pplication shall be filed with the proper officer of such mpany, and a duplicate thereof with the Board on or beore the first day of December in such calendar year, and so filed and accompanied by full payment for one share, e company shall issue one share to him.

Section 10. Contracts between any mutual electric company and any one or more of its stockholders, whereby the stockholder agrees to furnish labor and materials, or either of them, for the construction or maintenance of the company's works, shall, if otherwise lawful, be valid.

Section 11. Every stockholder of a mutual electric company shall have the right to one vote and no more in stockholders' meetings, without regard to the number of shares held by him. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

Section 12. In its by-laws every mutual electric company shall provide for one or more regular stockholders' meeting annually. The directors shall have power[6] to call a special stockholders' meeting at any time, and upon the filing of a petition by ten per cent of the stockholders requesting the calling of a special meeting to be held at any time not less than one month after the last preceding stockholders' meeting, and stating the specific business to be brought before it, the directors shall call a meeting as requested. Notice of all stockholders' meetings shall be mailed to each stockholder at least ten days prior thereto, and in case a special stockholders' meeting is called, such notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the purposes for which it is called.

Section 13, Every mutual electric company shall fix by its by-laws the number or percentage of the stockholders necessary to constitute a quorum at stockholders' meeting.

Section 14. The affairs of every mutual electric company shall be managed by not less than three directors, all of whom shall be stockholders resident in this Commonwealth. Directors shall be elected by the stockholders at such time and for such term of office as the by-laws may prescribe. Unless otherwise provided by the by-laws, any mutual electric company may, by vote of its stockholders at any meeting regularly called, provided a fair remuneration for the time actually spent by its officers and directors in its service. No director during the term of his office shall be a party to a contract for profit with the company differing in any way from the business relations accorded to all stockholders. When a vacancy among the directors occurs, otherwise than by expiration of the term for which a director was elected, the remaining directors by majority vote shall fill the vacancy.

Section 15. The directors shall elect from their number annually a president, and if the by-laws so provided, one or more vice presidents. They shall also elect a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be directors, and they may combine the two latter offices.

Section 16. Any stockholder may bring charges against any director by filing them in writing with the secretary, together with a petition signed by ten per cent, of the stockholders, requesting the removal of such director. The question of such removal shall be voted upon at the next stockholders' meeting, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present shall operate to remove the director and fill the vacancy, The director against whom such charges have been brought shall be informed thereof in writing not less than five days before the meeting, and shall have an opportunity at the meeting to be heard in person or by counsel, and the person or persons bringing the charges against him shall have the same opportunity.

Section 17. Any mutual electric company, out of earnings received during any calendar year, and remaining after the payment of fixed charges, including interest and sinking fund requirements, and of operation and maintenance expenses, including taxes, and after[7] such payments to depreciation reserves as the Board may by general rules and regulations require, may declare and pay dividends on its stock outstanding at the end of such year. Such dividends shall be declared and paid, or set aside for payment, out of the earnings applicable thereto before any distribution of profits to stockholding consumers is authorized as provided in the next following Section.

Section 18. Out of any balance remaining from the receipts during any calendar year, after the payment or setting aside of dividends as provided in the next foregoing Section, the corporation may pay to its stockholders to whom during such calendar year it distributed electric current the whole or any part of such balance in proportion to the number of kilowatt hours so distributed to each of such stock-

[2]The word "and" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1363.
[3]The words "shall not be so great" were substituted for "Increased so" in 1925 H. R. 1363.
[4]"So great" substituted for "Increased so" in 1925 H. R. 1363.
[5]"Plus" omitted in 1925 H. R. 1363.
[6]"Power" substituted for "the right" in 1925 H. R. 1363.
[7]The word "after" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1363.

holders, of if the by-laws so provided, in proportion to the amount of money properly charged to each of such stockholders in accordance with the rates for such distribution.

Section 19. Any debts owing from any stockholder to any mutual electric company on balance of accounts between such stockholder and such company shall be offset against any claim for dividends or for distribution of the profits under the two next foregoing Sections, and only the balance, if any, in favor of the stockholders shall be paid to him under said Sections or either of them.

Section 20. Mutual electric companies shall not be construed to be public service companies within the public service company law.

Section 21. Any corporation or natural person authorized under the laws of this Commonwealth to supply electric current to the public for light, heat, and power, or any of them, shall sell and deliver at its generating station, or at any point on any of its transmission lines, electric lines, electric current to any mutual electric company demanding the same for distribution by such mutual electric company, and shall install at the cost of such mutual electric company suitable substations, switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as the Board in its discretion shall by general rules and regulations prescribe, or shall in specific cases order. Such delivery shall be made without discrimination as to service between such mutual electric company and any other customer or any public service distribution system, and at a price properly computed as not more than the average cost to the selling company, including a fair return on the proper rate-base of the generation and transmission, excluding distribution of current supplied by it to the public. Provided: That, if experience shall at any time have clearly shown that such sale and delivery has caused, and in the judgment of the Commission is likey to continue to cause in the near future, a decrease in the average daily output measured in kilowatt hours per kilowatt of installed generating capacity of equipment generating the current supplied to the public for light, heat, and power, by the selling company, then and in that case, such price shall be equitably increased by the Commission.

Section 22. The Board and the Commission shall severally have power to make such rules, regulations, and order, and to prescribe such forms as may be necessary or convenient for the proper administration of this Act. The Board shall have power to give expert engineering, financial, and business management advice to any or all mutual electric companies.

Section 23. The provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable one from another, and severable as to the persons and subject-matters respectively herein dealt with, and if for any reason one or more of such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional as to any particular person or subject-matter, or otherwise such holding shall not affect the validity of such provision or provisions as are applicable to other persons or subject-matters dealth with thereby, or the validity of the remaining provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared that such provision or provisions, and the remaining provisions would have been enacted notwithstanding such holding.

Senate Bill No. 31

Creating a Giant Power Board with the same investigative powers that were given to the Giant Power Survey Board by the Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 449.

(The wording of this bill, except where otherwise noted, is the same as 1925 HR 1043.)

Section 1. Be it enaced, &c., That the Secretary of Forests and Waters, a member of the Public Service Commission to be designated from time to time by the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor and Industry, and a competent engineer to be designated from time to time by the Governor, are hereby created a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, hereinafter called the Board. The Board shall annually elect from its membership a Chairman, and a Vice Chairman to act in case of the absence or disability of the Chairman.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Board to continue the outline survey of the fuel resources available for Pennsylvania and of the most practicable means for their full utilization for power development and other related uses; also to recommend to the General Assembly, in outline, such policy with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy as will, in the opinion of the Board, best secure for the industries, railroads, farms, and homes of this Commonwealth an abundant and cheap supply of electric current for industrial, transportation, agricultural, and domestic use. The Board shall investigate the practicability of and make recommendations concerning the establishment of giant power plants for the generation of electricity by fuel power near coal mines, the transmission and distribution of electric energy so and otherwise generated throughout the Commonwealth, the saving and utilization of the by-products of coal to be consumed in such giant power and other plants, the electrification of railroads, and the coordination of water power and fuel power development with the regulation of rivers by storage, and otherwise, for water supply, transportation, public health, and recreation, and other beneficial uses.

Section 3. In making its investigation and reports, the Board shall make use of all available information collected by the Commonwealth and all other published or otherwise readily obtainable information within the scope of its inquiry. Every officer, department, commission, and other agency of the Commonwealth, possessing such information, shall furnish the same to the Board from time to time upon request of the Board[1] as the Governor may direct.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Board, in its investigation and reports, to study and consider the best practicable utilization of streams for navigation, water supply, purity of waters, river regulation and flood prevention, in relation to power, and both as to waters and as to generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy, to keep in view the mutual interests of this Commonwealth and other States, and to outline plans for the interchange of electrical energy with all other States within the practicable transmission distance.

Section 5. The Board shall have such other powers as may[2] be conferred upon it by law.

Section 6. The engineer designated as a member of the Board shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed by the Governor of the Commonwealth. The other members of the Board shall serve without additional compensation.

Section 7. The biennial report of the Board shall be submitted to the General Assembly at the opening of each regular session.

Section 8. The Giant Power Board created by this act within the Department of Forests and Waters shall be and be deemed a departmental administrative Board within the said Department, and shall be subject in all respects to the laws of this Commonwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money, and prescribing the duties of the departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports, the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports.

Section 9. The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000.00) is hereby specifically appropriated for the fiscal year beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, for the purpose of the payment of the compensation of the engineer from time to time designated as member of the Board, the compensation of necessary technical, clerical, legal, and other assistance, the rent of necessary quarters in Harrisburg and elsewhere, necessary travel of the members of the Board and its employes, their necessary subsistence when absent from their regular places of employment, the purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies of stationary, printing, and supplies and materials of every kind and description, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties imposed under this Act.

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[1] This read as follows in 1925 H. R. 1043: "When as the Governor may direct from time to

[2] "Hereafter" was included in 1925 H. R. 1043.

[3] Changed from Section 9 of 1925 H. R. 1043 which read:—
"The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000.00) is hereby specifically appropriated for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for the purpose" "continued as above.

[4] Section 20 In 1925 H. R. 1363 read as follows:—
"Section 20. Mutual electric companies shall be created by Giant Power Companies and common carrier transmission companies on equal terms with public service distribution systems, but shall not be constructed to be public service companies, within the public service company law."

Senate Bill No. 32.

thorizing the incorporation of Giant Power Companies, ublic service generating companies, and public service ransmission companies.

(The wording of section one and two of this bill, except where otherwise noted, is the same as 1925 HR 1056. Sections three, four, and five follow the wording, except where otherwise noted, of 1925 HR 1051, sections three, four, and five.)

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section two of the rporation,[1] Act approved twenty-ninth day of April one usand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws venty-three),[2] as amended, be supplemented by adding reto, under "Corporations For Profit, Second Class", the llowing paragraphs;

XXVI. The following purposes, when, to the extent, and authorized thereto, by permit in writing from the Giant wer Board, namely:

The generation for public service of electric current by eans of steam in stations or not less than three hundred usand kilowatts capacity located in or near a coalfield;

The purchase for public service of surplus electric current om the producers or owners thereof:

The supply of electric current so generated or purchased clusively to the public service transmission lines of others;[3]

The transmission of electric current so generated or purased from such stations, or from the point of receipt over es of not less than one hundred and ten thousand volts essure to a point or points of connection with the public rvice transmission lines of others;[4]

As incidents to such generation: The purchase and mining coal; the recovery and sale of coke, gas, tar, ammonia, and ner byproducts of coal before steam raising; the manucture and sale of chemicals; the sale of coal more suitable r by-producting,[5] elsewhere than at such generating staons; the construction, operation, and maintenance of works r the storage and cooling of water, or either of them, for eam raising or steam condensation, or both. Provided: iat permit be first secured as required by law from the ater and Power Resources Board for any dam or other struction in, along across, or projecting into any stream body of water wh[illegible] or partly within, or forming the undary of, this Commonwealth, and for any change in the urse, current, or cross section of any such stream or body water.

XXVII.[6] The generation, by any prime mover, of electric rrent for the supply of the public with light, heat, and wer, or any of them, by delivery of the current so genated directly to, or through one or more carriers to, a blic service distribution system.

XXVIII.[7] The transmission of electric current for the pply of the public by delivery of the current so transmitted rectly to, or through one or more other carriers to, a public rvice distribution system.

Section 2. Where used in this act singular words shall be nstrued as including the plural, masculine words shall be nstrued as including the feminine and neuter, and the llowing terms shall have the following meanings respecially designated for each:

"Board" see standard definitions.

"Giant power company" means a corporation incorporated nder paragraph twenty-six, under "Corporations for Profit Second Class", of section two of said Corporation Act as mplemented by section one of this Act.[8]

"Public service generating company" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service transmission company" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power permit" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service"[9] (See Standard Definitions).

"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service transmission line"[10] (See Standard Definitions).

"Major line" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service major line" (See Standard Definitions).

"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. Any giant power company holding a giant power permit, and any public service transmission company,[12] shall have the right and power to condemn and appropriate any lands and other property and rights as to which the Giant Power Board, after due notice and public hearing, shall have found that the appropriation of the same is required by the present and future interests of the Commonwealth for the construction, maintenance, or operation of the works of such giant power company, or of any transmission line of such public service transmission company,[13] and is not incompatible with the public interests of the region in the vicinity of such works or in the vicinity of such transmission line of such public service transmission company.[14]

Section 4. All damages arising from the exercise of the right and power of condemnation conferred by section three of this Act shall be ascertained, recovered, and paid, as provided by the forty-first section of said Corporation[15] Act[16] and the amendments and supplements thereto.

Section 5. No lands or other property or rights shall be condemned or appropriated for occupancy and use by any public service major line not a part of the works of a giant power company, nor a transmission line of a public service transmission company,[17] otherwise than under the Act approved June fourteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred,[18]) unless and until the Giant Power Board, after due notice and hearing, shall have found that the appropriation of the same is required by the present and future interests of the Commonwealth for the construction, maintenance, or operation of such major[19] line and is not incompatible with the public interests of the region in the vicinity of such line.

Authorizing the issuance of giant power permits.

(The wording of this bill, except where otherwise noted, is the same as 1925 HR 1054.)

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this Act may be cited as the Giant Power Permit Act one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.[1]

Section 2. Where used in this Act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following words shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).

"Commission" (See Standard Definitions).

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[1] "Corporation" was substituted for "an" in 1925 H. R. 1056.

[2] "Entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" was included in 1925 H. R. 1056.

[3] "transmission lines of others;" was substituted for "distribution systems" in 1925 H. R. 1056.

[4] "the public service transmission lines of others;" was substituted for "other transmission lines for carriage thence to such distribution systems;" in 1925 H. R. 1056.

[5] "or other use;" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1056.

[6] Everything in this bill including and following paragraph XXVII was substituted for the following in 1925 H. R. 1056: "XXVII The common carrier from all shippers to public service distribution systems of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them."

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed."

[7] This is the same as the underlined words in section eight of 1925 H. R. 1047, which section was omitted in the 1926 draft (1926 S. 34 also omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[8] Compare with Standard Definition of Giant Power Company.

[9] "Public service" not defined in 1925 H. R. 1051 or 1056.

[10] "Public service transmission line" not defined in 1925 H. R. 1051 or 1056.

[11] Section 3, 4 and 5 of this Act following the wording of sections 3, 4 and 5 of 1925 H. R. 1051, with the exceptions noted in foot notes 11 to 17.

Sections 1 and 2 of 1925 H. R. 1061 read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this Act may be cited as The Electric Power Condemnation Act, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Section 2. Where used in this act single words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:"

"Board" (see Standard Definitions)
"Giant Power Company" (see Standard Definitions)
"Giant Power Permit" (see Standard Definitions)
"Transmission Line" (see Standard Definitions)
"Major Line" (see Standard Definitions)
"Public Service Major Line" (see Standard Definitions)

[12] "and any public service transmission company" omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[13] The words "giant power company or of any transmission line of such public service transmission company" were substituted for the word "company" in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[14] The words "or in the vicinity of such transmission line of such public service transmission company" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[15] The words "said corporation" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[16] Approved April 29, 1874 pamphlet law 73," included in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[17] The words "nor a transmission line of a public service transmission company," were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[18] The words "and the amendments and supplements thereto" were included in 1925 H. R. 1051.

[19] The word "major" was substituted for "transmission" in 1925 H. R. 1051.

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[2] "Twenty-six substituted for "twenty-five" in 1925 H. R. 1054.

"Giant power company" (See Stanard Definitions).
"Giant power permit" (See Standard Definitions).
"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service transmission line"[2] (See Standard Definitions).
"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Reservation" (See Standard Definitions).
"Project" (See Standard Definitions).
"Project works" (See Standard Definitions).
"Net Investment"[3] (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. Any giant power company may exercise its corporate powers for all or any of[4] the purposes enumerated in the definition of giant power company, in Section two of this Act,[5] when to the extent, and as authorized thereto, by, and subject to the conditions imposed by a permit in writing issued by the Board under this Act. Any exercise or attempted exercise otherwise of its corporate powers shall be unlawful.

Section 4. The Board is hereby authorized and empowered :

(a) To ascertain the net investment as defined in Section two of this Act, of any permittee under this Act. For this purpose the permittee shall, upon oath, within a reasonable period of time to be fixed by the Board after the construction of the original project works, or any addition thereto, or betterment hereof, file with the Board, in such detail as the Board may require, a statement in triplicate showing the actual legitimate cost of the construction of such project works, addition, or betterment, and the price paid for water rights, rights-of-way, lands, or interest in lands. The Board shall deposit one of said triplicate statements with the Commission. The permittee shall grant to the Board and to the Commission, or to the duly authorized agent or agent of the Board and of the Commission, at all reasonable times free access to the project and project works and to all maps, profiles, contracts, reports of engineers, accounts, books, records, and all other papers and documents relating thereof;

(b) To issue permits to giant power companies for the exercise of their corporate powers for the purposes enumerated in the definition of giant power companies in Section two of this Act, or for any of the purposes there enumerated, and in that behalf, for the construction or acquisition, and the maintenance and operation of generating stations of not less than three hundred thousand kilowatts capacity, transmission lines suitable for operation under a pressure of not less than one hundred and ten thousand volts, also water storage, and cooling works, or either of them, except dams or other water obstructions and changes in the course, current, or cross section of any stream or body of water for which a permit from the Water and Power Resources Board is required by law; also works for the recovery and treatment of any or all by-products of coal before steam raising, also works for the manufacture of chemicals, also works for the mining and preparation of coal, also any other project works necessary or convenient for such enumerated purposes, to the extent and as the same are authorized by, and subject to the conditions imposed by such permit. Provided: That permits shall be issued within any reservation only after a finding by the Board in each case that the permit will not interfere or be inconsistent with the purpose for which such reservation was created or acquired, and shall be subject to and contain such conditions as the head of the Department under whose supervision such reservation falls shall deem necessary for the adequate protection and utilization thereof;

(c) Upon the filing of any application for a permit under this Act, the Board before granting such application, shall publish notice thereof for three weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the project is to be situated. Such notice shall set forth briefly the character of the project and the intention to make application for a permit therefor;

(d) To hold hearings, and to order testimony to be taken by deposition at any designated place in connection with the application for any permit, and to require by subpoena, signed by any member of the Board, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place within the Commonwealth, and in case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Board may invoke the aid of any court of the Commonwealth, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Any member, expert, or examiner of the Board may, when duly designated by the Board for such purposes, administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Board; or by its secretary, and empowered to administer oaths. They shall be reduced to writing by such person, or under his direction, and subscribe by the deponent. Witnesses summoned before the Board shall be paid fees and mileage allowances equal to those paid witnesses in the courts of the Commonwealth, and witnesses whose depositions are taken, and persons taking the same shall be entitled to fees equal to those paid for like services in the courts of the Commonwealth;

(e) To perform any and all such acts, to make such rules and regulations, to prescribe such forms, and to issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 5. The Commission shall have power to prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of a system of accounts, and for the maintenance thereof by permittees hereunder to examine all books and accounts of such permittees at any time, to require them to submit at such time or times as the Commission may require, statements and reports, including full information as to assets and liabilities, capitalization, net investment, and reduction thereof, gross receipts, interest due and paid, depreciation and other reserves, cost of project, cost of maintenance and operation of the project, cost of renewals and replacements of the project, works, and as to depreciation of the project works, and as to production, transmission, use, and sale of power, by products of coal, and chemicals; also to require any licensee to make adequate provisions for currently determining said cost and other facts. All such statements and reports shall be made upon oath, unless otherwise specified, and in such form and on such blanks as the Commission may require. Any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false entry in the books or for the accounts of such permittee, and any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false statement or report in response to a request, or order, or direction from the Commission for such statements and reports, shall upon conviction be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

Section 6. Permits under this Act shall be limited to such[6] persons, not exceeding fifty years, as the Board shall determine and set forth therein. Every such permit shall be conditioned upon acceptance by the permittee of all the terms and conditions of this Act, and such further conditions if any, as the Board shall prescribe in conformity with this Act, which said terms and conditions, and the acceptance thereof shall be expressed in each permit. Permits may be revoked only for the reasons, and in the manner, prescribed under the provisions of this Act, and may be altered or surrendered only upon mutual agreements between the permittee and the Board after ninety days public notice.

Section 7. No voluntary transfer of any permit, or of the rights and powers granted thereunder, shall be made without the written approval of the Board, and any successor to assign of the rights of the permittee, whether by voluntary transfer, judicial sale, foreclosure sale, or otherwise shall be subject to all the conditions of the permit under which such rights and powers are held by the permittee, and also subject to all the terms and conditions of this Act to the same extent as though the successor or assign were the original licensee hereunder. Provided: That a mortgage, or trust deed, or a judicial sale made thereunder, or a tax sale[7], shall not be deemed voluntary transfers within the meaning of this Section.

Section 8. Every application for a permit under this Act shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by:

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[2]This definition omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[3]The following sentence was added to this definition in 1925 H. R. 1054: "The board shall have power to specify more particularly by general rules and regulations the elements of cost included in net investment."
[4]The words "all or any of" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[5]The words "or of any of said enumerated purposes" were included in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[6]The word "such" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[7]The words "a tax sale" were substituted for "under tax sales" in 1925 H. R. 1064.

(a) Such maps, plans, specifications, estimates of cost, and statement of the plan of operation, as the Board may deem necessary for a full understanding of the subject. Such maps, plans, and specifications, when approved by the Board, shall be made a part of the permit, and thereafter no change shall be made in such maps, plans, or specifications, until such change shall have been approved and made a part of such permit by the Board;

(b) A copy of the applicant's charter of incorporation;

(c) Such additional information as the Board may require.

Section 9. All permits issued under this Act shall be on the following conditions:

(a) That the project adopted, including the maps, plans, and specifications, shall be such as in the judgment of the Board will be best adopted to a comprehensive scheme of utilization of coal through generation of current by steam, and as an incident thereto, if, and to the extent that the Board shall in the permit so require the recovery, development, treatment, and manufacture of by-products of coal, and, if necessary in order to secure such scheme, the Board may require the modification of the project and of the maps, plans and specifications of such project before approval;

(b) That, except when emergency shall require for the protection of life, health, or property, no substantial alteration or addition not in conformity with the approved plans shall be made of, or[8] to any substantial part of the project works without the prior approval of the Board; and any substantial alteration or addition made, when so required by emergency, shall thereafter be subject to such modification and change as the Board may direct;

(c) That, the permittee[9] shall maintain the project works in a condition of repair adequate for the purpose for which the permit is issued, shall make all necessary renewals and replacements, shall establish and maintain adequate depreciation reserves for such purposes, and shall conform to such rules and regulations as the Board may from time to time prescribe for the protection of life, health, and property;

(d) That,[10] upon not less than two years notice in writing from the Board, the Commonwealth shall have the right, upon or after the expiration of any permit, to take over and thereafter to maintain and operate any project covered in whole or in part by the permit, upon the condition that before taking possession it shall pay the net investment in the project[11] and shall assume all contracts entered into by the permittee with the approval of the Commission. The net investment of the permittee in the project so taken shall be determined by agreement between the Commission and the permittee, but if they cannot agree, by proceedings in equity instituted by the Commonwealth in any court clothed with jurisdiction in civil cases to which the Commonwealth is a party. Provided: That such net investment shall not include or be affected by, the value of any lands, rights-of-way, or other property whatsoever of the Commonwealth, occupied or used under the permit, by the permit itself, or any good will, going value, or prospective revenues. Provided further: That the values allowed for water-rights, rights-of-way, lands, or interests in lands, shall not be in excess of the actual legitimate cost thereof, at the time of acquisition by the permittee,[12] and provided further: That the right of the Commonwealth at any time, by condemnation proceedings and upon payment of just compensation, to take over, maintain, and operate any project licensed under this Act is hereby expressly reserved;[13]

(e) That,[14] if the Commonwealth does not at the expiration of the original permit exercise its right to take over, maintain, and operate the project as provided in the next preceding subsection, the Board is authorized to issue a new permit to the original permittee upon such terms and conditions as may be authorized or required under the then existing laws and regulations, or to issue a new permit under said terms and conditions to a new permittee, which permit may cover any project covered by the original permit, and shall be issued on the condition that the new permittee shall before taking possession of such project, pay such amount and assume such contracts as the Commonwealth is required to do in the manner specified in the last preceding subsection. Provided: That if the Commonwealth does not exercise the right to take over, or does not issue a permit to a new permittee, or does not issue a new permit to the original permittee, then the Board shall issue from year to year an annual permit to the then permittee under the terms and conditions of the original permit until the plant is taken over or a new permit is issued as aforesaid;

(f) That, in respect to the sale and delivery of electric current by the permittee, rates, service, and facilities shall be reasonable, non-discriminatory, and just, and all unreasonable, discriminatory, and unjust rates, service, and facilities are hereby prohibited. Such rates shall be so regulated as to afford the permittee a reasonable opportunity for a fair return from its entire business, including business other than the sale and delivery of electric current, in view of all circumstances at the time of regulation, upon the net investment as defined in Section two of this Act, and without regard to any valuation of all or any property of the permittee which may differ from such net investment;

(g) That the permittee assumes, and will faithfully discharge the duty of a common purchaser, obligated as such to purchase at a standard maximum price not exceeding the capital operating and maintenance cost of generation in the station of the permittee from every public service or other producer of electric current, all current of standard voltage, frequency, and form, or either alternating or direct current, generated by them in this Commonwealth, and delivered at the cost of the seller to the generating station, or to any transmission line of the permittee. The standard maximum price shall be fixed as to each permittee from time to time by the Commission, and the standards of voltage, frequency, and form shall be fixed as to each permittee from time to time by the Board. As such common purchaser the permittee shall receive and purchase all such current, so offered, to the extent of its capacity to transmit and ability to resell the same without discrimination in facilities, service, or price,in favor of one seller as against another, and shall install at the cost of the seller suitable switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as the Board may in its discretion order. But if, and to the extent that it shall lack capacity to transmit, or be unable to resell, all current, as aforesaid, which could be generated in this Commonwealth and is offered, it shall to the extent of its capacity and ability receive and purchase all current generated by water power, and as to current produced by fuel power, shall receive and purchase from each producer so offering a part of that so offered ratably in proportion to installed generating capacity of each producer, as determined by the Board, or lacking such determination, as reasonably estimated by the permittee. And if the permittee shall be unable to so receive and purchase all such current generated by water power, the quantity to be received and purchased from each producer, thereof, shall be computed and determined ratably in like manner. Provided: That common purchaser duty under this subsection shall not be construed to require the permittee, as to steam-generated current, to reduce its own production, nor, as to water-power generated current, to increase its own unit cost of production, whether by reduction of output, or otherwise. Provided further: That the Commission shall have power to require enlargement of the permittee's capacity to receive and transmit current as may be reasonably necessary;

(h) That with respect to electric current, to anything produced by the permittee, and to electrical apparatus, the permittee will not enter into any combination, agreement, arrangement, or understanding express or implied, to limit output, to restrain trade, or to fix, maintain, or increase prices;

(i) Such other conditions not inconsistent with this Act as the Board may require.

Section 10. The permittee[15] shall commence the construction of the project works within the time fixed in the permit, and shall thereafter in good faith and with due diligence proceed with the construction, and shall within the time fixed in the permit complete the project works and put the project into operation. The periods for the commence-

[8]The words "of or" were omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[9]"Permittee' substituted for "license" in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[10]The word "that" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[11]"Upon the condition that before taking possession it shall pay the net investment in the project" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[12]The word "permittee" was substituted for "License" in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[13]The balance of this paragraph read as follows in 1925 H. R. 1054:— "to take over, maintain, and operate any project licensed under this Act at any time by condemnation proceedings upon payment of just compensation is hereby expressly re reserved."
[14]The word "that" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.
[15]"Permittee" substituted for "licensee" in 1925 HR 1054.

ment of construction may be extended once, but no longer than two additional years, and the period for the completion of construction may be extended by the Board, if the permittee shall not commence actual construction within the time prescribed in the permit, or as extended by the Board, then after due notice shall have been given, the permit may be terminated upon written order of the Board. If the construction shall have been begun but not completed within the time prescribed in the permit, or as extended by the Board, then the Attorney General upon the request of the Board, shall institute proceedings in equity in any court clothed with jurisdiction in civil cases to which the Commonwealth is a party for the revocation of the permit, the sale of that part of the plant already constructed, and such other equitable relief as the case may demand, as provided for in Section thirteen of this Act.

Section 11. That, whenever the public interest requires or justifies the execution by the permittee of contracts for the sale and delivery of current for periods extending beyond the date of termination of the permit, such contracts may be entered into upon the joint approval of the Board and of the Commission, and thereafter, in the event of failure to issue a new permit to the original permittee at the termination of the original permit, the Commonwealth or the new permittee, as the case may be, shall assume and fulfill all such contracts.

Section 12. That any permittee or any person, who shall wilfully fail or who shall refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any of the conditions made a part of any permit issued hereunder; or with any subpoena of the Board hereunder, or of the Commission, with respect to the administration hereof, or with any regulation or lawful order of the Board, or of the Commission, issued or made in accordance with the provisions of, or for the proper administration of, this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall in the discretion of the Court be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars in addition to other penalties herein prescribed or other wise[16] provided by law, and every month any such permittee or any such person who shall remain in default after written notice from the Board or from the Commission shall be deemed a new and separate offense punishable as aforesaid.

Section 13. The Attorney General may, on the request of the Board, institute proceedings in any court now or hereafter clothed with jurisdiction in civil cases in which the Commonwealth is a party, for the purpose of remedying or correcting by injunction, mandamus, or other process, any action or mission in violation of the provisions of this Act, or of the terms, conditions, or stipulations of any permit granted hereunder, or of any lawful regulation or order promulgated hereunder. If any permittee shall fail to comply with the requirements of any final decree in any such proceedings, the Attorney General may institute proceedings for the purpose of revoking the permit. Such court shall have jurisdiction over all the above-mentioned proceedings and shall have power to issue and execute all necessary process, and to make and enforce all rights, orders, and decrees, to compel compliance with the lawful orders and regulations of the Board, or of the Commission, and to compel the performance of any condition lawfully imposed under the provisions of this Act. If a decree revoking a permit is entered, the court is hereby empowered to sell the whole or any part of the project, to wind up the business of the permittee conducted under the permit, to distribute the proceeds to the parties entitled to the same, and to make and enforce such further orders and decrees as equity and justice may require. At such sale or sales the vendee shall take the rights and privileges belonging to the permittee and shall perform the duties of the permittee and assume all outstanding obligations and liabilities of the permittee which the court may deem equitable in the premises.

Section 14. The right to amend and repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved, but no such alteration, amendment, or repeal shall affect any permit theretofore issued under the provisions of this Act, or the right or powers of any permittee thereunder.

Section 15. The several provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable, and if any provisions of this Act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional, it is the legislative intent that such judgment shall not affect ar other provision thereof.

Section 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent wi this Act are hereby repealed.

For the pooling of electric service by imposing the duty common purchase and common sale in transmission di tricts on the operators of major transmission system therein.

The wording of this bill, except where otherwise note is the same as 1925 HR 1057, which imposed the du of common carriage and provided for the division electric service into generating companies, transmissi companies, and distribution companies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this Act may be cit as The Electric Service Pooling Act one thousand nine hu dred twenty-six.[1]

Section 2. Where used in this Act singular words sh be construed as including the plural, masculine words sh be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and t following terms shall have the following meanings respe tively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standardization Definitions).
"Commission" (See Standard Definitions).
"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Major line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Transmission system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service"[2] (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service transmission system" (See Standard De nitions).
"Major transmission system" (See Standard Definition
"Public service major transmission system" (See Sta ard Definitions).
"Transmission district"[3] (See Standard Definitions).
"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service distribution system" (See Standard De nitions).
(See foot note.[4])
"Giant power company" (See Standard Definitions).
"Person" (See Standard Definitions).
(See foot note.[5])

Section 3. Every person operating on or after Janu first, nineteen hundred and ———,[6] a public service ma transmission system within or partly within Pennsylva is hereby charged with, and shall faithfullv discharge duties of, a common purchaser and common seller as t section hereafter specifies:

(a) Every such person shall be obligated to purch at a standard maximum price not exceeding the capi operation, and maintenance cost of generation in the lo cost generating station, if any, of such common purcha

[1]The words "Electric Service Pooling Act one thousand nine hun twenty-six" were substituted for Electricity Common Carrier Act one t sand nine hundred twenty-five" in 1925 HR 1057.
[2]Standard definition of "Public service" omitted in 1925 HR 1057.
[3]Standard definition of "Transmission district" omitted in 1925 HR 1
[4]Standard definition of "Common carrier transmission company" was serted here in 1925 HR 1057 (See Standard Definitions).
[5]Definitions of "Shippers", "Consignee" and "Connecting Carier" inserted here in 1925 HR 1057 (See Standard Definitions).
[6]This blank space was substituted for "twenty-six" in 1925 HR 1
[7]The remaining portion of this section (3) read as follows in 1925 1057: "Shall operate the same, or the portion therefore within P sylvania exclusively carrier of electric current for light, heat, and po or any of them, from any shipper to to any consignee or connecting rier. Such operator shall faithfully perform the duty of a common ca of current as aforesaid obligated as such to receive from all shippers transmit and to deliver to all consignees or connecting carriers, cu of staidard voltage, frequency, and form, which may be the form of e alternating or direct current, offered for such transmission delivery. The standards of voltage, frequency, and form, be fixed as to each transmission system, or part thereof, from to time by the Board, or lacking such fixing by the Board, the shall be fixed reasonably by such common carrier. Every such co carrier shall receive, transmit and deliver, as aforesaid all such curre offered to the extent of his capacity to receive, transmit, and deliver same, without discrimination in facilities, service, or rates in fav one shipper, consignee, or connectng carrier as against another, and install at the cost of the shipper and consignee, respectively, sui switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as to mission in its discretion shall by general rules and regulations presc or shall in specific cases order. But if and to the extent that such mon carrier shall lack capacity to so receive, transmit, and delive current so offered, he shall to the extent of his capacity so receive, t mit, and deliver all current so offered by giant power companies, an current so offered distinguishable as generated by water power, w discrimination between said two kinds of current, and as to other rent so offered shall so receive from each shipper, and shall so tra and deliver, an equal part of the current offered, and if such common rier shall lack capacity to so receive, transmit, and deliver curre offered by giant power companies and current so offered distinguishab generated by water power, he shall in like manner, without discri tion between said two kinds of current, so receive from each shipper. shall so transmit and deliver an equal part of the current offered.

[16]The word "otherwise" was omitted in 1925 H. R. 1054.

from every public service or other producer, current of standard voltage, frequency and form, which may be the form of either alternating or direct current, generated by such producers within the same transmission district, offered for sale by and delivered at the cost of, the seller to any transmission line of such common purchaser therein. The standard maximum price shall be fixed as to each such common purchaser from time to time by the Commission, and the standards of voltage, frequency, and form shall be fixed as to each such common purchaser from time to time by the Board. Such common purchaser shall receive and purchase all such current so offered to the extent of his capacity to transmit and ability to distribute or resell the same within such transmission district without discrimination in facilities, service, or price, in favor of one seller as against another, and shall install at the cost of the seller suitable switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as the Board shall in its discretion order. But if, and to the extent that, he shall lack capacity to transmit, or be unable to resell, all current, as aforesaid, which could be generated in such transmission district and is offered, he shall, to the extent of his capacity and ability, receive and purchase all current generated by water power, and as to current produced by fuel power shall receive and purchase from each producer so offering a part of that so offered, ratably in proportion to the installed generating capacity of each producer as determined by the Board, or lacking such determination, as reasonably estimated by such common purchaser shall be unable to so receive and purchase all such current generated by water power, the quantity thereof to be so received and purchased from each producer shall be computed and determined ratably in like manner. Provided: That common purchaser duty under this Section shall be construed to require such common purchases, as to fuel power generated current purchased, to reduce his own production, nor, as to water power generated current purchased, to increase his own unit cost of production, whether by reduction of output or otherwise. Provided further: That the Commission shall have power to require enlargement of such common purchaser's capacity to receive and transmit current as may be reasonably necessary:

(b) Every person operating on said date a public service major transmission system within Pennsylvania shall be obligated as a common seller to sell and deliver at any of his generating stations, or at any point on any of his transmission lines, current to all public service distribution systems within the same transmission district demanding it for distribution by such distribution systems severally, and shall install at the several cost of such distribution systems suitable substations, switches, transformers, and other like and unlike apparatus, as the Board in its discretion shall by general rules and regulations prescribe, or shall in specific cases order. Such delivery shall be made without discrimination as to service among such purchasing distribution systems, and without discrimination between such purchasing distribution systems, and the distributing systems if any, owned or operated by such common seller. Such sales shall be at a price properly computed as not more than the average cost to the common seller, including a fair return on the proper rate-base, of the purchase, generation, and transmission, excluding distribution, of the current transmitted by it. Provided: That if experience shall at any time have clearly shown that such sale and delivery to any such distribution system has caused, and in the judgment of the Commission is likely to continue to cause in the near future, a decrease in the average daily output, measured in kilowatt hours per kilowatt of installed generating capacity of equipment generating the current transmitted by such common seller, then and in that case such price shall be equitably increased by the Commission.

Section 4. The facilities of common purchasers and common sellers[8] under this Act shall be adequate for the performance of their common purchase and common sale[9] duty. The services rendered by them in common purchase and common sale hereinunder, and the rates charged therefor, shall be reasonable nondiscriminatory and just. All inadequancy of facilities, and all unreasonable discriminatory or unjust services and rates, are hereby prohibited. The Commission shall have power, on its own motion or upon application of any producer of current, or operator of any public service distribution system within the same transmission district,[10] to regulate the construction, operation and maintenance of the facilities of common purchasers and common sellers hereunder, and the rates charged therefor, also after due notice and hearing, in specific cases to order the betterment, enlargement, and extension, or any of them, of such facilities, and the rendering of such service and to fix such rates.

[11]Section 5. The Board shall have power, and it shall be its duty, from time to time to divide and redivide the State into transmission districts, as the Board shall deem most expedient for securing the common purchase and common sale under this Act of electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them.[12]

Section 6. In making such division and redivision the Board, having in view the major public service transmission systems then existing and then reasonably anticipated by the Board, shall assign to each then existing or so anticipated major public service transmission system, or to a part thereof, such a district as in the judgment of the Board can then or in the near future be best served by such system as a common purchaser and common seller under this Act. The division and redivision shall be so made that every part of the Commonwealth is in one such district and no more.

Section 7. The Board shall have power reasonably to require and permit the extension in any transmission district of the lines and other facilities of the major public service transmission system to which such district is assigned, as the Board may deem necessary and convenient for the common purchase and common sale of electric current under this Act throughout such district.

Section 8. Public service transmission lines, not a part of the major public service transmission system to which any such transmission district is assigned, existing in such district at the time of its creation by such division or redivision, shall not be affected by such creation, and the Board may in its discretion permit at any time the construction, operation, and maintenance, in and across any such district, of new public service[13] transmission lines not a part of the public service transmission system to which such district is assigned, but such new lines shall not deliver current to any public service distribution system within such district.

Section 9. The Board and the Commission shall severally have power to perform any and all Acts, to make such rules, regulations, and orders, and to prescribe such forms as may be necessary and proper for the administration of this Act.

Section 10. In the administration of this Act the practice and procedure before the Commission, and upon appeal, shall so far as applicable be that provided by Article Six of the Public Service Company Law approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws thirteen hundred and seventy-four), and the supplements and amendments thereto.

Section 11. The Provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable one from another, and severable as to the common purchasers and common sellers, persons, public service companies, and subject matters respectively herein dealt with, and, if for any reason one or more of such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional as to any particular common purchaser and common seller. person, public service company, or subject matter, or otherwise, such

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[8]"Common purchasers and common sellers" substituted for "carriers" in 1925 HR 1057.

[9]"Common purchase and common sale" substituted for "Common carriers" in 1925 HR 1057.

[10]"Producer of current or operator of any public service distribution system within the same transmission districts" substituted for "Shipper, consignee, connecting carrier, interested municipality, or other interested person" in 1925 HR 1057.

[11]Section 5 of 1925 HR 1057 is here omitted from this bill. It read: Section 5. No person operating as a common carrier under this Act shall himself generate or himself distribute directly to consumers electric current for light, heat, or power, or any of them, nor, if an incorporated company, engage in any business forbidden to common carriers by the Constitution of this Commonwealth. Every person required by this Act to operate a major public service transmission system as a common carrier shall before January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, divest himself of every ownership or interest hereby forbidden by segregation into separate corporations, one of which may be a common carrier transmission company or otherwise.

[12]The words: "To public service distribution systems in such districts, and to actual and potential connecting carriers." were added to the end of this sentence in 1925 HR 1057.

NOTE: 1925 HR 1050 defines certain words and phrases which have not been included in the above standard definitions. They may be found in the bill itself.

[13]The word "service" was omitted in 1925 HR 1057.

[1]In accordance with Pennsylvania legislative procedure. Words printed in brackets are to be omitted from, and words in italics are inserted in the Act to be amended.

holding shall not affect the validity of such provision or provisions as applicable to other common purchasers and common sellers, persons, public service companies, or subject matters dealt with hereby, or the validity of the remaining provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared that such provision or provisions and the remaining provisions would have been enacted not withstanding such holding.

Section 12. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Providing for the regulation of electric utilities.

(The wording of this bill, except where otherwise noted, is the same as that of 1925 HR 1047).

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this Act may be cited as the Electric Utilities Act one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.[1]

Section 2. That where used in this act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meaning respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).

"Commission" (See Standard Definitions).

"Distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service distribution system" (See Standard Definitions).

(See foot note[2])

"Giant power company" (See Standard Definitions).

(See foot note[3]).

"Public Service" (See Standard Definitions).

"Electric utility" (See Standard Definitions).

"Net investment"[4] (See Standard Definitions).

"Additional fair value" (See Standard Definitions).

"Public service generating company" (See Standard Definitions).

"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).

"Transmission system"[5] (See Standard Definitions).

"Transmission district" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. Any electric utility which has been heretofore incorporated, or, if not a corporation, has heretofore begun to generate, transmit, and distribute, or any of them, in public service, electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, may accept the provisions of Section four of this Act by a writing under its corporate seal, if it be a corporation, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and in duplicate with the Commission, and thereupon such electric utility shall be subject to the provisions of said Section, and, if it be a corporation, said provisions shall be deemed and taken to be conditions of its charter of incorporation to all intents and purposes.

Section 4. In the making and regulation of the rates of any electric utility which is hereafter incorporated,[6] such rates shall be so made or fixed as to afford such electric utility from its business as a whole, if efficiently conducted, a reasonable opportunity for a return upon its net investment, plus its additional fair value, if any, at a rate reasonably sufficient from time to time to attract into the enterprise new money in sufficient volume to meet the needs of its public service duty. If, and so long as any system of rates, and/ or any regulation of facilities, and/ or service fixed or made by the Commission, affords as a whole such reasonable opportunity for such return, no part thereof, shall be deemed confiscatory or be changed or abolished by any court or authority other than the Commission.

Section 5. The exercise, use, or enjoyment, and the commencement of exercise, use, or enjoyment, by any electric utility described in Section three of this Act, of any of the following enumerated rights, franchises, or privileges otherwise allowed but not required by law, is hereby prohibited, unless and until it shall have accepted the provisions of Section four of this Act as provided in said Section three, that is to say:

(a) The right of eminent domain;

(b) The right to acquire hereafter, or to hold, if acquired hereafter, any right of ownership, or voice in management by stockholding, or otherwise, in any other electric utility;

(c) The right to begin the exercise of any right, power, franchise, or privilege under any ordinance, municipal contract, or otherwise;

(d) The right to become incorporated, organized, or created, or if a corporation, to renew its charter or obtain any additional rights, powers, franchises, or privileges, by any amendment or supplement to its charter, or otherwise;

(e) The right to buy or sell, assign or accept assignment of, transfer or accept transfer of, lease, consolidate, or merge, its property, powers, franchises, or privileges, or any of them, to or from, or with those of, any other electric utility.

Provided: That nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent any segregation[7] of the ownership of any transmission system from the ownership of any electric generating station or distribution system, nor to prevent, or condition the incorporation of, or require the acceptance of, the provisions of Section four of this Act by any[8] corporation, the organization of which is reasonably necessary or convenient to effect such segregation.

[9]Section 6. In the regulation of the rates of any electric utility which has been heretofore incorporated or, if not a corporation, which has been heretofore begun to generate, transmit, and distribute, or any of them, in public service, electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, and which shall not have accepted the provisions of Section four hereof, the Commission shall as the presumptive rate-base take the rate-base prescribed by said Section four and shall fix rates accordingly as in that Section required. That, with ——— days after the making of such order, such electric utility may, by petition to the Commission, demand a valuation of its property used and useful in public service. Upon such demand the rates so theretofore fixed under this Section shall be suspended and the Commission shall proceed to fix rates under the Public Service Company Laws, as amended to the twelfth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, inclusive.

[10]Section 7. The Commission shall have power and it shall be its duty in the exercise of the powers by this act and otherwise granted for the regulation of the facilities services and rates of electric utilities:

(a) To establish and re-establish a simple classification of service patrons, and rates of all, or of any class of, or of any single, electric utility, which classification may, in the discretion of the Commission, take into account the kind, quantity, and time of use as these affect the cost of current and of service.

Provided: That any electric utility may establish such classification for itself unless and until the Commission shall have established a classification hereunder applicable to such electric utility;

(b) To make in rate fixing provisions just to consumers and to the public, and equitable to any electric utility affected thereby, for the amortization over a term of years of all or any part of any equipment generating current at a high unit cost, which equipment is to be disused because of the purchase of relatively low cost current.

(c) To permit the extension of the facilities and service of any publicly owned public service distribution system to any territory within the same transmission district which is not served, or is, in the opinion of the Commission, inadequately served with electric current for light, heat, and power; also reasonably to require or to permit such extension of the facilities and service of any other electric utility.

(d) To annul in its discretion after due notice and hearing the charter rights, and/or other rights of any electric utility to supply to the public electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, in any chartered or other territory, or part thereof, which the Commission shall find not to be served or adequately served by such electric utility;

(e) To regulate and reform contracts in this subsection hereafter specified by, between, or among, electric utilities to the same extent as the Commission is by this Act and otherwise by law empowered to regulate the facilities, service, or rates of electric utilities, that is to say: Contracts of construction, lease or management, contracts for purchase

[1]"Twenty-five" in 1925 HR 1047.

[2]"Transmission System" was defined in 1925 HR 1047. (See Standard Definitions).

[3]The definition of "common carrier transmission company" was included here in 1925 HR 1047. (See Standard Definitions).

[4]Compare this definition of "net investment" with that used in 1926 S. 37. (See Standard Definitions).

[5]See foot note [2].

[6]The following words were inserted here in 1925 HR 1047: "—, or if not a corporation, hereafter begins to generate, transmit, and distribite, or any of them, in public service, electric current for light, heat and power, or any of them, —"

[7]The following words were inserted here in 1925 HR 1047: "—common by any present or future law of this Commonwealth—"

[8]The following words were inserted here in 1925 HR 1047: "—common carrier transmission company or other—"

[9]This section did not appear in 1925 HR 1047.

[10]Section 7 of this Act is the same as Section 6 of 1925 HR 1047.

or sale or exchange of current, contracts for the carriage of current, and contracts of brokerage or agency in respect of any contract in this subsection before described.

(f) To require at any time from any public utility full information about, and to ascertain and fix the additional fair value of, the property thereof;

(g) To regulate, as provided in Section eight[11] hereof the issue of securities by electric utilities;

(h) To prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of a system of accounts, and for the maintenance thereof by electric utilities,[12] to examine all books and accounts of such electric utilities[12] at any time; to require them to submit at such time or times as the Commission may require statements and reports, including full information as to assets and liabilities, capitalization, net nivestment, and reduction thereof, additional fair value, gross receipts, interest due and paid, depreciation and other reserves, cost of maintenance and operation of the property, cost of renewals and replacements of structures, and as to depreciation of structures, and as to production, reception, carriage, delivery, use, and sale of current, also to require any electric utility to make adequate provision for currently determining said costs and other facts. All such statements and reports shall be made upon oath unless otherwise specified and in such form and on such blanks as the Commission may require. Any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false entry in the books or the accounts of any electric utility, and any person, who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false statement or report in response to a request or order or directions from the Commission for the statements and reports herein referred to, shall upon conviction be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both;

(i) To hold hearings and to order testimony to be taken by deposition at any designated place in connection with any inquiry or proceeding under this Act;

(j) To require by subpoena, signed by any member of the Commission, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place within the Commonwealth, and, in case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Commission may invoke the aid of any court of the Commonwealth in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Any member, expert, or examiner of the Commission, when duly designated by the Commission for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Commission, or by its Secretary, and empowered to administer oaths. They shall be reduced to writing by such person, or under his direction, and subscribed by the deponent. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid fees and mileage allowances equal to those paid witnesses in the Courts of the Commonwealth, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and persons taking the same shall be entitled to fees equal to those paid for like services in the Courts of the Commonwealth;

(k) To perform any and all such acts, to make such rules and regulations, to prescribe such forms, and to issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 8. Upon the approval of the Commission evidenced by its certificate of public convenience first had and obtained, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for any electric utility being a corporation to issue stocks, trust certificates, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, payable at periods more than three years after the date thereof, to such amount and in such denominations as the Commission shall have found from time to time and so evidenced to be reasonably necessary for the purpose for which such issue has been authorized by such electric utility, taking into consideration any resources of such electrical utility available or which might be available for such purpose. The application of the proceeds to any other purpose is hereby prohibited. All such stock shall have a fixed par value approved by the Commission and so evidenced. If any such electric utility increases its capital stock, the new shares shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be offered proportionately to its stockholders at such price not less than par value as its directors may fix. The finding of the Commission, as above provided, as to the amount of stock reasonably necessary for the purpose for which such increase has been authorized, shall be based on the price fixed by the directors, unless the Commission deems that such price is so low as to be inconsistent with public interest, in which case the Commission may fix the price at which such shares may be issued. The directors, upon the approval of such increase and the fixing of the price as herein provided, shall cause written notice of such increase to be given to every stockholder who was such at the date of the vote to increase, stating the amount of such increase, the number of shares or fractions of shares to which he, according to the proportionate number of his shares at the date of such vote, is entitled, the price at which he may take them, and fixing a time not less than fifteen days after the date of such determination within which he may subscribe for such additional stock. Provided: That, when the capital stock of the corporation consists of preferred and common stock,[3] the by-laws or amended by-laws of the corporation may provide that the holders of preferred stock only shall be entitled to subscribe for new or additional preferred stock, and that the holders of common stock only shall be entitled to subscribe for new or additional common stock and that notice of such increase as aforesaid need be given only to the stockholders so entitled to subscribe. Every stockholder entitled to subscribe as aforesaid may within the time limited, subscribe for his portion of the stock which shall be paid for in cash before the issue of a certificate therefor. All votes and proceedings relative to the increase, and all rights of stockholders to subscribe for the new shares, shall be void unless the directors, after the vote to increase and within sixty days after final action of the Commission, shall cause written notice of such increase to be given as herein provided, or, if such increase is within the next following proviso of this Section, shall dispose of the same as therein set forth.[14]

Provided Further: That, if any such increase does not exceed four per cent of the existing stock of the company, the directors, without first offering the shares to the stockholders, may sell them by auction or by tender to the highest bidder in such manner, at such times, and upon such terms, not less than par to be paid in cash, as the directors shall determine. Any shares heretofore or hereafter authorized, which under the provisions of this section remain unsubscribed for by the stockholders entitled to take them, may be sold by the directors at public auction, or may be disposed of at such price not less than par, or at such price not less than par as may have been authorized by the Commission under this Section[5], and upon such terms, and in such manner as the directors may deem advisable, subject to the approval of the Commission. Such shares as are sold at[16] auction shall be offered for sale in Philadelphia, or in such other city or town as the Commission prescribes, and notice of the time and place of the sale shall be published at least five times during the ten days immediately preceding the sale, in each of three at least of such daily newspapers as the Commission may prescribe.

It is the intent of this Section that the amount of securities of any electric utility at any time outstanding shall correspond as nearly as practicable with the net investment, plus the additional fair value, if any, of the property of such electric utility.

[17]Section 9. Any electric utility, with the approval of the Commission evidenced by its certificate of public convenience, may sell electric current to any other electric utility for delivery within this Commonwealth, but every such contract shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (e) [18] of Section seven[19] of this Act.

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[11]The word "eight" was substituted for "seven" in 1925 HR 1047.

[12]"Electric utilities" substituted for "permittees hereunder" in 1925 HR 1047.

[13]The words "—, the agreement or amended agreement of association, or—" were inserted here in 1925 HR 1047.

[14]The words "set forth" were substituted for the word "provided" in 1025 HR 1047.

[15]The words "under this section" were substituted for "as provided above" in 1925 HR 1047.

[16]The word "at" was substituted for "by" in 1925 HR 1047.

[17]The following section (Section 8 of 1925 HR 1047) is omitted in this bill. It was included at this point in the 1925 bill.

Section 8. The Act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws seventy-three), entitled: "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations", as amended, is hereby supplemented by adding thereto, under "Corporations for Profit, Second Class," the following paragraph:

XXVIII. The generation by any prime mover of electric current for the supply of the public with light, heat, and power by delivery of the current so generated directly to or through one or more carriers to a public service distribution system.

[18]The letter (e) was substituted for (c) in 1925 HR 1047.

[19]Section 6 of 1925 HHR 1047.

Section 10. No foreign corporation, organized under the laws of any other state or nation shall hereafter begin to generate, transmit, and or distribute in public service in this Commonwealth electrict current for light, heat, and power, or any of them.

Secton 11. Any electric utility or any person, who shall wilfully fail, or who shall refuse, to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any subpoena of the Commission hereunderr or relating[20] to the administration hereof, or with any regulation or lawful order of the Commission issued or made in accordance with the provision of, or for the proper adminstration of, this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall in the discretion of the Court be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars in addition to other penalties herein prescribed or provided by law, and every month any such electric utility or any such person[21] shall remain in default after written notice from the Commission shall be deemed a new and separate offense punishable as aforesaid.

[22]Section 12. The definition of "Public Service Company" in Section one Article one of[23] the Public Service Company Law approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand three hundred and seventy-four), is hereby amended to read as follows:

The term "Public Service Company" when used in this Act includes all railroad corporations, canal corporations, street railway corporations, stage line corporations, express corporations, dining car corporations, tunnel corporaporations, ferry corporations, common carriers, Pullman car corporations, dining car corporations, tunnel corporations, turnpike corporations, bridge corporations, wharf corporations, incline plane corporations, grain elevator corporations, telegraph corporations, natural gas corporations, artificial gas corporations, giant power companies, companies organized for the generation by any prime mover of electric current for the supply of the public with light, heat, and power, or any of them, by delivery of the current so generated directly to, or through one or more carriers, to a public service, distribution system, companies organized to transmit electric current for the supply of the public by delivery of the current so transmitted directly to or through one or more other carriers, to a public service distribution system, and any other[24] electric corporations, water corporations, water-power corporations, heat corporations, refrigerating corporations, sewage corporations, doing business within this State, and also all persons engaged for profit in the same kind of business within this Commonwealth. Provided however: Such persons and corporations shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to any business transacted, or any property owned by them, outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, nor shall the provisions of this Act be so construed as to extend to any matter or thing which, under the Federal Constitution, the Congress of the United States has the exclusive power to regulate, or which the Congress has under said constitution in the exercise of its concurrent power in fact regulated to the exclusion of the concurrent power of the several States. And provided further: That none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity, to the manufacture or distribution of gas, to the furnishing or distribution of water, or to the production, delivery, or furnishing of steam, or any other substance for heat or power, by a producer who is not otherwise a public service company, for the sole use of such producer, or for the use of tenants of such produeer, and not for sale to others.

Section 13. It is the intent of this Act to secure for the railroads, industries, farms, and homes of and throughout this Commonwealth an abundant and cheap supply of electric current for light, heat, and power, and it shall be broadly construed to that end. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or narrow the existing powers of the Commission available to that end.

Section 14. The provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable one from another, and severable as to the electric utilities, persons, corporations, and subject matters respectively herein dealt with, and if for any reason one or more of such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional as to any particular person, corporation, electric utility, or subject matter, or otherwise, such holding shall not affect the validity of such provisions or provisions as applicable to other persons, corporations, electric utilities, or subject matters dealt with thereby, or the validity of the remaining provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared that such provision or provisions and the remaining provisions would have been enacted notwithstanding such holding.

Withdrawing from private appropriation under the public land laws all islands owned by the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no application under the public land laws shall be received, nor shall any warrant be issued, or patent granted, for any island owned by the Commonwealth, in any river, wholly, or partly within, or forming the boundary of this Commonwealth.

Forbidding condemnation and state construction in designated potential reservoir sites without approval of the Water and Power Resources Board.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Water and Power Resources Board shall, from time to time, make orders designating the location and extent sites, wholly, or partly, in this Commonwealth, which in the judgment of the said Board, may be suitable for reservoirs of one hundred million gallons, or more, and the said Board, in its discretion, may at any time amend or rescind any such order.

Section 2. The appropriation and condemnation under any law of the Commonwealth, except the Act approved on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred), entitled, "An Act authorizing the condemnation and appropriation of lands, waters, and other property by public service companies holding limited power permits, and limited water supply permits, granted by the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania and providing a method for the assessment of damages arising from such appropriation" of any lands or other property within any reservoir site designated by any such order in force and the construction therein, by another agency or Department of the Commonwealth, of any public works, is hereby prohibited, unless, and until, the Water and Power Resources Board, after due notice, and public hearing, shall have found that such appropriation, or construction, is required by the present and future interests of the Commonwealth.

House Bill No. 1053

Providing for the taxation of the land flooded by reservoirs at the average rate of farming lands in the vicinity.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That lands in any township, owned, or taken, by any corporation for dam reservoir, canal, and power house, or any of them, for the development of hydroelectric power for use, or used, in whole, or in part, in public service, shall be liable to taxation for township and county purposes, and shall be assessed at the average assessed value per acre of the improved farming land in such township.

House Bill No. 1360

Authorizing the merging of public service electric companies generating current by water power and steam power or other different prime mover.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That when two or more corporations, all incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and each authorized to supply to the public in this Commonwealth, electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them, and all desiring to merge their corporate rights, franchises, powers, and privileges into a new corporation, apply for letters patent, therefore, the fact that the

[20]The words "or relating" were substituted for "with respect" in 1925 HR1047.

[21]The word "who" was included in 1925 HR 1047.

[22]The following section (Section 12 of 1925 HR 1047) is omitted here in this bill:

Section 12. In any suit to set aside or modify, or to compel or prevent the making or enforcement of, any rule, regulation, or order by the Commission under this Act, the Attorney General may file with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in the district wherein such suit is pending a certificate that in his opinion the suit is of such general public importance as to require the removal to the Supreme Court. Thereupon the Supreme Court shall by appropriate order direct such removal and cause the record in the case to be filed in the Supreme Court for final disposition. Upon such filing the suit shall be given precedence over others and in every way be expedited and shall be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable day.

[23]The words "Section one Article one of" were omitted in 1925 HR 1047.

[24]These underlined words were substituted for the following in 1925 HR 1047, Section 13:

"Giant power companies, common carrier transmission companies authorized under any law of this Commonwealth to own, and, or operate a public service distribution system, and any other."

electric current supplied, or authorized to be supplied by them severally, is, or may lawfully be, generated by, different prime movers whether water, power, steam, internal fuel combustion, or other prime mover, shall not be held to render unlawful such merger and consolidation, if otherwise lawful.

Providing for investigation and report upon the desirability of state subsidies for rural lines.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Giant Power Board shall investigate and make report to the General Assembly of the opening of the Session in January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-seven, upon the desirability of the expenditure of the Commonwealth in aid of the construction of lines for the supply of electricity to the public in rural districts, and, if desirable, the method and conditions suitable for such expenditure.

House Bill No. 1048

Authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of land strips for the transmission lines of Giant Power Companies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this act may be cited as The Giant Power Transmission Location Act of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Section 2. Where used in this act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).

"Reservation" (See Standard Definitions).

"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power company" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power permit" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. The Board is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, in its discretion, to designate strips of land not exceeding six hundred and sixty feet in width, which the Board shall deem necessary, and convenient for occupancy and use by giant power transmission lines.

Section 4. For said purpose the Board is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase, or condemnation, for, and in the name of the Commonwealth, lands and other property within the strips so designated, not already owned by the Commonwealth, to the extent that such acquisition shall have been authorized from time to time by the transmission lines for carriage, thence to such distribution—legislative appropriation of moneys to pay for the same.

Section 5. The Board shall have power, in its discretion, to issue permits, in writing, as to lands owned by the Commonwealth within the strips so designated, authorizing the use of right-of-way for giant power transmission lines, for pipe lines, to carry in public service natural gas, manufactured gas, oil, or any other gaseous or liquid substance, or for any other public service purpose not inconsistent with use by giant power transmission lines. Provided: That as to any portion of such strips within any reservation, permit shall be issued under this act, only after the Board shall have found that such permit will not interfere, or be inconsistent, with the purpose for which such reservation was created or acquired, and every such permit shall be subject to such conditions expressed therein, as the head of the Department, under whose supervision it falls, shall deem necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of such reservation.

Section 6. Every permit issued under this act shall be limited to such period not exceeding fifty years, as the Board shall determine and set forth therein. Provided: That the permittee shall be entitled to extension and renewal of the permit upon the terms thereof, until the permittee shall have received through re-capture or purchase by the Commonwealth, or by a duly authorized subsequent permittee, repayment of the money prudently invested upon the faith of the permit, plus such reasonable damages, if any, to property of the permittee, valuable, serviceable, and dependent, for its usefulness upon the continuance of the permit, but not recaptured, or purchased as may be caused by the severance therefrom, of the property taken.

Section 7. Every permit issued under this act shall be subject to such reasonable annual charge, specified therein, as the Board shall fix, for the purpose of amortizing in fifty years the cost to the Commonwealth of the acquisition of such land strips, with interest computed from the date of the issuance of the permit.

The proceedings for the condemnation of lands, and other property, under section four of this act, and for the ascertainment, recovery, and payment, of damages arising from such condemnation, shall be taken in the manner provided by the act, approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws page nine hundred and eighty-four), entitled "An act providing for the condemnation by the Commonwealth, of lands suitable, and desirable, for forest purposes, or game preserve purposes, or the perpetuation and protection of fish, and defining the powers and duties of the Department of Forestry, the Board of Game Commissioners, and the Department of Fisheries, respectfully in relation thereto."

House Bill No. 1052

Authorizing the use of Railroad and highway rights of way for Giant Power transmission lines.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That where used in this Act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power company" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power permit" (See Standard Definitions).

"Giant power transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 2. Any giant power company holding a giant power permit, may occupy and use, during the period of such permit for giant power transmission lines, any lands, servient, or adjacent, to any right-of-way for railroad, or highway, purposes, as to which lands, the Board, after due notice and public hearing, shall have found that the appropriation of the same is required by the present, and future interests of the Commonwealth for the construction, incompatible with the public interests of the region in the vicinity maintenance, or operation of such transmission lines and is not of such lands.

Section 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the taking of private property for public use, except upon payment, or the securing of, just compensation, to be ascertained and adjudged by due process of law.

Providing for condemnation by Giant Power Companies and regulating condemnation for major transmission lines.

Note: Section 1 is the short title and Section 2 gives certain standard definitions. The remaining sections correspond to sections 3, 4, and 5 of Senate Bill 32, Session of 1926 (ante p—) to which the reader is referred.

Authorizing the condemnation of leaseholds in coal deposits by Giant Power Companies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., this Act may be cited as the Giant Power Coal Condemnation Act.

Section 2. That, where used in this Act, singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

The term "person" includes natural persons, partnerships.

"Board" (see Standard Definitions).

"Giant power company" (see Standard Definitions).

"Giant power permit" (see Standard Definitions).

Section 3. Any giant power company holding a giant power permit shall have the right and power to condemn and appropriate the exclusive right to mine coal on specific lands, not to exceed a quantity reasonably estimated by the Board to be sufficient to supply, for not more than fifty years, the generating station of such giant power company and its works, for the recovery of coke, gas, tar, ammonia, and other by-products of coal, before steam raising, and for the manufacture of chemicals, operated as incidents to the generation of electric current in such generating station, as to which right to mine, the Board shall have found, after due notice, and hearing, that its appropriation is required by the present, and future interests, of the Commonwealth, for

the operation of such generating station and works, and is not incompatible with the public interest of the region in the vicinity of such lands. Such right to mine shall be in the nature of a leasehold, upon conditions including the time payment of annual royalty fixed in such finding, and the compensation, therefor, shall be fixed in the condemnation proceedings in the form of such rental and royalty per ton of coal mined, to be secured before the taking, plus such reasonable severance damages, if any, to property of the person from whom such right to mine is taken, as is valuable, serviceable, and dependent, for its usefulness, upon the continued ownership, by such person, of such right to mine, but is not appropriated. Such severance damages shall be paid or secured before the taking.

Section 4. All damages arising from the exercise of the right and power of condemnation, conferred by Section Three of this Act, shall be ascertained, recovered, and paid as provided by the forty-first section of the Act, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws seventy-three), and the amendments and supplements thereto. Provided: That such damages other than severance damages shall be ascertained, recovered, and paid in the form of annual rental during periods of non-operation, or of annual royalty, and as to damages so ascertained as annual rental or royalty, execution shall issue only if the amount of the first year's rental or royalty be not paid within thirty days after the entry of judgment, or if the amount of any subsequent year's rental or royalty be not paid within thirty days after the day fixed for the payment thereof, by such finding of the Board. And Provided further: That the right to annual rental or royalty ascertained by a final judgment under said forty-first section, shall be a first lien upon the right to mine coal, in respect of which it shall have been entered, shall so continue during the continuance of such right to mine, prior to every encumbrance upon such right to mine of any kind whatsoever, thereafter arising, which lien shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient security for the payment of the rental or royalty, ascertained by such judgment.

Section 5. The provisions of this Act are hereby declared to be severable from one another, and severable as to the persons, reason, one or more of such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional, and subject-matters herein dealt with, and if, for any reason, one or more such provisions be judicially held to be unconstitutional as to any particular person, corporation, or subject-matter, or otherwise, such holding shall not affect the validity of such provisions as applicable to other persons, corporations, or subject-matters, dealt with thereby, or the validity of the remaining provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared that such provision, or provisions, and the remaining provisions would have been enacted notwithstanding such holding.

Authorizing the negotiation of interstate compacts, for ratification by the General Assembly, to regulate interstate transmission of electric power.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Giant Power Board shall have power to negotiate from time to time, with any State of the Union, and any Canadian province, within practicable electric transmission distance, or with any one such State, or Province, compacts in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, for adoption, or rejection, by the General Assembly, for the purpose of regulating interstate, or international, or both transmission and sale, or delivery, of electric current for use in public service, upon principles of mutuality, equality, justice, and efficiency. Every compact so negotiated shall be submitted by the Governor to the General Assembly, and the Congress of the United States having consented therto, shall be in full force and effect upon its ratification by a duly enacted law of this Commonwealth, and by the other party, as its law may prescribe.

Prohibiting to corporations, public service companies, and municipalities the enlargement of existing interstate business in electric power except under interstate compacts.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That this Act shall be known and may be cited as, The Interstate Electric Transmission Act 1925.

Section 2. Where used in the Act, singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

"Board" (See Standard Definitions).
"Transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public Service transmission line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Major line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service major line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Minor line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Public service minor line" (See Standard Definitions).
"State" (See Standard Definitions).
"Interstate line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Licensed line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Unlicensed line" (See Standard Definitions).
"Retail delivery" (See Standard Definitions).
"Wholesale delivery" (See Standard Definitions).
"Retail outstate delivery" (See Standard Definitions).
"Wholesale outstate delivery" (See Standard Definitions).
"Existing" (See Standard Definitions).
"Future" (See Standard Definitions).

Section 3. The Board shall have power in its discretion to license the construction, maintenance, and operation of interstate force with any state, and or any Canadian province made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of regulating interstate, or international, or both transmission and sale, or delivery, of electric current for use in public service. The construction, maintenance, or operation within this Commonwealth of any future interstate public service major line, or part thereof, not authorized by such a license, or of any future interstate public service minor line, or part thereof, whatsoever, is hereby prohibited.

Section 4. Every corporation, public service company, and municipality is hereby prohibited;

(a) To make wholesale outstate deliveries over any future unlicensed interstate line;

(b) To make wholesale outstate deliveries over any existing unlicensed interstate major or minor line, and to make wholesale outstate deliveries over any interstate minor line, and to make retail outstate deliveries over any interstate major or minor line; except

(I) In fulfillment, as to recipients and quantities of existing contracts and renewals thereof; or

(II) In lieu, wholly, or in part, of such fulfillment in continuance of delivery, without increase of quantity at points of delivery fixed by existing contracts.

Provided further: That, if any such increase does not exceed four per cent of the existing stock of the company, the directors, without first offering the shares to the stockholders, may sell them by auction or by tender to the highest bidder in such manner, at such times, and upon such terms, not less than par to be paid in cash, as the directors shall determine. Any shares heretofore or hereafter authorized, which under the provisions of this section remain unsubscribed for by the stockholders entitled to take them, may be sold by the directors at public auction, or may be disposed of at such price not less than par, or at such price not less than par, as may have been authorized by the Commission under this Section,[5] and upon such terms, and in such manner as the directors may deem advisable, subject to the approval of the Commission. Such shares as are sold at[16] auction shall be offered for sale in Philadelphia, or in such other city or town as the Commission prescribes, and notice of the time and place of the sale shall be published at least five times during the ten days immediately preceding the sale, in each of three at least of such daily newspapers as the Commission may prescribe.

It is the intent of this Section that the amount of securities of any electric utility at any time outstanding shall correspond as nearly as practicable with the net investment, plus the additional fair value, if any, of the property of such electric utility.

[17]Section 9. Any electric utility, with the approval of the Commission evidenced by its certificate of public convenience, may sell electric current to any other electric utility for delivery within this Commonwealth, but every such contract shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (e)[18] of Section seven[19] of this Act.

Section 10. No foreign corporation, organized under the laws of any other state or nation, shall hereafter begin to generate, transmit, and or distribute in public service in this

Commonwealth electric current for light, heat, and power, or any of them.

Section 11. Any electric utility or any person, who shall wilfully fail, or who shall refuse, to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any subpoena of the Commission hereunder, or relating[20] to the administration hereof, or with any regulation or lawful order of the Commission issued or made in accordance with the provision of, or for the proper administration of, this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereto shall in the discretion of the Court be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars in addition to other penalties herein prescribed or provided by law, and every month any such electric utility or any such person[21] shall remain in default after written notice from the Commission shall be deemed a new and separate offense punishable as foresaid.

Section 5. Every corporation, public service company, and municipality, is hereby prohibited to make future contracts for wholesale or retail outstate deliveries over unlicensed interstate lines; except.

(a) Contracts in renewal of existing contracts without change of recipients, and without increase of quantities to be delivered; or

(b) Wholly or in part, in lieu of such renewal contracts for continuing delivery without increase of quantity at points of delivery fixed by existing contracts.

Section 6. Outstate deliveries by any corporation, public service company or municipality, discriminating in favor of recipients outside this Commonwealth, and against recipients, or potential recipients within this Commonwealth, are hereby prohibited. All existing and future contracts by any corporation, public service company, or municipality, for wholesale or retail outstate delivery, shall be subject to regulation and reformation by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so far as necessary to prevent such discrimination.

House Bill No. 1050.

Amending the Limited Power Permit Act of June 14, 1923, P. L. 704, and the Condemnation Act of the same date, P. L. 700.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws page seven hundred and four), entitled "An Act relating to limited power permits, and limited water supply permits from the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, and the conditions hereof, to the flooding and use by holders of limited power permits, of islands owned by the Commonwealth, to be unlawful use for water, or steam power development of dams, and changes in streams hereafter constructed or made otherwise than under limited power permits, and to proceedings for the enforcement of this act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That where used in this act singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following words shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each:

[1]In accordance with Pennsylvania legislative procedure, Words printed in brackets are to be omitted from, and words in italics are inserted in the Act to be amended.

The term [“Commission”][1] “board” means the Water [Supply Commission of Pennsylvania] and Power Resources board The term “dam” means an obstruction, dam, wall, wing wall, wharf, embankment, abutment, projection, or similar analogous structure, or any other obstruction whatever, in, along, across, or projecting into, any stream, or body of water, wholly or partly within, or forming part of, the boundary of this Commonwealth, except the tidal waters of the Delaware River, and of its navigable tributaries.

The term “dam to develop water power” means a dam for the purpose of developing water power only, or a dam for said purpose, and for any other purpose.

The term “dam to supply water for steam power” means a dam for the main purpose of storing, cooling, and using, or any of them, water for steam raising or steam condensation, or both, in the generation of electric energy for use in public service which is not a dam to develop water power as hereinbefore defined.

The term “water supply dam” means a dam for the purpose of supplying water, which is not a dam to develop water power, nor a dam to supply water for steam power as hereinbefore defined.

The term “power dam” includes dams to develop water power and dams to supply water for steam power.

The term “change in stream to develop water power” means any change in, or diminution of, the course, current, or cross-section, of any stream, or body of water, for the sole purpose of developing water power or for said purpose, and any other purpose, whether the dam, or other means effecting the change, be within or without the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The term “change in stream to supply water for steam power” means any such change or diminution, for the main purpose of storing, cooling, diverting, and using, or any of them, water for steam raising or steam condensation, or both, in the generation of electric energy for use in public service which is not a change in stream to develop water power, as hereinbefore defined, whether the dam or other means effecting the change be within or without the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The term “change in stream for water supply” means any such change, or diminution, for the purpose of supplying water which is not a change in stream to develop water power, nor a change in stream to supply water for steam power as hereinbefore defined, whether the dam or other means effecting the change, be within or without the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The term “change in stream to develop power” includes changes in stream to develop water power, and changes in stream to supply water for steam power.

The term “limited power permit” means a permit for a power dam, or for a change in stream to develop power, or both, granted under this act.

The term “limited water supply permit” means a permit for a water supply dam, or for a change in stream for water supply, or both, granted under this act.

The term “power project” means a complete unit of improvement or development for the supply of water power, or for the procuring, or supply, or both, of light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, consisting of a power dam or change in stream to develop power, or both, for which a limited power permit at any time is being sought, or has been granted, a power house, water conduits, all dams and appurtenant works which are a part of said unit, and all storage, diverting, or forebay reservoirs directly connected therewith, the primary line or lines, transmitting power from the power house to the point of junction with the distribution system, or with an interconnected primary transmission system, all miscellaneous structures used, and useful, in connection with such dams, reservoirs lands, or interests in lands, the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate, in the construction, maintenance, and operation, of such unit.

The term “water supply project” means a complete unit of improvement or development, for the procuring or supply, or both, of water which is not a power project as hereinbefore defined, consisting of a water supply dam, or change in stream, for water supply, or both, for which a limited water supply permit at any time is being sought, or has been granted, a reservoir, the dam, and other works appurtenant thereto and all primary water conduits leading immediately therefrom to the point of junction with the distribution system. or with an interconnected primary water conduit, all water rights, rights of way, ditches, dams, reservoirs, and lands, or interests in lands the use and occupancy of which is necessary or appropriate in the construction, maintenance, and operation, of such unit.

The term “permittee” means the holder of a limited power permit, or a limited water supply permit and his heirs, successors, and assigns.

The term “navigable waters of the United States” means those parts of streams or other bodies of water, over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and, which either in their natural or improved conditions [S], notwithstanding interruptions between the navigable parts of such streams or waters, by falls, shallows, or rapids, compelling land carriage, are used, or suitable for use, for the transportation of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including therein, all such interrupting falls, shallows, or rapids, together with such other parts of

streams as shall have been authorized by Congress for improvement by the United States, or shall have been recommended to Congress for such improvement, after investigation under its authority.

Section 2. A power dam or change in stream to develop power. shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the United States, a dam to develop water power, or such change being a change in within the meaning of this section, whenever; (1) such dam being stream to develop water power, is constructed, or made, or to be constructed, or made in, or upon navigable waters of the United States, or; (2) the Federal Power Commission shall have found that the interests of interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by the construction of such dam, or the making of such change.

Every permit hereafter granted by the [Commission] board for the construction of a power dam, or for a change in stream to develop power, not within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be limited to such periods, not exceeding fifty years, as the said [commission] board shall determine and set forth therein Provided: That the permittee shall be entitled to extension and renewal of such permit upon the terms thereof, until the permittee shall have received through recapture or purchase, by the Commonwealth, or by a duly authorized subsequent permittee repayment of the capital prudently invested in the power project, wholly or in part upon the faith of the permit plus such reasonable damages, if any, to the property of the permittee, valuable, servicable, and dependent, for its usefulness upon the continuance of such permit, but not recaptured or purchased as may be caused by the severance therefrom of property taken.

Every permit hereafter granted by the [commission] board for the construction of a dam to develop water power, [dam] or for a change in stream to develop water power within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be on the following conditions which shall be expressed in such permit namely; (a) That the permit shall become null and void, unless within the time specified therein the permittee, (or as to a change in stream within the Commonwealth effected, or to be effected by a dam or other means without the Commonwealth, those constructing or purposing to construct, maintain, or operate, such dam or other means) shall secure from the Federal Power Commission a license for such dam or change, and; (b)that if, and to the extent that, any of the rights or powers set forth, or reserved as rights, or powers, of the United States, in, or pursuant to, the provisions of such license, shall be waived by the United States, or be unenforceable by the United States, then, and to that extent, such rights and powers, (including if so waived or unenforceable, any rights of recapture, extension, or renewal, so set forth or reserved) may be exercised and enforced by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, subject to such alterations in plans, specifications, or structures, and such extensions of time for commencing or completing construction as may be made or granted by the Federal Commission.

Every permit granted under this section shall be subject to such reasonable annual charge specified therein as the [commission] board shall fix, for the purpose of reimbursing the Commonwealth for the costs of administration of this act, and may in the discretion of the [commission] board embody such other terms, conditions, and stipulations, as the [commission] board shall deem necessary to protect the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and its people in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the project, and in the water and power resources to be utilized thereby, and suitable to secure to the permittee a reasonable opportunity for a fair return on the actual investment, prudently made in the project.

Section 3. The [commission] board in granting every limited water supply permit shall specify a reasonable annual charge, in an amount fixed by the [commission] board to be paid by the permittee for the purpose of reimbursing the Commonwealth for the cost of administration of this act, and the [commission] board shall embody therein, such other terms, conditions, and stipulations, as the [commission] board shall deem necessary and proper protect the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and its people in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the project, and in the water resources to be utilized thereby.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any corporation or natural person to use for the development of water power, or for the main purpose of storing, cooling, diverting, and using, or any of them, water for steam raising or steam condensation, or both, in the generation of electric energy for use in public service, any dam constructed under any permit hereafter issued, otherwise than under section two of this Act, or to divert or use for said purposes, or for said main purpose, any stream or body of water, the course, current, or cross-section of which shall have been changed or diminished at the point of diversion or use under any permit hereafter granted, otherwise than under section two of this act.

Section 5. Any permittee holding a permit granted under section two of this act may, with the consent of the [commission] board, which consent may be set forth in such permit, overflow, submerge, and use as appurtenant to the power project, in behalf of which such permit is granted, and subject to the terms, stipulations, and conditions, expressed therein, any island owned by the Commonwealth, in the river Susquehanna, or any of its branches, or in any other stream or water over which the commission has jurisdiction.

Section 6. The provisions of this Act shall not be construed as affecting any permit or authority heretofore granted, or given pursuant to law, for the construction of any dam, or for the changing or diminution of the course, current, or cross-section, of any stream or body of water, but the holder of any such permit or authority may apply for a limited power permit, or a limited water supply permit under this act, and, if, and when, any such applicant is granted the same, he shall have all the rights, and be subject to all the duties conferred or imposed by, or under, this Act.

Section 7. The [commission] board is hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations, and issue such orders as may be necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 8. The Attorney General may on the request of the [commission] board, institute proceedings in any court, now or hereafter by law, clothed with jurisdiction in civil cases in which the Commonwealth is a party, for the purpose of remedying or correcting by injunction, mandamus, or other process, any action of commission, or omission in violations of the provisions of this Act, or of the terms, conditions, or stipulations, of any limited power permit or limited water supply permit granted hereunder, or of any lawful regulation, or order, promulgated hereunder. In the event of the failure of any permittee to comply with the requirements of any final decree in any such proceedings, the Attorney General may institute proceedings for the purpose of revoking the permit. The said courts shall have jurisdiction over all the above-mentioned proceedings, and shall have power to issue and execute all necessary process, and to make and enforce all rights, orders, and decrees, to compel compliance with the lawful orders and regulations of the [commission] board, in respect of any so permitted dam or appurtenant works, and in respect, of any so permitted change or diminution of the course, current, or cross-section, of any stream or body of water, and to compel the performance of any condition imposed under the provisions of this act. In the event a decree revoking a permit is entered, the court is empowered to sell the whole, or any part of the dam, together with any, or all works, lands, and water rights, appurtenant thereto, or existing under the permit, to wind up the business of such permittee conducted in connection with such dam change or diminution, to distribute the proceeds to the parties entitled to the same and to make and enforce such further orders and decrees as equity and justice may require. At such sale, or sales, the vendee shall take the rights and privileges belonging to the permittee, and shall perform the duties of such permittee, and assume all outstanding obligations and liabilities of the permittee which the court may deem equitable in the premises.

Section 9. All annual charges paid to the Commonwealth under the provisions of this act are hereby permanently appropriated to the Water and Power Resources Board, for use in the payment of salaries, and all other necessary expenditures, incident to the administration of this Act.

Section [9] 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of any jurisdiction powers or duties now vested in it by the laws of the Commonwealth.

Section [10] 11. The right to amend and repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved, but no such alteration, amendment, or repeal, shall affect any permit theretofore issued under the provisions of this Act, or the rights of any permittee thereunder.

Section [11] 12. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT ON STUDY OF RATE SPREAD FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE BY PUBLIC UTILITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Section 1—Report

Section 2—Appendix

Records and Schedules
of the year 1924

Public Service Commission
Engineering Bureau

O. M. Rau
February—1926

Section 1—Report

Study of Rate Spread For Electric "Service"
by Public Utilities in Pennsylvania.

INDEX

Introduction .....
Questionnaire .....
Rate Schedules .....
Energy Losses .....
Cost to Serve .....
Summary of Companies .....
Classification of Rates .....
Domestic or Residence Rates .....
Cooking and Heating Rates .....
Commercial Lighting and Power Rates .....
General Power Rates .....
Wholesale Power Rates .....
Off Peak Power Rates .....
Interchange Power Rates .....
Special Rates .....
Flat Rates .....
Summary of Rate Schedules .....
Load Curve Data .....
Energy Loss Data .....
Conclusions .....

Introduction

The theory that the Electric Power Utilities are supplying a "service" not a commodity, has resulted in developing a system of classified rate schedules based on what the "traffic will bear" in place of arriving at the sale price from costs.

When the use of electricity was largely confined to lighting as a substitute for gas and considered a luxury its sale was largely a "service".

The universal application of electricity to the daily pursuits of men, whether in the humblest home or the largest factory spreading its use over the 24 hours of a day, does not allow of any dinstinction by classes for the use of the commodity, nor is it accompanied by any so called service.

The commodity offered by an electric utility is "power". Its use is spread over the entire day similarly by all users and therefore cannot consistently be classified by arbitrarily assigning a user to a class dependent on his pursuits.

With the universal application of electric power, there also developed a general knowledge of its use which largely eliminated individual attention to all consumers, so that the power delivered to a large or small user calls for the same service which is analogous to the service furnished by water or gas utilities.

On these promises this study was undertaken to ascertain the reasonableness of the spread in electric power rates ranging in special cases from less than one cent per K. W. H. to large consumers to over ten cents per K. W. H. to small users, sold under schedules with a maximum price of 25 cents and a minimum price of 7 mills per K. W. H.

Questionnaire

To obtain authentic information as a basis for this study, a questionnaire was prepared relating to the cost of service for each class of consumers as covered by the rate schedules of each company. (See appendix pages 107-8-9) for the year 1924.

Replies were received as follows:

Operating Utilities as listed by the Pub Serv. Commission Class per P. S. C. Classification No.	No. of replies Received	Co's. having no local service excused from replying	No. not replying	% or Total incl. in Report
A & B 84	74	7	3	96%
C. 88	76	8	4	96%
D. 55	38	8	9	84%
Total 227	188	23	16	93%

The companies replying sold 98% of the total electric power used in the state during 1924. (See appendix page 12).

The data from the questionnaires was tabulated as to its importance to this study for which purpose the compaines were divided into two groups;—A includes all companies with gross earnings of less than $25,000 per year, B, companies with gross earnings of $25,000 or more per year.

These groups are subdivided into two classess each: Group A-1, receiving a net average of 10 cents or more per K. W. H. sold, and group A-2 receiving a net average of less than ten cents per K. W. H. sold (See appendix, pages 3 and 4). Group B-1 includes all companies controlled or affiliated so that the management of more than one utility is in the control of the same organization. Group B-2 consists of local companies. (See appendix pages 5 to 10 inclusive).

Rate Schedules.

An analysis of the rate schedules and the data pertaining to earnings under each schedule is tabulated by the following classification:

Residence or Domestic Lighting	(Appendix pages 14 to 26)
Domestic Power, Cooking and Heating	(Appendix pages 27 to 31)
Commercial Light and Power	(Appendix pages 32 to 38)
General Power	(Appendix pages 39 to 53)
Wholesale Power—Primary and Secondary	(Appendix pages 54 to 56)
Wholesale Power—Primary	(Appendix pages 57 to 59)
Special Power Contracts	(Appendix pages 60 to 63)
Flat Rate Service	(Appendix pages 73 to 77)
Interchange Power	(Appendix pages 64)
Off Peak or Restricted Power	(Appendix pages 65 to 67)
Miscellaneous Schedules	(Appendix pages 68 to 72)

Energy Losses

The data pertaining to losses (Question 7) are tabulated as they effect the schedules in the above classification, as accurately as the information furnished would permit. (Ap-

pendix Pages 86 to 91.) The difficulty of accurately accounting for losses is expressed in the replies from the larger companies, of which the following abstract is typical. (Also see Appendix Pages 92 to 94).

Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation

> "It is not possible to determine precisely the loss incurred in delivering energy to each class of consumer, for the reason that it is the usual practice to connect various classes of customers to one transmission line, distribution circuit, transformer bank, etc., wherever it is possible to render good service to all by following this procedure. In such cases the losses are joint and it is obviously impossible to differentiate. In many instances the load of one class of customer will predominate on a circuit which serves other classes incidentally. In still other cases a circuit serves only one class of customer. These percentages of loss therefore have been determined by testing typical circuits, by process of elimination and through recourse to computation, estimate and the exercise of a judgment born of experience."
>
> "As set forth above, therefore, they represent a composite of each of the methods enumerated and it is believed are sufficiently accurate to serve every practical requirements."

Cost to Serve

The most important data desired (Question 8) was either entirely omitted or disappointing for the purpose of this study, with the exception that the replies received fully endorses the position taken in authorizing this study, that "Rate Schedules are not based on Costs".

The following abstract expresses the general conclusion in the replies received. (Also see Appendix pages 94 to 105).

Metropolitan Edison Company

> "No records are kept summarizing all of the elements of cost which properly enter into the total cost of service as rendered under any particular rate schedule, and any attempt to show such total costs would be only the result of accounting and engineering deductions."

Load Curves (Question 10) were received from the principal companies generating power and are tabulated in detail. (See Appendix pages 81 and 82.)

Summaries

Before entering upon an analysis of the Rate Schedules, a general review of the summaries from the data contained in the questionnaire is submitted as the basis on which the the conclusions of this study are arrived at.

In Group A-1, the 29 companies reporting receive a net average of 11.9¢ per K. W. H. sold, supply 6,343 consumers, using 1,810,000 K. W. H. of energy. Including an estimate for the six companies not reporting increases the total to 7,302 consumers using approximately two million K. W. H. of energy, paying an average of 12¢ per K. W. H.

In Group A-2, the 27 companies reporting receive a net average of 7.3¢ per K. W. H. sold, supply 6,504 consumers using 3,935,000 K. W. H. of energy including an estimate for the six companies not reporting, increases the total to 7,307 consumers, using approximately 4-¼ million K. W. H. of energy, paying an average of 8¢ per K. W. H.

Group B-1 (controlled companies) supply a total of 1,226,-541 consumers, using a 4,993,583,000 K. W. H. of energy, paying an average of 2.44 cents per K. W. H.

Group B-2, large local companies supply 58,617 consumers using 101,722,000 K. W. H. of energy, paying an average of 3.5¢ per K. W. H. including an estimate for five companies not reporting, increases the total to 79,,218 consumers using approximately 160 million K. W. H. of energy, paying an average of 3½ cents per K. W. H.

The total for all companies in the state being 1,320,368 consumers using 5.2 billion K. W. H., paying an average of 2.45 cents per K. W. H.

The power is sold to consumers at rates as filed with the Public Service Commission. A recent investigation made by Mr. Morse of the Engineering Bureau indicates that there are 1,396 rate schedules for electric service filed with the Bureau of Rate & Tariffs, of this number 1104 are listed in this report under which power is repotred to have been sold during 1924. Of these 1104 schedules 125 are similar, leaving a total of 1079 different schedules under which power was purchased by the consumers (See Appendix Page 79).

Classification of Rates.

The classification of rate schedules referred to heretofore are subdivided as to form as follows: (Appendix Pages 14 to 26).

Single Stop Rates.
Block Rates having two or more steps.
Demand Rates.
Rates based on number of rooms.
Rates based on number of outlets.
Rates based on hours use of installation.
Rates having a fixed service charge.

Domestic Rates.

Domestic service was furnished to 93,548 consumers under single step rate varying from 25¢ per K. W. H. to 3.8¢ consuming approximately 25 million K. W. H. for which an average price of 10.4¢ as paid, and 41,145 consumers under single step rate varying from 10¢ to 4¢ consuming 15½ millian K. W. H. for which an average price of 7.2¢ was paid.

Block rates were applied to 215,292 consumers under rates varying from 20¢ to 2.5¢ per K. W. H. consuming 62 million K. W. H. at an average price of 11.4¢, and 361,759 consumers under rates varying from 18¢ to 2¢, consuming 140 million K. W. H., at an average price of 8.6 cents per K. W. H.

Rates based on the number of rooms were used by 105,924 consumers, consuming 44¼ million K. W. H., at an average price of 6.5 cents.

Demand rates by 17,444 consumers using 8 million K. W. H., at an average price of 7.1 cents.

Rates based on hours use of installation by 22,149 consumers using 6.6 million K. W. H. at an average price of 10.6¢ and 26,277 consumers using 9.6 million K. W. H. at an average price of 7.5 cents.

Rates having a fixed service charge were used by 13,700 consumers using 3.72 million K. W. H. at an average price of 11½ cents, and 10,115 consumers using 790,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 7.4 cents.

The domestic consumption per consumer under the various rates range from a minimum of 128 K. W. H. per year for which an average price of 18.5 cents was paid to 1,310 K. W. H. at an average price of 5.1¢. The average consumption of all domestic consumers was 393,674,000 K. W. H. for the year, for which an average price of 8.3 cents was paid (See Appendix Page 26).

Tabulating the consumption per domestic consumer by class of rates, the following results are noted:

Rate Class	Price	Maximum Use KWH.	Price	Minimum Use KWH.	Averages Above Price	Averages Above 10c KWH.	Averages Below Price	Averages Below 10c KWH.
Single Step	16.8	172	5.2	520	10.4	270	7.2	380
Block Rates	24.5	235	5.5	480	11.	375	7.4	385
Room Bases	7.1	325	5.4	670	———	———	6.5	420
Demand	9.2	270	7.	475	———	———	6.6	460
Mis. Use	10.8	300	7.3	385	11.2	270	5.6	510
Service Charges	16.	260	7.	475	11.	300	7.4	780

Domestic Cooking Rates.

Service under cooking, heating and refrigerating rates, (see Appendix, pages 26 to 31) was furnished to 584 consumers under single step rates varying from 8¢ to 2.7 cents per K. W. H., consuming approximately 852,000 K. W. H., for which an average price of 4.6 cents was paid. Block rates were applied to 1,676 consumers under rates varying from 12.6 cents to 3 cents per K. W. H., consuming 2,617,500 K. W. H., at an average price of 3.75 cents per K. W. H. Demand rates were applied to 95 consumers, using 109,000 K. W. H., at an average price of 4.6 cents per K. W. H. Rates based on hours use of installation were applied to 19 consumers using 22,500 K. W. H., at an average price of 3.75 cents per K. W. H.

The average consumption per consumer obtaining service under cooking, heating and refrigerating rates, was 1,100 K. W. H., at an average price of 4¢ per K. W. H.

Commercial Power & Lighting Rates.

Commercial service (see Appendix 32 to 38) or schedules including both power and light was furnished to 7, 088 consumers under single step rates varying from 11 cents to 5 cents per K. W. H., consuming 9,890,000 K. W. H. for which an average price of 7¢ was paid.

Block rates were applied to 40,594 consumers varying from 13.3 cents to 2.3 cents consuming 48,727,500 K. W. H. at an average price of 7¢ per K. W. H.

Rates based on hours use of installation were applied to 102,504 consumers using 231,952,500 K. W. H., at an average price of 4.85 per K. W. H.

Demand Rates were used by 21,513 consumers using 42,-116,000 K. W. H., at an average price of 6¢ per K. W. H.

Rates based on the number of outlets were used by 13,688 consumers using 17,852,000 K. W. H., at an average price of 7.6 cents per K. W. H.

The average consumption per customer under commercial light and power rates was 1,850 K. W. H., at an average price of 5.5 cents per K. W. H.

General Power Rates.

Services under general power schedules (See Appendix pages 39 to 53) was furnished to 2,312 consumers under single step rates averaging over 4 cents per K. W. H., using 3,490,000 K. W. H. The rates varying from 12 cents to 4 cents per K. W. H. The average price paid was 5.5 cents per K. W. H. 390 consumers were served under single step rates averaging less than 4 cents per K. W. H., using 10,345,-500 K. W. H. The rates varying from 5 cents to 2.5 cents; the average price paid was 3.05 cents per K. W. H.

Block rates averaging over 4¢ per K. W. H. were used by 5,947 consumers using 23,816,500 K. W. H. These rates varied from 14.3 cents to 1.9 cents. The average price paid was 5. 5 cents. 1,440 consumers were served under rates averaging less than 4¢ per K. W. H. using 26,839,000 K. W. H. These rates varied from 12 cents to 1.3 cents per K. W. H. The average price paid was 3.5 cents.

Rates based on hours use of installation were used by 21,367 consumers using 44,165,500 K. W. H. under rates averaging over 4 cents per K. W. H. The average price paid was 6.4 cents. 3,069 consumers using 575,979,000 K. W. H. under rates averaging less than 4 cents per K. W. H. paid an average price of 1.6 cents per K. W. H.

Miscellaenous power rates having special provision and not coming within the above classification were applied to 3,574 consumers, using 11,052,000 K. W. H. at rates averaging over 4 cents per K. W. H. The average price paid was 5.1 cents per K. W. H. 2,140 consumers using 120,464.-000 K. W. H., were served at rates averaging less than 4 cents per K. W. H., for which the average price paid was 3.36 cents per K. W. H.

The average consumption per consumer obtaining service under general power schedules averaging 4 cents or over per K. W. H. was 2,850 K. W. H. at an average price of 5.5 cents. Under schedules averaging less than 4 cents per K. W. H. the consumption per consumer was 130,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 1.9 cents per K. W. H.

Wholesale Power Rates

Wholesale power (see Appendix pages 54 to 63) including both primary and secondary service was furnished to 3,013 consumers using 841,594,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 1.75 cents per K. W. H. Wholesale power specified as primary power was furnished to 9,574 consumers using 681,-464,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 1:54 cents per K. W. H.

Schedules specified for railroad and electric railway power were used by 96 consumers consuming 728,685,000 K. W. H. at any average price of 9.7 mills per K. W. H. Power applied to electric utilities for resale was sold to 93 consumers using 259,279,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 1.2 cents per K. W. H. Special schedules applying to specific industries or uses such as steel mills, pumping plants, cement plants, etc., were used by 50 consumers consuming 152,184,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 1.3 cents.

The total consumption of power under wholesale power schedules was 2,660,000 K. W. H., supplied to 12,826 consumers, at an average price of 1.35 cents per K. W. H.

Off Peak and Interchange Power

Off Peak power (see Appendix pages 65, 66 and 67) is supplied to 146 consumers using 126,414,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 9.8 mills. Interchange power (see Appendix pages 64 and 67) is supplied to 14 consumers using 106, 949,000 K. W. H. at an average price of 9 mills per K. W. H.

Special Rates

Service supplied under regular schedules to which a special concession is added (see Appendix pages 68 to 72) and applied to employes, charitable institutions, hospitals, churches, etc., were used by 8,994 consumers, using 20,379,-700 K.W.H. at an average price of 4.5 cents per K.W.H.

It is interesting to note that of the 3,068 employes obtaining special rates, the average consumption was 385 K.W.H. per consumer, and the average price was 4.7 cents per K.W.H.

Flat Rates

Flat rates (see Appendix pages 73 to 77) are confined principally to commercial display lighting such as signs, show windows, etc., and municipal street lights.

Schedules applied to display lighting were used by 2,169 consumers, using 4,153,000 K.W.H. at an average price of 5.6 cents per K.W.H.

Schedules applied to street lighting were used by 1,210 consumers using 124,639,000 K.W.H., at an average price of 3.4 cents.

Miscellaneous flat rates were applied to 1,745 consumers using 667,000 K.W.H. at an average price of 5.2 cents.

Summary of Rate Schedules

Analyzing the foregoing summaries, the following conclusions are obtained:

Earnings from operation of one group of 29 small companies (Group A-1) average from 10 cents to 22 cents per K.W.H. The total earnings of these 29 companies was an average of 11.9 cents per K.W.H.

Earnings of a second group of 27 small companies (Group A-2) averaged from 4.5 cents to 9.4 cents per K.W.H. The total earnings of these 27 companies was an average of 7.3 cents per K.W.H.

These 56 companies are representative of the small utilities still in operation and in most instances furnish service to rural districts or small villages, the service being generally used for domestic purposes.

The earnings of a group of 33 large companies (Group B-2) not affiliated and of a local character both as to ownership and service, average from 1.7 cents to 10.9 cents per K.W.H. The total earnings of these 33 companies averaged 3.5 cents per K.W.H.

The earnings of companies controlled or affiliated averaged for each controlled group from 1.26 cents to 8.2 cents per K.W.H. The total earnings of all the companies in this group averaged 2.44 cents per K.W.H.

The average earnings for domestic service of all companies is 7.6 cents per K.W.H. varying in average earnings under different schedules from 5.1 cents to 24.5 cents per K.W.H.

Of the 132 schedules listed the average earnings of 36 schedules are below 9 cents per K.W.H. and at these schedules 670,023 consumers are served, all other consumers

(389,713) being served at the remaining 96 schedules paying 9 cents or more per K.W.H.

The small companies (Group A) being limited to practically a domestic service represent in a measure, the maximum costs to furnish electric service. These companies as a rule furnish service in districts with a low density of consumers, are inefficient as to the production of power and are not conducted with the economies possible by the larger companies.

The 56 small companies (Group A) replying to the questionnaire indicate that the rate at which service is furnished appears to earn a fair return on the capital invested with an average earning of 8.6 cents per K.W.H.

This indicates that the maximum price or the high rate in the schedules for domestic service should not exceed 9 cents per K.W.H. and rapidly scale downward where this service is supplied from efficient plants by economically operated organizations.

The schedules covering the larger power users present complicated problems, and cannot be analyzed from the data available, due principally to wide fluctuation in use by individual consumers.

A general summary of large power schedules follows:

	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Average Amt. Paid Per KWH.
Single Step Rates ..	44	15,313	$268,863	1.75c
Block Rates	446	23,382	871,839	3.7
Demand Rate	3,110	1,462,176	23,817,689	1.62
Hours Use Rate	55	14,409	158,806	1.1
Misc. Power	71	8,027	182,114	2.25
Railway Power	96	728,685	7,009,069	.97
Resale Power	93	256,279	3,073,070	1.2
Special Contracts	50	152,184	1,997,815	1.3
Interchange Power ..	14	106,949	975,152	.9
Off Peak Power	146	126,414	1,236,897	.98
	4,125	2,893,818	$39,591,314	1.35c

The total energy sold under these schedules during 1924 was approximately 3 billion K.W.H. used by 4,125 consumers or approximately 700,000 K.W.H. per consumer at an average price of 1.35 cents per K.W.H.

General summary of Domestic Schedule is as follows:

Rates	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Average Paid per KWH.
Single Step Rates (a)	93,548	25 000	10.4c
Single Step Rates (b)	41,145	15,500	7.2
Block Rates (a)	215,292	62,000	11.4
Block Rates (b)	367,759	140,000	8.6
Room Bases Rate	105,924	44,250	6.5
Demand Rate	17,444	8,000	7.1
Hours Use Rate (a)	22,149	6,600	10.6
Hours Use Rate (b)	26,277	9,600	7.5
Service Charge Rate (a)	13,700	3,720	11.5
Service Charge Rate (b)	10,115	790	7.4
Miscellaneous Rates	145,777	79,112	6.8
Total and Average	1,053,130	393,572	8.3c

The wholesale power sales were approximately 58 per cent of the total K.W.H. sold by all companies tabulated and approximately 33 per cent of the earnings from the sale of all electric service, comparing the schedules from which the average maximum earnings per K.W.H. were obtained, namely, sales from domestic or residence use, with those resulting in the average minimum earnings (sales to large power users), the following data is obtained:

	Domestic or Maximum Rate Schedules	Wholesale Power or Minimum Rate Schedules
No. of Consumers	1,053,130	4,125
K.W.H. Sold	393,572,000	2,893,818,000
Amount Paid	$ 32,691,030	$ 39,591,314
Average Price per K.W.H.	8.3c	1.35c
Average use per Consumer	375 K.W.H.	700,000 K.W.H.

Therefore, there are 78 domestic consumers for each power consumer.

The total consumption of energy by the large power users is 7 times greater than that used by the domestic consumers.

The amount of money paid by the domestic consumer is approximately the same as that paid by the large power consumers.

The average price per K.W.H. paid by the domestic consumers is six times greater than the average price paid by the large power consumer.

The maximum average price paid under any schedule is 24.5 cents per K.W.H. and the minimum average price paid under any schedule is 1.13 cents per K.W.H., exclusive of off-peak or interchange power. The lowest average price paid for any power sold was 7.6 mills.

Load Curve Data

The load curve data (see Appendix pages 80 and 81) is of particular importance in establishing the fact (quite contrary to general impression) that domestic use of power is off peak power, therefore power used for lighting need not earn a higher rate, due to the demand of this service establishing the maximum capacity of power plant equipment.

Typical daily load curves were received from 40 companies representing 98% of the total energy generated within the state. Of these 40 companies, 11 had the peak load of the year between the hours of 4 P. M. and 10 P. M., which is the peak period of the lighting load. (Appendix pages 80 to 85). The peak of 29 companies occurring during the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The following table indicates the maximum peak load of the year for each of the companies reporting (which establishes the station capacity) assuming that the typical daily load curve as furnished for each month is similar for each working day.

Time of Maximum Peak Load (500 K. W. or over)
Time and K. W. of Peak (1000 K. W.)

No. of Co.	Before 9 A. M. or earlier	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M. or later
6	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	212.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	25.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	29.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	180.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	77.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	14.8	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	3.4	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	47.6	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	40.	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	140.	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	36.2	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	18.9	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.8	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.9	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.8	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	315.6	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.
Totals	264.9	306.70	284.00	18.9	391.6	11.6 = 1,277.

The total of the individual peaks of each company require a station capacity (exclusive of reserve units) of 1,277,70 K. W. The peak load during the lighting period of the da not considering diversity of load between companies, wa 403,200 K. W., of which the Philadelphia Electric Compan had a peak of 315,600 K. W. occurring at 5 P. M.

The diversity of load between each company results in composite load curve having a maximum peak of 1,107,68 K. W. at 9 A. M. in December. To obtain an approximat average of the monthly load for the state, the individua typical daily load curves for the months of January, Ma August and December were secluded and combined into on curve for each of these months.

It will be noted that with a properly interconnected system the peak at all periods of the year is in the morning hours between 8 and 12 o'clock.

Of equal importance is the tendency of the increased use of electric power to increase the load factor. The annual load factors based on the maximum peak for the individual companies varies from 16% to 74%. Sixteen companies have an annual load factor in excess of 40%. The load factor of the typical combined load curves for the state, representing the load of an average working day exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays is in excess of 70%.

These combined load curves indicate that the annual load factor of a completely interconnected system for the state during 1924 would have been approximately 54% with a minimum peak load of 1,107,685 K. W. occurring between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

Energy Loss Data

The data submitted to indicate losses by schedule (see Appendix pages 86 to 91) is confined principally to the losses incident to the voltage of the transmission or distribution system (see Appendix page 86 to 91) and varies from 25% to 41% for circuits up to 44OV., from 6 to 34% for circuits from 2300 V. to 6600 V. and from 4 to 9% for high tension transmission lines. The overall losses vary from 9 to 17% for the larger companies and as high as 40% for the smaller companies.

Applying the data furnished to the classification of rates the following estimate of losses as it affects each class of rate schedules is obtained.

ENERGY LOSSES
As Estimated By Companies For Each Class of Rate Schedules

	Duquesne Light Co.	Scranton Elec. Co.	Phila. Elec. Co.	Penna. Pwr. & Lt. Co.	East Penn Elec. Co.	Home Elec. Co.	Keystone Power Co.	West Penn Pwr. Co.	Luzerne County Gas & Elec. Co.	Chester Lt. & Pwr. Co.	Counties Gas & Elec. Co.
Domestic Lighting, ...	26	28	19	40	37	30	27	30	29	41	29
Domestic Power, ...	10.5	28	19	30	37	30	27	30	12	41	29
Commercial Pwr. & Lt., ..	..	28	19	40	37	30	27	30	15	41	21
Industrial Pwr. Secondary,	12.5	28	13	20	15	20	25	28	6	34	10
Wholesale Pwr. Secondary,	10	6	5	15	15	20	12	28	6	34	10
Wholesale Pwr. Primary,	9.9	6	5	5	9	15	10	9	6	4	4
Special Contracts, ...	5	4	5	5	7	..	10	..	6	..	4
Flat Rates, ...	21	..	25	..	25	10	10	11	19	41	7
Interchange Pwr., ...	2	..	..	5	4	..	..	9	6	..	..
Off Peak Pwr., ...	7	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The method of arriving at the losses applicable to each class of rate schedules indicates that the energy loss in the delivery of domestic service varies from 19% to 41%, with an average of approximately 25%. The loss of energy in the delivery of wholesale power varies between 4% and 10% with an average approximately 6%.

The losses or differences between total K.W.H. generated and total K. W. H. sold by the companies furnishing this information varies between 7% and 42%, the probable average loss in the delivery of all services can be most accurately estimated from the figures submitted by the larger companies, as follows:

Company	K. W. H. Generated	K. W. H. Sold	% Loss
Phila. Elec. Co., ...	1,313,297,283	1,153,495,308	9%
Counties G. & E. Co., ...	88,015,668	78,138,931	11%
Duquesne Lt. Co., ...	1,098,637,867	981,846,108	9%
West Penn Pwr. Co., ...	.....	680,638,995	17%
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Corp. .	77,010,275	70,523,318	8½%
Penn. Pwr. & Lt. Co., ...	.....	559,283,912	11½%

These figures indicate that the average total loss can be estimated not to exceed 12%.

Conclusions

This study indicates the need of a careful analysis of rate schedules by the Public Service Commission before they are accepted.

First: To ascertain the need of the new rate;

Second: Is it discriminatory as to its effect on existing schedules?

Third: What will it cost to serve under its terms?

Fourth: Will the rate earn a fair return consistent with the schedule in force?

Fifth: Is it consistent as to form with rate now on file?

Sixth: What is the capital investment of the company on which this rate in addition to all other rates must earn a fair return?

Seventh: Does it conform to established principles for simplicity and uniformity?

Such supervision over rate schedules will materially simplify the complication and difficulties which existing schedules present in cases of controversy or complaint. It will go a great way in taking the mystery out of electric schedules. A glance at the 800 odd schedules listed in this report will indicate the utter disregard of standardization either as to form or price, not only between companies but by the properties operated by the same organization, under similar conditions in approximately the same locality.

Numerous schedules differ in form but result in precisely the same net cost to the consumer. Rearrangement of constants would result in eliminating hundreds of different rate schedules and leave both the company and the consumer in exactly the same position and would make it possible for the layman to make an intelligent comparison of the price paid for power.

Uniformity in schedules would simplify the records of the Bureau of Rates & Tariffs and materially increase the efficiency of the Commission in disposing of informal complaints both to the advantage of the consumer and company.

The report of the Committee on Public Utility Rates of the National Association of Public Utility Commissions at their 1925 convention, calls attention to the need of supervision over rate schedules as follows:

"Here we find great variations and unsual complexities in rate schedules. In the interest of good public relations concerning which we heard so much of good yesterday, we believe the attention of many companies and the influence of many commissions could well be directed to a greater simplicity in electric rate schedules. The foundation of good public relations is a sure understanding. What the public cannot understand, they are slow to accept. It is difficult for the public to understand the fundamental economics of a two-part charge divided into service and commodity charges. It is more difficult for them to understand a three-part rate, adding a demand charge to the other two even though it is more logical than the other. But to attempt to analyze some of the schedules now in use by some companies may well tax the intelligence of the public beyond all measure.

"There is one factor resulting from these diversified schedules to which attention may well be directed. This is the wide variance in the prices resulting therefrom. No one can seriously deny the right of companies to charge lower rates to certain classes of consumers and for various reasons all of which have often been discussed at length before this Association. But is it not possible, in the rapid growth of the electrical industry, that it has been overdone. After all it is the same power manufactured in the same plant from the same or similar coal and goes out over the same or similar wires. The considerations of load factors, peak loads, long and short time users, users in bulk, and other similar considerations without doubt affect the price at which electricity may be sold. But does it account for some of the extreme differences that have grown up in some companies? Are we being blinded by phraseology, It would seem today as if the ordinary light users who pay the maximum rate, contribute in many instances a large share of the gross-revenue and use only a small proportion of the generated power, perhaps in the case of some companies should receive greater consideration than they have had recently.

"Right along that line, the practice of some companies in entering into long-term contracts at low rates should be discouraged. It is suggested that such contracts should at least contain a provision for an adjustment of the rates paid thereunder at periodical intervals during their life. There ought not to occur in the future any situation where a company is selling a large amount of power under a

special contract at less than the actual cost of generating that power."

The ideal result of standardizing rates would be to reduce the number of different schedules necessary to the smallest number and designate each schedule with a permanent index, indicating the companies filing or operating under each schedule.

The national movement of standardization can well be applied in the consideration of rate schedules of the future.

The disregard of cost in preparing rate schedules is clearly indicated by the position taken by the companies on this question.

The rates for small consumers carry a far larger proportion of costs than the large consumers, emphasized by such wholesale rates in which the bare cost of production becomes approximately the price paid for the service by the consumer.

This discrimination is directly responsible for the great spread in the cost of service between the large and small consumer and deprives or restricts such use of electric power by the people as would make a more contented and livable existence, particularly in rural or farming districts.

Twenty-four per cent of the income from electric service is paid by the small or resident consumer and his use of power is only 7% of the energy which produces the total income with the result that great economy is practiced in the use of the service by the small consumer to keep his cost of power within the home budget allowance which appears to limit the use of power for the average consumer to about 350 K.W.H. per year.

So apparent is this limit that where the average cost of service is 10 cents or over the use is limited to an average of less than 270 K.W.H. per year while with a rate of 6 cents or less the average use increases 100%.

A proper allotment of costs justified by allowance for off peak power supplied for domestic consumption (70% of the power supplied for domestic service is off peak) would very slightly increase the existing rates to large consumers, materially reduce the domestic rates and leave the gross earnings to the company the same.

For example, an increase of 2 mills per K. W. H. on all consumption other than domestic service, applying this increase to a reduction in domestic rates would result in a 30% reduction in the average rate. This would relieve the extreme need of economy in the use of service so that the full benefits and convenience of electricity in the home could be utilized.

Summing up the outstanding features of this study, we have:

First: Rates should be standardized:

Second: Cost allocation for each rate in a schedule should be submitted with each rate schedule when filed; showing in detail the cost to the company to furnish the service covered by the schedule.

Third: Domestic service is largely off peak and should be rated as such.

Fourth: The discrimination in favor of wholesale power should be corrected.

Fifth: The annual reports as filed by the companies including all Rate Schedules of the Electric Power Utilities should be abstracted and tabulated for ready and up-to-date reference so that the analyses of new rates as filed can be given prompt and effective consideration.

Respectively submitted,

O. M. Rau,
Engineer.

Report on Study of Rate Spread for Electric Service by Public Utilities in Pennsylvania

Section 2

Appendix containing Tabulation of Data in Reply to Questionnaire for the year

INDEX

Group A-1 Companies
Group A-2 Companies
Group B-1 Companies
Summary B-1 Companies
Group B-2 Companies
Companies excused from replying
Summary of all Companies
Rate Schedules reported as used
Domestic Rates
Summary of Domestic Rates
Cooking and Heating Rates
Summary of Cooking and Heating Rates
Commercial Rates
Summary of Commercial Rates
General Power Rates
Summary General Power Rates
Wholesale Power Rates
Special Power Contracts
Summary Wholesale Power Rates
Interchange Power
Off-Peak Power
Summary Interchange and Off-Peak Power
Miscellaneous Rates
Summary Miscellaneous Rates
Flat Rates
Summary of Flat Rates
General Service Rates
Card Index on Rates
Load Curve Data
Energy Loss Data
Abstracts of Replies to Energy Losses
Abstracts of Replies to Cost to Serve
Copy of Questionnaire

GROUP "A" —NO. 1

Companies with earnings less than $25,000 per Year
Receiving a net average price of less than Ten cents per K. W. H. sold

Name of Company	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. sold	Net Amount Rec'd. Dollars	Net Amt. Pd. per K. W. H. sold Cents
Allaire L. & P. Co.	1	Est. 6	600	10
Birdsboro Elec. Co.	557	224	23,058	10.1
Brown Twp. L. H. & P. Co.	178	190	7,464	3.9
Bernville L. H. P. Co.	247	68	7,793	10.8
Big Spring Elec. Co.	401	133	16,063	12.0
Berks Lehigh E. Co.	133	30	4,742	14.6
Citizens E. Co. of Valley View	353	Est. 15	1,524	10
Conneaut Lake E. L. & P. Co.	306	50	5,907	14.1
Fulton E. L. H. & P. Co.	127	44	6,782	15
French Creek E. Co.	38	Est. 10	1,073	10
Garrett E. L. H. & P. Co.	244	53	6,339	11.8
Hyndmann L. H. & P. Co.	309	71	8,397	11.7
Heller Milling Co.	40	.....	1,073	.....
Harvey Lake Light Co.	616	128	21,621	17.6
Hubley E. Co.	39	7	1,092	15.8
Hoffman, W. J.	22	5	596	10.8
Hamilton Elec. Co.	6	2	234	12.0
Lilly L. H. & P. Co.	478	147	17,727	12.2
Lower Chanceford E. L. H. & P. Co.	34	12	1,636	13.0
Mt. Nebo Elec. Co.	23	9	111	12.3
Mercersburg Lehmans & Marks Elec. Co.	568	173	21,222	12.0
Moscow Elec. Co.	298	97	14,745	15.0
Naomi Pines E. Co.	39	7	1,602	22.0
Orrtanna E. L. & P. Co.	381	124	13,878	11.0
Penns Creek Hydro E. Co.	79	16	2,622	14.0
Penn Twp. Power Co.	431	65	7,376	11.0
Pioneer E. Co.	99	37	4,368	11.8
Shermans Valley E. L. H. & P. Co.	179	30	6,166	13.8
Saylorsburg L. & P. Co.	117	67	8,127	12.1
Total	6,343	1,810	213,933	11.8

Companies from which no reply to questionnaire was obtained:

Arendville E. L. & P. Co.	75	11.5	1,617	10.0
Coalport L. H. & P. Co.	468	Est. Given	17,365	?
Deer Creek W. & P. Co.	272	112	12,160	11
Fayetteville E. L. & P. Co.	78	13	2,138	16
Green Twp. Elec. Co.	35	4.5	1,020	22
McAlisterville E. L. Co.	31	3.5	876	25
Total	959	?	35,176	?

GROUP "A"—NO 2

Companies with earnings less than $25,000 per Year
Receiving a net average price of less than Ten cents per K. W. H. sold

Name of Company	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. sold	Net Amount Rec'd. Dollars	Net Amt. Pd. per K. W. H. sold Cents
Anthracite Power Co. ..	71	20	1,401	7.0
Anthracite L. H. & P. Co.	9	23	1,631	7.0
Blacklick L. H. & P. Co.	239	110	8,849	7.5
Boliver L. H. & P. Co. ..	272	203	14,574	7.2
Citizens L. H. & P. Co. .	536	300	22,630	7.5
Center Elec. Co.	143	70	5,089	7.2
Conestoga Valley E. Co. .	400	175	14,461	8.3
Everett L. H. & P. Co. .	417	326	22,041	6.75
Eldred Elec. Co.	125	16	1,835	9.1
Eaglesmere L. Co.	244	425	24,962	5.6
Fawn L. & P. Co.	147	68	6,821	7.0
Garland Mfg. Co.	125	91	2,500	4.5
Garland Mfg. Co.	4	30	4,122	8.2
Ludlow Gas & Elec. Co. .	157	81	4,481	5.5
Logan L. H. & P. Co. .	595	225	19,796	8.8
Laurel Park P. & L. Co.	79	15	1,445	9.4
Merklesburg L. & P. Co.	100	78	4,635	5.9
New Kingston E. L. & P. Co.	96	23	2,134	9.0
Nicholsen L. H. & P. Co.	270	144	15,131	9.0
Pequea E. Co.	46	28	21,933	7.8
Pike County L. & P. Co.	358	347	17,894	5.2
Rockwood Elec. Co.	452	300	16,137	5.4
Sewickley Twp. P. Co. .	190	34	3,112	9.0
United L. H. & P. Co. (Stopstown)	274	129	10,448	8.0
White Oak L. H. & P. Co.	648	392	23,240	5.9
Waterford E. L. Co.	343	176	12,855	7.3
Wayside H. Co.	154	86	657	7.5
Total	6,504	3,935	282,812	7.3

Companies from which no reply to questionnaire was obtained:

Middlesex E. L. H. & P. Co.	25	5	482	9.5
Orangeville E. L. H. & P. Co.	125	50	2,493	5
Railroad E. L. & P. Co. .	46	27.5	2,273	8.3
Stoufferston E. Co.	81	28	2,579	9.2
Tunkhannock E. Co.	515	Not given	23,496	?
Verden & L. Ariel H. & P. Co.	11	Not given	249	?
Total	803	?	31,572	?

GROUP "B"—NO. 1

Companies Controlled or affiliated, placing the Management of more than one utility under the same organization

AMERICAN ELEC. POWER CO.				
Chester Co. L. & P. Co. .	1,394	1,151	94,441	8.2
AMERICAN GAS & ELEC. CO.				
Scranton Elec. Co.	53,763	140,352	4,961,949	3.5
W. S. BARSTOW MGM. ASS'N.				
Cumberland Valley L. & P.	1,240	397	50,639	12.6
Gettysburg Elec. Co. ...	1,375	2,479	110,423	4.5
Hamburg Gas & E. Co. .	1,705	4,396	145,648	3.3
Hanover Power Co.	4,552	8,379	327,662	3.9
Metropolitan Ed. Co.	32,374	153,004	3,802,078	2.5
North Penn Power Co. ..	2,460	1,355	124,918	9.3
Northern Po. P. Co.	1,232	689	60,577	8.7
Pa. Edison Co.	14,555	105,897	2,325,721	2.3
Sayre Elec. Co.	4,084	3,125	198,054	6.3
Susq. Co. L. & P. Co. ..	2,590	1,801	118,330	6.5
Topton E. L. & P. Co. ..	435	882	38,157	4.3
Towanda Gas & Elec. Co.	1,232	689	60,577	8.8
Weisenberg Tp. E. L. H. & P. Co.	78	23	3,772	16
York Haven W. & P. Co.	595	102,307	983,403	9.5
Total	68,507	385,423	8,349,959	2.85
GEN. ENG. & MGM. CORP.				
Chester Valley E. Co. ..	5,616	19,190	560,609	2.9
Citizens L. & P. Co. ...	7,399	15,469	641,256	4.15
Edison L. & P. Co.	17,756	17,004	1,011,258	5.9
Titusville L. & P. Co. ..	1,957	3,456	165,870	4.8
Total	32,728	55,119	2,378,993	4.3

GROUP "B"—NO. 1—Continued.

Name of Company	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. sold	Net Amount Rec'd. Dollars	Net Amt. Rec'd. per K. W. H. sold Cents
JUNIATA PUB. SER. CO.				
Juniata Pub. Ser. Co. ..	3,907	5,272	188,918	5.9
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	1,187	2,085	71,403	3.85
Total	5,094	7,357	260,403	3.6
NATIONAL ELEC. P. CO. (Victor Emanuel)				
Bakertown L. H. & P. Co.	199	249	6,145	2.5
Jackson L. H. & P. Co. .	878	432	39,707	9.2
Penn Cent. L. & P. Co. .	35,587	188,945	2,795,741	1.48
Total	36,664	189,626	2,841,593	1.5
OHIO ELEC. POWER CO.				
United Lighting Co.	1,234	628	57,765	9.2
PA. OHIO POWER CO.				
Con. Law. L. & P. Co. ..	1	785	11,775	1.5
Mercer County L. H. & P. Co.	3,156	4,491	222,506	4.95
New Castle Elec. Co. ...	11,584	78,741	1,405,904	1.8
Pennsylvania P. Co.	198	16,040	250,389	1.57
Shenango Valley E. L. Co.	7,802	33,447	751,510	2.25
Zelienople L. & P. Co. .	3	403	10,253	2.35
Total	22,744	133,907	2,651,837	1.9
PA. POWER & LIGHT CO.				
Beach Lake E. L. Co. ..	54	13	1,666	12.6
Benton Hydro E. Co. ..	196	108	8,227	7.6
Citizens E. L. & P. Co. .	623	382	28,007	7.3
Coopersburg E. L. H. & P. Co.	365	252	17,355	6.8
East Penn E. L. Co.	20,394	66,971	2,172,650	3.25
Gratz L. & P. Co.	113	31	3,720	11.8
Honesdale Cons. L. H. & P. Co.	1,520	1,503	91,314	6.0
Magungie E. L. & P. Co.	278	334	20,205	6.0
Millville E. L. Co.	167	545	15,801	2.9
Montg. & Muncy E. L. & P. Co.	1,257	788	64,433	8.2
Montoursville E. L. Co. ..	495	249	16,345	6.6
Mount Pocono L. & Imp. Co.	111	36	8,578	24.5
Panpack E. Co.	598	1,219	49,429	4.1
Pa. P. & L. Co.	133,727	559,283	14,478,400	2.45
Pine Grove E. L. H. & P. Co.	586	556	30,059	6.0
Prompton E. Co.	49	9	1,258	13.5
Schuylkill E. Co.	2,377	1,002	89,463	8.9
Tatamy L. H. & P. Co. .	288	359	18,624	5.2
Total	163,198	633,640	17,115,534	2.7
PHILADELPHIA ELEC. CO.				
Philadelphia Elec. Co. } Delaware Co. E. Co. }	332,960	1,150,946	29,853,403	2.6
PENN PUB. SERV. CORP.				
Clarendon E. L. & P. Co.	168	246	11,508	4.6
Erie Lighting Co.	14,212	35,997	1,067,231	2.7
Northwestern El. Serv. Co.	5,718	9,160	441,387	4.8
Penn Pub. Serv. Corp. ..	51,304	171,832	5,271,745	3.5
Pine Grove E. L. & P. Co.	118	275	10,616	3.8
Sheffield E. L. & P. Co.	402	398	25,885	7.2
Venango Pub. Serv. Co. .	3,051	4,388	205,236	4.7
Total	74,973	222,298	7,033,608	3.15
STANDARD P. & L. CORP.				
Duquesne Light Co.	193,350	981,846	20,613,394	2.1
UNITED GAS IMPR. CO.				
Counties Gas & Elec. Co.	22,441	78,184	2,404,340	3.1
Luzerne Co. Gas & E. Co.	21,833	70,523	1,764,204	2.5
Langhorn E. L. H. & P. Co.	1,198	523	60,588	11.6
New Hope Elec. Co.	139	79	7,827	9.9
Phila. Sub. Gas & Elec. Co.	26,269	52,107	2,168,454	4.15
Total	71,880	201,416	6,405,413	3.1
UNITED GAS & ELEC. CORP.				
Edison Elec. Co.	24,579	68,758	1,979,405	2.8
Harrisburg L. & P. Co. ..	26,692	50,610	1,654,676	3.1
Total	51,271	119,368	3,634,081	3.

GROUP "B"—NO. 1—Concluded.

Name of Company	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. sold	Net Amount Rec'd. Dollars	Net Amt. Rec'd. per K W H sold Cents
WEST PENN POWER SYSTEM				
Home Elec. Co.	391	631	30,854	4.8
Keystone Power Corp.	9,939	52,959	1,182,696	2.2
West Penn Power Co. } Allegheny Val. L. Co. }	91,770	680,639	13,159,162	1.9
Total	102,100	734,229	14,372,712	1.96
FARMERS ELECTRIC CO.				
Farmers E. Co.	237	78	10,656	13.6
Farmers E. West Hempfield	71	36	2,754	7.5
Farmers E. Conestigo	34	6	1,012	15.2
Farmers E. Pequea	53	60	3,972	6.3
Farmers E. Martic	25	6	873	12.8
Myersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	1,000	1,007	75,600	7.0
Southern Pa. Power Co.	708	2,878	98,266	3.4
Total	2,128	4,075	193,133	4.7
B. H. HULL OF LANCASTER				
Berkshire Elec. Co.	3,612	2,764	159,955	5.8
Intercourse Elec. Co.	682	355	26,099	7.3
Tri-County Elec. Co.	624	446	28,808	6.4
Wrightsville L. & P. Co.	673	387	25,647	6.6
Total	5,591	3,951	240,509	6.1
PA. COAL AND COKE CO.				
Cresson E. L. Co.	876	839	55,229	6.5
Gallitzen E. Co.	727	363	31,223	8.5
Hastings E. Co.	495	431	26,360	6.5
Total	2,098	1,633	112,812	6.8
PENNSYLVANIA SALT CO.				
Brackenridge L. & P. Co. } Natrona L. & P. Co. }	1,389	15,835	200,979	1.26
BERWIN-WHITE COAL CO.				
Paint Elec. Co.	317	111	7,913	7.2
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	555	1,744	50,148	2.9
Scalp Level E. Co.	556	161	12,757	7.9
Windber Elec. Co.	2,047	3,495	117,289	3.35
Total	3,475	5,510	188,107	3.4
Grand totals	1,226,541	4,993,583	121,560,625	2.4

SUMMARY OF GROUP "B"—NO. 1

Controlled Companies

Holding or Controlling Companies	No. of Consumers	1000 K. W. H. Sold Dollars	Net Amt. Rec'd. per K.W.H. Sold Cents
American Elec. Power Co.	1,394	1,151	8.2
American Gas & Elec. Co.	53,763	140,352	3.5
W. O. Barstow Mgm. Ass'n.	68,507	385,423	2.85
General Eng. & Mgm. Corp.	32,728	60,390	3.95
Juniata Pub. Serv. Co.	5,094	7,357	3.6
National Elec. P. Co.	36,664	189,626	1.5
Ohio Elec. Power Co.	1,234	628	9.2
Pa. Ohio Power Co.	22,744	153,907	1.9
Pa. Power & Light Co.	163,198	633,640	2.7
Penn Pub. Serv. Corp.	74,973	222,299	3.15
Philadelphia Elec. Co.	332,960	1,150,947	2.6
Standard P. & L. Corp.	193,350	981,846	2.1
United Gas Imp. Co.	71,880	201,416	3.1
United Gas & Elec. Co.	51,271	119,368	3
West Penn System	102,100	734,229	1.96
Berwin-White Coal Co.	3,475	5,510	3.4
Farmers Elec. Co.	2,128	4,075	4.7
Hull B. B. (Lancaster)	5,591	3,953	6.1
Pa. Coal & Coke Co.	2,098	1,633	6.8
Pa. Salt Co.	1,389	15,835	1.26
Totals	1,226,541	4,993,583	2.4

GROUP "B"—NO. 2

Local Companies with Earnings Over $25,000 per Year

Name of Company	No. of Consumers	1000 K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Rec'd. Dollars	Net Amt. Rec'd. per K. W. H. Sold Cents
Allentown & Reading Trac.	657	1,150	50,845	4.4
Annville Palmyra E. L. Co.	2,203	2,386	102,928	4.3
Abington Elec. Co.	1,820	764	83,593	10.9
Barnesboro & Spangler E. Co.	1,827	5,389	154,466	2.8
Bedford E. L. H. & P. Co.	809	722	53,352	7.3
Brockway L. H. & P. Co.	533	475	34,280	7.3
Boyertown E. Co.	1,397	1,601	82,708	7.8
Bradford E. Co.	4,211	7,394	336,040	4.5
Bangor E. Co.	38	2,149	59,063	2.7
Blue Mountain E. Co.	1,129	501	37,024	7.3
Carpenter, H. D.	897	384	36,318	9.5
Citizens Elec. Co.	1,353	729	45,509	5.7
Carlisle Gas & Water Co.	2,471	3,843	191,116	5.0
Delta Elec. P. Co.	456	850	41,573	4.8
Delta Water P. Co.	2	927	24,985	2.7
Dunbar Elec. Co.	493	812	29,827	3.6
Houtzdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	771	277	25,331	9.0
Hummelstown W. & P. Co.	638	565	30,034	5.8
Harmony Elec. Co.	2,271	30,516	524,472	1.7
Hershey Elec. Co.	888	2,518	95,063	3.8
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	2,380	1,855	140,105	3.4
Mauch Chunk H. L. & P. Co.	1,832	4,069	140,105	3.4
Portage L. & P. Co.	1,314	630	54,479	8.7
Panther Valley E. Co.	5,358	2,504	183,453	7.3
Prospect Park E. L. H. & P. Co	700	363	30,940	8.5
Palmerton Light Co.	1,631	1,385	83,681	6.0
Renova Edison Co.	1,376	966	91,028	9.4
Solar Elec. Co.	780	458	45,580	9.9
Shippenburg Gas & E. Co.	2,208	.....	66,699	...
United Elec. Co. (Lemoyne)	6,113	14,352	403,000	2.8
United E. L. Co. (Wilmerding)	5,883	4,398	216,787	4.9
Waynesboro E. Co.	2,705	4,976	125,957	2.5
Wellsborough Elec. Co.	1,113	1,114	71,668	6.5
Totals	58,617	101,722	3,653,058	3.5
Companies from which no reply to questionnaire was obtained:				
Erie County Elec. Co.	17,477	38,100	1,327,062	3.5
Lack. & Wyom. Val. P. Co.	31	17,867	269,227	1.5
Glen Rock E. L. & P. Co.	1,511	1,717	103,653	6
Greencastle L. H. & F. Co.	592	376	33,056	8.8
Sullivan County E. Co.	990	457	42,360	9.5
Totals	20,601	58,517	1,775,358	3.5
Estimated Grand Total	79,218	160,000	5,428,416	3.5

Companies Listed on Power Utilities Excused from Replying to Questionnaire

Name of Company	Reason
Altoona & Logan Valley Elec. Co.,	Wholesale only.
Brownstown E. L. & P. Co.,	Out of business.
Benedum Trees Co.,	Block plant.
Boiling Springs E. Co.,	Not operating.
Clarion River Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Central Electric Co.,	Not operating.
Clymer Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Clover Electric Co.,	Wholesale only.
Kinsue P. & L. Co.,	Not operating.
Niantic E. L. & P. Co.,	Not reporting.
Orbisonia L. Co.,	Out of business.
Salford Elec. L. & P. Co.,	Not operating.
Lancaster E. L. H. & P. Co.,	Wholesale only.
Metropolitan Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Oliver Central Power Plant,	Block plant.
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Philadelphia Hydro Elec. Co.,	Wholesale only.
Peoples Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Phoenix Water Power Co.,	Wholesale only.
Vinton Colleries Co.,	Employer only.
Wellersburg Elec. Co.,	Not reporting.
White Haven L. H. & P. Co.,	Not reporting.
Yeagerstown Water Power Co.,	Wholesale only.

SUMMARIES OF

Electric Power Utilities as Covered by the Report

Group	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH Sold	Net Amt. Rec'd.	Net Amt. Rec'd. Per KWH Sold
Group A No. 1 Companies	6,343	1,810	213,933	11.9
Group A No. 2 Companies	6,504	3,935	282,812	7.3
Total for Small Co's.	12,847	5,745	596,745	10.2
Group B No. 1 Controlled Co's.	1,226,541	4,988,314	121,560,625	2.4
Group B No. 2 Local Cos.	58,617	101,722	3,653,058	3.5
Total Large Co's.	1,285,158	5,090,036	125,213,683	2.5
Total for Co's. reporting	1,298,005	5,095,781	125,810,428	2.5
Small Co's. Not reporting	1,762	.....	66,748	.....
Large Co's. Not reporting	20,601	58,517	1,775,358	3.05
Total for Co's. Not reporting	22,363	.....	1,842,096	.....
Total all Co's.	1,320,368	(Est. 5.2 Billion)	127,652,524	(Est. 2.45)
% of Total Reporting	98%	.....	98%	.....

NUMBER OF SCHEDULES

Reported as used during 1924

American Gas & Electric Co.,	6
American Elec. Power Co.,	12
Bastow,	52
General Eng & Mgm. Ass'n.,	39
Juniata Pub. Serv. Co.,	6
Ohio Power Co.,	4
National Elec. P. Co.,	42
Pa. Power & Light Co.,	184
Penn Pub. Ser. Co.,	53
Pa. Ohio Power Co.,	22
Phila. Elec. Co.,	18
Standard Power & Lt. Co.,	16
United Gas & Elec. Co.,	29
United Gas Imp. Co.,	36
West Penn System,	36
Farmers Elec. Co.,	12
B. H. Hull,	17
Pa. Coal & Coke Co.,	11
Pa. Salt Co.,	4
Berwin White Coal Co.,	8
Group B Companies,	147
Group A Companies,	126
Total,	860

Note:—Of this total 45 schedules are similar, leaving a total of 815 different schedules under which electric service was supplied during 1924. A recent investigation made by Mr. Morse indicates that there were 1396 rate schedules for electric service filed with the Bureau of Rates & Tariffs for 1924.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which averaged 10 Cents per KWH. Sold

No. of Co's using Rate	Net Rate (cents)	No. of Consumers	1000 K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid Dollars	Aver. Per K.W.H. Sold Cents	K. W. H. Per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Single Step Rates							
1	25	6	2	234	12.2	335	Hamilton
1	15	23	9	111	12.4	390	Mt. Hobo
5	15	2,741	473	76,813	16.8	172	Barstow—G. Eng. & W. 3 local Co's.
1	14.25	320	65	10,216	15.8	200	Farmers E.
6	12.5	1,992	345.5	49,368	14	175	P. P&L—PCP&L—4 local Co's.
4	12	1,623	396.5	43,402	11	245	4 local Co's.
1	12	94	28	3,938	14	300	Pioneer
2	11.25	1,413	265	46,914	12.9	250	Farmers E. —Hershey
11	10	75,948	20,327	2,072,723	10	270	Barstow—MGI—PP&L US&M—4 local Cos.
1	9.6	583	148	15,691	10.3	250	R. B. Hull
2	7.5	515	144.5	15,011	10.4	280	Barstow
Total		84,358	22,300.5	2,333,421	10.4	265	
Single Step Rates with Discounts							
1	16 to 5	1,039	487	48,031	10	480	Weilsboro (incl. Commercial)
1	15 to 12	98	13.5	2,103	16	140	Venklesburg
1	12.5 to 10.6	69	10.5	1,405	13.8	152	P. C. P. & L.
1	12.5 to 10	10	4.5	523	11.9	450	P. C. P. & L.
1	12 to 10	1,710	572	61,153	10.6	335	Abington
2	10 to 8.4	588	96	10,581	11	164	Penn Twp.—Sewickly Twp.
1	10 to 8	446	113	11,643	10.25	250	P. C. P. & L.
1	9.5 to 3.8	5,240	1,259.5	125,960	10	240	Panther Valley
Total		9,200	2,555.5	261,444	10.2	280	
GRAND TOTAL		93,558	24,856.5	2,594,865	10.4	275	

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which averaged 10 Cents or over per KWH sold

No. of Co's using Rate	Net Rate High-Low Cents	K.W.H. per step First Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid Dollars	Aver. Per K.W.H. Sold Cents	K.W.H. Per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Two Step Block Rates								
1	14 — 10	10— 10	2,940	811.5	95,437	12	275	East Penn
1	13.3— 10	15— 15	130	24.	3,850	16	186	P. P. & L.
1	13.3— 9.5	100— 100	186	42.5	5,686	13	225	Benton Hydro.
1	12.5— 10	100— 100	992	410.	54,089	13.2	415	Langhorn
1	12 — 10	10— 10	1,981	376.5	43,519	11.6	190	Schuylkill
1	11 — 10	50— 50	4,638	902.5	107,786	11.8	200	Barstow
1	11 — 8.8	100— 100	578	145.5	16,820	11.5	250	R. B. Hull
1	11 — 6	100— 100	294	225	22,886	10	750	Pa. P. & L. (Inc. Com)
1	10 — 4	75— 75	218	44	4,881	11	200	Waterford
	Total		11,957	2,981.5	354,961	12.4	250	
Three Step Block Rates								
1	20 — 10	10— 210	141	35.5	5,568	16.	250	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	15 — 10	50— 100	149	31.5	4,210	13.5	210	Eaglesmere
1	15 — 10	20— 40	143	34.5	4,420	15.	240	Fawn
1	15 — 7.8	40— 110	1,111	331	44,209	13.4	300	Barstow
1	15 — 5.	20— 40	535	163	17,133	10.4	305	Birdsboro
2	12 — 10.	100— 200	1,186	418.	48,078	12.	380	Farmers E—Garreett.
1	11.5— 8	10— 75	2,497	692.5	79,409	11.4	280	Pa. Ohio
1	10.5— 7.6	100— 200	1,273	366	49,627	13.6	290	Portage
1	10 — 8	150— 250	42,750	11,885	1,227,685	10.1	280	A. C. & E.
	Total		49,785	13,957	1,481,339	10.6	280	
Four Step Block Rate								
1	20 — 6	5— 405	4,015	1,129	131,304	13.3	280	Gen. Engr. & M.
3	18 — 15	200— 600	252	59.5	14,652	24.5	235	3 local Cos.
1	18 — 12	10— 50	124	34.5	5,797	16.8	280	Fulton
1	15 — 10	30— 90	264	72.5	9,277	12.7	280	Nicholson
1	15 — 10	50— 300	133	30	4,372	14.6	230	Berks Lehigh
1	15 — 8	100— 300	285	73.5	12,567	17	260	Moscow
1	14.3— 7.6	50— 350	1,308	394	54,866	13.8	300	A. E. Co.
1	14 — 8	10— 90	346	84	8,867	10.4	245	Pike County
1	13.5— 4.5	10— 200	1,176	150.5	28,103	18.5	128	Barstow
1	12.8— 4.4	33—1000	2,398	1,610.5	121,502		670	Carlisle G & W
1	12.5— 6	50— 150	2,011	506.5	62,548	12.4	250	Barstow
1	12 — 6	25— 100	2,057	504	52,437	10.4	250	Annville & Palmyra
1	11.4— 5.7	50— 250	599	119	15,657	13.2	200	Waynesboro
1	11.4— 5.7	100— 300	2,232	354	39,872	11.1	160	Shippensburg
1	11 — 6	300— 500	19,403	7,886.5	879,092	11	410	Counties G & E
1	10.8— 6.5	50— 300	1,164	224	29,167	12	190	Boyertown
2	10 — 4	50— 200	64,692	16,224	1,646,226	10.2	250	P. P. & L. Co.
	Total		102,459	29,456	3,116,306	11	290	
Five Step Block Rates								
1	14 — 6.5	25— 400	1,164	244	29,167	12.2	194	Boyertown
1	13.3— 5.7	50— 700	2,494	568.5	80,877	14.2	225	Susquehanna
1	12.5— 8.5	50— 200	477	133.5	16,745	12.5	280	Lilly
1	12 — 8	20— 80	601	144	16,264	11.2	240	Citizens E. L. & P.
1	12 — 6	100— 1.M	1,009	227.5	27,481	12	225	United L.
1	11 — 7	50— 500	1,217	390	42,481	10.2	325	Montgomery & Muncy
1	10 — 3	100— 1.M	536	142.5	17,106	12	265	Citizens L. H. & P.
2	10 — 6	100— 1.M	8,956	2,677	280,126	10.5	300	Juniata P. S. & West Penn—Center
	Total		16,454	4,507	510,247	12	275	
Six Step Block Rate								
1	15 — 10	10— 200	278	44.5	6,677	15	160	Hyndmann
1	15 — 6	10— 200	586	173.5	21,223	12.1	300	M. L. & Marks
1	13 — 8	30— 285	1,506	386.5	50,372	13	260	Renova
1	12 — 2.5	100—13M	16,678	6,279.5	782,151	12.2	375	P. P. & L. Co.
1	11 — 6	100— 1.M	865	202	22,771	11.1	235	P. P. & L. Co.
1	10 — 5	50— 500	1,574	349	40,298	11.4	229	Barnsboro
1	10 — 5.4	50— 800	336	101	10,106	10	300	P. P. & L. Co.
	Total		21,823	7,510	933,598	12.3	345	
Seven Step Block Rates								
1	15 — 6	10— 300	385	75.	11,022	14.4	194	Big Spring
1	11.5— 5.5	25— 500	122	14.5	1,676	11.3	120	Eldred
2	11.4— 3.3	15— 2.M	7,365	2,239.5	241,590	10.8	305	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	11. — 5	50— 1.M	4,356	1,109.5	120,394	10.9	275	Gen. Eng. & M.
	Total		12,228	3,438.5	374,582	11.	280	
Block Rates having more than 7 Steps.								
1	15 — 7	10— 200	587	176	18,800	10.7	300	Bedford
1	15 — 5	10—1500	381	124	13,845	11.	325	Ortanna
	Total		968	300	32,645	10.9	315	
	GRAND TOTAL		215,293	62,034.	7,143,898	11.4	290	

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which averaged 10 Cents or over per KWH sold

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate High	Net Rate Low	Serv. Chg.	No. of Consumers	KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	KWH. per consumer	Organization
Service Charge Rates									
1	10	6	50c	73	12	1,532	13	170	West Penn
1	10	5	1.00	2,368	613	97,390	16	260	Barstow
1	7.73		74.7	11,259	3059	314,800	10.4	270	P. P. & L. Co.
Total				13,700	3684	413,722	11.5	260	
Hours Use Rate			Hours Use First—Excess						
1	10	6	50 50	21,129	6306.5	678,666	10.8	300	Phila. S. G. & R.
1	12	4	30 90	411	142	14,003	10	345	Delta
1	9.6	8	60 60	609	181	18,031	10	300	Hummelstown
Total				22,149	6629.5	700,700	10.6	310	

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which averaged less than 10 Cents per KWH. Sold

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate	No. of Consumers	1000 K.W.H. Sold	Net Amount Paid	Average per KWH. Sold	K.W.H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Single Step Rate.							
3	10.	123	48.	4,056	8.5	390	Hoffman, New Kingston, A.L. H.&P.
3	9.5	5,429	1,683.5	156,909	9.3	310	Penn P. S.—Farmers E.
5	9	6,157	1,822.	173,670	9.5	295	West Penn—P. C. P. & L.—3 Local Co's.
1	7	955	263	19,707	7.5	225	P.C.P.&L.
1	5.7	16,126	7,236.5	406,477	5.6	450	Pa.—Ohio P.
1	5	1,371	718.	37,422	5.2	520	Pa. Salt Co.
Total		30,161	11,771	798,241	6.8	390	
Single Step Rate with Discounts.	High—Low						
1	9.5 8	5,865	1,961	166,020	8.5	335	United Elec.
1	9 5	1,261	497.5	35,730	7.2	385	Citizens E. Co.
1	9 8	1,536	598.5	54,310	9.2	390	Palmerton
1	9 7.2	2,321	737.5	62,453	8.5	310	P.C.P.&L.Co.
Total		10,984	3,794.5	318,413	8.4	365	
GRAND TOTAL		41,145	15,565.5	1,116,654	7.2	380	

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which average less than 10 Cents per KWH. Sold

No. of Co's Using Rate	Net Rate High—Low	K.W.H. per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH Sold	KWH per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Two Step Block Rates.								
1	15 —12	100— 100	380	125	12,003	9.6	330	Conestoga Val.
1	10 — 7	30— 30	172	48	3,847	8	280	Brown Twp.
Total			552	173	15,850	8.9	315	
Three Step Block Rates.								
1	9.5— 4.8	50— 100	3,418	1,086	101,887	9.6	315	B. H. Hull
1	8 — 6	12— 60	249,786	89,006	6,381,943	7.1	360	Phila. E. Co.
Total			253,204	90,092	6,483,830	7.4	355	
Four Step Block Rates.								
1	12.8— 4.4	33—1M.	2,398	1,610.5	121,502	7.5	670	Carlisle G. & W. (Inc. Commercial)
1	10 — 6	20— 50	11,167	3,222	295,909	9.2	410	Barstow
1	10 — 5	50— 500	743	237.5	22,835	9.5	320	Houtzdale
1	10 — 4	50— 300	281	64.5	6,321	9.8	220	P. P. & L.
Total			14,589	5,134.5	446,567	8.9	345	
Five Step Block Rates.								
1	18 — 3.8	5—1405	2,792	1,089	83,776	7.7	385	G. Eng. & M.
2	12 — 8	100— 400	1,094	450	43,114	9.5	410	Blacklick-Jackson
1	12 — 6	50—1500	958	424.5	28,155	6.7	440	U.L.H.&P.-White Oak
1	11.4— 4.8	30— 500	780	458.5	43,103	9.5	556	Solar
1	10 — 6	100—1M.	79	15	1,443	9.4	190	Laural
1	10 — 5	25— 400	2,652	1,300	106,257	8	490	Venango P. S.
1	9.5— 4.8	40— 500	1,856	715.5	61,430	8.6	385	Waynesboro
1	9 — 3.8	50—1M.	21,887	7,975	693,763	8.7	365	Penn P. S.
1	9 — 3.6	50—1M.	540	143.5	12,008	8.4	265	Berwin White
1	8.5— 2.8	100—7M.	12,527	5,529.5	426,213	7.7	440	Penn P. S.
Total			45,165	18,100	1,499,262	8	400	
Six Step Block Rates.								
1	11 — 6	25— 150	324	144	13,911	9.7	435	West Penn
1	10.5— 4.8	25—1M.	9,119	4,708	393,636	8.3	520	P. P. S.
1	10 — 5	15— 170	2,053	430	41,087	9.6	210	P. P. & L. Co.
1	9.9— 2.7	35—1500	3,307	1,257.5	119,834	9.5	365	Bradford
1	9 — 2	50—2M.	17,141	14,537	915,036	6.3	850	P. P. S. (Inc. Comm.)
1	7.7— 4	40—1M.	2,846	1,188	83,067	7	415	Berwin White
Total			34,790	22,264.5	1,566,571	7	640	
Seven or more Step Block Rates.								
1	16 — 6	5— 100	1,001	250.5	21,121	8.5	250	Blue Mountain
1	11.5— 6	25— 500	487	203	18,317	9.2	415	Brockway
1	9.5— 3.3	50—2M.	11,177	2,898.5	279,823	9.6	260	P. P. & L.
1	9 — 3.8	15— 510	637	355.5	28,933	8.1	552	Penn P. S.
1	7 — 2.5	50— 500	157	81.5	4,482	5.5	408	Ludlow
Total			13,459	3,789	352,676	9.4	280	
GRAND TOTAL			361,759	139,553	10,364,756	8.6	340	

DOMESTIC SERVICE

From Rate Schedules which average less than 10 Cents per KWH. Sold

Co's using Net Rate	Net Rate High—Low	KWH. per Room First—Excess	No. of Consumers	K.W.H. Sold	Net Amount Paid	Aver. per KWH Sold	KWH per Cons.	Organization using Rate
Room Bases Rate.								
1	10 — 7	15 — 50	120	168	13,691	8.2	1,400	A.G.&E.Co.
1	10 — 3	24 —102	18	24	1,253	5.1	1,310	P.P.&L.Co.
1	95 — 5	4 — 4	20,423	6,608	471,427	7.1	325	V. G. E.
1	9 — 3	Installation	68,669	26,338	1,807,360	6.85	385	West Penn
1	8 — 3	2.5— 7.5	16,685	11,128	604,391	5.4	670	Duquesne
	Total		105,924	44,266	2,898,122	6.5	460	
Demand Rate.								
1	9.5— 4.3	Installation	15,774	7,478.5	521,851	7	475	P. P. & L.
1	5.2	Installation	1,670	446	41,111	9.2	270	Barstow
	Total		17,444	7,924.5	562,962	7.1	450	
Hours Use Rate—Two Steps.								
1	11.4— 6.2	2 — 24	1,114	518	38,497	8.5	460	P. P. S.
1	11 — 6	Installation	6,092	1,774	157,469	8.7	290	P.C.L.& P.
1	10 — 6	Installation	50	16	1,363	8.5	320	P.C.L.& P.
1	9 — 5	Installation	19,021	7,368	535,638	7.3	385	P.C.L.& P.
	Total		26,277	9,676	732,967	7.5	365	
Hours Use Rate—Three or More Steps.								
1	11.4— 4.8	40 —120	105	47	4,558	9.7	450	West Penn
1	11 — 4.3	30 — 60	601	2,196	131,180	6	360	P.P.& L.
1	8 — 3	30 — 90	151,666	78,452	4,301,903	5.5	510	United E.L. Duquesne
	Total		152,372	80,695	4,437,641	5.5	510	
	GRAND TOTAL		178,649	90,371	5,170,608	5.7	510	

Service Charge Rate.

No. of Co. using rate	Net Rate	Service Charge	No. of Consumers	K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	K.W.H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
1	8	72.7	363	204	19,481	9.6	560	Pa. P. & L. Co.
1	5	1.00	9,752	586	38,676	6.6	600	G. Eng. & M.
	Total		10,115	790	58,157	7.4	780	

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC SERVICE

Domestic Service from which the Average net earnings per K. W. H. is—

	10 cents or over	Less than 10 cents
Single Step Rates		
Total No. of Consumers	93,558	41,145
K. W. H. Sold	24,856,500	15,565,500
Net Amount Paid	2,594,865	1,116,654
Average K. W. H. used per consumer	275	380
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold	10.4	7.2
Block Rates		
Total No. of consumers	215,293	361,759
K. W. H. Sold	62,034,000	139,553,500
Net Amount Paid	7,143,898	10,364,756
Average K. W. H. used per consumer	290	385
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold	11.4	7.4
Room Bases Rates		
Total No. of Consumers		105,924
K. W. H. Soln		44,266,000
Net Amount Paid		2,898,122
Average K. W. H. used per consumer		420
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold		6.5
Demand Rate		
Total No. of Consumers		17,444
K. W. H. Sold		7,924,500
Net Amt. Paid		521,851
Demand Rates—Continued		
Average K. W. H. used per consumer		460
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold		6.6
Hours Use Rate		
Total No. of Consumers	13,700	178,649
K. W. H. sold	3,684,000	90,371,000
Net Amt. Paid	413,722	5,170,608
Average KWH used per Consumer	260	510
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold	11.5	5.6
Service Charge Rate		
Total No. of Consumers	22,149	10,115
K. W. H. Sold	6,629,500	790,000
Net Amt. Paid	700,700	58,157
Average K. W. H. used per consumer	300	780
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold	11	7.4
Total Domestic Service		
Total No. of Consumers	344,700	715,036
K. W. H. sold	97,204,000	298,470,000
Net Amount Paid	10,853,185	22,434,180
Average K. W. H. used per concumer	280	415
Average Amt. Paid per KWH Sold	11.2	7.6
Total All Domestic Service		
Total No. of Consumers		1,059,736
K. W. H. sold		395,674,000
Net Amount Paid		33,287,365
Average K. W. H. used per Consumer		390
Average Amount Paid per K. W. H. sold		8.4

DOMESTIC COOKING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION SERVICE

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amount Paid	Ave. per KWH Sold	Ave. Use per consumer	Organization Using Rate
Single Step Rate.							
1	2.7	24	32	1,278	4	1,130	Palmerton
2	3	81	128.5	4,098	3.2	1,600	United E. Barstow
2	3.24	3	5	154	3.25	1,680	Boyertown—Gen Eng. M.
2	3.8	19	19.5	867	4.4	1,000	Waynesboro-Farmers E.
1	4.2	7	4.	251	6.1	630	H. D. Carpenter
6	4	350	450.5	23,709	5.8	1,300	Farmers E.—U. G. I.—PP.&L.—P. P.S.
1	5	34	40.5	2,214	5.5	1,180	Barstow
1	8	9	8.	579	7.5	880	Harvey Lake
	Total	527	688	33,150	4.75	1,300	
Single Step with Discount. High—Low							
1	10.2—4.2	32	49.	2,293	4.7	1,520	Wellsboro
Single Step Based on Capacity of Installation.							
1	5.5—4.5	23	26.	1,440	5.5	1,120	Pa. Coal & Coke
Flat Rate							
1		2	89.	2,402	2.7	1,180	Delta
	Grand Total	584	852.	39,285	4.6	1,300	

Domestic Cooking, Heating and Refrigerator Device

No. of Co's. using service	Net Rate High	Net Rate Low	K.W.H. per Step Min.	K.W.H. per Step Excess	No. of Consumers	100 KWH Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. Per KWH. Sold	Aver. use per consumer	Organization using Rate
2 Step Rate										
2	3	—2.5	100	—100	172	379.	10,907	2.9	1,620	P. C. L. & P.—Barnesboro
2	3.5	—3.	100	—100	27	36.	1,388	3.8	1,700	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	5	—4	200	—200	12	12.5	598	4.8	1,000	U. G. I.
1	5	—4.5	1 M	—1 M.	6	31.5	1,472	4.7	520	Eagles Mere
1	5.7	—3.3	20	— 20	53	82	3,131	3.8	1,540	Pa. Ohio
1	8	—6	100	—300	9	17	1,181	7	1,900	Bernville
1	8	—4	25	— 25	15	5.5	384	7.1	370	Hummelstown
1	8	—2.7	20	— 20	362	558.	20,444	3.6	1,540	P. P. & L.
1	9	—5	30	— 30	6	5.5	334	5.9	920	Pa. Ohio
1	9.5	—2.8	30	—30	161	294	12,215	4.15	1,820	Penn P. S.
1	10	—3	10	— 10	197	272.5	9,419	3.45	1,380	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	10	—3	20	— 20	3	6	280	4.4	2,000	Allen & Read.
1	11	—3	15	— 15	141	234	8,649	3.7	1,660	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	12.6	—3.8	50	— 50	26	38.5	1,809	4.7	1,480	P. P. & L.
			Total		1190	1972.	72,211	3.6	1,600	
3 Step Block Rates.										
1	4.5	—3.5	300	—1 M	4	Included in Domestic Service				Barstow
3	8	—3	15	— 30	266	354.	14,296	4.	1,330	Juniata—West Penn
1	9.5	—5.7	10	— 20	3	6.5	471	7.1	2,150	A. E. P. Co.
1	10	—3	10	— 20	135	168.	6,531	3.9	1,240	A. G. & E. Co.
			Total		404	528.5	20,298	3.8	1,300	
4 Step Block Rate.										
1	5.7	—3.6	150	—1 M	13	43.5	2,068	4.7	3,300	Hersey
1	6.5	—4	25	—150	3	4.5	227	5.	1,500	Brockway
1	12	—4	30	— 60	1	1.	42	5	1,000	Eldred
			Total		17	49	2,337	4.75	2,900	
Block Rates with more than 4 Steps										
1	4.5	—3	100	—2 M	24	37.5	1,591	4.2	1,560	Berwin White
1	5	—2	150	—1 M	29	5.5	283	5	190	U. G. & E. Co.
			Total		53	43.	1,874	4.45	810	
Block Rate with Guarantee										
1	6.7	—3.5	60	—?	12	25.	1,318	5.3	2,000	P. P. & L.
			Grand total		1,676	2,617.5	26,027	3.75	1,800	

DOMESTIC COOKING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION SERVICE

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Energy Rate High	Low	Demand Charge per KW. High	Low	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Ave. per KWH. Sold	Ave. per Consumer	Organization using rate
Demand Rate.										
1	3.5		7.	2.66	24	38.5	1,602	42	1,600	Barstow
3	3.		25.		47	36.5	2,056	5.6	775	
1	3.		30.		24	34	1,392	4.1	1,420	Penn P. S.
		Total			95	109.	5,050	4.6	1,140	
Hours Use Rate.										
1	5.	2.5	Installation		19	22.5	847	3.8	1,180	Delta
		Grand Total			2,374	3,601	143,220	3.9	1,500	

SUMMARY OF COOKING,

Heating and Refrigerating Service

Single Step Rates.	
No. of Consumers,	584
K. W. H. Sold,	852,000
Net Amount Paid,	$39,285.00
Average K. W. H used per consumer,	1,450
Average price paid per K. W. H.,	4.6
Block Rates.	
No. of Consumers,	1,676
K. W. H. Sold,	2,617,500
Net Amount Paid,	$98,038.00
Average K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,550
Average Price Paid per K. W. H.,	3.75
Demand Rates.	
No. of Consumers,	95
K. W. H. Sold,	109,000
Net Amount Paid,	$5,050.00
Average K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,140
Average price paid per K. W. H.,	4.6
Hours Use Rate.	
No. of Consumers,	19
K. W. H. Sold,	22,500
Net Amount Paid,	$847.00
Average K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,200
Average price paid per K. W. H.,	3.75
Total Cooking, Heating and Refrigeration.	
No. of Consumers,	2,374
K. W. H. Sold,	3,601,000
Net Amount Paid,	$143,220
Average K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,100
Average price paid per K. W. H. sold,	4.c

COMMERCIAL OR MIXED POWER & LIGHT SERVICE

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate High	Low	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K. W. H. Sold	K. W. H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Single Step Rates.								
1	11.07		8	12.5	1,402	11.1	1,560	Pa. P. & L. Co.
1	11		1	20.5	2,190	10.6	?	Eaglesmere
2	10		2,637	2,265.5	223,785	10.6	850	U. G. I.—Wrightsville
	Total.....		2,646	2,298.5	227,377	10.	860	
4	9.		661	631.5	45,642	7.2	950	PP&L—3 Local Co's.
1	7.2		3	19.5	1,077	5.6	650	B. R. Hull
2	7		204	214	14,482	6.8	1,000	PP&L—Mauch Chunk
1	5.7		2,674	3,677.	213,432	5.8	1,350	Pa. Ohio
2	5		69	384.5	19,020	4.95	550	Panther Val.—Harmony
	Total.....		3,611	4,908.5	292,653	5.9	1,300	
Single Step Rates with Discounts.								
1	12.5	—5	106	2.052	132,035	6.4	19,000	U. G. & E.
1	10	—5	262	135	9,137	6.75	510	Boliver
1	9	—7.8	463	496	37,551	7.5	1,060	P. C. L. & P.
	Total.....		831	2,683	178,723	6.6	3,250	
	Grand Total.		7,088	9,890.	698,753	7.	1,400	

COMMERCIAL OR MIXED POWER & LIGHT SERVICE

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate High	Net Rate Low	K. W. H. per Step First	K. W. H. per Step Excess	No. of Consumers	1,000 K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per per K. W. H. Sold	K. W. H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
2 Step Block Rate.										
1	10	—5	15	—170	12	214	2,140	1.	17,900	P. P. & L.
1	10	—4	75	— 75	49	36.5	2,553	7.1	720	Waterford Twp
Totals					61	250.5	4,693	1.8	4,150	
3 Step Block Rate.										
1	12	—7	10	—210	352	206	21,877	10.6	600	P. P. & L.
1	10	—5	30	—100	553	643	50,374	7.8	1,130	Pa. Ohio
Total					905	849.	72,251	8.5	940	
4 Step Block Rate.										
1	12.8	—4.4	33	—833	2,398	1610.5	121,502	7.5	670	Carlisle G. & E.
1	6	—3	50	—150	8	54	1,662	3.1	675	P. P. & L.
Total					2,406	1664.5	123,264	7.4	670	
5 Step Block Rates.										
1	13.3	—9.5	100	—400	186	280.	24,644	8.8	1,500	Renovo El.
1	12	—5	50	—1M.	91	134.5	3,168	2.4	1,460	P. C. L. & P.
1	12	—6	50	—1.5	620	273.	17,644	6.5	485	United L. H. & P.
1	11	—6	50	—500	946	943	91,102	9.7	1,000	Barstow.
1	11	—6	100	—1.5	212	198.5	17,377	8.7	940	Ohio E.
1	10	—5	100	—1M.	2,830	4248.	374,967	8.2	1500	Barstow.
1	10	—3	25	—2M.	1,130	3033.	164,876	5.4	2650	G. Eng. & M.
1	9.5	—3.8	50	—1M.	292	103.	7,104	6.8	355	Penn P. S
1	7.2	—3.6	150	—450	539	1381.	75,858	5.7	2650	Penn P. S.
Total					6,900	10,594.	776,740	7.3	1500	
Block Rates with More than 5 Steps.										
1	12.5	—6	30	—150	189	211.5	19,572	9.5	1,250	Pa. P. & L.
1	12	—4	20	—1M.	412	482	46,497	9.6	1,120	Barstow.
1	11.4	—6	10M.	—500M.	1,932	862	81,030	9.2	440	Pa. Cl. & Cke.
1	11.4	—4.3	10	—700	29	59	4,202	7.2	2,000	Carpenter.
1	11.2	—4.5	30	—700	97	207	13,678	6.6	2,150	Hersey.
1	10.8	—6	41	—1.7	22	263	17,167	6.5	1,200	U. G. & E.
1	10	—4	10	—3M.	2	11	902	8.5	550	Farmers E.
1	10	—3	150	—8M.	8,080	14,547	1,070,454	7.3	1,800	A. G. & E.
1	10	—4	10	—10M.	501	1,145	84,732	7.4	2,300	Penn P. S.
1	10	—3	150	—3M.	387	389	34,761	9.	1,000	Gen. Eng. & M.
1	10	—3	50	—3M.	736	920	70,586	7.8	1,220	Gen. E. & S.
1	9.9	—2.7	35	—1.5	772	1,296	91,917	7.2	1,680	Bradford.
1	9	—2	50	—2M.	17,141	14,537	915,036	6.3	850	Penn P. S.
1	4	—2.3	10M.	—45M.	22	440	13,507	3.	2,000	Allen & R. T.
Total					30,322	35,369.5	2,464,041	6.9	1,130	
Grand Total					40,594	48,727.5	3,440,989	7.	1,200	

COMMERCIAL OR MIXED POWER & LIGHT SERVICE

No. of Co's. using Rate	Net Rate High-Low	Hours Use First-Excess	No. of Consumers	K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K.W.H. Sold	K.W.H. per Cons.	Organization using Rate
Hours Use Rate 2 Steps.								
1	17.6— 6.6	30— 30	1	4.5	321	7.3	4,500	Penn P. S.
1	11.1— 4.3	30— 60	2	6	231	3.5	3,000	P. P. & L. Co.
1	11 — 6	Installation	1,044	1,155	89,639	7.75	1,100	P. C. L. & P.
1	10 — 6	30— 30	2	6	426	7	3,000	Boyertown.
1	10 — 6	Installation	2,663	6,096.5	325,951	5.4	2,300	P. C. L. & P.
1	10 — 6	50— 50	3,628	3,586	330,664	9.3	980	U. G. I.
1	10 — 6	25— 25	50	55.5	5,608	10	1,120	P. P. & L.
1	9.5— 4.3	Installation	3,689	6,711	368,093	5.6	1,800	U. G. I.
1	9.5— 4.9	40— 40	4,537	5,741	366,712	6.3	1,250	U. G. & E.
1	9 — 3.6	30— 30	157	918	44,446	4.85	5,800	Penn P. S.
1	9 — 4	Installation	4,611	33,635	236,796	.7	7,250	West Penn.
1	8 — 6	30— 30	372	255	17,210	6.75	680	United E. L.
1	5.5— 3	Installation	14	323	14,180	4.35	23,000	Pa. Ohio.
	Total		20,770	58,492.5	1,800,286	3.1	2,800	
Hours Use Rate 3 Steps.								
1	8.1—36	Installation	475	831	49,266	5.9	1,750	P. P. & L.
1	8 — 4	60—120	64,125	105,300	6,250,321	5.9	1,550	Phila. E.
	Total		64,600	106,131	6,299,587	5.9	1,680	
Hours use Rate with more than 3 steps.								
1	8 — .8	60— 60	16,816	66,072	3,093,548	4.6	3,800	Duquesne.
1	9 — .8	60— 60	318	1,257	58,397	4.65	400	United E. L.
	Total		17,134	67,329	3,151,945	4.6	3,750	
	Grand Total,.		102,504	231,952.5	11,251,820	4.85	2,250	

COMMERCIAL OR MIXED POWER & LIGHT SERVICE

Demand Charge $ High-Low	Energy Charge High-Low	K.W.H. per Step First-Excess	No. of Consumers	K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K.W.H.	K.W.H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Demand Rate.								
2.20	4	X - X	10	19	1,115	5.6	1,900	Dunbar.
2.00	4 — 2	400—800	11,729	13,071	848,316	6.5	1,100	West Penn.
2.00—1.00	8 —3.6	Consumption	1,728	15,769	618,172	3.9	900	West Penn.
3.00—1.00	8 —2.5	200—600	1	14.5	650	4.5	14,500	P. P. & L.
2.50— .75	6.5—1.8	1M.—10M.	5,518	9,306.5	758,939	8.1	1,650	Barstow.
Guarantee	6	Installation	2	7	101	5.8	3,500	Barstow.
2.00	6	X - X	2,496	3,817	307,584	9.65	1,500	U. G. I.
8.00	4	X - X	19	94	7,203	7.7	500	Barstow.
5.00	2	X - X	10	18	892	5	1,800	West Penn.
	Total		21,513	42,116	2,542,972	6	1,900	
Outlet Bases Rate.								
4.08—1.00	10 — 3	X - X	13,688	17,852	1,345,500	7.6	1,300	P. P. & L.

SUMMARY OF

Commercial or Mixed Power & Light Service

Single Step Rates.

Total No. of Consumers,	7,088
K. W. H. Sold,	9,890,000
Net Amount Paid,	698,753
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,400
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	7.c

Block Rates.

Total No. of Consumers,	40,594
K. W. H. Sold,	48,727,500
Net Amount Paid,	3,440,989
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,200
Aver. Amt. Pd. per K. W. H. Sold,	7.c

Hours Use Rate.

Total No. of Consumers,	102,504
K. W. H. Sold,	231,952,500
Net Amount Paid,	11,251,820
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	2,250
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	4.85

Demand Rate.

Total No. of Consumers,	21,513
K. W. H. Sold,	42,116,000
Net Amt. Paid,	2,542,972
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	2,000
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	6.c

Outlet Bases Rate.

Total No. of Consumers,	13,688
K. W. H. Sold,	17,852,000
Net Amt. Paid,	1,345,500
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,300
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	7.6

Total—Commercial Light and Power.

No. of Consumers,	185,387
K. W. H. Sold,	350,538,000
Net Amt. Paid,	19,280,034
Aver. K. W. H. used per Consumer,	1,850
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	5.5

GENERAL POWER SERVICE
Schedules from which average earnings are 4c or over per K. W. H.

Net Rate	No. of Consumers	K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K.W.H. Sold	K.W.H. per Consumer	Organization Using Rate
Single Step Rates.						
7.5	4	1.5	122	8.2	375	Shermans Valley
7.3	164	268	20,174	7.5	1,640	P. P. & L. Co.
6.	342	642.5	46,839	7.35	1,900	Wayside-Mauch Chunk / New Castle
5.4	29	101	6,187	6.1	345	Farmers E.
5	3	11	3,723	3.4	365	Pequau E.; P.P.&L.
4.7	3	23	1,074	4.7	7,700	P. C. P. & L.
4.5	1,605	2,279	104,120	4.6	1,400	Hull—U. G. & E.
4	129	121.5	6,622	5.5	930	Garland
Total	2,279	3,447.5	188,861	5.4	1,500	
Single Step Rates with Discount.						
12. — 9.6	28	13	1,037	7.85	460	Penn Twp.—Sewickley
8.5— 5.5	5	32.5	2,016	6.2	6,500	Brockway
Total	33	45.5	3,053	6.7	1,390	
Grand Total	2,312	3,490	191,914	5.5	1,500	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE
Schedules from which Average Earnings are 4 Cents or over per K. W. H.

Net Rate High-Low	KWH. per Step First-Excess	No. of Consumers	KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Ave. per KWH. Sold	KWH. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
2 Step Block Rates.							
14.3—4.3	25— 25	13	34	2,343	9.8	2,600	Harvey Lake
3 Step Block Rates.							
8 —5	150—700	29	82	6,433	7.8	2,800	United L H & P—White Oak
7 —4	20— 40	18	36	3,293	9.2	2,000	Birdsboro
7 —4	150—700	889	1,710	107,342	6.3	1,900	P. P. S.—Barnesboro & S.
6.6—3.8	150—700	11	20.5	1,148	5.6	1,860	P. P. S.—Berwin White
6 —4	150—700	19	15.	993	6.5	758	Houtzdale
5.7—2.3	200—1 M.	23	96.5	4,372	4.5	4,200	P. P. S.
5.7—2.8	150—750	43	197.5	1,232	6.2	4,600	Logan L. H. & P.
5 —3	300—1 M.	5	8.5	431	5.	1,700	Pioneer
Total		1,037	2,200.	127,787	5.75	2,150	
4 Step Block Rates.							
12 —6	10— 50	2	4	260	6.8	2,000	Fulton
10 —6	Installation	15	7.5	521	6.9	500	P. P. S.
10 —3.6	100—1M.	12	137	5,851	4.25	11,000	U. G. I.
9.1—3.3	100— 1.6	53	85	6,190	7.2	1,600	Barstow
9. —6.	200—600	3	5.	442	8.6	1,640	Blacklick
8.5—5.5	Installation	168	297.	24,338	8.2	1,800	West Penn
8 —5	500—6 M.	15	29.5	3,142	10.6	1,900	Big Spring
8 —3	100—700	276	870.5	60,923	7.	3,150	West Penn, Juniata—Center
7.6—2.8	100—600	85	303.5	14,290	4.7	3,500	Barstow
7.6—2.8	500— 1.5	75	625.	25,116	4.	840	Shippensburg
7.5—4.	300— 1.5	111	192.5	9,623	5.	1,700	Abington
7 —4.5	500—5 M.	39	109	9,961	9.	2,800	Waynesboro
7 —4	200—600	19	43	2,917	6.8	2,250	P. C. L. & P.
6 —3.5	500—5 M.	83	385	19,011	4.95	4,600	P. P. & L.
5.7—3.3	200—1 M.	27	73.5	5,955	8.2	2,700	Carpenter
4.7—2.4	500—5 M.	78	445.5	18,542	4.15	5,700	Waynesboro
Total		1,061	3,266.	207,082	6.4	3,100	
Five Step Block Rates.							
10 —6	100—500	9	23	2,024	8.7	2,550	Moscow
9.9—1.9	200—2 M.	10	207	12,421	5.9	20,700	U. G. I.
8 —3	100—3 M.	8	78	4,785	6.	9,700	Prospect Rock
7.5—3	300—2 M.	217	641	33,648	5.25	2,950	Gen Eng. & M.
7. —3	300—3 M.	4	65	2,924	4.5	16,000	Nicholson
6.5—3.5	50—1 M.	25	66.5	3,421	5.15	2,650	West Penn
5 —3	200—3 M.	22	96	7,452	7.7	4,350	Wrightsville
4.5—3	500—5 M.	1	1.7	105	6.2	1,700	Annville & Palmyra
Total		296	1,178.	66,780	5.7	3,900	
Block Rate having more than 5 Steps.							
12 —3.5	20—1 M.	20	207	9,660	4.65	1,000	P. P. & L.
11 —2.5	30—500	32	198.5	11,232	5.7	6,200	Renovo Ed.
10 —3.5	20—1 M.	20	50.	2,458	4.9	2,500	Conestoga
10 —4.	Installation	6	168.5	8,362	4.9	28,000	P. P. & L. Co.
10 —4	50— 2.5	25	242	12,096	4.95	9,800	P. P. & L. Co.
9.8—3.4	10—100	1	10	524	5.1	10,000	Marklesburg
9.5—3.3	50— 3.6	78	407.5	23,092	5.7	5,200	A. E. P.
9. —5	100— 1.5	1	1.	126	8.6	1,000	Hyndmann
7.2—3.6	25—3 M.	26	44.5	6,753	4.7	1,700	P. P. & L. Co.
6.5—3.5	200—2 M.	48	353.	14,278	4.1	7,300	Bedford
6. —3.	500—5 M.	1400	6,885	380,729	5.5	4,900	A. G. & E. Co.
6. —2.5	250—3 M.	6	36.	2,052	5.7	6,000	Waterford
5.5—3	500—5 M.	1,400	6,885	380,729	5.5	4,900	A. G. & E. Co.
4.7—2.4	250—3 M.	476	1,634	68,191	4.2	3,450	P. P. S.
4 —2.2	10 M.—150 M.	1	61.5	2,710	4.4	61,500	Boyertown
Total		3,540	17,183.5	922,992	5.4	4,800	
Grand Total		5,947	23,816.5	1,326,914	5.5	4,150	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which average earnings are 4 Cents or over per K. W. H.

Demand Charge $ High—Low	Energy Charge High—Low	K. W. H. per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K. W. H.	K. W. H. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Demand Rate with single step Energy Charge.								
3.00—2.00	3	....—.....	8	52	3,505	6.7	6,500	Saylorsburg
Demand Rate with 2 step Ennergy Charge.								
.1.00	7. — 3.	100 — 100	26	148	6,093	4.1	5,700	P. P. & L.
.75	7. — 2.	Hrs. use	923	2,357	96,479	4.15	2,500	U. G. & E.
.75	4.7— 2.8	200 — 200	388	1,077	54,291	5	2,600	Gen. Eng. & M.
1.75	3.8— 2.	Hrs. use	10	37.	2,453	6.6	3,700	Hummelstown
	Total		1,347	3,637	159,316	4.45	2,700	
Demand Rate with 3 step Energy Charge.								
1.75	6 — 2.5	Hrs. use	11	28	3,000	10.4	2,500	P. P. & L.
1.50	6 — 2.5	Hrs. use	2,528	11,971	634,253	5.35	4,700	P. P. & L.
1.25	6 — 2	100 — 500	51	574	22,966	4.	11,000	Panther Valley
1.50	5 — 3.5	500 — 1.5	10	146	8,764	6.	14,600	Ohio E.
1.50	5 — 2.5	500 — 1.5	159	1,524	64,079	4.2	9,500	P. P. S.
1.50	5. — 2.5	200 — 2M.	4	31.5	1,286	4.1	8,000	Gen. Eng. & M.
1.25	5. — 2.5	500 — 1.5	2	5.	422	8.1	2,500	Farmers E.
1.85—1.23	2.5— 1.1	5M.—15M.	4	62	2,575	4.1.	15,000	Barstow
	Totals		2,769	14,341.5	737,345	5.		
Demand Rate with 4 Step Energy Charge.								
2.50	6. — 3.	Hrs. use	5	274.5	11,472	4.2	55,000	P. P. & L.
1.25	6. — 2.5	200 —10M.	38.	345.	16,403	4.8	9,000	P. P. & L.
2.50—1.75	5. — 2.5	100 — 700	8.	21.	1,254	6.	2,600	Citizens E.
2.50—1.75	4. — 2.	1M. — 5M.	1.	2.	123	6.2	2,000	P. P. & L.
	Totals		52	642.5	29,252	4.55	12,400	
Demand Rate with more than 4 Steps Energy Charge.								
.75	7. — 2.6	100 — 6M.	51	199	12,578	6.4	3,700	Blue Mt.
Guarantee	6.6— 2.8	Installation	618	2,364	111,185	4.7	3,850	P. P. & L.
Guarantee	6.5— 2.2	Installation	1,594	5,304.5	238,125	4.5	3,350	West Penn
1.00	6. — 2.3	200 — 4M.	60	547	30,671	5.6	9,000	P. P. S.
2.50	4.5— 3.2	100 — 1M.	47	57.5	6,519	11.4	1,200	Pa. Ohio
2.50—1.75	3 — 1.2	1M. —100M.	95	526	25,768	4.9	5,500	P. P. & L.
	Total		2,465	8,998	424,946	4.7	3,600	
	Grand Total		6,641	30,671	1,354,382	4.4	4,500	
Service Charge Rate.								
.50	10. — 2.	100 —20M.	420	3,703	164,841	4.4	8,800	P. P. S.

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which average earnings are 4 Cents or over per K. W. H.

Net Rate High-Low	Hours use per Step First-Excess	No. of Consumers	KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	KWH. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
ours Use Rate with 2 Step Energy Charge.							
8. —6.	30— 30	9,292	8,231	584,736	7	880	Duquesne
7 —4	Installation	18	42.5	2,549	6	2,350	Everett
7 —3.5	Installation	318	2,519	108,090	4.3	7,900	P. C. L. & P. Co.
6. —5.	30— 30	3	13.5	670	5	4,500	P. C. L. & P. Co.
6. —2.5	30— 30	53	243.5	17,388	7.2	4,600	Barstow
Total		9,684	11,049.5	713,433	6.4	1,120	
s. use Rate with 3 Step Energy Charge.							
10 —5	60—120	27	42	4,203	10	1,550	P. P. & L.
7.5—3.5	60—120	11,196	28,088	1,871,593	6.5	2,500	Phila. E.
6.7—1.9	40— 80	148	707	39,570	5.6	4,750	P. P. S.
Total		11,371	28,837	1,915,366	6.4	2,500	
s. use Rate with 4 or more Step Energy Charge.							
12 —3	30— 90	14	124	5,492	4.45	8,800	Delta
8 —2.5	30—120	30	1,661	74,238	4.45	55,000	A. G. & E.
6 —3	20—100	5	16	1,305	8.3	3,200	Barnesboro & Spangler
5.7—2.8	20—100	263	2,478	121,872	4.9	9,400	P. P. S.—Pa. Coal & Coke
Total		312	4,279	202,907	4.7	13,600	
Grand Total		21,367	44,165.5	2,831,706	6.4	2,100	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which Average Earnings are 4 Cents or over per K. W. H.

Net Rate	No. of Consumers	KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	KWH. per Consumer	Organization using Rate
Miscellaneous Service—Classified by riders as special service.						
Modified Rates	943	2,149	127,818	5.9	2,250	Phila. Elec. Co.
Modified Rates	2,211	5,195	269,922	5.7	2,350	Phila. Elec. Co.
Total	3,154	7,344	397,740	5.5	2,300	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which average earnings are less than 4 Cents per K. W. H.

Net Rate High—Low	K.W.H. per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Single Step Rates.						
5 With Dis.		195	7,862	247,053	3.15	United Gas & Elec. Co.
3.95 X—X		191	2,434	65,051	2.8	United Elec. Co.
2.5 X—X		4	49	1,602	3.6	B. R. Hull
Total		390	10,345	313,706	3.1	
Two Step Block Rates.						
8 — 3.75 150— 1.8		44	290	11,166	3.8	B. R. Hull
3 Step Rate.						
12 —10	100—200	12	157	5,524	3.35	Citizens L. H. & P. Co.
8 — 5	250—700	18	130.5	4,731	3.55	Rockwood
6 — 3.5	150—700	10	168	5,437	3.25	Boliver
Total		40	455.5	15,692	3.45	
4 Step Block Rates.						
7.6— 3.8	150— 1.5	40	159	2,743	1.76	Portage
5.7— 1.9	100— 6.1	162	1,002	35,997	3.6	B. R. Hull
5.4— 3.15	500—5 M.	31	667.5	19,114	2.85	Hersey
5.4— 1.8	150—700	82	94	3,150	3.37	Citizens Elec. Co.
5. — 2.5	1.5—27M.	257	6,021	173,874	2.85	Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Ass'n.
5 — 2.25	1.5—27M.	119	2,682.5	86,926	3.25	Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Ass'n.
Total		691	10,626	321,804	3.	
Block Rates Having more than 4 Steps.						
10. — 2.7	50—15M.	232	5,885	184,389	3.15	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
9.5— 2.85	50—1 M.	34	659.5	26,057	3.95	Farmers Elec. Co.
8. — 3	30— 2.2	4	53.5	1,801	3.4	Fawn L. & P. Co.
8. — 2.6	25—3 M.	60	658.	21,645	3.25	Palmerton L. P. Co.
7.2— 2.8	125— 2.5	71	955.5	29,489	3.15	United Gas & Elec.
6.5— 3.25	500—8 M.	38	629	22,872	3.65	Boyerton E. Co.
6. — 3.	100—400	38	723	25,318	3.5	Farmers E. Co.
6. — 2.5	100—2 M.	58	1,583	49,579	3.15	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
4.5— 3.	100— 1.8	41	223	7,547	3.4	Berwin White Coal Co.
4.5— 2.25	200— 2.7	118	1,219	41,912	3.45	Bradford E. Co.
4. — 1.3	2.5—100 M.	15	3,525	89,773	2.55	Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Ass'n.
Total		709	15,757.5	500,382	3.2	
Grand Total		1,440	26,839	887,878	3.5	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which average earnings are less than 4 Cents per K. W. H.

Demand Charge High—Low	Energy Charge High—Low	K. W. H. per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	K. W. H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K. W. H. Sold	Organization using Rate
Demand Rate with single Step Energy Charge.							
2.00	6	X - X	385	41,842	802,005	1.92	U. G. I.
2.50	2.5	With Dis.	103	32,583	660,790	2.3	West Penn P. Co.
1.75	1.75	With Dis.	8	1,257	33,583	2.65	Pa. Salt Co.
2.40—1.40	1	X - X	7	2,453	41,753	1.9	United Gas Imp. Co.
		Total	503	78,135	1,538,131	1.96	
Demand Rate with 2 Step Energy Charge.							
2.25—1.25	2 —1.5	90 —90	10	1,516.5	43,060	2.85	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
1.75—1.25	2 —1.25	7.5— 7.5	8	3,387	72,285	2.15	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
		Total	18	4,903.5	115,345	2.35	
Demand Rate with 3 Step Energy Charge.							
1.25	6 —2.3	100—600	35	379	12,465	3.3	Mauch Chunk H. P. & E.
1.00	5 —1.5	200— 2M.	154	5,059	116,655	3.2	Gen. Eng. & M. Ass'n.
1.75—1.25	1.1— .8	25M.— 50M.	20	42,004	514,176	1.22	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
		Total	209	47,442	643,296	1.36	
Demand Rate with 4 Step Energy Charge.							
.75	5 —3	100— 1M.	92	743	27,528	3.7	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
.75	3.1—1.2	1M.— 5M.	32	7,602	130,425	1.7	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
3.00—1.50	3 —1.3	4M.— 9M.	194	34,235	1,074,147	3.15	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
2.50—1.50	2.5—1.25	1M.— 20M.	79	1,291	49,643	3.8	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
1.21— .95	2.4—1.14	5M.— 75M.	416	88,785	2,085,555	2.35	Penn Pub. Ser. Corp.
.50	7.8—2.3	Installation	73	2,233	72,260	3.25	Carlisle G. & W. Co.
.60	4.95—2.7	200— 1.8	41	545	18,198	3.3	Wellsboro E. Co.
2.14—1.19	4.3—1.14	500— 60.5	47	41,912	565,778	1.35	West Penn P. Co.
2.50—1.55	4.05—1.08	500— 50.5	5	213.5	8,238	3.85	Brockway L. H. & P. Co.
1.00	4. —2.	750— 15M.	34	941	29,901	3.2	Lehightan El. & P. Co.
1.05	4. —1.75	100— 2M.	12	72,240	2,462	3.4	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
2.00—1.00	4. —1.5	Installation	84	9,826	185,340	1.89	Harmony E. Co.
1.00	3.6—1.56	1M.— 40M.	37	1,484	44,376	3.	Penn P. S. Co.
2.70—1.35	3.55—1.26	2.5— 70M.	4	1,454	26,677	1.84	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
2.35—1.75	3.55—1.10	2.5— 70M.	34	3,129	56,809	1.82	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
2.35—1.25	3.55— .95	2.5— 70M.	855	67,511	1,445,072	2.15	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
1.35	3.15—1.35	1M.— 35M.	28	2,856	72,275	2.6	Pa. Ohio P. Co.
1.00	3. —1.	1M.— 4M.	6	322	8,998	2.8	West Penn P. Co.
1.62—1.08	2. —1.22	1M.— 50M.	27	11,125	218,707	1.98	Pa. Power & L. Co.
2.85—1.10	1.8—1.1	Hrs. use	120	75,035	1,593,496	2.1	Am. Gas & Elec. Co.
		Total	2,220	423,482.5	7,715,885	1.84	
		Grand Total	2,950	592,963	10,012,657	1.68	

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules from which average earnings are less than 4 Cents per K. W. H.

Net Rate High—Low	Hours Use First—Excess	No. of Consumers	K.W.H. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per K.W.H. Sold	Organization using Rate
Hours Use Rate.						
12. —4.5	15—15	10	64	2,442	3.7	Pike County L. & P. Co.
10. —2.5	25—25	1,174	13,176	478,132	3.65	United Gas Imp. Co.
9.5 —1.8	25—25	414	23,855	470,827	2.	United Gas Imp. Co.
8. —2.	30—90	17	1,164	39,143	3.35	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
7.6 —1.9	30—90	128	2,909	87,835	3.	Barstow Mgm. Corp.
7. —1.	30—60	20	7,305	143,654	1.96	West Penn & Juniata P. S.
6.65—1.43	45—90	53	792	28,542	3.6	Pa. Power & Light Co.
6.65— .9	30—60	32	560	18,566	3.3	Pa. Power & Light Co.
6.25—2.75	10—50	45	644.5	26,203	3.95	Pa. Power & Light Co.
5.85—1.62	Installation	60	1,408	47.990	3.4	Pa. Power & Light Co.
5.5 —1.25	70—70	1,084	497,125	7,565,567	1.58	West Penn P. Co.
4.5 —1.35	10—200	10	201.5	6,626	3.3	Citizens Elec. Co.
4. — .7	60—X	22	26,775	334,359	1.22	Duquesne
	Total	3,069	575,979	9,249,886	1.6	
Miscellaneous Service—Classified by Riders as special Service.						
Modified Rates		2,140	120,464	4,021,812	3.35	Phila. Elec. Co.

GENERAL POWER SERVICE

	4 cents or over	Less than 4 cents
Single Step Rate.		
Total No. of Consumers	2,312	390
Total KWH. Sold	3,490,000	10,345,500
Total Net Amount Paid	191,914	313,706
Average KWH sold per Consumer	1,500	25,000
Average Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	5.5	3.05
Block Rate.		
Total No. of Consumers	5,947	1,440
Total KWH. Sold	23,816,500	26,839
Total Net Amt. Paid	1,326,914	887,878
Average KWH. Sold per Consumer	4,150	18,600
Average Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	5.5	3.5
Demand Rate.		
Total No. of Consumers	6,641	2,950
Total KWH. Sold	30,671,000	592,963,000
Total Net Amount Paid	1,354,382	10,012,657
Average KWH. Sold per Consumer	4,500	200,000
Average Amt. Pd per KWH. Sold	4.4	1.68
Hours Use Rate.		
Total No. of Consumers	21,367	3,069
Total KWH. Sold	44,165,500	575,979,000
Total Net Amt. Paid	2,831,706	9,249,886
Average KWH. Sold per Consumer	2,100	188,000
Average Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	6.4	1.6
Miscellaneous Rates.		
Total No. of Consumers	3,574	2,140
Total KWH. Sold	11,052,000	120,464,000
Total Amt. Paid	562,581	4,021,812
Average KWH. Sold per Consumer	3,000	56,000
Average Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	5.1	3.55
Total General Power.		
Total No. of Consumers	39,841	9,989
Total KWH. Sold	113,194,500	1,284,748,500
Total Amt. Paid	6,267,497	24,436,039
Average KWH. Sold per Consumer	2,850	130,000
Average Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	5.5	1.9

WHOLESALE POWER SERVICE

Schedules specified as Wholesale Power

Net Rate High—Low	Remarks	No. of Consumers	1,000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Single Step Rate						
3.5	Guard Min.	7	56	2,266	4.7	B. R. Hull
2.	Guard Min.	27	5,388	116,313	2.15	United Gas & Elec. Co.
1.5	Guard Min.	10	9,869	149,884	1.5	United Gas & Elec. Co.
Total		44	15,313	268,863	1.75	
Block Rate 8 Steps.						
7.5—1.7	500—85 M.	376	13,808	631,647	4.6	Phila. Elec. Co.
Hours Use Rate.						
5.5— .7	60 Hrs. Use	49	654	35,863	5.4	Duquesne
5. —1.	70—70	6	13,755	122,943	.89	Pa. Salt Co.
Total		55	14,409	158,806	1.1	

WHOLESALE POWER SERVICE

Schedules specified as Wholesale Power

Demand Charge High-Low	Energy Charge High-Low	KWH per Step First-Excess	No. of Con-sumers	1000 KWH Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH Sold	Organization using Rate
Demand Rate with single step Energy Charge.							
2.50	2.25	X—X	42	1,562	70,639	4.5	United Gas Imp. Co.
2.00	2.	With Dis.	63	1,136	45,977	4.5	United Gas Imp. Co.
3.40	2.2	X—X	35	1,198	37,151	3.1	Bangor E. Co.
1.50	1.55	With Dis.	20	1,075	32,023	3.	Penn Cen. Lt. & P. Co.
2.00— 1.50	1.5	X—X	.....	31,097	383,546	1.23	United Gas Imp. Co.
1.20	1.36	With Dis.	87	47,875	918,434	1.92	Penn C. Lt. & P. Co.
1.66— .95	.76	X—X	7	22,805	247,327	1.08	United Gas & E. Co.
		Total	254	106,748	1,735,097	1.63	
Demand Rate with 2 step Energy Charge.							
4.00	1.5 —1.25	80 M.—80 M.	7	120,221	1,739,408	1.45	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
1.25	1.45—1.05	50 M.—50 M.	33	20,445	360,978	1.76	United G. & E. Co.
3.00—1.25	1. — .7	50 M.—50 M.	4	6,866	78,682	1.14	United G. & E. Co.
		Total	44	147,532	2,179,068	1.48	
Demand Rate with 3 Step Energy Charge.							
500—200	4. — 1.	500— 1 M.	138	6,285	144,733	2.3	United G. & E. Co.
2.75—150	3. — 1.25	3 M.—6 M.	5	2,141	41,058	1.92	Pa. P. & L. Co.
		Total	143	8,426	185,791	2.2	
Demand Rate with 4 Step Energy Charge.							
1.50—1.00	5.5 — .7	Hrs. Use	7	364	10,531	2.4	United Elec. Co.
1.35— .90	5.5 — .7	Hrs. Use	1,289	461,994	7,920,018	1.7	Duquesne L. Co.
		Total	1,296	462,358	7,930,549	1.72	
Demand Rate with more than 4 Steps in Energy Charge.							
2.00—1.25	5. —2.	1.5 —200 M.	12	562	21,231	3.75	Delta Elec. P. Co.
1.00	4. —1.2	1 M.— 5 M.	85	6,536	141,504	2.1	Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Ass'n.
2.50—1.50	3.8 —1.3	Hrs. Use	175	5,509	182,058	3.3	Pa. Ohio P. Co.
1.00	3. — .85	1 M.—250 M.	5	521.6	10,681	2.1	Penn P. S. Corp.
2.50—1.50	2.5 —1.4	5 M.— 50 M.	492	52,592	1,122,927	2.15	Barstow
2.20—1.38	2.48—1.38	5 M.— 40 M.	6	2,145	56,636	2.65	Penn P. S. Corp.
1.90—1.43	2.14—1.43	5 M.— 20 M.	20	4,605	114,456	2.5	Penn P. S. Corp.
1.15— .85	1.71—1.34	100 — 4 M.	15	530	10,664	2.	United G. & E. Co.
		Total	810	73,000.6	1,660,157	2.26	

WHOLESALE POWER SERVICE

Schedules specified as Primary Power or modified by Riders

Demand Charge Low—High	Energy Charge Low—High	KWH per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Block Rates—4 or more steps.							
	6. —2.5	100—2 M.	23	2,495.5	70,820	2.83	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
	2.35—1.55	50—150	47	7,079	169,372	2.4	Penn C. Lt. & P. Co.
Total			70	9,574.5	240,192	2.5	
Demand Rates with Single Step Energy Charge.							
2.00	1.4	X—X	3	951	22,506	2.35	Bangor Ele. Co.
Demand Rates with two Step Energy Charge.							
1.50	2.6 —1.8	Hours Use	26	3,644	100,092	2.75	Penn P. S. Co.
.90	2.03—1.8	50— 50	14	3,622	83,377	2.25	Bradford Ele. Co.
3.00—1.25	1.25— .85	50— 50	5	12,750	174,090	1.37	United G. I. Co.
2.25—1.25	.9 — .7	Hours Use	129	315,164	4,133,731	1.3	Phila. Elec. Co.
Total			174	335,180	4,491,290	1.34	
Demand Rates with 3 Step Energy Charge.							
2.75—1.50	3. —1.25	3 M.—6 M.	47	107,683	1,923,558	1.8	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
1.75—1.25	2. —1.25	7.5—Excess	7	2,719	61,572	2.26	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
1.00	1.55—1.	Hours Use	29	25,587	463,566	1.8	Penn P. S. Corp.
Total			83	135,989	2,448,696	1.82	
Demand Rates with 4 Step Energy Charge.							
.75	6.75—1.8	1 M.—6 M.	9	2.250.5	55,906	2.5	Pa. Power & L. Co.
2.00—1.40	3.4 —1.1	Installation	43	36,330.	545,365	1.5	Pa. Ohio P. Co.
3.00—1.50	3. —1.3	Hours Use	47	25,424.5	604,345	2.55	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
1.60—1.10	3. — .8	Installation	9	70,088	836,714	1.19	Pa. Ohio Power & Lt. Co.
2.20—1.50	2.4 —1.14	5 M —75 M.	17	4,054	108,465	2.65	Penn P. S. Corp.
1.44— .99	2. —1.25	5 M.—300 M.	28	48,501	877,433	1.86	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
Total			153	186,648	3,028,228	1.65	
emand Rates with more than 4 Steps in Energy Charges.							
1.00	5. —1.6	1 M.—10 M.	8	2,086	50,894	2.5	Penn P. S. Corp.
1.90—1.20	3.8—1.33	2.5—70 M.	4	1,450	40,806	2.8	Hersey
2.50—1.30	3.75—1.	2.5—70 M.	138	1,808	44,607	2.45	Annville & Palmyra
Total			150	5,344	136,307	2.6	

WHOLESALE POWER SERVICE

Schedules specified as Primary Power classified by Riders as Special Service.

Class of Service	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Miscellaneous Service	3	2,055	57,007	2.75	United Gas Imp. Co.
Special Service	7	5,967	124,818	2.1	Pa. Power & Lt. Co.
Special Service	61	15.5	289	1.9	United Gas & Elec. Co.
Total	71	8,027.5	182,114	2.25	

SPECIAL POWER CONTRACTS

Applicable to Railways and Railroads

Organization offering Contract	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold
United Elec. Co., Lemoyne	1	105	4,886	4.6
United Gas & Elec. Co. .	43	2,847	104,884	3.7
American Elec. Power Co.	1	163.5	4,536	2.75
Pa. P. and L. Co.	14	8,597.5	211,795	2.45
U. G. I. Co.	4	2,996	68,729	2.3
Nat. Pub. Ser. Co.	1	1,640	34,622	2.1
Pa. P. & L. Co.	3	474.5	8,369	1.76
Pa. P. & L. Co.	6	16,802	279,158	1.66
United Elec. of Lemoyne	1	3,740	57,149	1.53
Am. Gas & Elec. Co. ...	1	19,822	277,511	1.4
Harmony Elec. Co.	2	17,894	231,190	1.28
Phila. Elec. Co.	4	11,972	152,534	1.28
U. G. I. Co.	2	14,230	167,230	1.16
Phila. Elec. Co.	2	83,140	935,124	1.13
U. Gas Imp. Co.	1	8,845	94,967	1.07
Phila. Elec. Co.	1	260,890	2,407,230	.93
Duquesne L. Co.	1	222,198	1,652,046	.75
Barstow (York Haven) .	8	52,329	317,109	.6
Total	96	728,685	7,009,069	.97

SPECIAL POWER CONTRACTS

Applicable to Electric Utilities for Resale

Organization offering Contract	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. Per KWH. Sold
Pa. P. & L. Co.	20	2,474	75,882	3.5
Eaglesmere Light Co. ...	1	319	11,146	3.5
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	32	1,046	3.25
Pike County L. & P. Co.	1	183	5,487	3.
Pa. P. & L. Co.	2	395	10,272	2.6
Pa. P. & L. Co.	2	1,041	24,521	2.35
Pa. P. & L. Co.	4	2,113.5	48,405	2.3
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	415	8,499	2.05
Southern Pa. P. Co.	1	1,903.5	38,073	2.
United Elec. Co.	5	1,087	20,711	1.92
Berwin-White Coal Co. .	3	2,247.5	40,709	1.82
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Corp.	1	3,788	68,113	1.8
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. L. Co.	1	2,162	38,463	1.79
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	372.5	6,636	1.78
Pa. P. & L. Co.	3	9,101.5	152,592	1.68
United Gas & Elec. Co. .	7	6,373	99,044	1.56
Pa. Ohio Power Co.	1	785	11,775	1.5
Barstow	28	69,397	942,881	1.36
Harmony Elec. Co.	1	1,884	25,360	1.34
Barstow	3	45,117	552,901	1.25
Phila. Elec. Co.	4	64,855	693,876	1.07
Juniata Pub. Serv.	1	2,502	21,423	.85
Duquesne (own use)	1	37,732	175,255	.465
Total	93	256,279	3,073,070	1.2

SPECIAL POWER SERVICE

Schedules under which not more than two consumers are served and applicable to individual industries

Organization using Rate	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Average per KWH
Southern Power Co.	1	57.4	2,257	4.
Marklesburg L. & P. Co.	1	54.7	2,008	3.7
Pa. Coal & Coke Co.	2	428.	12,142	3.5
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	608.7	18,063	3.
Schuylkill E. Co.	1	198.	5,833	2.9
Boyertown E. Co.	1	494.	14,243	2.9
Delta Water P. Co.	2	927.6	24,985	2.7
Pine Grove E. L. H. & P. Co.	1	312.6	8,126	2.6
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. L. Co.	2	735.5	19,340	2.6
Barstow (Susquehanna)	1	831.	21,231	2.55
Barstow (Sawyer)	1	592.5	14,890	2.5
Pa. P. & L. Co. (Lykens) ...	1	958.	22,939	2.4
Penn Pub. Ser. Corp.	2	550.7	13,484	2.4
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. (Chester Valley)	1	777.5	18,555	2.37
Penn Pub. Ser. Corp. (Clarion)	1	284.	6,694	2.35
Allentown & Reading T. Co. .	1	430.	9,676	2.25
B. R. Hull (Berkshire)	2	525.7	11,687	2.25
Hummelstown W. & P. Co. ..	2	321	7,131	2.2
P. P. & L. Co. (East Penn) .	2	232.7	5,196	2.2
Barstow (York Haven)	1	150.6	3,269	2.15
Dunbar (Am. Waganier Co.) .	1	675.	13,145	2
Phila. Elec. Co. (Stone & Webster)	1	204.	4,086	2.
Pa. Ohio Power Co.	1	229.5	4,570	2.
P. P. & L. Co. (Millville) ..	1	223.6	4,349	1.96
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. (Chester V.)	1	607.5	11,809	1.94
Barstow (Susquehanna)	1	82.5	1,503	1.84
Pa. P. & L. Co. (East Penn)	2	1,692.5	30,765	1.82
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	17,669.	319,000	1.8
Pa. P. & L. Co. (Berwick) .	1	5,609.5	93,787	1.68
Penn Pub. Ser. (Johnstown)	1	2,051	33,034	1.64
Penn Central L. & P. Co. ...	1	3,586	57,352	1.6
United Elec. Co. (Lemoyne)	1	4,867	76,914	1.58 Prin
Pa. Ohio Power Co.	1	785	11,775	1.5
Pa. P. & L. Co.	2	722	10,713	1.48
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. (Chester V.)	2	8,437	123,618	1.45
Pa. P. & L. Co.	1	60,436	547,500	1.26
Penn Central L. & P.	2	14,551	175,257	1.2
Penn Central L. & P.	1	19,964	233,218	1.13
West Penn Syst.	1	322	3,671	1.12
Total	50	152,184	1,997,815	1.3

INTERCHANGE POWER SERVICE

Organization Selling Power	No. of Consumers	1,000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid .	Aver. per KWH. Sol
Am. Gas & Elec. Co.	4	4,715.5	58,560	1.2
Pa. Power & Light Co.	3	13,413	123,100	.9
West Penn Power Co. .	5	78,919	714,837	.9
Pa. Power & Light Co.	3	2,307.5	20,163	.8
United Gas Imp. Co. ...	1	4,860.5	37,185	.7
Duquesne Light Co.	1	2,734	21,307	.7
Total	14	106,949	957,152	.8

SUMMARY

Wholesale Power

Wholesale Power.		Electric Utilities for Resale.	
No. of Consumers,	3,013	No. of Consumers,	93
K. W. H. Sold,	841,594,000	K. W. H. Sold,	256,279,000
Net Amount Paid,	14,767,978	Net Amt. Paid,	3,073,070
Average Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	1.75	Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	1.13
Wholesale Power specified as Primary Service.		Special Power Service.	
No. of Consumers,	9,574	No. of Consumers,	50
K. W. H. Sold,	681,464,000	K. W. H. Sold,	152,184,000
Net Amt. Paid,	10,526,827	Net Amount Paid,	1,997,815
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	1.54	Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	1.3
Railways and Railroads.		Total Wholesale Power.	
No. of Consumers,	96	No. of Consumers,	12,826
K. W. H. Sold,	728,685,000	K. W. H. Sold,	2,660,206,000
Net Amt. Paid,	7,009,069	Net Amount Paid,	37,374,759
Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	.96	Aver. Amt. Paid per K. W. H. Sold,	1.35

OFF-PEAK SERVICE

Restricted Use Schedules

Net Rate High—Low	KWH per Step First—Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Single Step Block Rates.						
4.68		22	180.5	8,517	4.7	P. P. & L.
3 Step Block Rates.						
2.85— .855	10. — 20.	1	103.5	2,849	2.75	Barstow
2. —1.	5. — 75.	1	83	1,477	1.76	Barnesboro & S.
1.9 —9.	5. — 75.	16	4,162	52,824	1.26	P. P. S.
Total		28	4,380	57,150	1.3	
1.7 —1.1	5. —100.	4	818	16,289	2.	Gen. Eng. & M.
1.6 —1.4	25. —100.	3	684	10,929	1.69	P. C. L. & P.
Total		7	1,502	27,218	1.85	

OFF-PEAK SERVICE

Restricted Use Schedules

Demand Charge High-Low	Energy Charge High-Low	KWH. per Step First-Excess	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amount Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	Organization using Rate
Demand Rate—Single step Energy Charge.							
1.50	1.25		1	268	5,457	2.05	P. P. & L.
Demand Rate—2 step Energy Charge.							
1.50—62	1.25— .85	50. — 50.	4	2,404.5	38,764	1.6	U. G. & E.
.70	1.45— .85	150 Hrs. Use	1	1,098	12,206	1.1	P. C. L. & P.
Total			5	3,502.5	50,970	1.44	
Demand Rate—3 Step Energy Charge.							
1.40— 90	3. —1.25	5 hrs.— 5.	1	669.5	10,662	1.58	Pa. P. & L.
1.10— .86	1.9 —1.1	5. —75.	4	1,443	32,351	2.25	Berwin White
Total			5	2,112.5	43,013	2.	
Demand Rate having more than 3 steps in energy charge.							
.95— .70	3. — .7	Installation	15	35,229	458,938	1.3	Duquesne
1.50—100	2 —1.	5. —35.	4	4,319	73,921	1.7	Barnesboro & S.
Total			19	39,548	532,859	1.35	
Special Contracts.							
2.85— .95	2.28— .62	Load factor	7	29,990	354,145	1.18	P. P. S.
	3.4 —1.9	Load factor	1	32	450	1.37	Gen. Eng. & M.
Special Riders			45	3,235.5	69,705	2.15	Phila. E.
Special Contract			1	14	293	2.1	Barstow
Off Peak Pumping			4	4,476	68,421	1.53	P. P. & L.
Off Peak Pumping			1	2,124.5	18,699	.856	P. P. & L.
Total			59	39,872	511,713	1.28	

SUMMARY OF INTERCHANGE AND OFF-PEAK POWER

Interchange Power.

No. of Consumers	14	
K.W.H. Sold	106,949,000	
Net Amount Paid	957,152	
Average per KWH. Sold	9	mills

Off Peak Power.

No. of Consumers	146	
KWH. Sold	126,414.000	
Net Amount Paid	1,236,897	
Average per KWH. Sold	9.8	mills

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

Employer

(Special Discounts)

	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold	KWH. per Consumer
Barstow	7	1.1	136	12.3	156
Barstow	8	2.1	240	11.6	260
Pa. P. & L. Co.	10	2.4	194	8.3	240
Pa. P. & L. Co.	15	11.8	739	6.3	756
Penn Pub. Ser. Co.	20	5.5	334	6.	275
P. Pub. Ser. Co.	10	3.4	199	5.8	340
P. P. & L. Co.	100	37.	1,999	5.3	370
P. P. & L. Co.	55	21.5	1,049	4.9	390
P. P. & L. Co.	730	267.	12,926	4.8	365
Phila. Elec. Co.	2,013	787.	36,001	4.5	390
United Gas & E. Corp.	77	35.	1,543	4.3	455
P. P. & L. Co.	23	7.	291	4.1	305
	3,068	1,181.	55,651	4.7	385

Miscellaneous Rates for Special Service

	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold
U. G. I. Summer Service	314	14.5	3,150	21.75
Eaglesmere L. Co. Service	11	23.5	2,952	12.7
Farmers Elec. Co. Farm Service	62	24.	3,006	12.4
Waynesboro E. Co. Resort Lt.	110	40.	4,735	12.
Penn P. S. Corp. Rural Lt.	151	88.5	9,744	11.
Big Spring E. Co. Rural Lt.	1	29.	1,900	6.5
Chester Co. L. & P. Co. County Est.	1	150.	7,610	5.1
West Penn Power Co. Community Rate	27	1.133	33,950	3.
Total	677	1,502.5	67,047	4.4

Battery Charges and Dealers Rates usually supplied under Riders or Special Discounts from Standard Schedules

Edison L. H. & P. Co. Battery Charges	19	50.	3,040	6 g.e.&m
Pa. P. & L. Co. Bat. Charges	24	57.	3,241	5.6
Phila. Elec. Co. Battery Charges	629	171.5	10,238	5.2
Duquesne St. Battery Charges	2,485	6,378.	319,508	5.
Palmerton L. Co. Elec. Cont.	3	32.	1,278	4.8
Barstow Bat. Chg.	1	9.5	433.	4.5
Duquesne Lt. Co. Bat. Chg.	5	173.	5,853	3.35
Penn Central	24	68.	3,560	5.2
P. P. & L. Co. Elec. Deal.	33	155.5	4,319	2.8
Total	2,663	7,094.5	351,470	5.

Miscellaneous Rates for Special Uses

Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold
Miscellaneous Special Uses				
Penn C. L. & P. X-Ray	8	1.3	695	56.
Barstow Poultry House	1	.6	68	10.8
Pa. P. & L. Co. Special Ser.	5	44.3	3,751	8.5
Pa. P. & L. Co. Special Ser.	76	150.7	9,147	6.
Pa. P. & L. Co. Special Ser.	16	17.3	853	5.
Pa. P. & L. Co. Special Ser.	99	564.2	23,625	4.2
Total	205	778.4	38,139	4.9
Newspapers, Theatres, Institutions, etc. when a special discount or rate is given.				
Prospect Rock E. L. & P. Co.	6	6.5	725	11.
P. P. & L. Co. Churches	8	2.	204	10.6
P. P. & L. Co. Churches	59	70.5	5,254	7.5
Barstow Hotel	2	14.5	971	6.7
Penn Cent. L. & P. Co. Theatres	27	195.	11,292	5.8
West Penn Churches	1,152	1,366.	71,345	5.2
Pa. P. & L. Co. Institution	42	22.5	1,163	5.2
Am. Gas & E. Co. Institutions	700	1,136.	58,032	5.1
Panther Valley Movies	6	75.5	3,771	5.1
United E. L. Co. Churches	46	111.5	5,577	5.
United G. & E. Corp. Theatres	22	390.	13,448	3.45
Duquesne Schools	2	5,013.	146,132	2.9
Total	2,072	8,403	317,914	3.8

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULES

Temporary Service

Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold
Pa. Coal and Coke	1	.1	16	16.
Blue Mountain E. Co.	60	8.	822	10.2
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Corp.	3	16.7	1,596	9.6
United Gas & Elec. Co.	10	64.5	5,113	8.
West Penn System	...	90.7	8,152	5.25
Pa. P. & L. Co.	194	986.	48,910	4.9
Barstow	41	254.3	12,509	4.9
Total	309	1,420.3	77,118	5.4

Miscellaneous Service

Employer.

No. of Consumers	3,068
K.W.H. Sold	1,181,000
Net Amount Paid	55,651
Aver. KWH. used per Consumer	385
Aver. Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	4.7

Miscellaneous Rates for Special Service.

No. of Consumers	5,926
KWH. Sold	18,198,700
Net Amt. Paid	851,688
Aver. KWH. used per Consumer	4.4

Total Miscellaneous Service.

No. of Consumers	8,994
KWH. Sold	20,379,700
Net Amt. Paid	907,339
Aver. Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	4.5

Flat Rate

Display Lighting

Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Net Amt. Paid	Aver. per KWH. Sold
Brockway L. H. & P. Co.	33	21.5	3,340	15.4
Pa. Ohio Power Co. .	24	76.	759	10.
Pa. Coal & Coke Co. .	4	2.	221	10.
U. G. I. Co.	27	40.	3,408	8.6
Pa. Power & Light Co.	531	726.5	60,359	8.3
Phila. Elec. Co.	54	154.	12,709	8.2
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Corp.	62	35.	2,476	7.1
Barstow Mgm. Ass'n.	81	475.	32,756	6.85
Duquesne Lt. Co.	24	215.	13,306	6.2
Penna. Pub. Ser. Corp.	5	8.	499	6.
United Gas Imp. Co. .	198	1,295.	71,770	5.5
West Penn Systs.	826	687.5	22,038	3.25
United Elec. Lt. Co. .	20	50.5	1,496	2.9
United Gas & Elec. Corp.	280	367.	8,657	2.35
Total	2,169	4,153.	233,794	5.6

FLAT RATE SERVICE

Residence and Miscellaneous Use

Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Ave. per KWH.
Residence and Misc. Lighting				
United E. L. Co.	14	11.5	264	20.9
Hyndmann E. L. H. & P. Co	29	3.	391	13.6
United Gas Imp. Co.	98	25.	2,345	11.1
Pa. Power & Light Co.	258	52.	5,333	10.1
American Gas & Elec. Co. ..	396	53.	4,867	9.1
Houtzdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	7	15.	118	8.
Metropolitan Ed. Co.	438	90.5	6,575	7.25
Anthracite Power Co.	81	20.	1,401	6.9
West Penn Syst.	128	32.	1,599	5.
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. .	19	56.5	2,435	4.3
Hastings	109	41.5	1,613	3.85
Penn Central L. & P. Co. ..	104	76.	1,796	2.35
Total	1,681	476.	28,737	6.
Motor Service				
Anthracite L. H. & P. Co.	4	4.5	307	7.
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. .	26	12.5	592	4.7
Brown Twp. L. H. & P. Co.	5	80.	3,151	4.
Lebighton E. L. & P. Co. ..	29	94.	1,944	2.1
Total	64	191.	5,994	3.15

Flat Rate Service

Municipal Street and other Street Lighting

	Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Per KWH.
1	Harvey Lake Light Co.	1	1.75	360	21
1	Nicholson L. H. & P. Co.	1	6.8	930	13.8
1	American Elec. P. Co.	3	29.7	3,865	13.
1	Fulton Elec. L. H. & P. Co. ..	1	5.5	704	12.8
1	Penn Creek Hydro E. Co.	1	5.	580	11.6
1	Moscow Elec. Co.	1	.45	50	11.2
1	Birdsboro Elec. Co.	4	25.	2,631	10.5
1	Penn Twp. Power Co.	5	1.	99	9.9
1	Wellsboro Elec. Co.	1	32.4	3,012	9.3
1	Farmers Elec. Co.	2	46.	4,159	9.
2	Hummelstown W. & P. Co. ...	1	20.6	1,825	9.
4	Berwin White Coal Co.	5	89.8	7,458	8.3

Flat Rate Service

Municipal Street and other Street Lighting

	Company	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Per KWH.
1	Juniata Pub. Ser. Co.	85	191.5	15,452	8.1
1	Annville & Palmyra E. L. Co.	4	69.7	5,544	8.
1	Prospect Rock E. L. & P. Co.	2	74.	5,721	7.8
1	Waterford Elec. Lt. Co.	1	12.5	962	7.6
1	United Elec. Co. Lemoyne	19	135.5	10,157	7.5
1	Lilly L. H. & P. Co.	1	13.5	983	7.3
1	United Light	3	56.7	4,142	7.3
2	R. B. Hull	9	151.3	10,630	7.
1	Pike County L. & P. Co.	1	15.7	1,097	7.
1	Palmerton L. Co.	7	91.	6,176	6.8
1	Pa. Salt Co.	4	105.	7,029	6.7
1	Duquesne L. Co.	1	14,354.5	616,325	6.6
3	West Penn System	168	5,275.	349,222	6.6
1	H. D. Carpenter	8	59.6	3,697	6.4
2	Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. L. Co.	6	168.6	10,494	6.2
1	Houtzdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	2	22.8	1,384	6.2
1	Pa. Coal & Coke	3	109.	6,651	6.1
1	Boyerton Elec. Co.	3	49.	2,799	5.7
5	Penn Public Service Corp. ...	108	1,385.	77,028	5.6
4	General Eng. & Mgm. Corp. ..	95	2,115.	110,884	5.6
17	Pa. Power & Light	237	10,752.	585,318	5.5
1	Everett L. H. & P. Co.	1	22,707		
1	Panther Valley Elec. Co.	1	296.4	15,828	5.3
1	Hyndmann L. H. & P. Co.	1	23.	1,206	5.25
1	Renova Edison	3	91.6	4,748	5.2
3	United Gas Imp. Co.	159	4,216.5	212,463	5.
1	Lehighton G. L. & P. Co. ...	7	101.6	4,316	4.25
1	Center Elec. Co.	1	21.8	900	4.1
2	United Gas & Elec. Co.	91	4,455.	183,841	4.1
3	Penn Central L. & P. Co. ...	55	1,865	69,890	3.75
1	Phila. Elec. Co.	46	46,146	1,709,729	3.7
2	Barstow	30	396.6	13,008	3.3
4	Pa. Ohio Power Co.	11	3,857	108,559	2.8
1	Rockwood Elec. Co.	1	50.	1,378	2.75
1	Barnesboro & Spangler E.L.Co.	1	50	1,596	2.6
1	United L. H. & P. Co.	4	60.7	1,517	2.5
1	Portage L. & P. Co.	1	104.8	2,109	2.1
1	American Gas & Elec. Co. ...	4	4,715.5	58,560	1.25
	Total	1,210	124,639	4,246,971	3.4

Flat Rate Service—For which no estimate of KWH. used was given

Allaire L. & P. Co.	1	600
Bernville L. H. & P. Co.	1	381
Berks Lehigh E. Co.		370
Brown Twp. L. H. & P. Co.	1	648
Farmers E. Co.	4	288
Fawn L. & P. Co.	1	600
French Creek	38	826
Heller Milling Co.	30	1,073
Logan L. H. & P. Co.	598	18,564
Intercourse E. Co.	8	1,482
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	1	4,463
Saylorsville L. & P. Co.	7	150
Shermans Valley E. L. H. & P. Co.	11	2,250
Solar E. Co.	1	2,480
Total	702	34,175

Summary Flat Rate Service

Display Lighting.	
No. of Consumers	2,169
KWH. Sold	4,153,000
Net Amount Paid	233,794
Aver. Amt. paid per KWH. Sold	5.6
Residence and Miscellaneous Service.	
No. of Consumers	1,745
KWH. Sold	667,000
Net Amt. Paid	34,731
Aver. Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	5.2
Municipal and Other Street Lighting.	
No. of Consumers	1,210
KWH. Sold	124,639,000
Net Amt. Paid	4,246,971
Aver. Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	3.4
Total Flat Rate Service.	
No. of Consumers	5,124
KWH. Sold	129,459,000
Net Amt. Paid	4,515,496
Aver. Amt. Paid per KWH. Sold	3.5

	No. of Rate Schedules	Maximum Rate per K. W. H.	No. of Consumers	1000 K. W. H. Sold	Net. Amt. Paid	Aver. Amt. Paid per K.W.H. Sold	Aver. K. W. H. Sold per Consumer
Domestic Service 10 cents or over	181	24	338,094	95,102	10,256,850	10.8	280
Domestic Service less than 10 cents		18	715,036	298,470	22,434,180	7.6	415
Domestic Cooking, etc.	51	12.6	2,374	3,601	143,220	4	1,100
Commercial Lt. & Power	78	13.3	185,387	350,538	19,280,034	5.5	1,850
General Power 4 cents or over	113	14.3	39,841	113,194	6,267,497	5.5	2,850
General Power less than 4 cents	200	12	9,989	1,284,748	24,436,039	1.9	130,000
Wholesale Power		7.5	12,826	2,660,206	27,374,759	1.02	.....
Interchange Power	7	1.24	14	106,949	957,152	.9	.....
Restricted or off-peak Power	24	4.6	146	126,414	1,236,897	.98	.....
Institution, Churches, Employees, etc.	62	×	8,994	20,379	907,339	4.5	.....
Flat Rate Service	150	×	5,124	129,459	4,515,496	3.5	.....

Tabulation of Card File of Rates

Miscellaneous Schedules	Single Step Rates	2nd Step	3rd Step	4 or More Steps	Demand Rates	Hours Use Rates	Bare Room Rates	Total
Domestic Service								
4	63	11	13	70	2	13	5	181
Cooking Rates								
1	17	15	8	5	4	1	×	51
Commercial Stm. & Power								
1	18	2	2	26	9	19	1	78
General Power (Average Price Paid 4¢ or more)								
1	16	2	10	43	27	14	×	113
Wholesale Power (Average Price Paid 4¢ or less)								
6	6	1	3	39	61	17	×	123
Special Rates Public Utilities								
31	3	1	×	4	35	3	×	77
Interchange Power								
7			×	×	×	×	×	7
Off Peak Power								
8	1	×	3	3	9	×	×	24

Miscellaneous Schedules:

Temporary Service	15
Schools—Public Buildings, Theatres, etc.	12
X-Ray and special apparatus	6
Battery Charging—Electrical contractors, etc.	9
Summer Service	8
Employer Service	12

Flat Rates:

Signs and Display Lights	28
Residence Service	14
Power	2
Street Lighting	106
Schedules of Companies not reporting	103
Schedules of Duplicate or Similar forms	125
Total No. Card Records	1,104

Local Curve Data

Name of Company furnishing Load Curves	1000 KWH. Generated	Peak Load	Time of Max. Peak and Month	Annual Load Factor	Company Controlled by
Bradford Elec. Co.	7,394	1,650	12— 6.10 P.	50%	Local
Blue Mountain Elec. Co.	501	210	10— 9.00 A.		Local
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	3,843	13,200	12— 9.00 A.	33%	Local
Cresson Elec. Co.	384	220	5—11.00 A.	43%	P. Coal & Coke
Chester Valley T. Co.	19,190	6,200	12— 9.30 A.	35%	Gen. Eng. & M.
Citizens L. & P. Co.	15,469	4,900	12— 8.30 A.	36%	Gen. Eng. & M.
Counties G. & E. Co.	78,184	22,500	2— 8.00 A.	44%	U. G. I. Co.
Duquesne Light Co.	981,846	212,000	12— 9.10 A.	53%	Standard P. & L.
Delta Water Co.	927	620	X— 8.00 A.		Local
Edison Elec. Co.	68,758	25,000	12— 9.20 A.	31%	United G. & E.
Erie Lighting Co.	35,998	12,000	4—11.30 A.	34%	P. P. S. Co.
Edison L. & P. Co.	17,004	8,150		24%	Gen. Eng & M.
East Penn Elec. Co.	66,971	18,500	11—10.00 A.	41%	P. P. & L. Co.
Gallitzen Elec. Co.	363	160	12— 8.00 P.	25%	Pa. Coal & Coke
Hastings Elec. Co.	431	133	12— 7.00 P.	37%	Pa. Coal & Coke
Home Elec. Co.	631	220	8—10.00 A.	40%	West Penn S.
Harrisburg L. & P. Co.	50,610	14,800	1—11.00 A.	40%	United G. & E.
E. Div. Keystone P. Corp.	7,675	2,000	12—11.00 A.	60%	West Penn S.
W. Div. Keystone P. Corp.	45,283	9,800	12— 9.00A.	60%	West Penn S.
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Corp.	70,523	19,500	10—10.00 A.	40%	U. G. I. Co.
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	1,856	624	12— 5.00 P.		
Magungie E L. H. & P. Co.	334	145	12— 2.00 P.	25%	P. P. & L. Co.
Mauch Chunk H. L. & P. Co.	4,069	1,175	12— 8.00 P.	39%	Local
Northwestern E. Ser. Co.	9,160	3,300	12— 6.30 P.	31%	P. P. S. Co.
Natronia L. & P. Co.	15,836	3,400	1—11.00 A.	80%	Pa. Salt Co.
Phila. Sub. G. & E. Co.	52,107	18,000	6—10.00 A.	32%	U. G. I. Co.
Phanter Valley E. Co.	2,504	1,250	12— 7.00 P.	22%	Local
Prospect Rock	364	133	12— 5.00 P.		
Penn P. S. Corp.	177,140	47,500	12—10.30 A.		P. P. S. Corp.
Phila. Elec. Co.	1,150,946	315,583	12— 5.00 P.	41%	P. E. Co.
Penn Cen. L. & P. Co.	52,107	18,000	6—10.00 A.	54%	P. C. L. & P.
Pine Grove E. L. H. & P. Co.	556	240	12—10.00 A.	26%	P. P. & L. Co.
Penna. P. & L. Co.	559,284	140,000	12—10.00 A.	45%	P. P. & L. Co.
Penna. N. J. P. Syst.		81,000	4—11.00 A.		Barstow M.
Susq. Co. L. & P. Co.	1,801	1,020	4— 9.30 A.	20%	Barstow Mgm.
Sayer Elec. Co.	3,125	1,380	12— 9.30 A.	16%	Barstow Mgm.
Scranton Elec. Co.	140,352	36,200	12—11. A.	45%	Am. G. & E. Co.
Schuylkill Elec. Co.	1,002	415	1— 6.00 P.	27%	P. P. & L. Co.
Titusville L. & P. Co.	3,457	1,150	3— 8.30 A.	34%	Gen. Eng. & M.
West Penn System	680,639	180,560	12—10.00 A.	74%	West Penn P.
Totals	4,328,624	1,222,838			

Companies Generating Power but did not furnish load curves

Name of Company	Installed Capacity KW.	Remarks
Barnesboro & Spangler E. L. Co.	2,600	
Erie County Elec. Co.	22,500	
Farmers Elec. Co.	1,370	
Mercer County L. H. & P. Co.	2,500	
Pa. Ohio Power Co.	.....	Principal Plants in Ohio.
Vinton Colliery Co.	1,750	
Wellboro Elec. Co.	1,275	
11 Steam Plants (Total)	5,500	Small Local Plants.
25 Hydro Electric Plants	3,000	Small Local Plants.
4 Combined Hydro and Steam	4,000	Small Local Plants.
Total	44,495	

January Individual Peak Loads Occurring Within Some Hour of the Day For Month of January 1924.

Co.	No.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
7		520						
9		21,400						
12		7,180						
39		1,080						
3			1,300					
8			209,000					
10			21,750					
19			8,900					
34			11,500					
26			66,000					
5				4,800				
6				4,800				
13				29,500				
29				45,500				
31				34,000				
35				910				
40				178,000				
17					14,800			
18					1,825			
20					18,500			
25					3,400			
33					121,000			
37					36,200			
11						11,300		
21						624		
1							1,500	
30							262,603	
36							1,000	
23								900
24								3,000
27								975
38								420
Total		30,180	318,450	297,510	195,750	11,924	265,103	5,295

Total of Individual Peaks for State 1,124,212 K. W.
Combined Peak for Month 1,030,727 K. W. at 9 A. M.

The diversity of a complete state wide interconnection will reduce the total prime mover capacity by 1000,000 K. W.

Individual Peak Loads Occurring Within the Same Hour of the Day for Month of August 1924.

Co.	No.	Or Before 8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	Or After 8 P. M.
3		1,150						
7		620						
36		600						
30		221,000						
5			3,700					
8			178,700					
10			23,300					
12			7,650					
25			2,950					
9				21,600				
11				9,000				
13				17,100				
18				1,620				
20				18,200				
24				2,400				
26				16,100				
29				34,600				
31				32,300				
37				840				
16				28,200				
35					200			
17					10,600			
19					9,000			
33					118,000			
34					75,000			
40					176,464			
6						3,650		
39						840		
21							400	
23							660	
27								650
1								1,350
38								335
Total		223,370	215,600	181,960	389,264	4,490	1,060	2,335

Total of Individual Peaks for State 1,018,079 K. W.
Combined Peak for Month 969,914 K. W. at 10 A. M

The diversity of a complete state wide interconnection will reduce the Prime Mover Capacity by 50,000 K. W.

May Individual Peak Loads Occurring Within Some Hour of the Day for Month of May 1924.

Co.	No.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	9. P. M.
7		620						
9		18,695						
30		222,736						
1			1,220					
5			4,600					
12			7,240					
18			1,600					
26			15,900					
40			155,000					
8			196,000					
11				11,500				
17				12,000				
25				2,900				
29				41,000				
31				28,500				
34				77,600				
36				600				
37				26,900				
10				22,300				
6					4,250			
33					123,000			
3					1,150			
20						18,900		
39						1,100		
19							7,650	
21							400	
13							17,000	
24								2,500
27								700
35								880
38								325
23								725
Total		241,051	381,560	223,300	128,400	20,000	25,050	5,130

Total of Individual Peaks for State 1,025,491 K. W.
Combined Peak for Month 1,005,923 K. W. at 10 A. M.

The diversity of a complete state wide interconnection will reduce the total prime mover capacity by 20,000 K. W.

December Individual Peak Loads Occurring Within the Same Hour of the Day for Month of December 1924.

Co.	No.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
2		200						
6		4,900						
7		620						
3			1,325					
8			212,000					
10			25,000					
11			11,300					
19			9,800					
34			76,000					
5				6,200				
13				18,000				
36				1,380				
39				1,100				
40				180,560				
17					14,800			
18					2,000			
20					18,200			
25					2,900			
29					47,600			
31					40,000			
33					140,000			
32					240			
9						21,775		
21						624		
26						17,900		
35						740		
37						34,800		
30						315,583		
12							7,900	
1							1,650	
24								3,200
27								1,050
38								405
23								975
Total		5,720	335,425	207,240	265,740	391,422	9,550	5,630

Total of Individual Peak for State 1,220,727 K. W.
Combined Peak for Month 1,107,685 K. H. at 9 A. M.

The diversity of a complete state wide interconnection will reduce the Total Prime Mover capacity by 110,000 K. W.

Energy Loss Data

Group B. No. 1—Controlled Companies.

Name of Company	Domestic Service	Commercial Service	General Power	Wholesale Power	Primary Power	Street Lights	Ave. Total Losses
American Elec. P. Co.	41%	41%		34%	4%	41%	24.
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.							
American Gas & E. Co.	28%	28%		6%	4%		13
Scranton E. Co.							
Gen. Eng. & Mgm. Corp.							
Chester Valley E. Co.							18%
Citizens L. & P. Co.	30%	25%		9	6	10	12%
Edison L. & P. Co.							10%
Titusville L. & P. Co.	30%	30%		8%	6%	10%	12%
Juniata P. S. Co.							29%
National Elec. P. Co.							
Penn Cent. L. & P. Co.	36%	36%	36%	13%	10%		13%
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.							10%
Ohio Elec. Power Co.							
United Lighting Co.							25%
Pa. Ohio Power Co.							
Con. Law L. & P. Co.							18%
Mercer Co. L. H. & P. Co.	25%	25%	25%	20%			18%
New Castle E. Co.	25%	25%	25%	22%	12%	22%	
Pa. Power Co.	25%		22%	18%	12%	18%	10.
Shenango V. E. Co.	25%	25%	25%	22%	12%	12%	7.
Zelienople L. & P. Co.				22%	18%		30.
Pa. Power & Lt. Co.							
Beach Lake E. L. Co.							36
Benton Hydro E. Co.							17
Citizens E. L. & P. Co.							27
Coopersburg E. L. H. & P. Co.							29
East Penn E. Co.							17
Gratz L. & P. Co.	37%			15%	9%	25%	24
Honesdale L. & P. Co.							10
Macungie E. L. & P. Co.							14
Millville E. L. Co.							20
Mont. & Muncy E. L. P.							26
Montoursville El. Co.							40
Paupack E. Co.							7
Pa. Power & L. Co.							10.
Pine Grove L. H. & P. Co.							8
Prompton E. Co.							28
Schuylkill E. Co.							37
Tatamy L. H. & P. Co.	40			20	5	15	
Phila. E. Co.	19	19	19	12	5	25	9
Penn P. S. Corp.							
Clarendon E. L. & P. Co.							15.
Erie Lighting Co.							14.
N. Western E. S. Co.							22.
Penn P. S. Corp.							18.
Pine Grove E. L. & P. Co.							6
Sheffield E. L. & P. Co.							15
Vanago P. S. Co.							9
Duquesne Light Co.	26	11	11	12	7	21	9
United Gas Imp. Co.							
Counties G. & E. Co.	29	21	21	10	4	7	11.
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Co.	29	29	29	6	6	19	8.
Phila. S. G. & E. Co.	28	27	18	10	8	12	18.
United Gas & Elec. Corp.							
Edison E. Co.							22.
Hbg. L. & P. Co.							15
West Penn P. Syst.							
Home Elec. Co.	30			20	15	10	19
Keystone Power	27	23		12	10	10	11
West Penn P. Co.	30			28	9	11	17
Farmers E. Co.							15
B. H. Hull							
Berkshire E. Co.							19
Intercourse E. Co.							
Tri-County E. Co.							20
Pa. Coal & Coke Co.							
Cresson E. L. Co.	21			15		10	
Gallitzen E. Co.	28			25		15	
Hastings E. Co.	17				5	10	
Pa. Salt Co.							
Natrona L. & P. Co.	27			23		10	
Berwin White Coal Co.							
Paint Elec. Co.							
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	36			6		24	12
Scalp Level E. Co.							
Windber Elec. Co.							14

Energy Loss Data

Group B. No. 2—Local Companies

Name of Company	Domestic Service	Commercial Service	General Power	Wholesale Power	Primary Power	Street Lights	Ave. Overall Loss
Allentown & Reading							15
Annville & Palmyra E. L. Co.							9.
Abington E. Co.							24
Barnesboro & Spang. E. Co.							17.
Bedford E. L. H. & P. Co.							7.
Brockway L. H. & P. Co.							38
Boyertown E. Co.							X
Bangor E. Co.							8.
Blue Mt. E. Co.	29						28.
Carpenter, H. D.							31.
Citizens E. Co.							12.
Carlisle G. & W. Co.							17.
Delta Water P. Co.							X
Delta E. P. Co.							22
Dunbar E. Co.							X
Houtzdale E. L. H. & P. Co.							16.
Hummelstown W. & P. Co.							12.
Harmony E. Co.							4.
Hersey E. Co.							18.
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.							13.
Mauch Chunk H. L. & P. Co.	8				3	12	
Portage L. & P. Co.							13.
Panther V. E. Co.							19.
Prospect Rock E. L. H. & P. Co.							17.
Palmerton L. Co.							14.
Renova Edison E. Co.							25
Solar E. Co.							X
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	25		15			10	19.
United E. Co. Lemoyne							20
United E. L. Co.							20%
Waynesboro E. Co.							X
Wellsborough E. Co.							9

Energy Loss Data

Group A—Local Companies

Anthracite Power Co.							X
Anthracite L. H. & P. Co.							X
Black Lick L. H. & P. Co.							X
Birdsboro E. Co.							9.
Brown Twp. L. H. & P. Co.							X
Bernville L. H. & P. Co.							X
Big Spring E. Co.							29
Berks Lehigh E. Co.							39
Boliver L. H. & P. Co.							18
Citizens L. H. & P. Co.							25.
Citizens Elec. Co., Lewisburg							12.
Center E. Co.							16
Conestoga Val. E. Co.							X
Conneaut Lake E. L. & P. Co.							19.
Everett L. H. & P. Co.							11.
Eldred E. Co.							X
Eaglesmere L. Co.							X
Fawn L. & P. Co.							X
Fulton E. L. H. & P. Co.							30
French Creek E. Co.							X
Garrett E. L. H. & P. Co.							24
Gortand Mfg. Co.							X
Hyndmann L. H. & P. Co.							15
Heller Milling Co.							X
Harvey Lake L. Co.							33.
Hubley E. Co.							3
Hoffman, W. J.							X
Hamilton E. Co.							42
Lilly L. H. & P. Co.							29
L. Chanceford E. L. H. & P. Co.							32
Logan L. H. & P. Co.							X
Laural Park P. & L. Co.							20
Ludlow G. & E. Co.							23
Marklesburg L. & P. Co.							23
Mt. Nebo E. Co.							20
Mer. Leh. & Marks. E. Co.							28
Moscow E. Co.							28
New Kingston E. L. & P. Co.							6
Nickolson L. H. & P. Co.							23
Naomi Pines E. Co.							X
Orrtanna E. L. & P. Co.							30
Penns Creek Hydro E. Co.							X
Penns Twp. P. Co.							X
Pioneer E. Co.							37
Pequea E. Co.							7
Pike Co. L. & P. Co.							10
Rockwood E. Co.	30	30	30	30	30	50	X
Sewickley Twp. P. Co.							X
Shermans Val. E. L. H. & P. Co							X
Saylorsburg L. & P. Co.							17
United L. H. & P. Co.							
Waterford E. L. Co.							25
Wayside E. Co.							25

Losses

The difficulty to ascertain the actual loss of energy in the delivery of service under a particular rate schedule is referred to in the replies made to Question No. 7. Abstracts of the pertinent replies are submitted as follows:

Pennsylvania Power and Light Company

"The total losses are of course known, being the difference between sales on the one hand and energy from generating stations plus energy purchased on the other. The segregation of the losses has been arrived at by a process partly of computation, partly of tests and partly of general estimate. Losses in high voltage transmission lines were computed from data as to load over these lines, losses in generating station and principal substation transformers were estimated from manufacturers guarantees, losses in secondary distribution, meters and services were estimated largely from test of typical feeders, losses in primary distribution and intermediate transformers were estimated in part from general experience and in part from specific study of the conditions on the P. P. & L. Co. system. Preliminary estimates thus arrived at were balanced against known total losses and any necessary adjustments made to obtain a balance. While the underlying computations and estimates were largely made prior to 1924, their application to 1924 conditions probably gives reasonably good approximation."

Metropolitan Edison Company

"We know of no definite percentage of energy loss being used in determining the charges under any particular rate schedule, and therefore are unable to put any intelligent answer in columns K and L."

Penn Public Service Corporation.

"We have no data which will enable us to allocate the system losses to the various rate schedules and know of no way to obtain this information."

Harrisburg Light and Power Company

"The Company's records are not kept so that a further distribution of these quantities can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The attached one line diagram of transmission line connection between generating station and substations, and between substations, shows conditions which render it impossible to supply this data in the detail form requested."

Edison Electric Company

"No actual percentage loss is figured for each rate schedule as filed. It is a fact, however, that the consumer having a low load factor load has a very much higher percentage of loss than has the high load factor consumer. The average small consumer usually has a low load factor and if located so as to require a separate transformer, the unaccounted for may be 50% or higher. If the load factor is high and the location favorable, the unaccounted for may be as low as 10%."

Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation

"It is not possible to determine precisely the loss incurred in delivering energy to each class of customer, for the reason that it is the usual practice to connect various classes of customers to one transmission line, distribution circuit, transformer bank, etc., wherever it is possible to render good service to all by following this procedure. In such cases the losses are joint and it is obviously impossible to differentiate. In many instances the load of one class of customer will predominate on a circuit which serves other classes incidentally. In still other cases a circuit serves only one class of customer. These percentages of loss therefore have been determined by testing typical circuits, by process of elimination and through recourse to computation, estimate and the exercise of a judgment born of experience. "As set forth above, therefore, they represent a composite of each of the methods enumerated and it is believed are sufficiently accurate to serve every practical requirement."

West Penn Power Company
Allegheny Valley Light Company

(a) "Accurate division of energy losses between rate schedules is not feasible as portions of the system are used at different times for two or more services with varying losses. Use of more extensive metering equipment required for more comprehensive analysis would not be warranted from an operating or investment standpoint. The total overall loss in transformation, transmission, distribution and conversion is measured and may be allocated to rate schedules in a general way. The following diagram illustrates the portions of the system that are utilized for the service under the various rate schedules and the losses assigned to each group.

(b) "The estimated losses are based upon the average efficiencies of the equipment employed, the voltages, size of conductors, distance from distribution center to load, and the time of day and length of period for which energy is fed into the transmission and distribution systems and other such factors. The efficiencies for 1924 conditions of each step have been developed as follows:

System		Efficiency
132 kv. System operated at 66Kv.		95.0%
24 kv. transmission		97.4
Synchronous Condensers		98.7
25 Kv. Substation transformers		97.3
D. C. conversion		74.9
D. C. distribution		90.5
11000-6600-2300 volt distribution		94.4
2300/440/220 110 volt transformers		91.8
440-220-110 volt distribution	Power	95.3
	Commercial Light	93.3
	Domestic Light	91.6

Abstracts from the replies to question No. 8 by the important companies.

Metropolitan Edison Company

"No records are kept summarizing all of the elements of cost which properly enter into the total cost of service as rendered under any particular rate schedule, and any attempt to show such total costs would be only the result of accounting and engineering deductions."

United Gas Improvement Company

"Recourse to the use of accounts as prescribed by the Public Service Commission alone will not permit of an answer to the above question for the reason that the prescribed accounts are intended to show the cost for each account such as Generating, Transmission, Distribution, etc., without regard to the costs for the class or classes of service contributing to the total of these accounts. The total amount expended for each account such as Generating, Transmission, Distribution, etc., for any particular class of service can be determined, therefore, only by special study and analysis. The details of such an analysis reflect the following.

1.—The facts so far as may be ascertained from the account as prescribed by the Public Service Commission.

2—Special tests of typical parts of the system, the results of which may be considered sufficiently reliable to permit of their general application to the system as a whole.

3.—The application of business judgment born of long experience.

While each of these factors contribute to the final result, the weight which should be accorded to the third factor is perhaps greater than either of the other two. It, therefore, follows that in the judgment of this company it is not possible to make an analysis of costs for each class of service that is susceptible of mathematical demonstration.

The basis for the specific answer to the above question by this Company is as follows:

As submitted by this Company, the results of its analysis of costs are dependent upon the number of customers connected to the system, the demand imposed upon the system by the customers as a whole, the energy in kilowatt-hours delivered to the customers, the value of the property used

by each class of customer and the division of certain joint costs among all classes of customers. The latter division is based on business judgment and a consideration of each of the factors which tend to affect the item of cost under consideration. In general, the accounts as prescribed by the Public Service Commission are affected as shown by the following example.

Generating Costs—by the number of customers connected to the system, the demand placed upon the generating system by the customers as a whole, and the energy sent out by the generating system.

Transmission costs—by the number of customers connected to the system and the demand placed upon the transmission system by the customers as a whole.

Commercial—by the number of customers connected to the system modified by the fact that wholesale customers in general involve a larger commercial expense than do retail."

Pennsylvania Power and Light Company

"It is not clear whether the intent of the Commission is that the expression "total cost" as used in this question should include operating costs or operating costs plus fixed charges. In either case an answer would involve a detailed analysis and allocation of costs to each class of consumers, and in the latter case it would involve in addition the problem of a valuation.

A detailed analysis and allocation of costs to all classes of service, whether operating or operating plus fixed, is an undertaking involving an immense amount of work and expense. Studies have been made from time to time in the past to afford a basis of checking costs of service to various classes of consumers, but the Company has not as yet been able to make such analyses a matter of annual routine. In particular, the Company has not made an analyses based upon the specific conditions and loads for the year 1924.

Studies based upon prior records or upon estimated future conditions could not be adapted to 1924 conditions, but an entirely new study, practically from the ground up, would be required. An analysis at all dependable would require several months time to collect and analyze the necessary data, and would certainly involve many thousands of dollars expense.

Furthermore, such an analysis for the year 1924 would, for Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, be of only temporary significance, and in consequence the Company would hesitate to add to its expenses the heavy cost it would entail, the burden of this expense ultimately to fall upon the consumers. The Company now has under construction three new generating stations which will nearly double the generating capacity which it owns, and the load is rapidly increasing and changing in character and is expected to continue to do so. In consequence the various conditions governing costs of service to specific classes of consumers are changing from time to time."

Duquesne Light Company

In order to answer this question it would be necessary to allocate all fixed and operating costs against the several individual classes of service. Such allocation cannot be based on any fixed rules, but must be based largely on judgment and experience, giving due weight to commercial considerations. Much work and expense is involved in such allocation, and opinion on the subject is not yet sufficiently crystallized, either in our company or in the industry as a whole to permit the submission of the result of any particular allocation as representative of actual "cost to serve". Largely as a result of these conditions, our company has not yet undertaken the determination of the "cost to serve" as a matter of annual routine.

Studies have been made from time to time in the past, and various allocations have been used to serve as a basis for determining approximately the cost of service to consumers supplied under different rate schedules. Numerous rate changes have been made, however, since the last of such analyses, and a restudy of the subject is in progress at the present time. It has not yet progressed, however, to such a point as would justify the presentation of any figures on the subject to the Public Service Commission.

West Penn Power Company

We cannot make a segregation of cost to serve consumers by rate schedules. Reference to the copies attached will show that there are a number of schedules for each general classification of consumers.

Under similar conditions of use there is little variation in the final price per KWH. of energy delivered under these different schedules. Commercial considerations and the desire to meet the views of consumers have led to the adoption and use of these rate forms. Domestic, commercial, combination domestic and commercial, churches, street carnivals and small power users are often all supplied from the same facilities and the allocation of any cost element among them must be a matter of judgment not subject to accurate mathematical proof. Furthermore, there is an inter-dependence between the cost of serving the largest power user and the individual home which is constantly varying. Large power users secured at a price which is competitive with their own power production cost permit the construction of economical power stations and transmission facilities by and over which power may be generated and transmitted into communities theretofore supplied with service from small power plants. These small power plants, having been built to supply only lighting and small power requirements, necessitated the charging of prices in excess of those for which the same service can be and is supplied from the larger power stations and transmission system.

In a rapidly growing system there is a continuous change in the relationship between consumers, and in the relative cost of the larger departments; to-wit: power generation, transmission, distribution, commercial expenses, general expenses, etc. Conseqently, starting with rates predicted on actual costs, rate schedules and general forms have been continued over a period of years with additions from time to time of new schedules and new rates applicable to new requirements of service. Before fixing rates for new types of service it has been determined that the rates made applicable thereto will provide for the operating expenses and investment charges involved in furnishing that service. Then after results of the system as a whole have demonstrated the possibility of a lowering of rates or the necessity of an increase in rates, such decreases or increase have been made, without exhaustive determination and allocation of costs pertaining to the different groups of consumers.

During the war and past war period the reporting companies increased rates to the large power users but did not disturb domestic and other rates. Again, the development of household appliances, the use of which has made possible the delivery of a greater quantity of energy over the existing facilities for supplying the home, has brought about the addition of such lower priced steps, and more recently made possible the reduction in the top rates of domestic schedules.

Since what may be broadly classed as investment costs are a large percentage of total cost of supplying service, any analysis of costs among consumers must involve an analysis of facilities used in supplying that service. The results of such analysis as of any given date would probably not be correct by the time the study was completed for a rapidly growing system with its rate changes and varying relationship among the numbers of consumers in each classification and facilities required for their respective use.

Philadelphia Electric Company

In order to give the precise information requested it would be necessary to make analysis of all operating expense and investment charges separated into three major classifications, namely; Customer's cost, capacity cost, and energy cost. Such analysis must be accompanied by a study of the characteristics of each class of service rendered, and the figures obtained in such an analysis and study must be allocated with reference to the demand, diversity and load factors found in each class of business.

The segregation of cost per customer is not a problem impossible of solution. This involves a separation of all those expenses which are legitimately chargeable to the customer's service. The items of general expense—reading meters, billing, collection and items of a personal service nature connected with the utilization of electrical energy can be separated out upon a numerical basis. It is a fact that, on account of the very large number of customers that are placed upon the system each year with the consequent continual changing of the numerical divisor, there is a continual shifting affecting the items of cost, the total of

the costs, and the allocation of the costs. This is especially true with relation to items of general expense. In consequence of this fact and its result, the cost per customer can only be estimated.

When we approach the question of the segregation of capacity cost and energy cost upon a unit basis, we are immediately confronted with the fact that the present system of accounts is not so arranged as to permit a determination of the cost of serving all of the customers in each class for which a rate schedule or a rate schedule with a modifying rider is filled. In any stable business, it might be possible, by making a detailed study, to allocate each of the elements of cost entering into different classes of service.

In a business which is growing as rapidly as this, provision for investment in additional facilities must be made two years in advance of their productive utilization. In recent years, the annual amounts of such investment, and consequently the fixed charges upon this new capital, have become very large figures. It is obviously impossible to allocate to the various rates the fixed charges on this capital covering work in progress. Neither is it possible to determine the effect upon the general business condition of the Company of these fixed charges in relation to the increased revenue to be secured from the new business made possible by the investment of the additional capital.

"A second and very important factor prevents the perfect allocation of all the items of expense as called for in this question. It also destroys the value of such an allocation were it possible to make it. This factor is the cyclic change which occurs in the business of this Company parallel with, but not synchronous to, the business cycle of industry

"The allocation of fixed expenses upon a capacity basis constitute the rental and standby elements of any system of charges.

"The allocation of this group of fixed expenses depend upon two factors, known as demand factor and diversity factor, and can only be definitely established when a fairly constant value for these factors can be definitely determined. A composite picture of these two factors can be secured by taking the ratio of the connected load of the system to the peak demand of the system.

"The first group of costs include those items of expenditure which vary in proportion to the output of kilowatt hours at the central station. It is well recognized that the proportion of such expenses which enters into the total cost of service may be represented by that ratio known as load factor, which is an expression of the relation between the kilowatts required and the kilowatt hours consumed.

"To properly determine an exact allocation of such variable costs with a definite relation to the Fixed Expenses of the Company, it is obviously necessary that a load factor of a definite and fixed value be established or assumed.

'If the assumptions are made, then the derived costs can be accepted as exact only when actual additions are in conformity with the assumptions as made. For example, if we assume demand factors and diversity factors for the various classes of service, which would be equivalent to a system demand factor of 2.4 as in 1924, we would introduce an error if a large proportion were the actual demand factor to be 2.19 as in 1922. Similar variations in derived costs would be caused by changes in the system load factor.

To completely and accurately allocate costs of service for the year 1924 to all the various rate schedules, it would be necessary to have available for the groups of customers receiving service under each schedule, to mention but a few items of the required data, full records of individual demand factors, the maximum demand of each group, the demand of each group at time of system peak and sum of the individual maximum demands of the group, the diversity of the customers' demands between the premises and the transformers, between the transformers and the feeders, between the feeders and the substation, and between the substation and the generating station, and finally, the load factor of the group and of the customers in the group.

'If such factors could be definitely established and were not subject to change, it might be feasible to derive costs which could be supported as a definite answer to question number eight. There are, however, such wide fluctuations occurring in these factors as shown above and as evidenced by the past experiences of this Company, that it is now quite impossible to reestablish the exact figures for 1924 which would be required. Factors developed in 1925 or factors used in past studies, would have but little value in view of the known variations in such figures which actually occur.

"If it were possible to make an allocation of annual costs upon a kilowatt hour basis to the various classes of business, such a determination would have no value in the year for which it was made unless all the elements entering into such allocation were stable throughout the year. If the first months of the year were good months in industrial and commercial lines, and the last months bad along the same lines, the factors derived from their total would be misleading because distorted in their relations. Under reversed conditions, the same result would occur, namely:—distorted ratios in demand, diversity, and load factors.

"It is believed that the influence of this factor in rate allocation has been too little understood and too little appreciated. It is, therefore, felt that the presentation of these somewhat typical distributions may be helpful in demonstrating the impossibility of accurately determining reliable costs according to separate rate schedules unless consideration is given to this factor. Furthermore, costs developed at one point of the business cycle would be of little value at some subsequent date when the condition of business was essentially modified."

Penn Central Light & Power Company

This Company maintains its operating costs and capital accounts in the manner provided by the classification of the Public Service Commission and does prorate all operating costs against the various classes of income in the various districts of the property. However, the method of keeping fixed capital records does not provide data or a method of allocation of fixed charges to either class of income or rate schedule and we, therefore, are unable to give the total cost of operating the property prorated to the various classes of income or rate schedules.

Were we to endeavor to answer this question, it would first be necessary to define a basis for allocation or fixed charges to rate schedule which basis would be a matter of personal opinion. Engineers today do not agree on a definite plan for such allocation there being many different ideas on the subject by rate men of the Utility Companies. In addition such an analysis, should a definite plan of allocation be arrived at, would entail a heavy expenditure of money and time and when once completed would immediately become valueless because of a change in condition. By condition is meant such items as change in characteristics of load curve, installation of capacity both generator, lines and other equipment, the addition of new business of various kinds, the filing of new rates, etc., any of which would immediately make incorrect the original basis of allocation. We would hesitate to make such an analysis for such reasons especially knowing that it would be no value as so on as completed.

The rates of this Company have been developed by the Company giving as much consideration to costs in every respect as the company has been able to apply and determine during the period of its organization and through the recent years of rapid growth and war days.

Questionnaire to Electric Utilities for Information Relating To Revenue And Cost of Service for Each Class of Consumers as Covered by The Schedules of The Company.

Note: Answers should cover the information requested for the year ended December 31, 1924.

Questions to be answered on accompanying form supplemented by additional sheets containing supporting data:

1. Name of each class of consumers for which a rate schedule is filed with the Commission. (Column b of form) Attach a copy of each rate schedule.
2. Average number of consumers served in each class for which a rate schedule is filed, being the number at end of each month averaged for the year. (Column c of form)
3. Average number of meters installed to record the energy consumed for each class of service for which a rate schedule is filed, being the number at end of each month averaged for the year. (Column d of form)
4. Total K.W.H. delivered to each class of consumers for which a rate schedule is filed. (Column e of form)

5. Cross amount billed to each class of consumers for which a rate schedule is filed. (Column f of form)
6. Net amount received from each class of consumers for which a rate schedule is filed. (Column g of form)
7. (a) What percentage of energy loss is figured for service to each class of consumers for which a rate schedule is filed? (b) How is each percentage determined? (Column k and l of form) Submit supporting data as suggested by column l.
8. What was the total cost to serve all the consumers in each class for which a rate schedule is filed. Give an analysis of the cost to serve each class, showing in detail the elements of cost, by P.S.C. accounts, that were used in measuring each item of total cost. (Columns h and i of form) Submit supporting data as suggested by column i.

Questions to be answered upon additional sheets:

9. Submit a typical system load curve for each month during the year for the service covered by tariffs on file with The Public Service Commission.
10. Explain, in detail, the principles underlying each schedule and the tariff as a whole, and give the reasons for the differences in the various schedules. There should be explained the extent to which cost analyses determine the rate schedules, also, the other factors which determine rates. A general explanation is not to be submitted in lieu of the details called for in the above questions.

Answers to the above questions are contained on the form and sheets attached hereto.

(Name of Company)

(Name of Officer) (Official Title)

Name of Company .....

Revenue and Costs of Electric Service by individual rate schedules year ended December 31, 1924.

Rate Schedule	Class of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Meters	K. W. H. Delivered	Gross Amount Billed	Net Amount Received	Cost to Serve		Margin between Revenue and Cost	% of Energy Loss in Serving	
							Amount	Analysis Reference		%	Reference to Method of Measuring Loss
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)

APPENDIX X

Report of
Study of Cost to Serve
Electric Power Consumers
By The
Electric Power Utilities
In the State of
Pennsylvania
Based on 1924 Data

The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Bureau of Engineering

C. N. Rau
1926

Study of Cost to Serve Electric Power Consumers
By The
Electric Power Utilities in Pennsylvania

Introduction

Effort was made to obtain from the electric power utilit in the state the allocation of costs by which they arrived the charges for service as per schedule filed with the Bure of Rates and Tariffs. The practical result was an almo general admission by the companies that no such allocati of costs could be made, and that the rate schedules were n arrived at by the elements of cost but from experience a competition.

The contention therefore that the rates do not reflect co is fully sustained and that where no competition exists t highest rates are charged and where there is competiti rates sufficiently low to get the business are made irrespect of the cost to serve.

To arrive at a reasonable analysis of costs this study was undertaken. In addition to the data submitted in reply to the questionaire referred to in the rate spread report (see file May 12, 1926) the annual reports of the companies for 1924 were consulted (see appendix).

Annual Reports

The reports of all companies were carefully studied and it was evident that only the larger companies supplied data of sufficient detail to be of value, therefore only the report of the companies in Classes "A" and "B" are referred to in this report.

The reports of eighty companies are analyzed and tabulated in detail with a general summary of 85 class "C" and 52 Class "D" companies (see appendix).

Note:—Pennsylvania Water & Power Company report omitted as this company delivers approximately 70% of the total K. W. H. sold beyond the state border.

Classification of Accounts

Considerable attention was given to the classification of accounts so that a reasonable basis for allocating the expense to the various rate schedules could be arrived at. The classification of expenses under principal headings as follows were analyzed:

K. W. H. generated, purchased and sold
Classification of Consumers
Operating Expenses Grand Totals
Generating System Operating Expenses
Eletricity Generated by Others
Transmission System Operating Expenses
Distribution System Operating Expenses
Utilization System Operating Expenses
Commercial Department Operating Expenses
New Business Department Operating Expenses
General Administration Expenses
Other General Expenses (allocated as Fixed Charges)
Fixed Capital

Allocation of Costs

The expenses as filed in the annual reports under these classifications are allocated to the class of rate schedules for which the expenses were incurred and where direct allocation could not be made, apportioned in accordance with the controlling factors, it being understood that each company can readily obtain accurate figures on which to base all costs.

The reports to the Public Service Commission as now submitted are not classified so as to give the data necessary for allocating costs to rate schedules. Particularly is this true as to fixed capital, and for the purpose of this report estimates for apportioning capital expenditures for Generation, Transmission, Distribution, etc. had to be made, all of which can be accurately ascertained by each company, therefore in applying estimates on a state-wide study they may vary considerably from the actual figures of an individual company.

Apportionment of Expenses

A careful study was made of the expenses which could not be applied to a particular class of service. These expenses are apportioned by the factor which directly affects such expenditures and apportioned to the class of rate schedules in the proportion that the service caused the expenses.

Summaries

Before analyzing each classification the following general summaries are submitted:

Total Fixed Capital of the companies analyzed (these companies representing 99% of total fixed capital of all companies in Pennsylvania) ("C" and "D" companies Total Fixed Capital $6,021,276).

80 Class "A" & "B" Companies total fixed capital	$551,271,770.
Average Fixed Capital per Consumer (1,274,597)	432.50
Average Fixed Capital per KWH. (5,637,090,000)	.008
Maximum Fixed Capital of any one company	$199,595,485.
Minimum Fixed Capital of any one company	31,775.
Maximum Fixed Capital per Consumer	555.00
Minimum Fixed Capital per Consumer	28.00
Maximum Fixed Capital per KWH. Sold	0.36
Minimum Fixed Capital per KWH. Sold	0.0065

Eliminating such companies which have abnormal figures, the maximum and minimum figures range as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Fixed Capital per Consumer (13 Co's. omitted)	$555.00	$100.00
Fixed Capital per KWH. sold (15 Co's. omitted)	.136	.015
Total Operating Expenses	$82,096,499	

Subdivided according to classification of accounts of the P. S. C. as follows:

Other General Expenses:

Total for all Companies	$18,487,204	
Of which Taxes amounted to	6,215,848	
Renewals and Replacements	7,813,960	
Maximum expenses per K.W.H. sold	1.58	cents
Minimum expenses per K.W.H. sold	.0339	cents
Average expenses per K.W.H. sold	.328	cents
% of Fixed Capital	3.6%	
Max. % of Fixed Capital paid in taxes (5 Co's. omitted)	3.9%	
Min % of Fixed Capital paid in taxes	.3%	
Avg. % of Fixed Capital paid in taxes	1.16%	
Max. % of Fixed Capital exp. for Ren. & Repl.	10.6%	
Min % of Fixed Capital exp. for Ren. & Repl.	.04%	
Avg. % of Fixed Capital exp. Ren. & Repl.	1.42%	

Administrative Expense:

Total of all Companies	$4,490,002	
% of Fixed Capital	0.82%	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold (4 Co's. omitted) ..	0.72	cents
Min Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.0258	cents
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.08	cents
Max. Exp. per Consumer (5 Co's. omitted)	$8.35	
Min. Exp. per Consumer	.93	
Avg. Exp. per Consumer	3.52	

Generating System Operating Expenses:

38 Companies generating over 50% of Power sold (of which 13 companies generated all power sold)

Total Expenses	$33,309,582	
Of which Power Purchased cost	5,134,953	
Avg. Operating Exp. per KWH. Gen.	.572	cents
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Purchased Power	.78	cents
Avg. Operating Exp. per KWH. Sold	.685	cents

	Max.	Min.	
Oper. Exp. per KWH. Power Gen. & Pur.	4.8	.256	cents
Oper. Exp. per KWH. Generated	4.8	0.087	cents
Oper. Exp. per KWH. Sold	6.4	.28	cents

42 Companies purchasing over 50% Power Sold of which 34 companies purchased all power sold.

Total Expenses	$5,519,139	
Of which Generating Exp. were	138,963	
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Purchased	1.06	cents
Avg. Operating Exp. per KWH. Generated	2.02	cents
Avg. Operating Exp. per KWH. Sold	1.2	cents

	Max.	Min.	
Oper. Exp. per KWH. Power Pur. & Gen.	3.25	.77	cents
Oper. Exp. power Purchased	3.25	.77	cents
Oper. Exp. Power Sold	3.62	.895	cents

Transmission Expenses

(No date available of KWH. transmitted)

Total Transmission Expenses	$5,079,171	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.75	cents
Min. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.0011	cents
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.09	cents

Distribution Expenses

Total Distribution Expenses	$6,856,878	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold	2.1	cents
Min. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.003	cents
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.124	cents

Omitting five companies having abnormal figures the range is as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Expenses per KWH Sold	0.95	0.0196 cents

Based on number of customers the expenses are as follows:

Max. Exp. per customer	$25.00
Min. Exp. per customer	1.35
Avg. Exp. per customer	5.95

Omitting seven companies having abnormal figures the range is as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Expense per Customer served	8.80	2.28
Utilization Expenses:		
Total Utilization Expenses	$3,276,952	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.63 cents	
Min. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.0027 cents	
Avg, Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.058 cents	
Commercial Expenses:		
Total Commercial Expense	$3,501,604	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.97 cents	
Min. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.00925 "	
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.062 cents	
Max. Exp. per Consumer	$6.70 cents	
Min. Exp. per Consumer	0.08 cents	
Avg. Exp. per Consumer	2.74 cents	

Omitting eight companies having abnormal figures the range is as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Per KWH. Sold	0.605	0.0156 cents
Per Customer	$4.25	0.40 cents
New Business Expenses:		
Total New Business Expenses	$1,587,967	
Max. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.775 cents	
Min. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.00097 "	
Avg. Exp. per KWH. Sold	0.00104 "	

SUMMARY

	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Per Consumer
		Cts.	
Other Expenses	$18,487,204	0.328	.....
Administration	4,490,002	0.08	$3.52
Generating System	33,309,562	0.683	.....
	5,519,139	1.2	.....
Transmission	5,079,171	0.09	.....
Dist.	6,856,878	0.124	$5.95
Utilization	3,276,952	0.0058	2.75
Commercial	3,501,604	0.0062	2.74
New Business	1,587,967	0.00104	1.24
Total Oper. Exp.	$82,096,499	1.46	64.50
Operating Rev.	127,652,524	2.45	100.00
(Including "B" and "C" Companies)			
Fixed Capital	$551,271,770	0.098	432.50
("A" and "B" Companies only)			

Classes of Service

To allocate costs to each class of service for which a rate schedule is filed the classification in the rate spread report is adopted which is as follows:

Residence of Domestic Lighting
Domestic Power, Cooking and Resting
Commercial Light and Power
General Power
Wholesale Power Primary and Secondary
Special Power Contracts
Flat Rate Service
Interchange Power
Off Peak or Restricted Power
Miscellaneous Schedules

Apportionment of Operating Expenses

The largest item in operating expenses is included in generating system operating expenses. The apportioning of these expenses is self evident and is made on a K.W.H. basis up to the outgoing distribution feeder and transmission system.

The generation of a K.W.H. cannot be produced for a particular class of service except in isolated cases such as are lighting, 25 cycle power or power generated for a specific service. Such instances are of minor importance and so small a percentage of the total output when considered in a state-wide problem as to be negligible in the final result.

With the growing tendency to obtain power from the most effective and efficient prime mover sources the possibility of apportioning generating system operating expenses to any class of service is not only becoming difficult, but ridiculous.

As indicated by the foregoing summary, the total generating system operating expenses for the eighty plants included in their reports, which represent 90% of the power sold in Pennsylvania for the year 1924, was $38,828,721.

The total generating system operating expenses as classified in the reports to the Public Service Commission includes purchased power. To arrive at the expenses for Prime Power so that no duplication of costs occur, the power generated within the state for which the operating expenses are included in the company's report plus such power purchased for which no costs of generation are filed, will approximate the actual total generating system operating expenses for the prime power used within the state.

The only power generated for which no reports are filed with the Public Service Commission is that generated beyond the state borders. It is estimated that the total amount of power imported was approximately 360,000,000 K.W.H.

The interconnection of prime power sources and the efficiency and reliability of long distance transmission has placed into discard the old and established principle of assuming prime mover capacity must be provided for a specific class of service. The use of prime mover capacity is applicable for all service. The demand for lighting service which required generating capacity for the peak load of that service is no longer idle for a prolonged period of the day and the same capacity becomes available for the peak demand of other classes of service, not only in the local district but practically throughout the state. Idle capacity in York County may be used to carry the peak load in Dauphin County. Idle capacity in Erie County may be used in Fayette County and so on indefinitely as consolidation of the power utilities or interconnection is perfected.

Therefore the diversity of a class of service of a local company has changed to the diversity of all service in the area served by a controlling company or interconnected with prime power sources.

This ability to use prime power sources for the diversity in all classes of service established the basis for allocation of costs of power production on system load factor in place of the diversity of a given class of service.

The cost of power for all classes of service therefore is the same, based on the annual load factor of the plant, and any class of service using power in excess of this average load factor is entitled to receive such excess an off peak (off load factor) service.

This simplifies the allocation of cost of power at the station bus for all rate schedules to (A) Cost of power at annual load factors and (B) Cost of power in excess of annual load factor. Total transmission and distribution system operating expenses are apportioned on the same principle as generating system operating expenses.

Utilization system operating expenses and commercial department expenses are apportioned on the basis of number of consumers.

New business department expenses are apportioned on the K.W.H. sold be sis.

General administration expenses cover the management of the entire property and apply more or less to each of the classified accounts. In apportioning these expenses the importance of the functions of the administrative organization to each of the accounts is estimated to be as follows:

Generating System	25%
Transmission System	10%
Distribution System	10%
Undistributed	55%
Total	100%

The undistributed portion of these expenses are allocated on the basis of K.W.H. sold.

Other general expenses cover principally taxes, insurance, renewals and replacements, etc., and are apportioned as fixed charges.

Generating System Expenses

The allocation of generating system operating expenses for all schedules becomes the unit cost per K.W.H. The allocation of fixed charges on generating system capital investment becomes the unit cost per K.W.H. at the system load factor.

Taking the system for the state as a whole, the total generating system operating expenses for the eighty companies included in the study for the year 1924, was $38,828,721, and the K.W.H. sold by these companies 5,637,090,000 K.W.H. The cost per K.W.H. sold being 6.9 mills per K.W.H., including power purchased for resale.

Of this number of companies, 49 have generating plants and 44 generate power and have prime power capacity (including stand capacity) of 1,958,866 K.W. and during 1924 generated 5,270,551,000 K.W.H. Generating system operating expenses for these 44 companies was $28,421,283 at an average cost of 5.3c per K.W.H.

The capital charges cannot be accurately apportioned from the data available of these companies, therefore an assumed fixed capital per K.W. of capacity must be arrived at.

Various costs per K.W. are available and range from $70.00 to $140.00 per K. W. for plants recently constructed. Therefore as an approximate figure $120.00 will be used considering that many of the plants were built before or after the period of maximum costs.

The total plant capacity of the companies generating power being 1,958,866 K.W., the fixed capital at $120.00 per K.W. represents a total investment $235,063,920. To allocate operating expenses and fixed charges including fair return on the fixed capital, other expense accounts must be analyzed and are apportioned as follows:

Generating system operating expense	100%
Transmission system operating expense	0
Distribution system operating expense	0
Utilization system operating expense	0
Commercial Dept. Expense	0
New Business Dept. Expense	0
General Administration Expense	25%
Other General Expense	
Taxes (based on capital)	2%
Renewals and Replacements (based on capital)	3%
Insurance (based on capital)	1%

Generating system operating expenses include all expenses directly chargeable to generating costs and therefore no apportionment is necessary. General administration expenses can be apportioned on a fixed capital basis or on the relative importance of the administrative functions to the activities of the company. Thus a company generating only power for distributing by one or more power utilities would apportion administrative expense 100% to generating system while a company having an extensive transmission, distribution and sales organization would apportion these expenses at a relatively lower percentage to generating system expenses.

Three companies disposing of all power generated at wholesale to distributing companies have a fixed capital of $593,963, generate 27,742,000 K.W.H. and have a general administrative expense of $8,715,000 on a fixed capital basis the apportionment of this expense will be 1½% and on a K.W.H. generated basis 0.0316 mills. This indicates that the function of the executive organization is largely that of business management and by apportioning this expense on a basis of 25% to generating system expense, it will cover any reasonable costs necessary for general administration of the generating system. The total administration expense for 1924 was $4,490,002 by apportioning $1,125,000 (25%) to generating system expense, equals approximately ½ of 1% on the fixed capital or 0.02 mills per K. W. H. sold.

Other general expenses pertaining to generating system include principally the items of taxes and renewals and replacements (depreciation reserve) and insurance (fire, injuries and damages reserves) all these items are directly dependent on the fixed capital.

Taxes for the year 1924 for the sightly companies covered by this study averaged 1.16% of the total fixed capital of these companies, therefore an allowance of 2% for taxes of the fixed capital for generating system is a reasonable apportionment for this item to the generating system expenses.

Renewals and replacements during 1924 averaged 1.42% of the total fixed capital. Therefore an allowance of 3% of the fixed capital for generating system is ample to cover the items of renewals and replacements (depreciation reserve).

Insurance accounts vary considerably by different companies, although no allowance of 1% of the total fixed capital appears to be an average maximum of the companies covered by this report which is allowed for this item.

Fair return (Interest on Fixed Capital) is assumed at 7% of the fixed capital.

To allocate the costs based on Fixed Capital to the rate schedule, the lead factor or time the investment is employed must be arrived at. As previously stated, the fallacy of assuming any part of a system is held in readiness to serve for a particular class of service is apparent, the average use of the generating equipment for all service is a true basis for allocating fixed charges.

The average load factor of the generating system of the state for the year 1924 was approximately 54% (see rate spread report).

Estimating the fixed capital invested in the generating system at $235,063,920, the fixed charges at 13% will be $30,558,309. The difficulty of separating generated and purchased power so that no duplication of fixed charges are included in the cost to serve is apparent therefore the allocation of the expense per K. W. H. is based on the output of the system exclusive of the power purchased from beyond the state border, it being assumed that the price at which this power is purchased includes the fixed charges.

The individual peak loads of 40 companies from which data was available (see rate spread report) totalled 1,222,838 K. W. and the generating plant capacity 1,714,791 K. W. indicating a capacity factor of approximately 70%. The total power sold, 5,637,090,000 K. W. H. required a prime power generation of this month of energy plus losses, less power resold for local distribution.

It is estimated that of the total sales 2,000,000,000 K. W. H. are delivered as primary power with average losses estimated at 5% and the balance (3,637,090,000 K. W. H.) is delivered as secondary power on which the average losses are estimated to be 35%. Therefore the total prime power required would be as follows:

Primary Service ...	(2,000,000,000 K. W. with 5% loss)	2,100,000,000
Secondary Service .	(3,637,090,000 K. W. with 35% loss)	4,910,071,500
Total Prime Power		7,010,071,500

The total power generated and purchased by the 80 companies is reported as 6,459,668,000 K. W. H. (see appendix Table "A") of which 5,270,551,000 K. W. H. was prime power generated by plants within the state plus approximately 150,000,000 K. W. H. delivered to local companies by the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, which is included in purchased power. Therefore the total prime power generated within the state (exclusive of the power generated at Holtwood delivered beyond the state border) is approximately 5,420,551,000 K. W. H. Of the purchased power it is estimated 360,000,000 K. W. H. was obtained from beyond the state border, assuming this to be prime power the total prime power generated and purchased amounted to approximately 5,780,000,000 K. W. H.

The difference between generated and purchased power as reported and the prime power generated and purchased is power resold for local distribution.

At 100% (8760 K. W. H.) load factor the fixed charge per K. W. H. will be 13% of the fixed capital ($120.00) or 15,60 which equals 1.8 mills per K. W. H. generated. At a load factor of 54%, the fixed charge per K. W. H. generated will be 3.32 mills per K. W. H. generated.

The load factor of the generating system does not take into consideration the capacity of the generating system in excess of the peak demand. The development of interconnection reduces materially the capacity required above the peak demand, therefore the 30% indicated as necessary during 1924 may be considered excessive.

At a capacity factor of 70% the fixed capital is 30% in excess of that required to generate the peak load, the fixed charges on this excess capacity must be absorbed in the cost per K. W. H. generated. The fixed charges based on a 100% capacity factor being 3.32 mills per K. W. H. at a 70%, the fixed charges will be increased to 4.31 mills per K. W. H. generated.

The allocation of costs of the generating system expenses to all rate schedules with the exception of off-peak service (energy used in excess of the annual load factor) will be as follows:

Expenses of Generated Power:		
Companies Gen. greater part of power sold	$28,282,320	
Companies Pur. greater part of power sold	138,963	
Total expense of Generated Power	$28,421,283	
Prime Power from Holtwood (Est.)	669,217	
Prime Power from beyond border (Est.)	2,100,000	
Total Operating Exp. of Prime Power	31,190,500	
Administration Expense	1,125,000	
Total Expense Prime Power	32,315,500	
Cost per K. W. H. Gen. Syst. Oper. Ex.		5.35 Mills
Cost per K. W. H. Administration Exp.		.02 Mills
Total Cost per K. W. H.		5.37 Mills
Total Fixed Capital (estimated)	$235,063,920	
Fixed Charges (13% of Fixed Capital)	30,558,309	
Total Prime Power Generated	5,270,551,000 K. W. H.	
Fixed Charge per K. W. H. Generated (54% load factor)		3.32 Mills
Fixed Charge per K. W. H. Generated for Reserve Capacity		0.99 Mills
Total Fixed Charges per K. W. H. Generated		4.31 Mills
Total Generating System expense—Cost per K. W. H. Prime Power		9.68 Mills

Basing the allocation of generating system expense on the average of the 80 companies included in this report, the schedules for all classes of power with the exception of off-peak service will have a power cost of 9.68 mills per K.W. and the off-peak schedule (power used in excess of the average load factor) will have a power cost of 5.37 mills.

Transmission System Expenses

From the data available it is difficult to allocate these expenses accurately. The records do not indicate what portion of the total K. W. H. generated are delivered over transmission lines, and little information is available as to what percent of the fixed capital is invested in the transmission system.

The extensive system of interconnection now installed and the general policy of high voltage generation practically eliminates the delivery of power direct from the generating system to the distribution system. In apportioning transmission expenses it is therefore assumed that at least the greater part of all power generated is transmitted and the operating expenses will be allocated to all rate schedules on the basis of transmission system expenses for K. W. H. sold.

The allocation of fixed charges of the transmission system is dependent on length of transmission and will be apportioned to the rate schedule on the basis of fixed charges per mile of transmission system.

These distances for each system covered by the rate schedules of a company, however, are for normal service not of sufficient length to warrant basing costs on individual services and with the exception of the lines for interchange power schedules, service for other utilities or wholesale consumers for which a system of zones can be established, the average length of transmission for the system, exclusive of that portion included in a zoning system, will approximate a conservative unit for allocating cost to each rate schedule.

The total transmission system operating expenses for the companies covered by this report for the year 1924 were $5,079,171 and the cost per K. W. H. sold was 0.9 mills.

The variation in transmission system operating expenses per K. W. H. sold for the companies submitting this data, ranges from a minimum of 0.01 mills to a maximum of 7.5 mills. The cost per K. W. H. sold of 41 companies was below 1 mill per K. W. H.

The approximate total miles of transmission lines in the state are estimated at 10,000 miles. Assuming an average cost (which can readily be ascertained by each company) of 10,000 dollars per mile including substations, will require a capital investment of $100,000,000.

Having concluded that all power generated is transmitted for some distance, it follows that the total capacity of the transmission system must at least approximate the prime mover capacity which is given as 1,958,866 K.W. On this basis the average fixed capital investment per K.W. of transmission line capacity is apporximately 50 dollars or 5 mills per K.W. mile.

Following the same principle in allocating transmission system expenses to the rate schedules as applied to the generating system, allowing for administration 10% of the general administration expenses, the cost to cover transmission system operating expenses will be as follows:

Trans. Syst. operating Exp. per K. W. H. sold	.091 mills
Gen. Administration Exp. per K. W. H. sold	.008 mills
Total Trans. Syst. operating Exp. K. W. H. Sold	.099 mills

Allocating fixed charges (15% of Fixed Capital) on the basis of load factor (average use of the system) the cost will be as follows:

At 100% load factor (8760 K.W.H.) the fixed charges per K.W. of transmission system capacity will be $6.50 (13% of $50.00) or .0745 mills per K.W.H.

At a load factor of 54% the fixed charges per K.W.H. sold will be .138 mills.

The allocation of transmission system expenses as previously stated applies to all schedules. The extensive system of interconnection and the relatively few power plants in centers of distribution allows as a reasonable assumption that all power is transmitted some distance, and with the exception of instances where a zoning system will apply an average for all consumers will be as accurate as an attempt to apply a distance factor in allocating these expenses.

The total cost for transmission expenses to be allocated to all rate schedules is therefore as follows:

Total Trans. Syst. Oper. Exp. per K. W. H. sold	.099 mills
Total Trans. Syst. Fixed Charge Exp. K. W. H. sold	.138 mills
Total Transmission System Cost	.237 mills
Cost for Off Peak Service	.099 mills

Distributing System Expenses

The operating expenses of the distribution system are largely dependent on the K.W.H. sold and are more or less proportionate to the importance of the service.

Capital investment and therefore fixed charges are governed by the possible density of consumers and their demand. Perhaps 80% of the fixed capital represented by the distributing system is invested to serve the small or domestic user and usually is installed with sufficient capacity to serve the estimate ultimate requirements of a district.

Operating expenses therefore are allocated on the bases of cost per K.W.H. and fixed charges on the cost per consumer based on a measured or assessed demand.

As 80% of the consumers represent resident or domestic service requiring not to exceed an average demand of 1 K.W., the allocation of fixed charges practically amounts to an allocation on a demand basis, and the assessed demand of domestic services will vary according to the district served, in large densely populated cities the assessed demand for domestic consumers will average considerably less than in less populated areas.

The demand of commercial and secondary power service is readily ascertained and therefore no assumptions are necessary. The allocation of costs being based on load factor the total of the measured demands plus the assessed demands must approximate the peak load on the distributing system plus a reasonable excess capacity.

The total distributing system operating expenses of the companies covered by this report were $6,856,878 for the year 1924.

The average cost per K.W.H. including primary power was 1.24 mills, the cost per consumer was $5.40, maximum and minimum cost being as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Cost per K. W. H. Sold	5.6 Mills	1.05 Mills
Cost per Consumer	$8.80	$2.28

Schedules covering primary service not making use of the distributing system, will have no cost allocation covering distributing system expenses. Correcting the above figures to include only secondary service an estimate of the K.W.H. sold as primary service must be made as no accurate figures from which to obtain this data are available.

From the rate spread report (see file May 12, 1926) the figures indicate that of the total K.W.H. sold (5,637,090,000) approximately 2,000,000,000 K.W.H. was sold as primary service.

Allocating cost of distributing system operation expenses on the basis of K.W.H. sold to secondary consumers only, (3,637,090,000 K.W.H.) the average cost allocated to all rate schedules for secondary service will be 1.89 mills per K.W.H.

In allocating fixed charges on the basis of a measured demand for commercial and secondary power consumers and on assessed demand for domestic consumers, no attempt has been made to eliminate the number of primary consumers, as the error is too small to warrent checking this item. It being self evident that in the application of this principle of cost allocation by individual companies all the facts are available, eliminating errors which are unavoidable in a state-wide study of this kind.

To arrive at the fixed charges the difficulty of obtaining the fixed capital invested in the distributing system is again apparent.

The complication of arriving at an estimate, considering the great difference in local costs particularly where extensive underground construction is employed, is apparent. It is, however, a fact that where these construction costs are high the density of consumers is also high so that the actual return per dollar invested is relatively consistent, and is so recognized in existing rate schedules which do not take into consideration service from overhead or underground systems.

From various data available on this subject the costs per consumer vary from $50.00 to $400.00, taking as an average figure $150.00 and the number of consumers at 1,274,597 will require a total capital investment of $191,189,550, or $97.50 per K.W. of generating capacity. (1,958,885 K.W.).

In assuming that the capacity of the distributing system has the same capacity as the generating system, notwithstanding that a large part of the power is sold as primary power, consideration is given to the fact that a larger part of the power sold as primary service is resold by distributing companies over their local distributing system. On a state-wide analysis it is quite impossible to consider in detail this condition and it is possible that the distributing system as a total may approximate the generating capacity.

The final charges at 13% of the fixed capital invested in distributing system will be $24,854,641. Allocated on a consumer basis amounts to $14.80 per consumer on a demand basis, assuming the total demand equals the capacity of the system amounts to 12.70 per K.W.H. at an assessed demand of 1 K.W. to each domestic consumer accounts for 1,053,130 K.W. (see rate spread report), the balance being accounted for by commercial and power service at a average demand of 4½ K.W. per consumer.

The apportionment of fixed charges on a customer basis should be revised periodically as the number of consumer increase. In a rapidly developing property such revision may be warranted annually, while a property having a high density factor the addition of new consumers may be offset by additional fixed capital invested in the distribution system.

In allocating fixed charges to the rate schedules, a cost of $14.80 must be made to all domestic or residence rate schedules in the form of a minimum charge, service charge, assessed demand, or in a high rate for the first block of energy consumed subject to such adjustment as the measured demand of commercial and power service may effect this sum.

General administration expenses are effected by the distribution system similarly to that of the transmission system. The relative importance of administrative functions may be considered nominal as applying to the distribution system, therefore apportioning this expense at 10% of the total administration expenses is allowed for this item, which amounts to $449,000 or .008 mills per K.W.H. sold (5,637,090,000 K.W.H.).

In allocating this cost on the basis of total K. W. H. sold, is apparent that the error due to including primary power will increase the cost above the .008 mills, as previously stated a large portion of the primary power is distributed by local companies so that the actual cost would vary slightly from the above figures.

The allocation of distributing system expenses to the rate schedules as arrived at from the above analysis will be as follows:

Distributing Syst. Oper. Exp. per K. W. H. Sold	1.89 Mills
Administration Oper. Exp. per K. W. H. Sold	.008
Total distributing syst. Oper Exp. per K. W. H. Sold	1.898
Fixed Charges per Consumer or per K. W. demand	$12.70

Utilization System Operating Expenses

Aside from Customers Premises Inspection and Service of Trouble Department, this expense is of a specific nature such as Street Lighting Service, Sign or Display Lighting or expenses incurred for a special class of consumers for which a direct charge can be made consistent with the cost of such special service.

In allocating this expense credit must be allowed for payments received for specific charges covered by the rate schedules which include such service as supplied under Street Lighting Schedules, Display Lighting Schedules and particularly all flat rate service.

The remaining cost being a relatively small sum, is directly apportioned on the basis of number of consumers. The total costs for utilization operating expense for the 80 companies covered by this report for 1924 was $3,276,952. No data is available by which a proper proportion can be credited to schedules specifically including special service as referred to above, but can readily be ascertained by each company, and a correct deduction made. For the purpose of this report it is estimated that at least 50% of the total utilization expenses can be allocated directly to such schedules calling for special service, leaving a balance of $1,638,477 to be allocated on the basis of number of consumers.

The K. W. H. cost of utilization system operation expenses ($3,276,954) for the year 1924 averaged .058 mills per K. W. H. sold, ranging from a minimum of .0003 mills to a maximum of 6.3 mills. Eliminating extreme figures the variation ranges from a minimum of .012 mills to a maximum of .078 mills.

This expense being directly proportionate to the number of consumers, the allocation is made on a per consumer basis. Deducting the charges made direct to schedules selling for special service as noted above, leaves a total expense of $1,638,477, or a cost per consumer of $1.28 per annum. Being an annual charge this cost must be allocated to the rate schedule as a service charge in the manner heretofore referred to over and above the K. W. H. cost.

Commercial Department Operating Expenses

These expenses are directly proportioned to the number of consumers, all schedules therefore are equally affected by these costs in direct ratio to the number of consumers,

The total operating expenses of the commercial department of the 80 companies for the year 1924 were $3,501,609. The cost per K. W. H. sold averaged .062 mills per K. W. H., varying from a minimum of .0028 mills to a maximum of 7.5 mills per K. W. H. for individual companies. Eliminating extreme figures the range was from .0156 mills minimum to 1 mill maximum.

The expense per customer averaged $2.74 with a minimum of 11 cents and a maximum of $6.70. Eliminating extreme figures range is from a minimum of $1.14 to a maximum of $3.74 for individual companies.

This expense being directly proportional to the number of consumers the cost is allocated to each rate schedule on a per customer basis of $2.74 per consumer.

This cost being an annual charge it is allocated to the rate schedules as a service charge as referred to heretofore.

New Business Department Operating Expenses

This expense is the basis for intangible or going value. The costs are governed by the judgment of the management and justified by future earnings. Existing consumers are not responsible for the expenditures and are affected only indirectly as the company may prosper by the addition of new consumers or by an increase in the load factor. To this

extent they are vitally interested as either result will reflect in a lowering of the rate. Therefore these costs are a proper charge to the cost to serve. A method of governing the expense of the New Business Department is the gross income, every business can expend a reasonable percentage of the gross income to promote or develop future growth.

The total expenditure for New Business Operating expenses for the year 1924 was $1,587,967 or 1.2% of the estimated gross income ($127,000,000) for the 80 companies covered by this report. For the larger companies the minimum being 0.6% and the maximum 2.1%.

On a K. W. H. basis the average cost was 0.0282 mills per K. W. H. The minimum cost was 0.0096 mills and the maximum 0.18 mills per K. W. H. Eliminating extreme figures the range varied from a minimum of 0.02 mills to a maximum of 0.062 mills per K. W. H. The K. W. H. sold controlling the gross income this expense is allocated on the basis of per K. W. H. sold and amounts to a cost of 0.0282 per K. W. H.

General Administration Expenses

The total cost of administration operating expenses for the companies covered by the report for the year 1924 were $4,490,002, or slightly less than 1% of the total fixed capital of the companies.

The average expense per K. W. H. sold was 0.8 mills, the maximum expense for any one company was 1.54 cents and the minimum 0,258 mills per K. W. . Eliminating extreme figures the maximum was 6.6 mills and the minimum 0.352 mills per K. W. H.

Of the total administration operating expenses 25% is accounted for in the allocation of generating costs, 10% in transmission costs and 10% in distributing costs, leaving a balance of 55% or $2,240,000 unaccounted for.

The executive functions to administer a property in addition to the major items accounted for, are of a general nature and cannot be readily classified, the expenses applying quite consistently to all rate schedules, proportionately to their gross earnings the balance of those expenses ($2,240,000) are allocated to each rate schedule on a K. W. H. sold basis amounting to 0.04 mills per K. W. H.

Other General Expenses

The major items constituting this expense, namely, taxes, insurance and renewals and replacements are accounted for in the allocation of fixed charges as follows:

Generating System Expenses	6% of Fixed Capital
Transmission System Expenses	6% of Fixed Capital
Distribution System Expenses	6% of Fixed Capital

The fixed capital estimated for these items is as follows:

Generating System	$235,063,920
Transmission System	100,000,000
Distribution System	191,184,550
Total	$526,248,470

The total expenditures covered by the classification of accounts as other general expenses for the year 1924, was $18,487,204. The total amount accounted for in allocating fixed charges to the classification as above amounted to $31,500,000 or $13,012,796 in excess of the amount actually expended. Indicating that the allowance of 6% of the fixed capital to cover items classified under Other General Expenses is more than ample to cover in addition to taxes, depreciation (renewals and replacements) and insurance reserve accounts, such miscellaneous expenses as store expenses, garage and stable expenses, etc.

Analysis of Fixed Capital

Apportioning fixed capital on the basis of $120.00 per K. W. of generating capacity, $10,000 per mile of transmission system including sub-station and $150,000 per consumer for the distributing system, amounts to a total of $526,984,320, summarized as follows:

Generating System—Rated Capacity 1,958,866 K. W.	=235,271,770
Transmission System—10,000 Miles	=100,000,000
Distributing System—1,274,597 Consumers	=191,184,550
Total	$526,456,320
Total Capital Costs per Reports	551,271,770
Available for Capital Requirements not accounted for	$23,896,450

In apportioning the fixed capital as above stated, miscellaneous capital requirements such as office buildings, store facilities, transportation equipment, working capital, etc., for which fixed capital charges must be provided, no attempt is made to analyze these expenses in details, the fixed charges resulting from this capital expenditure is for general utility purposes and applies to all rate schedules in practically direct proportions to the K.W.H. sold.

The allocations of this expense is therefore made on the basis of a fixed capital of $25,000,000 with fixed charges at 13% to cover the fixed charges on miscellaneous capital expenditures, amounting to $3,250,000.

The cost per K.W.H. sold (5,639,090,000) being .0577 mills is allocated to all rate schedules.

In apportioning this expense to the rate schedules no account is taken of earnings from other sources approximating $10,000,000. The expenses incident to those earnings are absorbed as general expenses in the classification of accounts. These earnings should share their proper portion of such accounts as administrative and new business expenses in addition to general expenses.

Losses

The allocation of costs considered in the foregoing study covers all cost as classified in the annual reports of the companies in accordance with the uniform classification of accounts for electric companies and covers all costs with the exception of transmission and distribution losses.

In allocating the cost of this item the losses must be apportioned to the various rate schedules. The losses consist of transmission loss including sub-stations, distribution losses, including meter losses and unaccounted for loss.

Transmission losses apply to all schedules, the other losses apply to all schedules with the exception of primary power schedules. Transmission losses are variously estimated (see rate spread report) at from 4 to 18% with an average of 9%, and as transmission losses can be quite accurately ascertained the difference between total generated and purchased prime power less transmission losses must be the loss to be accounted for by secondary service. The average total losses stated in the reports vary from 7% to 41% omitting extreme figures the minimum loss is 8% and the maximum loss 26%.

A further analysis indicates that eliminating the companies supplying large proportions of their output to primary power consumers, the average losses will vary from 17% to 41%.

This data indicates that an allowance of 9% transmission for losses on all schedules plus 25% for distribution losses on all secondary service schedules, will be a reasonable average to allow for this item of expense. The cost of the losses being based on total prime power generation will add 9% of the generating system operating expenses to the transmission system expenses in the allocation of costs on all schedules for primary power plus 25% on all other schedules.

The generating system operating expenses being 5.37 mills per K.W.H., the additional costs per K.W.H. for transmission system losses at 9% will be .475 mills to be allocated to all primary power schedules. The additional cost per K.W.H. to apply to all schedules other than primary power service to cover distribution losses at 25% of the generating system operating expenses at 5.37 mills, will be 1.325 mills.

In accounting for losses the estimated percentages as given above was necessary as the data on losses for all companies is not available. It is however apparent that the allocation of losses is a simple matter for each individual company.

The K.W.H. of Prime Power Generated can be accurately ascertained and the total K.W.H. sold is available. Deducting total sales from K.W.H. output at the station base represents losses or power to be accounted for. Of this quantity the transmission losses, if not available can be calculated with reasonable accuracy, deducting these losses

from the total output less such power which can be definitely accounted for represents losses in distribution.

For example these figures for 2 companies generating the greater portion of the power sold is as follows:

K. W. H. Output	Phila. Elec. Co.	Duquesne Lt. Co.
Generated	1,364,653,000	1,075,738,000 K. W. H.
Purchased	none	20,202,000 K. W. H.
Total	1,364,653,000	1,093,940,000 K. W. H.
K. W. H. sold	1,209,043,000	958,376,000 K. W. H.
K. W. H. Unaccounted for	155,610,000	135,564,000 K. W. H.
Transmission losses (Nat. at 5%)	68,232,650	54,697,000 K. W. H.
Distribution losses (Difference)	97,377,350	80,867,000 K. W. H.
% loss in distributions, etc.	8.5%	7.5%

In allocating costs to account for losses to the rate schedules, the actual losses are known and can be accounted for without assuming an estimated loss for the various classes of service, which is certain to account for losses for in excess of those actually occurring as indicated by the estimated averages of 9% for Transmission and 24% for Distribution as compared with the actual loss of 5% for Transmission and 8.5% for Distribution in the above example.

Summary of Cost to Serve

In allocating the costs as covered in this analysis of the cost to serve to all the rate schedules, it will be noted that the rate schedules automatically are classified into four classes.

A. Primary Service
B. Distributed Service (Secondary Service)
C. Special Service (Flat Rate, etc.)
D. Off Peak Service (Power used in excess of the average demand)

A—Primary Service covers all classes of service delivered from transmission lines which do not use the distributing system of a company.
B—Distribution service covers all classes of service not coming under Class A.
C—Special Service covers such schedules which include specific service not common to all consumers.
D—Off Peak Service automatically applies to all classes for the power used in excess of the average load factor.

Regrouping the schedules now in use for supplying electric service as classified at present, places them in the four classes as follows:

Class A—Interchange Power
Special Power Contracts
Wholesale Power (Primary)

Class B—Residence or Domestic Light
Domestic Power
Commercial Light and Power
General Power
Wholesale Power (Secondary)

Class C—Flat Rates
Miscellaneous Schedules

Class D—Off Peak Power

The following tabulation of the allocation of costs to the various classes of rates approximate the cost to serve based on averages derived from the reports of 80 companies for the year 1924, representing 99% of the fixed capital and 97% of the K.W.H. generated by the electric power utilities of the State of Pennsylvania, based on an average load factor of 54% for the state.

Allocation of Costs to Serve to Rate Schedules

ITEM	Class A Rates Interchange Power Special Power Primary Power		Class B Rates Commercial Service Secondary Power Service		Class C Rates Domestic Service		Class D Rates Flat Rate Service Special Service Street Lights		Class E Rates Service in Excess of Annual Load Factor Primary Power	Class E Rates Service in Excess of Annual Load Factor Secondary Power
	Energy Cost per KWH.	Service Cost per Annum	Energy Cost per KWH.	Service Cost per Annum	Energy Cost per KWH.	Service Cost per Annum	Energy Cost per KWH.	Service Cost per Annum	Energy Cost per KWH.	Energy Cost per KWH.
	Mills	Dollars	Mills	Dollars	Mills	Dollars	Mills	Dollars	Mills	Mills
Generation										
Syst. Operating Exp.	5.35	.....	5.35	.....	5.35	.....	5.35	.....	5.35	5.35
Fixed Charges	4.31	.....	4.31	.....	4.31	.....	4.31	.....	.....	.....
Administration Exp.	.02	.....	.02	.....	.02	.....	.02	.....	.02	.02
Total	9.68	.....	9.68	.....	9.68	.....	9.68	.....	5.37	5.37
Transmission										
Syst. Operating Exp.	.091	.....	.091	.....	.091	.....	.091	.....	.091	.091
Fixed Charges	.138	.....	.138	.....	.138	.....	.138	.....	.....	.....
Administration Exp.	.008	.....	.008	.....	.008	.....	.008	.....	.008	.008
Transmission Loss	.048	.....	.048	.....	.048	.....	.048	.....	.048	.048
Total	.285	.....	.285	.....	.285	.....	.285	.....	.147	.147
Distribution										
Syst. Operating Exp.	.....	.....	1.89	.....	1.89	.....	1.89	.....	.....	1.89
Fixed Charges per K. W.	.....	.....	.....	12.70*	.....	12.70	.....	12.70*	.....	.....
Administration Exp.	.....	.....	.008	.....	.008	.....	.008	.....	.....	.008
Distribution Losses	.....	.....	1.33	.....	1.33	.....	1.33	.....	.....	1.33
Total	.....	.....	3.228	.....	3.228	.....	3.228	.....	.....	3.228
Utilization										
Syst. Operating Exp.	.....	1.28	.....	1.28	.....	1.28	.....	1.28**	.....	.....
Commercial										
Dept. Operating Exp.	.....	2.74	.....	2.74	.....	2.74	.....	2.74	.....	.....
New Business										
Dept. Operating Exp.	.028	.....	.028	.....	.028	.....	.028	.....	.028	.028
Administration										
General Expenses	.04	.....	.04	.....	.04	.....	.04	.....	.04	.04
Other Gen. Expenses										
Miscellaneous Items	.057	.....	.057	.....	.057	.....	.057	.....	.057	.057
GRAND TOTAL	10.09	3.85	13.318	16.72*	13.318	16.72	13.318	16.72***	5.642	8.87

Notes:—
*Plus Demand above 1 K. W. @ $12.70 per K. W.
**Plus cost of Special Service.
***Plus demand above 1 K. W. @ $12.70 per K. W. and cost of special service.

Application of Cost Allocation to State Ice System

Public Service Commission Reports

1924

Total Fixed Capital		$ 551,271,770
System Expenses		
Generating System Operating Exp.	$ 38,828,721	
Transmission System Operating Exp.	5,079,171	
Distributing System Operating Exp.	6,856,878	
Administration Expenses	4,490,002	
Other General Expenses	18,487,204	
Utilization Expenses	3,276,952	
New Business Department Expenses	1,587,967	
Commercial Department Expenses	3,501,604	
Grand Total	$ 82,107,499	
7% Return on Fixed Capital	38,584,023	
Total	$ 120,691,522	

K. W. H. Sold		
Primary Power (estimated)	2,000,000,000	K. W. H.
Secondary Power (estimated)	3,637,090,000	K. W. H.
Total (per P. S. C. Reports)	5,637,090,000	K. W. H.
Total Number of Consumers	1,274,597	
Demand above 1 K. W. Consumer	584,289	K. W
Total Assessed Demand	1,958,886	K. W.
Capacity of Generating System	1,958,886	K. W.

Operating Revenue from Costs Allocated to Rate Schedules

Class A Rates—2,000,000,000 K.W.H. 10.09 per K.W.H.	$20,180,000
Service Charge (Est.)	10,000
Class B & C Rates—3,637,090,000 @ 13,318 per K. W. H.	48,438,764
1,274,597 K. W. Demand @ 16.72 per K. W. H.	21,311,261
684,289 Excess Demand @ 16.72 per K. W. H.	8,700,470
Class D Rates—Special Service (Estimated)	1,638,477
Allocated Gross Income	$100,278,972
Selling Price 30% above Cost	30,083,691
Operating Revenue	$130,362,663
Present Operating Revenue	$130,000,000

Conclusions

The cost of serving a consumer must include a fair return on the capital invested, fixed charges and all expenses. The selling price must be sufficiently above this cost to attract new capital, encourage efficient management and establish a going value for the property.

The allocation of costs as analyzed assures a fair return and fixed charges based on the annual load factor and the K.W. demand of the consumer. It assures all expenses dependent on the K.W.H. sold and all expenses dependent on the K.W. demand of the consumers. It encourages long hours use and stimulates density of consumers. It automatically adjusts rates as the profits of the utilities are affected. The public and the utility share equally in the economies and efficiencies of the industry. It allows intelligent application of the regulatory functions of the Public Service Commission laws.

Applying this principle of cost allocation to existing rates, the following examples (the accuracy of which being limited to the data available) indicate the comparative net charge per K.W.H. to the consumer for each class of service of the following companies:

Barnesboro Spangler Electric Light Company
Penn Central Light and Power Company
Scranton Electric Company
Philadelphia Electric Company
Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company

In these examples the assessed demand for domestic service is ½ K.W. per consumer which leaves an average demand of approximately 2 K.W. per consumer for commercial and secondary power service.

Allocating Costs to Barnesboro Spangler Elec. Lt. Co. Indicating per cent increase or decrease to maintain present Operating Revenues
Domestic Service Assessed ½ K. W. per Consumer

K. W. H. Generated and Purchased	6,667,000	
K. W. H. Sold	5,389,000	
Loss	1,278,000	K. W. H.=18%

K. W. H. Rated Capacity of Generating Plant	2,600	Capacity factor	66%
K. W. Peak	1,700	Load factor	45%
Fixed Capital for Annual Report	401,916 at 13%=52,200		
Apportioned to Generating	260,000	33,800	
Apportioned to Transmission			
Apportioned to Distribution	141,916	18,500	
Miscellaneous			
Generating Expense Operation		67,277=10.00	
25% Administration		425= .0635	
Fixed Charge		52,200= 7.8	
Total		119,902=17,8635	

Transmission Expense Operation	None		
10% Administration	None		
Fixed Charges	None		
Loss: Do not transmit power	None		
Total	None		
Distribution Expense Operation	11,427 = 2.12		
10% Administration	.170	.0315	
Fixed Charges	33,800		15.75 per K.W.
Loss 1,278,000	23,400	4.35	
Total	68,797	6.5015	
Utilization Expenses	815		.38 per Con.
Commercial Expenses	5,220		2.45 per Con.
New Business Expenses	None		
Administration Expenses	1,700	.315	
Other Expenses	None		
Total Gen & Trans.	1.818c per KWH.—$2.83 per Con.		
Total Gen. Trans. & Dist.	2.458c per KWH.—18.58 per KW.		

Earnings	No. of Consumers	100 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Cost	% Selling Price	per KWH.
Flat Rates	1	87.	2,992	2,992	2,992	3.4
Primary Service	None	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Sec. Power & Com.	536	4,848.	109,579	137,000	130,150	2.7
Domestic Service	1590	454.	41,895	26,150	24,843	4.5
Total	2,127	5,389.	154,466	166,242	157,985	

Applying Cost Allocation to the Penn Central Light and Power Company
Domestic Service assessed at ½ KW. per Consumer

K. W. H. Generated and Purchased	165,363,000		
K. W. H. Sold	121,267,000		
Loss	44,096,000 K. W. H. = 20%		
K. W. Rated Capacity of Generating Plant	47,500	Capacity factor	87%
K. W. Peak Load	42,700	Load factor	44%

Fixed Capital per Report	$9,224,037 @ 13% =	$1,200,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Generation	5,000,000 @ 13% =	650,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Trans.	700,000 @ 13% =	91,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Dist.	3,300,000 @ 13% =	430,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Miscl.	224,037 @ 13% =	29,000	Fixed Charges
Generating Expenses Operation	816,208 = 4.95	Mills	
25% Administration	53,000 = 0.33	Mills	
Fixed Charges	650,000 = 3.95	Mills	
Total	1,519,208 = 9.23	Mills	
Transmission Expenses Oper.	$120,000 = 0.99	Mills	
10% Administration	21,203 = 0.075	Mills	
Fixed Charges	91,000 = 0.75	Mills	
Loss 5%=6,063,350@9.23 M	55,964 = 0.45	Mills	
Total	$288,167 = 2.265	Mills	
Distribution Expenses Oper.	114,919 = 1.43	Mills	
10% Administration	21,203 = .26	Mills	
Fixed Charges	430,000		10.00 per K. W.
Loss 38,032,650 K.W.H. @ 9.23 Mills	350,000	4.35	Mills
Total	915,122	6.04	Mills
Utilization Expenses	12,119 =		.34 per Consumer
Commercial Expense	96,570		$2.70 per Consumer
New Business Expense	52,000		4.3 Mills
Administration	116,000		9.6 Mills
Other Expenses	29,000		2.4 Mills

Total Gen. & Trans. 1.312 Cents per K. W. H.—$3.04 per Consumer
Total Gen. Dist. & Trans. 1.916 Cents per K. W. H. 13.04 Per. K. W.

Earnings	Consumers	1000 K.W.H. Sold	Amt. Paid	Cost	+ 40% Sell. Price	Cents per KWH.
Flat Rate Service	53	1,809	67,500	67,300	67,300	3.75
Primary Pr. Serv.	5	39,200	478,033	515,000	721,000	1.84
Sec. Pr. & Com.	5,655	69,047	1,820,928	1,119,000	1,566,600	2.25
Domestic Service	29,920	11,220	828,850	408,000	571,200	5.1
Total	35,633	121,267	3,195,111	2,109,300	2,916,100	

Applying Cost Allocation to the Scranton Elec. Co. Domestic Service assessed at ½ K. W. per Consumer

K. W. H. Generated & Purchased	168,536,735	
K. W. H. Sold	140,352,000	
Loss	28,184,735	K. W. H. = 17%
K.W.H. Rated Cap. of Generating Plant	71,050 K.W.	Capacity Factor 56%
K. W. Peak Load	36,200 K.W.	Load Factor 52%

Fixed Capital per Report	$14,570,649 @ 13% =	$1,886,100	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Generation	7,500,000 @ 13% =	970,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Trans. ..	750,000 @ 13% =	97,000	Fixed Charges
Apportioned to Dist. ..	6,250,000 @ 13% =	810,000	Fixed Charges
Miscellaneous	70,649 @ 13% =	9,000	Fixed Charges

Gen. Expenses Operating ..	1,102,312 = 6.55	Mills
25% Administration	41,215 = 0.0245	Mills
Fixed Charges	970,000 = 5.75	Mills
Total	2,113,527=12.3245	Mills
Trans. Expenses Oper.	113,280 = 0.805	Mills
10% Administration	16,485 = 0.118	Mills
Fixed Charges	97,000 = 0.69	Mills
Loss 5%=8,426,836 kwh. @1.23=	103,818=0.74	Mills
Total	320,583 2,353	Mills
Distribution Exp. Operation	422,847 = 9.85	Mills
10% Administration	16,485 = 0.385	Mills
Fixed Charges	810,000 ..	$15.00 per K.W.
Loss (bal)—19,757,899 kwh. @ 1.23 =	240,000 = 5.6	Mills
Total	1,489,333 15.835	Mills $15.00 per K.W.
Utilization Expenses	82,127	1.50 per Consumer
Commercial	121,408	2.25 per Consumer
New Business Expenses	74,008 .525	Mills
Administration Expenses ..	90,673 .65	Mills
Other Expenses	9,000 .064	Mills

Total Generation & Trans.	1.591 Cents per K.W.H.	3.75 per Consumer
Total Gen. Trans. & Dist.	3.175 Cents per K.W.H.	18.75 per Consumer

Earnings	Con sumers	1000KWH Sold	Amt. Paid	Cost	+55% Selling Price	Per KWH.
Flat Rate Service	27	4,276	196,151	196,151	196,151	4.5c
Primary Power ..	125	99,573	1,929,567	1,590,000	2,246,500	2.14
Sec. Power & Com.	10,210	24,329	1,583,452	972,500	1,312,875	5.35
Domestic Service	43,401	12,275	1,247,383	800,000	1,201,500	9.75
Total	53,763	140,352	4,961,949	3,648,651	4,856,026	

Applying Cost Allocoation and adjustment in Selling Price to maintain present earning of Philadelphia Electric Company

Domestic Service Assessed ½ K. W. per Consumer

K. W. H. Generated & Purchased	1,364,653,000	
K. W. H. Sold	1,150,948,502	
Loss	203,704,498	= 15%
K. W. H. Rated Capacity of Generating Plant	476,480	Capacity Factor 65%
K. W. Peak Load	315,583	Load Factor 48%

Fixed Capital per Report	199,593,485 @ 13%	25,900,000 Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Generation	60,000,000 @ 13% =	7,800,000 Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Trans. ..	45,000,000 @ 13% =	5,750,000 Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Dist.	58,000,000 @ 13% =	7,550,000 Fixed Charge
Miscellaneous	36,593,485 @ 13% =	4,800,000 Fixed Charge

Gen. Expenses Operation ..	7,960,996 = 5.85	Mills
25% Administration ..	191,446 = 6.14	Mills
Fixed Charges	7,800,000 = 5.71	Mills
Total	15,952,442 = 11.7	Mills
Trans. Expenses Oper.	754,742 = 0.62	Mills
10% Administration ..	76,577 = 0.063	Mills
Fixed Charges	5,750,000 = 5.25	Mills
Loss 5%=68,232,650 kwh @ 1.17=	800,000 = 0.69	Mills
Total	7,381,319 = 6.623	Mills
Distribution Exp. Operation	1,339,518 = 3.21	Mills
10% Administration ...	76,577 = 0.185	Mills
Fixed Charges	7,550,000 =	22.30 per K. W.
Total	10,316,095 = 6.615	Mills 22.30 per K. W.
Utilization Expenses	1,759,931 ½ to flat rate =	2.65 per Con.
Commercial Expenses	1,040,565	3.80 per Con.
New Business Expenses	828,954 = 0.545	
Administration Expenses ..	421,176 = 0.364	
Other Expense	4,800,000 = 4.25	
Total Generation & Trans.	2.34 Cts. per K. W. H. =	6.45 per Consumer
Total Gen. Trans. & Dist.	3.01 Cts. per K. W. H.	28.75 per Consumer

Earnings	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Cost	— 25% Sell. Pr.	Per K. W. H.
Flat Rate	221	41,559	1,587,435	1,587,435	1,587,435	3.7
Primary Power ..	140	735,566	8,301,504	17,250,000	12,837,500	1.75
Sec. Power & Com.	80,524	284,168	13,436,247	13,800,000	10,350,000	3.65
Domestic Ser. ..	252,075	89,854	6,421,814	6,320,000	5,740,000	6.4
Total	332,960	1,150,948	29,853,403	38,957,435	30,514,935	

Allocating Costs to Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Company indicating per cent increase or decrease to maintain present operating Revenues Domestic Service Assessed ½ K. W. per Consumer

K. W. H. Generated & Purchased	65,649,693	
K. W. Sold	52,107,469	
Loss	11,542,224	K. W. H. = 18%
K. W. H. Rated Capacity of Gen. Plant	33,340	Capacity Factor 54%
K. W. Peak Load	18,000	Load Factor 40%

Fixed Capital per Annual Report	$14,701,015 @ 13% =	$1,910,000	Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Generation	5,000,000 @ 13% =	650,000	Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Trans. ..	2,000,000 @ 13% =	260,000	Fixed Charge
Apportioned to Dist.	4,000,000 @ 13% =	520,000	Fixed Charge
Miscellaneous	3,701,015 @ 13% =	480,000	Fixed Charge

Gen. Expenses Operation ..	662,903 = 10.4	Mills
25% Administration ...	11,307 .16	Mills
Fixed Charges	650,000 10.2	Mills
Total	1,324,210 20.76	Mills
Trans. Expenses Operation	94,969 1.82	Mills
10% Administration	4,522 0.086	Mills
Fixed Charges	260,000 3.00	Mills
Loss 5%3,182,484kwh. @1.076=	65,000 1.25	Mills
Total	424,491 8.156	Mills
List. Expense Operation ..	1,339,518 = 50.00	Mills
10% Administration ...	4,522 = .17	Mills
Fixed Charges	520,000 19.70	
Loss (Bal.)8,359,740kwh. 1.076=	173,000 = 6.45	Mills
Total	2,037,040 = 56.62	19.70
Utilization Expenses	37,088 ½ to flat rate =	$0.62
Commercial Expenses	57,606	2.20
New Business Expenses ...	21,820 = .42	
Administration Expenses ..	24,875 .48	
Other Epxenses	480,000 · 9.2	

Total. Generation & Trans.	3.901¢ per KWH.	$ 2.82 per Consumer
Total Gen. Trans. & Dist.	6.05¢ per KWH.	22.52 per Consumer

Earnings	No. of Consumers	1000 KWH. Sold	Amt. Paid	Cost	— 25% Sell. Price	Per KWH.
Flat Rate	182	1,788	116,174	116,174	116,174	6.5
Primary Power	40	25,494	486,714	955,000	716,250	2.7
Sec. Power & Com.	4,844	18,159	880,466	1,266,000	949,500	5.2
Dom. Service	21,204	6,704	684,883	629,000	471,750	7.
Total	26,269	52,107	2,168,454	2,966,174	2,253,674	

In submitting this report due consideration is given to the evolution of the industry and it is recognized that the development of the business to its present importance could not have been accomplished by allocating costs to establish the selling price for rate schedules any more than the railroads could have developed the transportation system without discrimination.

It is also understood that consideration must be given to the abnormal consumer as per example, service restricted to early morning hours or service which may create an abnormal peak during the hours of average use.

The report assumes that the industry has reached an economic development and a demand which eliminates all need of concession or subsidies, that its production costs are sufficiently below competitive sources, that all rate schedules can

be based on the cost to serve and that discrimination to obtain favorable business need not be practiced.

The diversity of use by the consumers and the interconnection of systems has eliminated definite production in peak loads, therefore the offpeak consumer has lost his identity and as the domestic user as well as the industrial user spreads his demand for service over the same period, they should share equally in the economies to which they contribute.

The application of allocating costs to existing rate schedules confirms the fact that discrimination in rates exists and that service below costs is available to various classes of consumers, the loss being offset by excessive charges to those less favorably situated.

The allocation of costs on the principle outlined reduces costs of service to domestic or small consumers from an average of 7 to 10 cents to an average of 4 to 6 cents per K. W. H. and increases the cost to wholesale or large consumers from an average of 1⅛ to 1¾ cents to an average of 1¼ to 2 cents per K. W. H.

The rate spread as between small and large consumers thus becomes three to one as contrasted with a rate spread of ten to one which is now common in the industry.

It will be noted in the examples of allocating costs to individual companies that the selling price in comparison with existing rates to obtain the same operating revenues varies from 40% above to 25% below the cost to serve which includes 7% as a fair return on the fixed capital.

Considering the 7% as profit there is sufficient margin above actual costs to maintain existing rates to large consumers. This loss in profit, however, must not be made up by increasing the selling price of other schedules but must be carried by the company until economics are effected which will reduce costs so that these rates will return the % of profits allocated to all schedules.

In conclusion it should be noted that the existing form of reports as submitted to the Commission by the companies should be modified so that cost allocation can be accurately accomplished. Particular attention should be given to a revision of the classification of fixed capital so that the amount of fixed capital for generation, transmission and distribution can be ascertained and a revision of the statistical data so that the load and capacity factor is properly reported.

Signed
C. M. Rau

Date Dec.—1926

Kilo Watt Hours Generated, Purchased and Sold

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Co.	Annual Report Data				Questionnaire Data		Annual Report Percent Gross
	1000 KWH. Generated	1000 KWH. Purchased	1000 KWH. Sold	K. W. Peak Load	1000 KWH. Sold	K. W. Peak	
Abington Elec. Co.	.....	903	764	.....	746	.....	15.3
Annville & Palmyra E. L. Co.	.....	2,610	2,386	.....	2,386	.....	8.5
Allegh. Valley Lt. Co.	.....	64,483	60,072	(See West Penn P. Co.)			6.8
Bedford E. L. H. & P. Co.	916	.....	906	600	722	1,650	....
Bangor Elec. Co.	2,531	.....	2,530	.....	2,149	.....	....
Berkshire Elec. Co.	.....	3,412	2,763	.....	2,763	.....	19.
Boyertown Elec. Co.	.....	1,745	1,601	600	1,601	.....	8.2
Brackenbridge L. & P. Co.	.....	4,434	4,434		See Natrona		
Bradford Elec. Co.	1,417	7,426	7,882	1,750	7,394	.....	9.5
Barnesboro & Sprangler E. Lt. Co.	6,667	.....	5,389	1,700	5,389	.....	17.
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	.....	1,589	1,160	.....	1,151	.....	27.
Clover Elec. Co.	.....	3,729	3,729		(Wholesale only)		....
Cresson E. Lt. Co.	.....	1,024	756	.....	839	200	26.
Citizens L. & P. Co.	124	17,444	15,469	.....	15,469	4,900	12.
Chester Val. E. Co.	1,184	21,726	19,190	1,500	19,190	6,200	18.
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	4,881	.....	3,945	1,600	3,843	13,200	15.4
Counties G & E. Co.	87,478	1,661	78,184	33,040	78,184	22,500	11.
Duquesne Light Co.	1,073,738	20,202	958,376	233,300	981,846	212,000	12.4
Del. Co. E. Co.	319,590	20,253	316,427	86,000	(See Phila. E. Co.)		6.9
Edison L. & P. Co.	4,601	32,170	29,990	9,138	22,278	8,150	18.4
Edison Elec. Co.	.....	88,578	69,661	.....	68,758	25,000	22.
East Penn P. &. L. Co.	86,871	3,084	74,373	26,400	66,971	18,500	17.3
Erie Co. Elec. Co.	49,857	.....	42,348	13,000	No Reply		15.
Erie Lighting Co.	59,691	.....	51,371	24,500	35,997	12,000	14.
Gettysburg Elec. Co.	.....	2,955	2,524	.....	2,479	.....	14.9
Glen Rock E. L. & P. Co.	.....	2,285	1,817		No Reply		20.4
Hanover P. Co.	7,817	2,540	8,997	2,650	8,379	.....	13.1
Hamburg G. & E. Co.	.....	4,386	4,151	.....	4,396	.....	5.3
Hershey Elec. Co.	.....	2,797	2,518	.....	2,518	.....	9.9
Harmony Elec. Co.	.....	37,030	35,757		No Reply		3.4
Honesdale Con. L. H. & P. Co.	1,519	179	1,533	920	1,503	.....	9.7
Home E. L. & S. H. Co.		No Data		1,250	.....	.....	....
Hbg. L. & P. Co.	35,223	25,511	54,983	12,560	50,610	14,800	9.4
Juniata P. S. Co.	6,403	187	4,899	.....	5,272	.....	29.
Keystone P. Co.	56,449	8,000	52,549	15,190	52,959	11,800	10.7
Langhorne E. L. & P. Co.	.....	747	523	.....	523	.....	30.
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	.....	2,151	1,855	.....	1,855	624	13.6
Lancaster E. L. H. & P. Co.	4,284	.....	3,845		(Wholesale only)		10.2
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Co.	77,203	.....	70,716	.....	70,523	19,500	8.4
Lackawanna & Wyoming V. P. Co.	19,729	171	17,867	6,300	No Reply		10.2
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. Lt. Co.	.....	4,472	4,083	.....	4,069	1,175	11.
Meyersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	1,470	.....	1,079	500	1,007	.....	27.5
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	.....	2,293	2,085	.....	2,085	.....	10.
Montgomery & Muncy E. L. H. & P. Co.	.....	1,058	789	.....	789	.....	25.4
Metrop. Edison Co.	159,811	19,824	153,277	53,900	153,004	.....	13.
North Penn P. Co.	1,892	263	1,369	720	1,355	.....	33.
New Castle Elec. Co.	.....	86,463	84,495	.....	78,741	.....	2.2
Northwestern E. Ser. Co.	.....	16,111	12,510	.....	9,160	3,300	22.3
Natrona L. & P. Co.	18,862	.....	18,307	.....	13,835	3,400	3.
Oxford Elec. Co.	.....	3,377	2,879	.....	2,879	.....	15.
Palmerton Lt. Co.	.....	1,578	1,387	.....	1,387	.....	12.
Pike Co. Lt. & P. Co.	.....	386	346		No Reply		10.2
Panther Val. E. Co.	.....	3,112	2,504	.....	2,504	1,250	19.5
Penna. P. Co.	639	18,137	16,878	.....	16,040	.....	10.3
Penna. Ed. Co.	117,055	6,728	106,046	33,900	105,897	.....	14.
Phila. E. Co.	1,364,653	.....	1,209,043	307,948	1,150,946	315,583	11.4
Phila. S. G. & E. Co.	43,088	21,623	52,956	.....	52,107	18,000	18.1
Penn. P. S. Corp.	203,777	16,917	180,947	76,730	171,832	47,500	18.
Penna. P. & L. Co.	579,397	90,250	599,185	142,300	599,283	140,000	10.5
Penn Cen. L. & P. Co.	164,184	1,179	139,938	42,700	188,945	18,000	15.3
Raystown W. & P. Co.	.....	.....		See Penn Cen. L. & P. Co.			

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924—Concluded

Name of Co.	Annual Report Data				Questionnaire Data		Annual Report Percent Gross
	1000 KWH. Generated	1000 KWH. Purchased	1000 KWH. Sold	K. W. Peak Load	1000 KWH. Sold	K. W. Peak	
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	.....	1,975	1,725	.....	1,744	.....	13.
Renova Ed. L. H. & P. Co.	1,427	.....	1,064	.....	966	.....	25.3
Sayre Elec. So.	.....	3,821	3,368	.....	3,125	1,380	11.8
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	706	694	1,127	260	No Reply	.....	19.5
Schuylkill El. Co.	.....	1,623	1,012	.....	1,002	415	37.6
Shenango Val. E. L. Co.	.....	37,517	35,003	.....	33,447	.....	6.7
Susq. Co. L. & P. Co.	5,231	.....	4,608	1,720	1,801	1,020	11.9
Scranton El. Co.	172,018	5,775	154,917	.....	140,352	36,200	12.9
Titusville L. & P. Co.	117	3,813	3,930	.....	3,456	1,150	?
Towanda G. & E. Co.	845	.....	772	270	746	.....	8.6
United El. Co. of W.	134	6,362	5,198	175	4,398	.....	20.
United Lighting Co.	.....	841	633	.....	628	.....	24.7
United El. Co. of L.	14,630	3,380	14,277	4,500	14,352	.....	20.7
Venango P. S. Co.	.....	3,647	3,319	.....	4,388	.....	8.9
Waynesboro El. Co.	.....	5,631	5,172	.....	4,976	.....	8.1
Winber El. Co.	.....	3,705	3,479	.....	3,495	.....	6.1
Wellsboro El. Co.	1,622	.....	1,359	.....	1,114	.....	16.1
West Penn P. Co.	415,744	404,679	685,050	.....	680,639	180,360	16.3
York Haven W. & P. Co.	94,882	26,471	103,334	.....	102,307	.....	14.8
Totals	5,270,551	1,189,117	5,637,090	.....	5,079,491	.....	13.
Tot. Gen. & Pur.	6,459,668		5,637,090	.....	5,079,491	.....	13.7
			Wholesale Only	.....	106,836	.....	.....
			Del. Co. & Alleg. V.	.....	376,499	.....	.....
			Total	.....	5,562,826		

POWER COSTS

Companies Generating over 50% of Power Sold

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Company	Total Cost of Power Sold	Cost of Power Generated		Cost of Power Purchased		Total Cost of Power per KWH.	Total Cost of Power Sold per KWH.
		Operating Exp.	Cost per KWH.	Total Paid	Cost per KWH.		
	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Cents)	(Dollars)	(Cents)	(Cents)	(Cents)
Barnesboro & Spangler E. Lt. Co.	67,277	67,277	1.1	.....	x	1.1	1.25
Bangor Elec. Co.	51,622	51,622	2.4	2.232	x	2.4	2.4
Bedford E. L. H. & P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	73,062	73,062	1.5	.....	x	1.5	1.85
Counties G. & E. Co.	685,299	660,281	.755	25,018	1.52	.77	.88
Dusquese Lt. Co.	5,123,315	4,907,315	.46	216,000	1.07	.47	.535
Del. Co. E. Co.			(See Phila. Elec. Co.)				
East Penn P. & L. Co.	348,198	343,284	.396	4,914	.166	.388	.46
Erie Co. E. Co.	447,420	447,420	.9	.....	x	.9	1.06
Erie Light. Co.	367,599	367,599	.615	.....	x	.615	.715
Hanover P. Co.	109,231	27,713	.355	81,518	3.2	1.06	1.21
Home E. L. & S. H. Co.	70,951	64,551	.....	6,400	.....	.....	.....
Honesdale L. H. & P. Co.	39,164	33,152	2.18	6,012	3.38	2.3	2.56
Hbg. L. H. & P. Co.	525,104	358,030	1.01	167,074	.655	.865	.96
Juniata P. S. Co.	56,213	51,730	.81	4,483	2.4	.855	1.15
Keystone P. Co.	490,717	392,609	.695	98,108	1.22	.76	.935
Lancaster E. L. H. & P. Co.	11,215	11,215	.256	.....	x	.256	.28
Luz. G. & E. Co.	373,294	373,294	.482	.....	x	.482	.573
Lack. & Wyom. V. P. Co.	165,140	163,771	845	1,369	.795	.83	.925
Meyersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	33,787	33,787	2.3	.....	x	2.3	.312
Met. Ed. Co.	1,269,169	1,139,026	.715	130,143	.655	.708	.825
North Penn. P. Co.	68,137	63,047	3.34	5,090	1.93	3.16	4.97
Natrona L. & P. Co.	116,512	116,512	.63	.....	x	.63	.89
Pa. Ed. Co.	1,025,206	965,976	.825	59,239	.88	.83	.97
Phila. El. Co.	7,960,996	7,960,996	.585	.....	x	.585	.618
Phila. S. G. & E. Co.	662,903	404,453	.935	258,450	1.19	1.025	1.25
Penn P. S. Corp.	1,519,877	1,428,807	.7	91,070	.54	.68	.835
Pa. Pr. & Lt. Co.	4,993,627	3,735,061	.645	1,198,566	1.35	.74	.825
Penn Cent. L. & P. Co.	816,208	799,958	.486	16,250	1.38	.49	.585
Renova Ed. Co.	68,285	68,285	4.8	.....	x	4.8	6.4
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	18,980	4,058	.575	14,922	2.14	1.35	1.65
Susq. Co. L. P. Co.	60,367	60,367	.011	.....	x	.011	.....
Scranton El. Co.	1,102,312	1,039,703	.605	62,609	1.08	.62	.71
Towanda G. & E. Co.	30,864	30,864	3.7	.....	x	3.7	4.1
United El. Co. of L.	123,847	82,798	.565	41,049	1.23	.685	.865
Wellsboro El. Co.	21,316	21,316	1.34	.....	x	1.34	1.59
West Penn P. Co.	4,158,948	1,843,172	.445	2,314,172	.575	.505	.61
York Haven W. & P. Co.	414,788	82,291	.087	332,497	1.26	.34	.4
Totals	33,309,582	28,282,320*	.....	5,134,953*	.....	.....	.....
Averages	.....	.....	.572	.....	.78	.595	.685

K.W.H. Gen. & Pur.	5,941,719,000
K.W.H. Generated	5,262,148,000
K.W.H. Purchased	679,571,000
K.W.H. Sold	4,861,460,000

* Note—Home Elec. Lt. and Steam Heat Co. deducted.

POWER COSTS

Companies Generating over 50% of Power Sold

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Company	Total Cost of Power Sold	Cost of Power Purchased		Cost of Power Generated		Total Cost of Power per KWH.	Total Cost of Power Sold
		Total Paid	Cost Paid KWH.	Operating Exp.	Cost per KWH.		
Abington Elec. Co.	27,586	27,586	3.25	.....	x	3.25	3.62
Annville & Palmyra El. Co.	33,217	33,217	1.28	.....	x	1.28	1.41
Allegh. V. Lt. Co.	734,004	734,004	1.14	.....	x	1.14	2.2
Berkshire El. Co.	44,395	44,395	1.3	.....	x	1.3	1.6
Boyertown El. Co.	26,906	26,906	1.49	.....	x	1.49	1.68
Brackenridge L. & P. Co.	39,605	39,605	.895	.....	x	.895	.895
Bradford Elec. Co.	146,147	146,147	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.85
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	34,385	34,385	2.16	.....	x	2.16	2.86
Clover Elec. Co.	61,086	61,086	1.64	.....	x	1.64	1.64
Cresson E. Lt. Co.	24,081	24,081	2.36	.....	x	2.36	3.18
Citizens L. & P. Co.	204,993	197,030	1.13	7,963	6.4	1.18	1.36
Chester Val. E. Co.	301,369	240,473	1.11	60,896	5.2	1.32	1.57
Edison Elec. Co.	681,011	681,011	.77	.....	x	.77	.985
Edison L. & P. Co.	294,334	245,070	.765	49,264	1.07	.850	.985
Gettysburg El. Co.	51,684	51,684	1.75	.....	x	1.75	2.5
Glen Rock El. & P. Co.	39,136	39,136	1.74	.....	x	1.74	2.17
Hamburg G. & E. Co.	57,039	57,039	1.28	.....	x	1.28	1.35
Hershey Elec. Co.	27,382	27,382	.98	.....	x	.98	1.09
Harmony Elec. Co.	383,611	383,611	1.07	.....	x	1.07	1.08
Langhorn E. L. & H. P. Co.	14,617	14,617	1.96	.....	x	1.96	2.8
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	38,463	38,463	1.79	.....	x	1.79	2.7
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. Co.	71,275	71,275	1.6	.....	x	1.6	1.75
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	21,423	21,423	1.66	.....	x	1.66	1.78
Montg. & Muncy E. L. H. & P. Co.	21,319	21,319	2.02	.....	x	2.02	2.7
New Castle Elec. Co.	776,790	776,790	.9	.....	x	.9	.92
Northwestern E. S. Co.	150,936	150,936	.94	.....	x	.94	1.2
Oxford Elec. Co.	59,679	59,679	1.77	.....	x	.177	2.7
Palmerton Lt. Co.	34,562	34,562	2.24	.....	x	2.24	2.58
Pike Co. L. & P. Co.	12,712	12,712	3.2	.....	x	3.2	3.57
Panther Val. E. Co.	54,021	54,021	1.78	.....	x	1.78	2.16
Penna. P. Co.	168,825	161,225	.89	7,600	1.19	.905	1.
Raystown W. & P. Co.		Penn Central L. and P. C.					
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	31,612	31,612	1.6	.....	x	1.6	1.86
Sayre Elec. Co.	65,732	65,732	1.72	.....	x	1.72	1.92
Schuylkill E. Co.	29,586	29,586	1.82	.....	x	1.82	2.92
Shenango V. E. L. Co.	394,110	394,110	1.05	.....	x	1.05	1.125
Titusville L. & P. Co.	73,722	68,113	1.79	5,609	4.8	1.88	1.88
United El. Co. of W.	86,507	78,876	1.25	7,631	5.7	1.34	1.67
United Lighting	19,885	19,885	2.36	.....	x	2.36	3.14
Venango P. L. Co.	40,566	40,556	1.13	.....	x	1.13	1.22
Waynesboro E. Co.	81,482	81,482	1.45	.....	x	1.45	1.57
Winber E. Co.	59,290	59,290	1.6	.....	x	1.6	1.71
Totals	5,519,139	5,380,113	.....	138,963	.....	.....	.....
Averages	.....	.....	1.06	.....	2.02	1.1	1.2

KWH. Gen. and Pur.	517,742,000
KWH. Purchased	509,546,000
KWH. Generated	8,196,000
KWH. Sold	775,614,000

Fixed Capital Electric Utilities only

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Co.	Fixed Capital Dollars	Fixed Cap. per K.W.H. of Gen. Cap'y.	Fixed Capital per Consumer	Fixed Cap. per K.W.H. Sold	% of Tot. Pr. Output Generated	K.W. of Generating Capacity and Remarks
Abington E. Co.	51,719	x	28.00	6.9	None	Pur. all Power
Annville & Palmyra El. Co.	178,036	x	87	7.5	None	Pur. all Power
Allegh. Val. Lt. Co.	514,435	x	(W. P. P. Co.)	8.5	None	Pur. all Power
Bedford El. H. & P. Co.	91,661	124.	116	1.01	All	750
Bangor Elec. Co.	207,017	.....	545	8.2	All	?
Berkshire El. Co.	376,323	x	108	13.6	None	75 Stand by
Boyertown El. Co.	139,449	x	100	8.65	None	510
Brackenridge L. & P. Co.	32,590	x	(Natrone L. & P.)	7.4	None	Pur. all Power
Bradford E. Co.	783,401	.....	186	9.95	6–½	1,090
Barnesboro & Spangler E. L. Co.	401,916	154.	220	7.5	All	2,600
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	326,597	x	232	28.	None	Pur. all Power
Clover E. Co.	39,512	x	(Wholesale)	1.05	None	Pur. all Power
Cresson E. L. Co.	46,850	x	54	6.15	None	Pur. all Power
Citizens E. L. P. Co.	974,019	.....	132	6.4	2%	900
Chester Valley E. Co.	1,236,855	.....	220	6.45	2–½	2,500
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	648,104	183.	262	16.5	All	3,550
Counties G. & E. Co.	12,525,287	217.	550	1.62	98	57,760
Duquesne L. Co.	65,411,601	222.	340	6.8	98–½	294,900
Del. Co. E. Co.	17,231,562	146.	(P. E. Co.)	.545	All	120,000
Edison L. & P. Co.	2,165,469	.....	122	2.38	10.	8,500
Edison Elec. Co.	5,218,372	x	212	7.51	None	7,000 Stand by
East Penn P. & L. Co.	4,752,307	170.	229	6.4	95	28,000
Erie Co. Elec. Co.	3,896,332	176.	222	9.2	All	21,500
Erie Lighting Co.	5,870,351	240	415	9.85	All	24,500
Gettysburg E. Co.	192,419	x	144	7.6	None	Pur. all Power
Glen Rock El. & P. Co.	221,532	x	147	12.3	None	Pur. all Power
Hanover P. Co.	976,017	276	214	10.8	75	3,500
Hamburg G. E. Co.	329,955	206	196	7.95	All	16,000 ?
Hershey Elec. Co.	110,861	x	125	4.65	None	Pur. all Power
Harmony Elec. Co.	617,180	x	272	1.73	None	Pur. all Power
Honesdale Con. L. H. & P. Co.	168,120	210	110	1.1	90	800

Fixed Capital Electric Utilities—Concluded

Name of Co.	Fixed Capital Dollars	Fixed Cap. per K.W.H. of Gen. Cap'y.	Fixed Capital per Consumer	Fixed Cap. per K.W.H. Sold	% of Tot. Pr. Output Generated	K.W. of Generating Capacity and Remarks
Home EL. & SH. Co.	419,085	280	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Harrisburg L. & P. Co.	8,730,941	545	328	1.59	60.	16,000
Juniata P. S. Co.	852,935	201	218	17.4	98.	4,250
Keystone P. Co.	4,956,154	270	500	9.4	86	19,626
Langhorne EL. & P. Co.	105,023	x	88	20.	None	Pur. all Power
Lehighton EL. & P. Co.	131,151	x	55	7.1	None	Pur. all Power
Lancaster EL. & HP. Co.	522,676	522	(Wholesale)	13.6	All	1,000
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Co.	5,187,819	137	236	7.35	All	38,000
Lack. & Wyom. V. P. Co.	31,775	.....	(Wholesale)	.178 ?	92.	9,250 ?
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. Co.	174,987	x	95.	4.28	None	Pur. all Power
Meyersdale EL.H. & P. Co.	174,863	111	174.	16.2	All	1,580
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	260,630	x	220	12.5	None	Pur. all Power
Montg. & Muncy EL. H. & P. Co.	286,880	x	234	36.4	None	Pur. all Power
Metrop. Edison Co.	17,861,545	252	550	1.17	89.	71,000
North Penn P. Co.	771,115	560	314	5.6	88	1,380
New Castle E. Co.	1,778,243	x	157	2.1	None	Pur. all Power
Northwestern E. S. Co.	1,018,854	x	178	8.1	None	Pur. all Power
Natrona L. & P. Co.	118,910	180	85	.65	All	6,610
Oxford E. Co.	219,813	x	310	7.7	None	Pur. all Power
Palmerton L. Co.	118,072	x	73	8.5	None	Pur. all Power
Pike Co. L. & P. Co.	57,276	x	160	16.5	None	Pur. all Power
Panther Val. E. Co.	766,788	x	146	3.3	None	Pur. all Power
Penn P. Co.	1,058,452	.....	520	6.25	3–½	1,250
Penn. Ed. Co.	10,924,195	296	750	1.03	97.	36,805
Phila. Elec. Co.	199,593,485	420	360	1.65	All	476,480
Phila. S. G. & E. Co.	14,701,015	440	555	2.79	68	33,340
Penn. P. S. Co.	27,144,986	354	530	1.5	93.	76,730
Penna. P. & L. Co.	39,397,255	260	259	6.66	85.	153,400
Penn C. L. & P. Co.	9,224,037	194	258	6.66	99	47,500
Keystone W. & P. Co.	1,598,562	.....		(See West Penn Power Co.)		
Rockingham L. & P. Co.	53,045	x	95	3.08	None	Pur. all Power
Renovo Ed. Co.	182,034	121	.....	17.1	All	1,500
Sayre Elec. Co.	889,367	x	218	25.7	None	2,300 Stand by
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	348,522	485	158	3.5	50–½	720
Schuylkill E. Co.	284,194	x	120	2.8	None	Pur. all Power
Shenango Val. E. L. Co.	722,436	x	92	2.06	None	Pur. all Power
Susq. Co. L. & P. Co.	1,063,804	300	398	23.	All	3,550
Scranton E. Co.	14,570,649	205	270	9.4	96.	71,050
Titusville L. & P. Co.	381,788	.....	95	9.75	4–½	935
Towanda G. & E. Co.	149,576	199	122	9.4	All	750
United E. Co. of W.	484,199	.....	81	9.35	2–½	300
United Lighting Co.	204,160	x	167	32.3	None	Pur. all Power
United E. Co. of L.	1,042,011	126	167	7.3	81.	4,600
Venango P. S. Co.	420,071	x	140	12.7	None	Pur. all Power
Waynesboro E. Co.	324,977	x	120	6.25	None	Pur. all Power
Windber Elec. Co.	75,165	x	38	2.17	None	Pur. all Power
Wellsboro Elec. Co.	146,901	140	132	10.8	All	1,050
West Penn P. Co.	47,958,670	180	520	7.	51	266,860
York Haven W. & P. Co.	8,028,839	535	13,500	7.75	78.	15,000
Totals	$551,271,770	258.	$432.50	$9.80	.....	1,968,951

Total Generating Cap. Used 1,958,866
Total Stand By Only 9,885

Total No. of Consumers 1,274,597
Total KWH. Sold 5,637,090,000

Administration and Other General Expenses

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Company	Administration Expenses			Other General Expenses			
	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Per Consumer	Tot. Incl. Taxes and Renewals & Replacements	Per K. W. Sold	Taxes % of Fixed Capital	Ren. & Replacement % of Fixed Cap.
Abington Elec. Co.	11,800	1.54	6.50	4,320	.58	3.9	4.4
Annville & Palmyra El. Co.	14,273	.598	6.50	19,063	.82	3.	2.96
Allegh, Val. Lt. Co.	26,821	.0446	(WPP. Co.)	44,990	.075	6. ?	2.1
Bedford E. SH. & P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	.....
Bangor Elec. Co.	2,636	.13	69.	18,174	.72	.....	7.3
Berkshire Elec. Co.	12,730	.459	3.51	13,955	.505	1.6	Red
Boyerton Elec. Co.	4,728	.286	3.40	15,438	.95	2.8	5.7
Brackenridge L. & P. Co.	1,311	.0298	4.40	4,962	.112	4.6	10.6
Bradford Elec. Co.	18,511	.23	(Natrona L&P)	43,126	.55	2.6	1.2
Barnesboro & Spangler E. L. Co.	1,700	.0316	.93	48,495	.9	1.7	8.8
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	3,499	.3	2.50	14,507	1.25	.98	1.4
Clover El. Co.	1,342	.0356	(Wholesale)	2,319	.062	1.8	3.6
Cresson E. Lt. Co.	3,750	.48	4.35	9,929	1.31	6.8 ?	3.8
Citizens E. & P. Co.	48,002	.31	6.50	66,698	.43	2.6	3.6
Chester Val. E. Co.	35,089	.184	6.25	53,912	.272	1.2	2.4
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	19,618	.497	7.90	39,188	.99	2.8	3.1
Counties G. & E. Co.	21,103	.027	.94	433,520	.555	.93	1.9
Duquesne Light Co.	709,453	.074	3.70	2,834,026	.296	1.46	1.9
Delaware Co. E. Co.			(See Phila. Elec. Co.)				
Edison L. & P. Co.	28,148	.094	1.60	245,288	.82	9. ?	5.2

Administration and Other General Expenses—Concluded

Name of Company	Administration Expenses			Other General Expenses			
	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Per Consumer	Tot. Incl. Taxes and Renewals & Replacements	Per K. W. Sold	Taxes % of Fixed Capital	Ren. & Replacement % of Fixed Cap.
	(Dollars)	(Cents)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Cents)		
Edison Elec. Co.	49,769	.0716	2.04	379,908	.55	.89	3.8
East Penn El. Co.	78,802	.106	3.88	476,178	.64	1.4	2.4
Erie County L. Co.	64,950	.153	4.50	298,415	.705	1.5	4.4
Erie Lighting Co.	29,993	.0585	2.10	192,618	.376	1.2	1.7
Gettysburg Elec. Co.	2,311	.091	1.68	15,163	.6	2.1	3.6
Glen Rock L. & P. Co.	7,566	.417	5.00	22,798	1.25	2.6	4.5
Hanover P. Co.	11,081	.126	2.43	76,521	.84	1.7	4.5
Hamburg G. & E. Co.	30,142	.75	17.65	16,003	.386	1.8	3.
Hershey Elec. Co.	2,552	.103	2.86	7,427	.294	1.2	5.4
Harmony E. Co.	23,341	.0655	8.60	55,287	.155	1.6	4.8
Honesdale Con. L. H. & P. Co.	3,494	.23	2.30	15,201	.99	1.2	5.2
Home El. & S. H. Co.	12,635	.....	.....	21,935	.....	1.3	2.7
Harrisburg L. & P. Co.	63,209	.115	2.26	269,452	.49	.55	1.1
Juniata P. S. Co.	22,462	.45	5.75	48,782	.995	1.2	4.6
Keystone P. Co.	38,040	.073	3.83	130,668	.248	.48	1.2
Langhorne El. & P. Co.	2,658	.505	2.22	7,643	1.46	1.	.....
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	18,033	.99	7.55	12,806	.68	.85	4.1
Lancaster E. L. H. & P. Co.	2,767	.072	(Wholesale)	8,705	.226	.94	.04
Luzerne Co. G. & E. Co.	41,550	.0587	1.90	302,228	.427	.43	3.8
Lackawanna & Wyoming V. P. Co.	4,606	.0258	148.00	10,004	.056	2.15	7.9
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. L. Co.	7,437	.182	4.10	17,303	.425	2.6	6.5
Meyersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	6,592	.61	6.59	16,642	1.54	1.5	3.5
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	6,927	.334	3.55	16,459	.79	.7	4.9
Montg. & Muncy E. H. & P. Co.	5,756	.72	4.60	5,411	.685	.85	1.1
Metrop. Ed. Co.	138,714	.095	4.30	542,741	.355	.6	1.7
North Penn P. Co.	5,221	.382	2.60	21,632	1.58	.3	1.6
New Castle Elec. Co.	72,712	.086	6.30	75,152	.089	1.48	1.3
Northwestern E. S. Co.	11,247	.09	2.00	63,167	.505	2.	2.6
Natrona L. & P. Co.	5,865	.0322	8.20	24,926	.136	7. ?	9.
Oxford Elec. Co.	5,050	.176	7.15	13,811	.465	1.2	3.9
Palmerton G. Co.	10,507	.76	6.45	11,784	.85	3.5	3.6
Pike Co. L. & P. Co.	1,007	.29	.....	1,486	.43	1.6	1.2
Panther Valley El. Co.	12,308	.49	2.30	39,747	1.58	1.5	2.8
Penna. P. Co.	16,676	.099	84.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penna. Ed. Co.	67,787	.064	4.65	218,229	.218	.7	.7
Phila. Elec. Co.	765,774	.0635	2.24	4,959,812	.41	1.	.9
Phila. S. G. & E. Co.	45,226	.0855	1.76	364,188	.69	.35	1.3
Penn Pub. Ser. Corp.	125,532	.0695	2.44	906,736	.5	.6	2.
Penna. P. & L. Co.	465,358	.078	3.50	1,170,368	.195	1.4	.....
Penn Cen. L. & P. Co.	212,038	.152	5.95	516,250	.37	2.1	2.5
Raystown W. & P. Co.			(See Penn Central L. and P. Co.)				
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	1,073	.062	1.93	8,226	.475	3.	6.7
Renovo Ed. L. H. & P. Co.	7,044	.66	4.06	14,364	1.35	1.7	3.3
Sayre Elec. Co.	17,759	.53	4.35	39,574	1.17	1.2	2.5
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	7,124	.63	3.20	13,279	1.18	1.1	2.4
Schuylkill Elec. Co.	2,933	.259	1.24	15,989	1.57	.65	3.6
Shenango Val. El. Co.	47,097	.134	5.90	11,859	.0339	.95	.....
Susq. Co. L. & P. Co.	16,889	.369	6.50	10,256	.242	.55	.....
Scranton Elec. Co.	164,858	.106	3.06	956,014	.62	2.2	2.6
Titusville L. & P. Co.	13,719	.348	7.00	23,718	.65	1.4	4.3
Towanda G. & E. Co.	10,319	1.34	8.35	5,353	.695	1.2	.....
United El. Co. of W.	26,447	.52	4.60	46,107	.89	1.4	5.9
United Lighting Co.	9,383	.148	7.60	8,300	.131	1.1	1.8
United Elec. Co. of L.	10,160	.0715	1.66	49,375	.346	2.4	1.1
Venango P. S. Co.	3,550	.107	1.06	27,320	.825	1.1	1.1
Waynesboro Elec. Co.	19,628	.379	7.25	25,669	.495	2.4	3.7
Windber Elec. Co.	7,885	.226	3.76	16,891	.484	7. ?	8.8
Wellsboro Elec. Co.	14,544	1.07	13.10	15,087	1.11	2.	7.5
West Penn P. Co.	608,451	.0885	6.60	1,851,204	.27	1.	2.
York Haven W. & P. Co.	39,927	.0398	67.00	83,123	.805	.285	2.5
Totals	4,490,002	.08	3.52	18,487,204	.328	1.16	1.42
% of Fixed Capital	0.82%	.....	.....	3.6%	.....	.....	.....

Total Taxes Paid	$6,215,848
Total Ren. & Replacement Expenses	$7,813,960
Total No. of Customers	1,274,597
Total K.W.H. Sold	5,637,090,000

Utilization—Commercial and New Business Expenses

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Co.	Utilization Exp.		Commercial Expenses			New Business Exp.	
	Total	Per K.W.H. Sold	Total	Per. K.W.H. Sold	Per Consumer	Total	Per. K.W.H. Sold
Abington Elec. Co.	x	x	3,663	.48	2.00	x	x
Annville & Palmyra Elec. Co.	674	.028	1,048	.044	.475	x	x
Allegh. Valley Lt. Co.	6,096	.0101	19,697	.033	(WPP. Co.)	2.649	.0044
Bedford E. Lt. H. & P. Co.	.....	.....					
Bangor Elec. Co.	x	x	627	.024	1.65	x	x
Berkshire Elec. Co.	1,884	.07	5,273	.19	1.46	x	x
Boyertown Elec. Co.	274	.017	4,225	.26	3.62	579	.035
Brackenridge L. & P. Co.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Utilization—Commercial and New Business Expenses—Concluded

Name of Co.	Utilization Exp.		Commercial Expenses			New Business Exp.	
	Total	Per K.W.H. Sold	Total	Per. K.W.H. Sold	Per Consumer	Total	Per. K.W.H. Sold
Bedford Elec. Co.	3,860	.049	4,157	.0475	.99	1,911	.0024
Barnesboro Sprangler E. L. Co.	815	.015	5,220	.097	2.84	x	x
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	275	.024	2,653	.23	1.90	2,564	22
Clover Elec. Co.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cresson E. Lt. Co.	1,196	.158	70	.00925	.08	x	x
Citizens L. & P. Co.	7,984	.0515	13,491	.87	1.82	11,699	.0755
Chester Val. E. Co.	7,517	.039	11,029	.575	2.00	6,378	.034
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	787	.02	760	.022	.40	279	.007
Counties G. & E. Co.	27,793	.035	60,104	.077	2.61	25,879	.033
Duquesne Light Co.	500,640	.052	474,958	.0493	2.43	258,818	.025
Delaware Co. E. Co.	.....	.....	(See Phila Elec. Co.)				
Edison L. & P. Co.	11,451	.0376	29,920	.1	1.68	9,409	.031
Edison Elec. Co.	37,551	.0545	33,059	.048	1.34	9,977	.014
East Penn P. & L. Co.	33,245	.0445	46,565	.063	2.28	18,074	.024
Erie Co. E. Co.	39,289	.0925	19,953	.047	1.38	23,612	.056
Erie Lighting Co.	13,854	.027	35,065	.068	2.23	25,285	.049
Gettysburg Elec. Co.	733	.027	3,261	.128	2.26	617	.024
Glen Rock E. L. & P. Co.	552	.0296	1,454	.08	.95	141	.0078
Hanover P. Co.	3,657	.0405	11,136	.124	2.23	2,103	.0234
Hamburg G. & E. Co.	993	.024	2,694	.065	1.58	1,820	.0435
Hershey Elec. Co.	x	x	738	.029	.83	x	x
Harmoney E. Co	202	.000565	5,573	.0156	2.46	.346	.00097
Honesdale Con. L. H. & P. Co.	847	.056	9,238	.605	6.05	1,625	.106
Home El & S. H. Co.	3,271	.....	7,442	.....	.....	659	.....
Harrisburg L. & P. Co.	32,511	.059	42,677	.0775	1.59	23,179	.042
Juniata P. S. Co.	1,480	.03	6,312	.129	1.61	222	.00452
Keystone P Co.	7,329	.014	42,143	.08	4.25	12,877	.024
Langhorne E. L. & P. Co.	930	.178	2,801	.535	2.34	x	x
Lehighton E. L. & P Co.	840	.046	4,539	.244	1.90	x	x
Lancaster E. L. H. & P. Co.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Luzerne Co. G. & E Co.	26,448	.038	52,355	.074	2.40	5,302	.0075
Lackawanna & Wyoming V. P. Co.	x	x	658	.0037	2.13	x	x
Mauch Chunk P. & E. L. Co.	2,278	.055	4,506	.112	2.46	x	x
Meyersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	755	.07	2,568	.248	2.57	x	x
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	727	.035	2,846	.136	2.40	74	.0035
Montgomery & Muncy E. L. H. & P. C	500	.063	2,864	.364	2.28	1,067	.135
Metropolitan Ed. Co.	45,808	.03	80,259	.0525	2.48	45,819	.03
North Penn P. Co.	811	.059	10,351	.755	4.20	2,201	.16
New Castle Elec. Co.	13,226	.016	15,960	.0188	1.38	7,062	.0083
Northwestern E. I Co.	2,582	.02	23,095	.185	4.05	6,665	.053
Natrona L. & P. Co.	1,136	.062	x	x	x	x	x
Oxford Elec Co.	511	.018	518	.185	.735	x	x
Palmerton Lt. Co.	1,270	.092	x	x	x	x	x
Pike Co. L. & P. Co.	x	x	10	.0028	.....	x	x
Panther Valley E. Co.	4,798	.19	11,023	.44	2.08	x	x
Penna. P. Co.	506	.003	1,008	.0059	5.08	1,992	.012
Penna. Ed. Co.	14,152	.014	36,068	.034	2.47	8,293	.0078
Phila Elec. Co.	1,759,931	.145	1,040,565	.086	3.44	628,954	.052
Phila. Sub. G. & E. Co.	37,088	.071	57,606	.111	7.20	21,820	.041
Penn P S. Corp.	43,198	.024	131,615	.073	2.57	32,215	.018
Penna. P. & L. Co.	315,983	.053	459,075	.065	3.44	99,134	.014
Penn Cen. L. & P Co.	12,119	.0082	96,570	.069	2.70	52,025	.037
Raystown W. & P. Co.			(See Penn Central L. & P. Co.)				
Rockingham H. & P. Co.	206	.012	1,823	.106	3.29	x	x
Renova Ed. L & P. Co.	202	.019	193	.018	.11	x	.....
Sayre Elec Co.	3,070	.091	5,887	.175	1.44	2,105	.062
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	37	.0033	299	.0266	.13	x	x
Schuylkill El. Co	6,365	.63	6,781	.67	3.28	1,874	.18
Shenango Val. El. Co.	9,705	.028	12,269	.035	1.64	5,539	.016
Susq. Con. L & P. Co.	5,152	.11	5,176	.112	2.00	967	.002
Scranton El. Co.	82,127	.053	121,408	.078	2.26	74,008	.048
Titusville L & P. Co.	351	.009	4,917	.125	2.50	1,607	.04
Towanda G. & E. Co.	300	.039	144	.018	.11	738	.095
United El. Co. of W.	6,362	.12	30,830	.595	5.25	25,507	.49
United Lighting Co	496	.078	x	x	x	61	.0096
United El. Co. of L.	2,856	.02	6,960	.048	1.14	x	x
Venango P. S. Co.	3,314	.1	6,403	.194	2.10	4,882	.15
Waynesboro Elec. Co.	922	.018	1,460	.028	.54	2,879	.075
Winber Elec. Co.	970	.028	5,029	.145	2.44	x	x
Wellsboro Elec. Co.	42	.003	4,597	.34	4.10	x	x
West Penn P. Co.	101,355	.014	342,380	.05	3.74	112,297	.016
York Haven W. & P. Co.	281	.00027	3,983	.0038	6.70	3,669	.0035
Totals	3,276,952	.0058	3,501,604	.062	2.74	1,587,967	.0282

Total K.W.H Sold 5,637,090,000
Total No. of Consumers 1,274,597

Transmission and Distribution Expenses

Class "A" and "B" Companies—1924

Name of Co.	Transmission Expenses		Distribution Expenses			No. of Consumers (Questionnaire)
	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Per Consumer	
ibington Elec. Co.	x	x	16,030	2.1	8.80	1,820
nnville & Palmyra E. L. C.	399	.0167	6,586	.276	3.00	2,203
llegheny Valley Lt. Co	2,003	.003	29,589	.049	(W. P. P. Co.)	
edford E. L. H. & P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809
angor Elec. Co.	1,048	.041	x	x	x	38

Transmission and Distribution Expenses—Concluded

Name of Co.	Transmission Expenses		Distribution Expenses			No. of Consumers (Questionnaire)
	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Total	Per KWH. Sold	Per Consumer	
Berkshire Elec. Co.	1,179	.0425	17,088	.62	4.70	3,612
Boyerstown Elec. Co.	x	x	12,047	.75	8.60	1,397
Brackenridge L. & P. Co.	x	x	1,528	.0344	Natrona L. & P.	
Bradford Elec. Co.	217	.0027	6,999	.0885	1.66	4,211
Barnesboro & Spangler E. L. Co.	x	x	11,427	.212	6.30	1,827
Chester Co. L. & P. Co.	2,089	.18	6,298	.54	4.50	1,394
Clover Elec. Co.	879	.0236	28	.0075	(Wholesale)	
Cresson E. I. Co.	x	x	6,087	.805	6.95	876
Citizens L. & P Co.	4,879	.0315	24,717	.16	3.34	7,399
Chester Valley E. Co.	34,225	.179	20,492	.17	3.64	5,616
Carlisle G. & W. Co.	73	.0018	7,649	.193	3.24	2,471
Counties G. & E. Co.	30,270	.038	98,514	.125	4.40	22,441
Duquesne Light Co.	1,393,135	.14	1,459,615	.152	7.30	193,350
Delaware County E. Co.			See Phila. Elec. Co.)			
Edison L. & P. Co.	1,453	.00485	53,386	.178	3.00	17,756
Edison Elec. Co.	72,867	.105	138,683	.198	5.65	24,579
East Penn P. & L. Co.	93,473	.126	91,987	.123	4.50	20,394
Erie County Elec. Co.	5,998	.0142	95,279	.225	6.55	14,477
Erie Lighting Co.	10,760	.021	61,691	.12	2.28	14,212
Gettysburg Elec. Co.	3,677	.145	7,644	.3	5.55	1,375
Glen Rock E. L. & P. Co.	3,098	.17	5,448	.29	3.60	1,511
Hanover P. Co.	3,835	.0425	22,024	.246	4.85	4,552
Hamburg G. & E. Co.	3,752	.09	8,311	.2	4.90	1,705
Hershey Elec. Co.	x	x	1,209	.048	1.36	888
Harmony Elec. Co.	9,203	.0258	11,036	.031	4.85	2,271
Honesdale Cons. L. H. & P. Co.	17	.0011	10,948	.715	7.20	1,520
Home E. L. & S. H. Co.	521	.....	9,813	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg Lt. and Power Co.	23,152	.042	61,955	.113	2.32	26,692
Juniata Pub. Ser. Co.	2,777	.0565	5,274	.108	1.35	3,907
Keystone P. Co.	39,079	.074	42,820	.0815	4.30	9,939
Langhorne E. L. & P. Co.	615	.12	7,528	1.44	6.30	1,198
Lehighton E. L. & P. Co.	597	.032	18,807	1.01	7.90	2,380
Lancaster L. H. & P. Co.	1,410	.0366	x	x	x	Wholesale
Luzerne County G. & E. Co.	36,358	.051	65,775	.93	3.00	21,833
Lackawanna & Wyoming V. P. Co.	9,910	.0556	3,510	.0196	11.50	31
Mauch Chunk H. P. & E. L. Co.	6,783	.165	9,406	.23	5.15	1,832
Meyersdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	x	x	5,570	.52	5.57	1,000
Middleburg L. H. & P. Co.	1,320	.0635	3,191	.153	2.70	1,187
Montgomery & Muncy E. H. & P. Co	x	x	6,368	.81	5.00	1,257
Metropolitan Edison Co.	156,089	.102	236,434	.154	7.35	32,374
North Penn P. Co.	910	.0665	2,083	.153	8.45	2,460
New Castle Elec. Co.	21,969	.0258	27,263	.032	2.36	11,584
Northwestern E. Ser. Co.	12,723	.101	27,116	.216	4.75	5,718
Natrona L. & P. Co.	x	x	4,030	.022	2.90	1,389
Oxford Elec. Co.	1,748	.61	2,674	.208	3.78	708
Palmerton Light Co.	x	x	6,634	.48	4.05	1,631
Pike County L. & P. Co.	x	x	10	.003	.....	.....
Panther Valley Elec Co.	5,601	.224	8,543	.34	1.60	5,358
Penna. P. Co.	5,012	.0298	4,936	.0284	25.00	198
Penna. Edison Co.	56,759	.0536	112,715	.105	7.75	14,555
Phila. Elec. Co.	754,742	.073	1,339,518	.11	4.15	332,960
Phila. Sub. G. & E. Co.	94,969	.179	91,972	.174	3.50	26,269
Penn P. S. Corp	118,698	.0655	124,157	.0685	2.42	51,304
Penna. P. and L. Co.	713,834	.117	878,009	.147	6.55	133,727
Penn. Cen. L. & P. Co.	120,283	.086	114,919	.082	3.24	35,587
Raystown W. & P. Co.			(See Penn Central L. and P. Co.)			
Rockingham L. H. & P. Co.	1,780	.103	1,728	.1	3.10	555
Renovo Ed. L. H. & P Co.	x	x	2,871	.27	1.65	1,736
Sayre Elec. Co.	4,420	.132	15,345	.455	3.75	4,084
Shippensburg G. & E. Co.	377	.0334	894	.0795	4.05	2,208
Schuylkill Elec. Co.	7,601	.75	20,578	2.05	8.65	2,377
Shenango Valley E. L. Co.	15,198	.0435	30,223	.87	4.30	7,802
Susquehanna County L. & P. Co.	2,114	.046	12,434	.27	4.70	2,590
Scranton Elec. Co.	113,280	.073	422,847	.27	7.85	53,763
Titusville L. & P. Co.	1,191	.0302	5,136	.13	2.62	1,957
Towanda G. & E. Co.	x	x	3,942	.51	3.20	1,232
United El. Co. of W.	x	x	9,164	.176	1.62	5,883
United Lighting Co.	153	.024	3,566	.56	2.90	1,234
United Elec. Co. of L.	16,050	.1125	19,215	.135	3.14	6,113
Venango P. S. Co.	2,025	.0615	8,411	.252	3.10	3,051
Waynesboro Elec. Co.	3,245	.0625	4,830	.093	1.78	2,705
Windber Elec. Co.	1,466	.042	8,549	.246	4.15	2,047
Wellsboro Elec. Co.	x	x	3,895	.286	3.50	1,113
West Penn P. Co.	985,827	.144	797,375	.116	8.70	91,770
York Haven W. & P. Co.	59,477	.058	32,543	.0315	5.45	595
TOTALS	5,079,171	.09	6,856,878	.124	5.40	1,274,597

K.W.H. Sold = 5,626,640,000

General Summary of Class "C" Companies

Name of Company	Fixed Capital	Operating Exp.	K.W.H. Purchased	Exp. for Pur. Power	K.W.H. Generated	Gen. Exp.
Allentown & Reading Trac. Co.	.....	34,218	.....	.....	None	.....
Bakerstown L. H. & P. Co.	3,432	4,888	249,000	.....	None	.....
Benton Hydro E. Co.	64,539	6,818	3,990	.....	130,000	Not given
Big Spring E. Co.	51,996	12,514	None	.....	189,475	.....
Birdsboro E. Co.	38,929	16,818	98,740	1,583	157,490	3,766
Black Lick L. H. & P. Co.	.....	5,643	112,223	2,640	None	.....
Blue Mountain E. Co.	151,596	25,393	700,180	11,233	63,180	254
Boliver L. H. & P. Co.	31,024	14,558	373,490	9,660	None	.....

General Summary of Class "C" Companies—Concluded

Name of Company	Fixed Capital	Operating Exp.	K.W.H. Purchased	Pur. Power K.W.H.	K.W.H. Generated	Gen. Exp.
Brockway L. H. & P. Co.	110,562	27,424	None		776,500	13,762
Brown Twp. L. H. & P. Co.	11,770	6,476	191,260	4,494	None	
Harley D. Carpenter	98,522	25,787	518,089	13,156	40,237	3,674
Citizens E. Co.	35,252	7,414	152,180	3,519	None	
Citizens E. L. & P. Co.	39,099	38,069	528,240	13,679	None	
Citizens E. Co. of Lewisburg	64,221	36,441	906,525	18,246	None	
Citizens L. H. & P. Co.	45,044	17,725	401,020	8,766	None	
Clarendon E. L. & P. Co.	13,471	8,989	289,451	6,000	None	
Clymer P. Co.	60,000	25,148	None		2,755,860	22,021
Coalport L. H. & P. Co.	20,905	14,922	257,190	7,429	None	
Conestoga Valley E. Co.			166,190			
Conneaut Lake E L. Co.	15,549	3,957	62,331	2,052	None	
Coopersburg E. L. H. & P. Co.	25,576	18,213	357,587	11,377	None	
Cumberland Valley L. & P. Co.	298,573	36,395	861,130	15,095	None	
Deer Creek W. & W. P. Co.		14,245	117,346	7,589	None	
Delta E. P Co.	60,062	45,734	905,371	31,665	211,700	907
Delta W. P. Co.	58,109	16,371	490,936	7,364	436,685	1,938
Dunbar E. Co.	67,459	26,594	620,500	15,519	None	
Everett L. H. & P. Co.	37,055	23,958	369,819	11,094	None	
Eldred E. Co.	28,002	1,700	26,269	614	None	
Eaglesmere L. Co.	130,737	13,152	None		578,023	3,687
Fawn L. & P. Co.	44,902	4,492	None		90,000	2,774
Farmers E. Co.	46,658	7,669	112,099	2,441	None	
Greencastle L. H. & P. Co.	74,867	26,720	435,300	9,096	None	
Garrett E. L. H. & P. Co.	14,213	6,747	66,090	3,195	None	
Gallitzen E. L. Co.	102,412	26,403	520,468	12,230	None	
Hyndmann E. L. H. & P. Co.	21,013	6,465	None		74,610	4,730
Hummelstown E. L. H. & P. Co.	246,860	21,271	1,198,445	7,487	341,151	4,638
Houtzdale E. L. H. & P. Co.	47,899	26,761	329,900	8,042	None	
Home Elec. Co.	66,756	26,937	None		722,758	17,742
Harvey Lake L. Co.	138,926	19,602	210,000	4,975	None	
Hastings E. Co.	14,753	23,170	491,993	11,561	None	
Jackson L. H. & P. Co.	36,035	20,083	471,700	11,076	None	
Intercourse E. Co.	89,286	25,500	544,670	8,170	None	
Jilly L. H. & P. Co.	32,006	13,922	207,767	5,323	None	
Jogan L. H. & P. Co.	22,429	16,750	1,198,534	9,857	None	
Jacungie E. L. H. & P. Co.	15,253	14,307	389,604	10,281	None	
Mercersburg Lehmaster & Marks E. Co.	42,377	15,681	59,260	3,645	180,280	3,558
Millville E. L. Co.	10,443	19,434	577,713	12,182	104,000	3,519
Montoursville E. L. Co.	24,334	24,706	286,730	7,089	133,390	10,119
Moscow E. Co.	42,932	10,084	134,880	5,654	None	
New Hope E. Co.	20,565	2,650	107,058	1,112	None	
Newmanstown E. L. & P. Co.	48,176	19,971	377,424	8,510	None	
Nicholson L. H. & P. Co.	9,394	10,765	180,617	6,685	None	
Orrtanna E. L. & P. Co.	51,563	9,186	117,700	5,611	None	
Paint E. Co.	7,150	6,110	110,900	3,330	None	
Paupack E. Co.	82,370	41,075	117,848	2,939	1,263,635	13,526
Penn Twp. P. Co.	8,761	3,614	75,760	1,846	None	
Peoples P. Co.	679	10,888	785,000	10,597	None	
Pequea E. Co.	5,000	20,484	30,536	16,463	None	
Phoenix W. & P. Co.	192,052	26,669	None		3,439,700	12,528
Pine Grove E. L. H. & P. Co.	34,771	19,163	601,600	11,932	None	
Pine Grove E. L. H. & P. Co., Warren	13,805	7,854	323,529	5,316	None	
Portage L. & P. Co.	91,471	41,872	723,990	16,628	None	
Prospect & Rock E. L. H. & P. Co.	50,215	29,298	363,720	6,787	None	
Rockwood E. Co.	103,916	15,403	289,400	7,723	None	
Ralp Level E. Co.	11,762	9,472	160,900	4,856	None	
Redfield E. L. & P. Co.	37,683	21,888	468,517	15,600	None	
Riermans Valley L. H. & P. Co.	31,159	7,475	None		Not Given	
Sellar E. Co.	110,805	33,200	None		443,658	5,356
Sullivan Co. E. Co.	445,639	38,546	None		457,890	16,622
Tamaqua E. L. H. & P. Co.	8,728	5,263	115,990	3,837	None	19,032
Tapton E. L. & P. Co.	26,313	18,635	360,400	8,967	None	
Tri-County E. Co. 8	84,304	30,380	982,000	16,072	None	
Tunkhannock E. Co.	78,434	22,052	647,900	9,718	None	
Union City E. L. Co.	184,015	19,398	14,075	763	Not Given	6,827
United L. H. & P. Co. (Stoyestown)	45,887	10,651	406,847	6,880	None	
Valley E. L. & P. Co.	33,620	19,611	392,287	10,260	None	
Waterford E. L. Co.	19,651	2,259	43,730	1,721	None	
Wyside E. Co.	17,281	8,440	173,589	4,155	None	
Wimer E. L. & P. Co.	9,423	5,795	124,730	4,162	None	
White Haven L. H. & P. Co.	65,868	11,251	110,100	2,361	None	
White Oak L. H. & P. Co.	7,076	18,926	30,629	367	Not Given	
Wightsville L. & P. Co.	22,987	8,881	175,680	4,867	None	9,836
Wogertown W. P. Co.	73,386	17,992	393,000	9,534	None	
Yeople L. & P. Co.	40,000	4,321	None		1,125,410	3,626
		7,073	576,103	5,433	None	
Totals	$4,792,101	$1,462,779	25,375,069	$550,065	13,714,632	$184,442

Cost per K.W.H. Generated .....= 1.35 cents
Cost per K.W.H. Purchased .....= 2.2 cents

General Summary of Class "D" Companies

Name of Company	Fixed Capital	Operating Exp.	K. W. H. Purchased	Exp. for Pur. Power	K. W. H. Generated	Gen. Exp.
...r L. & P. Co.	510	816		No Data		
...tacite L. H. & P. Co.	30,486	20,877	No Data	No Data	18,400	x
...tacite P. Co.	1,705	1,401	20,119	1,201	None	x
...ettsville E. L. & P. Co.		1,123	18,000	673	None	x
...n Lake E. Co.	7,029	1,727	20,412	949	None	x
...r Lehigh E. Co.	29,984	3,237	50,912	1,312	None	x
...ille L. H. & P. Co.	28,136	5,908	11,400	294	Not Given	2,000
...tun L. H. & P. Co.	1,406	6,486	76,730	3,361	None	x

General Summary of Class "D" Companies—Concluded

Name of Company	Fixed Capital	Operating Exp.	K. W. H. Purchased	Exp. for Pur. Power	K. W. H. Generated	Gen. Exp.
Carbondale Twp. E. Co.	.....	89	884	88	None	x
Center E. Co.	10,374	3,487	83,920	1,310	None	x
Central E. Co.	.....	No Data				
Farmers E. Co., Conestoga	.....	784	9,189	183	None	x
Farmers E. Co., Martie	.....	736	9,452	189	None	x
Farmers E. Co., Lancaster	.....	3,845	44,305	1,098	None	x
Farmers E. Co., Pequea	.....	3,407	83,037	1,668	None	x
Farmers E. Co., W. Hempfield	.....	2,352	50,643	1,012	None	x
Fayetteville E. L. & P. Co.	6,228	2,655	22,605	1,289	None	x
Foxburg E. Co.	177	220	None	.....	4,500	53
French Creek E. Co.	5,000	876	None	.....	Not Given	.....
Green Twp. E. Co.	2,149	1,068	6,056	497	None	x
Gratz L. & P. Co.	9,379	2,514	41,210	1,367	None	x
Garland Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubley E. Co.	9,105	619	7,093	545	None	x
Hoffmann E. L. Co.	9,775	571	None	.....	Not Given	.....
Heller Milling Co.	.....	No Data				
Hamilton E. Co.	801	234	1,023	195	None	x
Ludlow G. & E. Co.	13,443	3,139	106,861	2,137	None	x
Lower Chanceford E. Co.	10,610	839	22,700	487	None	x
Laurel Park P. & L. Co.	28,550	1,054	None	.....	19,132	550
Lackawanna L. Co.	788,716	4,829	44,745	2,299	None	x
Mont Poco L. & Imp. Co.	35,576	4,955	None	.....	51,113	1,800
Mount Nebo E. L. Co.	1,000	870	11,161	324	None	x
Middlesex E. L. & P. Co.	2,950	409	8,994	315	None	x
McAllisterville E. L. Co.	2,500	570	None	.....	Not Given	.....
Marlborough E. L. & P. Co.	4,846	1,994	42,703	1,807	None	x
Marklesburg L. & P. Co.	9,882	3,815	101,664	2,354	None	x
Niantic E. L. & P. Co.	17,305	2,695	41,671	1,887	None	x
Orbisonia L. Co.	.....	No Data				
Orangeville E. L. & P. Co.	19,205	2,090	None	.....	50,000	850
Kingston E. L. H. & P. Co.	3,177	1,314	27,097	960	None	x
Naomi Pines E. Co.	.....	251	None	.....	Not Given	180
Prompton E. Co.	4,110	1,071	12,860	689	None	x
Pioneer E. L. Co.	30,340	1,713	62,320	1,000	None	x
Penn Creek Hy. E. Co.	38,598	6,704	None	.....	16,091	3,000
Randolf E. L. & P. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad E. Co.	3,430	2,163	36,010	1,806	None	x
Stoufferston E. Co.	2,584	1,820	33,054	1,441	None	x
Sewickley Twp. P. Co.	5,000	1,481	34,272	856	None	x
Saylorsburg L. & P. Co.	29,092	5,725	68,800	2,536	24,000	600
Salford E. L. & P. Co.	1,910	165		No Data		
Weisenberg Wp. E. L. & P. Co.	19,207	3,543	39,360	1,212	None	x
Varden Lake Ariel L. H. & P. Co.	5,000	249	None	.....	Not Given	60
Totals	$1,229,175	$118,454	1,251,262	$39,341	183,236	$9,093

Cost per K. W. H. Generated = 2. cents
Cost per K. W. H. Purchased = 3.15 cents

Appendix XI

Minutes of the

Joint Giant Power Commission
of
New York, New Jersey & Pennsylvania

October 31—December 21, 1926

Statement

By Governors Smith, Silzer and Pinchot
on the appointment of a
Joint Giant Power Commission.

A new era has been reached in the generation and transmission of electric light, heat and power. Electrical energy is already being carried across State borders at numerous points throughout the nation. Plans have been developed for carrying this power in greatly increased volume and long distances through several States.

Light, heat and power companies in the sale of their securities point out the number of States they serve with electrical energy. Facilities under common ownership in different states are being progressively and rapidly interconnected.

Electrical energy, passing, as it now does, from State to State, immediately enters interstate commerce, and as such can only be regulated by the Federal Government through direct Congressional action or through the delegation of Congressional authority to the States.

What is true of the transmission of power between States generally applies to the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where power passes from one to the other at many points though as yet in comparatively small quantities. Plans, however, are being developed for the transmission of Giant Power from the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the water-power of New York in unprecedented quantities to the industries and householders of these States and to those of New Jersey.

Irrespective of what other States may do, it is the desire of the Governors of the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that some action be taken to insure the effective control and regulation of companies doing an interstate business in electricity, in order that they may be compelled to provide adequate service at reasonable rates. Unless some action is taken the individual state will soon be absolutely helpless. If Congress should on its own initiative provide a system of Federal regulation as in the case of the railroads, the States will have little to say as to the service these interstate companies shall render or the prices they shall charge.

The only safe course is for the States to act now themselves. The United States Constitution in the Compact Clause has provided a method whereby this can be done. This clause permits two or more States to enter into a compact, which must be ratified by Congress. When this has been done, the States will be able to regulate these interstate electric companies as they now regulate utility companies operating exclusively within their own borders.

With this purpose in mind, the three Governors have this day appointed a "Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania," whose duty it will be to study this question, make such recommendations as they may deem advisable, prepare a compact to be entered into by the three States, and to make a report to the Governors of the respective States previous to the next session of the Legislature.

The Commissioners from the three States are as follows:

NEW YORK

William A. Prendergast, Chairman, New York Public Service Commission. George R. Lunn, Member, New York Public Service Commission. Charles R. Vanneman, Chief Engineer, New York Public Service Commission.

NEW JERSEY

Dr. Charles Browne, of Princeton, N. J., Member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey. Mr. Isaac Alpern, of Perth Amboy, N. J., President of the Perth Amboy Trust Co., a Director in other financial institutions, and a well-known business man of New Jersey. Mr. Robert F. Engle, of Beach Haven, N. J., former member of the State Board of Commerce and Navigation, and a well-known citizen and business man.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philip P. Wells, Deputy Attorney General and Chairman, Pennsylvania Giant Power Board. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth and member Pennsylvania Giant Power Board. Morris L. Cooke, Consulting Engineer, Director, Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey and member Penna. Giant Power Board.

Governor Pinchot said:—

The appointment of a Joint Giant Power Commission representing the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania means a real step forward in the development of State policy toward modern large scale electrical development. Through tri-state action we seek to prevent monopoly profits and to secure decent electric rates to consumers.

It is hoped to have the draft of a compact ready for submission to the regular 1926 session of the New York and New Jersey Legislatures and to the special session of our own legislature should one be called.

Following the failure of the 1923 Pennsylvania legislature to authorize this inter-state inquiry I appointed a Giant Power Board composed of state officials and a consulting engineer. This body has been continuing the studies into this all important matter which we have been making in Pennsylvania for three years past.

The Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission are members of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Board and have been designated for this service by that body.

Minutes

of the

First Meeting

of the

Joint Giant Power Commission of N. Y., N. J. & Pa.

Held at Princeton, N. J.

Saturday, October 31, 1925.

The Governors of New York (Alfred E. Smith), New Jersey (George S. Silzer) and Pennsylvania (Gifford Pinchot) having on October 26, 1925, caused to be designated representatives of said three states (in these minutes hereafter called the contracting states) respectively, as folows:—

For the State of New York
William A. Prendergast
George R. Lunn
Charles R. Vanneman

For the State of New Jersey
Charles Browne
Isaac Alpern
Robert F. Engle

For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Morris Llewellyn Cooke
Clyde L. King
Philip P. Wells

to constitute the Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (in these minutes hereafter called the Joint Commission) for the purposes of studying the question of the regulation of the interstate transmission of electricity for light, heat and power, of making such recommendations thereon as they may deem advisable, of preparing a compact to be entered into by the three contracting states, and to make a report to the Governors of their respective states, previous to the next sessions of the Legislatures.

The first meeting of the Joint Commission was held on the invitation of Dr. Charles Browne in Princeton, New Jersey, at the Princeton Inn, at 1:15 P. M., Saturday, October 31, 1925.

Present. For the State of New York, Commissioners Prendergast and Vanneman; for the State of New Jersey, Commissioners Browne, Alpern and Engle; for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Commissioners Cooke, King and Wells.

Upon the suggestion of Commissioner Cooke, Commissioner Prendergast undertook the duty of temporary chairman:

Voted unanimously: That Charles Browne be the Chairman of the Joint Commission.

Commissioner Browne thereupon took the chair.

Voted unanimously: That William A. Prendergast be Vice-Chairman, and Philip P. Wells Secretary of the Joint Commission.

Voted unanimously: That the Chairman and three Commissioners, one from each state, to be appointed by him, be the Executive Committee of the Joint Commission.

Thereupon the Chairman appointed Commissioners Engle, Vanneman and Wells, members of the Executive Committee.

Commissioner Prendergast stated that the Public Service Commission of New York, anticipating the negotiation by the three contracting states of a compact for the control of interstate electric transmission, had caused to be undertaken a study of the laws of the three states bearing on the subject; also a study of the resources of New York and of the existing hydro-electric and steam-electric developments in New York; and that the results of these studies would be submitted to the Joint Commission about November 15th.

Commissioner Cooke suggested that the compact be so drawn as to become effective when ratified by any two states and approved by Congress; and so drawn that other adjoining states can later join in it by legislative action and Congressional approval; also that adjoining states should be requested by the Governors of the three contracting states to appoint observers to cooperate with the Joint Commission.

Voted unanimously: That, for the purpose of securing the cooperation and criticism of the adjacent states with a view to protecting their several interests and of inviting their future joinder in the proposed compact, the Commissioners of each of the three contracting states be instructed to suggest to the Governors of their respective states that they severally request the governors of the non-contracting states upon their borders each to appoint a representative to act with the Joint Commission as observers and advisers for their several states, that is to say: Such request to be made by the Governor of New York, to the Governors of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; by the Governor of New Jersey, to the Governor of Delaware; by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Governors of Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio.

After discussion it was informally and unanimously agreed that responsibility for the computation and graphic presentation of data for the three contracting states to be furnished by each of them for the use of the Joint Commission be assumed as follows:

By Commissioner Vanneman: Territorial rights of corporate groups; existing 66,000 volt lines by corporate groups; existing interstate transmission lines by corporate groups.

By Commissioner Engle: Installed generating capacity (excluding stations of less than 5,000 kw capacity) by corporate groups.

By Commissioner King: Power resources and power markets.

Commissioner Wells suggested that a preliminary to the drafting of a compact should be the determination by the Joint Commission of the principles to be embodied therein and that the Executive Committee should, and the Commissioners of each of the three contracting states might well, formulate a statement of such principles for the consideration of the Joint Commission.

The Chairman called a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at noon on November 9th, 1925, at the Princeton Club in New York City.

Thereupon at 3:45 P. M. the Joint Commission adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

A true record

Attest: Philip P. Wells,
Secretary, Joint Giant Power Commission.

Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Minutes of the

Second Meeting held at Philadelphia, December 5, 1925.

The Second Meeting of the Joint Commission was held at the University Club in Philadelphia on Saturday, December 5, 1925, at 11:00 o'clock a. m.

Present:

For the State of New York—Commissioners Prendergast, Lunn and Vanneman.

For the State of New Jersey—Commissioners Browne and Engle.

For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Commissioners Cooke, King and Wells.

There also met with the Joint Commission the following observers and advisors:-

For the State of Vermont—Edward H. Deavitt.

For the State of Maryland—Harold E. West.

The minutes of the meeting of October 31, 1925, were read and approved.

The Executive Committee submitted its report dated December 5, 1925, which was read as a whole, as follows:

The Executive Committee met in New York at the Princeton Club as the guests of Chairman Browne on Monday, November 9, 1925, at 12:00 o'clock. Commissioner Prendergast met with the Executive Committee.

It met again in New York on Monday, November 23, 1925, at 12:15 P. M. at the Union League Club as the guests of Commissioner Prendergast. Commissioners Prendergast and Cooke met with the Executive Committee.

At these meetings there was general informal discussion as to the principles which should be embodied in the proposed Compact. At the first meeting certain principles suggested by Commissioner Cooke were discussed. At the second meeting the discussion centered upon a statement of principles submitted as tentative proposals by the Pennsylvania Commissioners under date of November 18, 1925.

The Committee agreed upon and recommended for consideration the following Articles as principles to be embodied in the Compact;—

1 Area

The geographical limitations of practicable transmissions and the many objections to over centralization both suggest a limit upon the ultimate compact area. The primary prospective area should be the three contracting states with New England, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia and Ohio.

II Adhesion by States

Every State within the primary prospective area and contiguous to the compact-bound area should have an option to ratify the compact at any time in the future and thereby upon the approval of Congress, to become a party to the Compact.

The Joint Tribunal proposed by Article III hereof should have power by a two-thirds vote to admit as a party to the compact any other State which shall have ratified the compact by a legislative act, which is contiguous to the compact-bound area, and which exports to or imports from said area electric current to the amount of five per cent (5%) of the production (or consumption) of such ratifying State; such vote to be cast within six months after such ratification, and such admission to take effect upon the approval of Congress thereafter.

The Compact should, as to the States ratifying it, take effect upon ratification by any two of the three States now negotiating.

III Joint Tribunal

There should be a joint tribunal to make effective th terms of the Compact. It should be composed of or representative from each State until the Compact-boun states exceed seven. Upon the happening of any suc excess and thereafter the joint tribunal should consi of seven members as follows:—One from each of th two States producing the greatest quantity of electr current, one each from the three other States consun ing the greatest number of kilowatt-hours, and tw others, one from each of two of the remaining State rotating in the order in which such states ratified th Compact.

The member of the Joint Tribunal from each Stat should be a member of the Public Service Commissio thereof designated by the Governor thereof.

The term of the members of the Joint Tribunal shoul be two (2) years until the number of compact-boun States exceed seven (7). Upon the happening of an such excess the term of the member representing tha one of the seven States first ratifying which ratified las should expire at the end of the year of his term next fol lowing the happening of such excess, and he should b succeeded by a representative of the State which wa the eighth to ratify. Thereafter the terms of all mem bers, except those designated to serve out an unexpire term in case of vacancy, shall be two (2) years.

The Chairman of the Joint Tribunal should be electe annually by a majority vote of the members.

IV Regulation of Service Standards

The Joint Tribunal should have power to regulate th service standards of interstate electric utilities as arbi trator of disputes between the Commissions of anv tw compact States as to electric utilities between them.

V Expenses of The Joint Tribunal

The expenses of the Joint Tribunal should be appor tioned among the compact states in proportion to th number of kilawatt hours consumed by them not ex ceeding $———— per million kwh. They shoul be a first claim on the appropriations made by eacl State for public utility regulation.

The following matters were also discussed but n agreement reached about them:—Subject matter to b regulated as interstate business; Scope of regulation o such business; Segregation of interstate transmission Rate-Base, Securtiy Issues and Fair Return; Uniformit of Rate Structures; Incorporation of Interstate Electri Utilities.

It was agreed that each of the three states negotiat ing should submit its views in writing for the considera tion of the Joint Commission at its next meeting as t principles not agreed upon by this report; also tha each state should be free, upon further consideration to submit differing views as to any of the principle agreed upon and embodied in this report.

The Executive Committee recommended to Chairmar Browne that he call a meeting of the Joint Com mission at the University Club in Philadelphia a 11:05 A. M., Saturday, December 5, 1925.

The Executive Committee recommends that after the adoption by the Joint Commission of a Statement of principles that should be embodied in the compact there be held in each of the three states public hearings at which discussion and criticism of such principles be invited.

Respectfully submitted:

Charles Browne
Charles R. Vanneman
Robert F. Engle
Philip P. Wells

The Articles proposed by the report of the Executive Committee as principles to be embodied in the compact were then read for discussion and amendment, article by article.

Article I was amended by inserting the word "the" before New England, and the word "States" after New England in the second sentence so as to make the phrase read "with the New England States".

At this point Commissioner Prendergast raised the question as to the necessity for a compact, which was discussed

at length by all the Commissioners and observers present until recess was taken for luncheon at 1:15 P. M. Commissioner Prendergast argued strongly against a compact on the grounds:—first, that a receiving state can now control adequately current transmitted to it from other states; second, that the quantity of interstate current is less than four per cent and therefore too small to call for special methods of control; third, that one method is by Act of Congress constituting the State Commissions Federal agencies for the regulation of interstate electric transmission subject to control by the Interstate Commerce Commission after the manner of the bill for control of interstate motor traffic proposed by the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners for introduction in the 69th Congress.

All these reasons were disputed by Commissioners Cooke, King and Wells. Commissioner Cooke doubted that the quantity of current transmitted over state lines was as low as four per cent in view of the fact that the percentage for Pennsylvania was exports seven per cent, imports eight per cent. He asked for the source of the figures. Commissioner Prendergast replied that the source was the National Electric Light Association. He produced a memorandum of the data furnished by the Association showing amount generated and amount transmitted across State lines by a number of regions, the total for all regions being 54,000 million kwh. generated and 1,820 million kwh. transmitted across State lines, 3.4%.

Commissioner Prendergast suggested that a preliminary public hearing be held on the question whether there should be a compact or not in order to get the weight of public opinion. Commissioner Browne said at such a hearing, where no concrete proposals were put forward the only persons who would appear would be representatives of the electric companies and specialists on the subject, and that the former would be fearful of any new plan of regulation.

After recess it was agreed to proceed with the reading and discussion of the report of the Executive Committee as if there were to be a compact, postponing the question as to whether or not there should be one.

The reading and discussion of the Articles of the report of the Executive Committee, Article by Article, was resumed.

Article II was amended by striking out the period at the end therof and adding the words "and approval of Congress".

Articles III, and IV were approved without amendment.

Article V was amended by striking out the last sentence.

The Secretary then submitted "Further Tentative Proposals by the Pennsylvania Commissioners" dated December 5, 1925, in twelve Articles as follows:—

1. Area. (Identical with ARTICLE I of Report of Executive Committee).

II. Adhesion by States. (Identical with ARTICLE II of Report of Executive Committee).

III. Joint Tribunal. (Identical with ARTICLE III of Report of Executive Committee, with reservations as to restrictions upon appointing power of the several State Governors).

IV. Regulation of Service Standards. (Identical with ARTICLE IV of Report of Executive Committee).

V. Expenses of The Joint Tribunal. (Identical with ARTICLE V of Report of Executive Committee).

VI. Regulation of Accounts, Rates, Service, and Security Issues.

(1) Regulation of the whole system containing any major interstate line. The Joint Tribunal should regulate all the accounting, rates, service and security issues of every corporation or person (hereinafter called interstate electric utilities) operating, owning, or leasing an interstate electric line of 1000 kw. capacity within the compact-bound area or a like line transmitting current to the amount of 100,000 kwh. per year, if current is transmitted over either of such lines in or for use in public service.

(2) Segregation of major interstate lines. Any such company which also generates and or distributes current should have the right to segregate, into a separate corporate ownership, and thereby limit the jurisdiction of the joint tribunal to, its interstate transmission business within the compact area; and any compact-bound state should have power to require any such company operating within it to so segregate its interstate transmission business.

(3) Concerns selling to interstate lines. The Joint Tribunal should also regulate the accounting, rates and service of all generating and selling concerns delivering, within the compact area to concerns doing such interstate transmission business, current for such interstate transmission so far as such regulation is necessary to prevent discrimination among the compact-bound states as to service or rates, to insure the fullest practicable conservation and use of energy sources, and to insure for consumers in the receiving States adequate service and just and reasonable rates.

VII. Rate-base, Security Issues and fair Return.

(1) Rate-base. In the regulation of rates the Joint Tribunal should take as the presumptive rate-base the actual investment (measured in dollars) prudently hereafter made and kept unimpaired (the same to be accurately defined in the compact), plus an approximation thereto as to (or plus the value as of this date of) investment heretofore made.

(2) Security Issues. The Joint Tribunal should limit security issues to a par value approximately equal to the presumptive rate-base. No-par securities should be prohibited.

(3) Fair Return. The Joint Tribunal should compute the fair return at such sum as, in its judgment, would enable a properly financed company under efficient management to pay prudently on its common stock dividends sufficient to keep it slightly above par in a normal market.

(4) Accounting. The Joint Tribunal should so regulate accounting as to make the presumptive rate-base readily ascertainable from the utility's books.

(5) Confiscation. After the presumptive rate-base, the fair return and the rates shall have been fixed by order of the Joint Tribunal the said Tribunal should upon the demand of the utility take such other and further procedure, if any, including the ascertainment of the then value of the utility's property as may be necessary to comply with the controlling rulings of the Courts as to ascertainment of the rate-base against confiscation of the property.

(6) Acceptance of Presumptive Rate-Base. The construction or enlargement of any interstate facilities, and the enlargement of any existing interstate business over facilities now existing should be prohibited to any interstate utility, being a corporation, which shall not have filed with the Joint Tribunal an agreement to accept as conclusive the presumptive rate-base properly taken up by the Joint Tribunal under section one of this Article.

VIII. Rate Structure:

(a) Cost as the Basis for Rates.

Cost is recognized as affording the basis of electric rates. But as a means of securing business both profitable to a given utility and advantageous to all rate classes, the joint tribunal shall have power to allocate any or all costs equitably among the several rate classes.

(b) Uniformity of Rate Structure.

The rates of each interstate utility should be of uniform structure as to each rate class throughout its territory. Such rates should be regulated on the basis of generation and transmission cost of all rate classes. Transmission costs are to be arrived at by 50 mile increments. Distribution costs, if any, to be separately computed as to each rate class.

IX. Incorporation of Interstate Electric Utilities:

(1) The Joint Tribunal should have power to incorporate by 2/3 vote interstate electric utilities(?).

(2) Every interstate electric utility, if a corporation, should be incorporated (by the Joint Tribunal or?) by one of the compact-bound states.

X. Holding Companies:

(1) Restrictions on voting of stock held. No company or business trust not incorporated (by the Joint Tribunal or?) by one of the compact-bound States, and no director, officer or agent thereof should vote any stock of any interstate utility.

(2) Process runs into all compact-states. The orders of the Joint Tribunal requiring testimony, the production of books and papers and the like should have full effect throughout all the compact states.

(3) Contracts with servient utility. All contracts between holding company and servient utility should be reasonable and as profitable to the servient company as a like contract with a stranger should be. The burden of proving such reasonableness and profitableness shall be upon the servient utility.

XI. Interlocking Directors:

No director, officer, agent or employe of a company barred by Article X from voting the stock of an interstate utility be a director of any such utility.

XII. Taxation:

The compact should not affect the taxation of interstate utilities.

The "Further Tentative Proposals" were taken up. The Secretary explained that the Pennsylvania Commissioners had submitted, under date of November 18, 1925, tentative proposals (eleven articles) to the Executive Committee at its meeting held November 21st; that five of the Articles had been discussed, somewhat amended and, as amended has been incorporated in the report of the Executive Committee, being the five Articles already discussed and amended at this present meeting.

Commissioner Prendergast declared that, assuming that there is to be a compact, he was opposed to the principles of regulation contained in Articles III, IV, V, VI and VII of the "Further Proposals" and opposed to all related matters therein.

Some general discussion followed. Commissioner Wells called attention to the fact that it was agreed and recorded in the report of the Executive Committee that each of the three negotiating states should submit at the present meeting its views as to principles for embodiment in the compact not agreed upon and reported by the Executive Committee; also that no contribution to the principles of a compact had since been brought forward by any other state either in writing or otherwise.

Commissioner Prendergast undertook to submit a statement of such principles in writing at the next meeting.

Commissioner Prendergast stated that he would like to have the Commission express its opinion upon the following question: Does the use of the name "Giant Power" in the title of this Commission, or in any compact which might be arranged, carry with it an endorsement of the Giant Power Scheme advocated by Governor Pinchot? Commissioner Cooke replied that he did not see why there should be. There was considerable discussion during the course of which Commissioner Wells read the announcement of the appointment of the Commission given to the Press by Governors Smith, Silzer and Pinchot October 26, 1925, wherein the Commission was so named. Commissioner Browne objected to the name as misleading. Several members suggested other names for the Commission. After further discussion Mr. Cooke suggested that the question be left for consideration at the next meeting, and on this there was unanimous agreement.

Discussion continued until at 3:45 P. M. it was voted: That the Joint Commission adjourn to meet at the Cartaret Club, West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey, on Saturday, December 12, 1925, at 11:00 A.M.

A true record as approved December 12, 1925.

Attest: Philip P. Wells
Secretary

Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Minutes of the

Third Meeting held at Trenton N. J. December 12, 1925.

The Joint Commission met pursuant to adjournment at the Cartaret Club, Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, December 12, 1925, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Present the following Commissioners:—

For the State of New York—
Commissioners Prendergast, Lunn and Vanneman

For the State of New Jersey—
Commissioners Browne, Alpern and Engle

Commissioners Cooke, King and Wells

Present also as observer and advisor for the State of Vermont:—Mr. Edward H. Deavitt

The Secretary presented a communication from Mr. West, observer and advisor for Maryland, regretting his probable inability to attend because of business in New York at this time.

Commissioner Prendergast submitted letters to the Governor of New York from the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, designating as observers and advisors the following named gentleman:—

For the State of Connecticut—Mr. William E. Putmon, 1010 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

For the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Hon. Henry C. Attwill, Chairman, Public Utilities for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

For the State of Rhode Island—Hon. William C. Bliss, Chairman, Rhode Island Public Service Commission, Providence, R. I.

Commissioner Prendergast also presented copies of his telegrams of December 11th to the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island acknowledging receipt by reference of their said letters to the Governor of New York and giving notice of this meeting; also copies of his telegrams of December 11th to the said observers and advisors for the said three states giving such notice; also reply telegrams to him dated December 12th from Mr. Putman and Mr. Bliss regretting their inability to attend because of previous engagements.

Said Governors' letters and said copies of telegrams by Commissioner Prendergast and original reply telegrams by Mr. Putman and Mr. Bliss were read and ordered on file.

The Minutes of the meeting held December 5, 1925, were read and ordered corrected as follows:—

Page 3, next line to bottom of page, strike out "the best" and insert in lieu thereof "one" so as to make the clause read "that one method is by Act of Congress" etc.

Page 4, lines 8 and 9. Strike out "between seven and eight" and insert in lieu thereof "exports 7%, imports 8%" so as to make the clause read: "the percentage for Pennsylvania was exports 7% imports 8%."

Page 4, lines 14. Fill the blanks so as to make the clause read: "being 54,000 million kwh. generated and 1,820 million kwh. transmitted across state lines or 3.4%"

Page 4, lines 18-23. Strike out the last sentence of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following—Commissioner Browne said that at such a hearing where no concrete proposals were put forward the only persons who would appear would be representatives of the electric companies and specialists on the subject and that the former would be fearful of any new plan of regulation.

Page 4, line 31. Strike out "IV and V" and insert in lieu thereof "and IV", so as to make the sentence read: "Articles III and IV were approved without amendment".

Page 4. Insert a new line following line 31, as follows: "Article V was amended by striking out the last sentence".

Page 7, line 7. Strike out "writing" and insert in lieu thereof "meeting", so as to make the phrase read: "at the present meeting".

Page 7, line 9. After "had" insert "since" so as to make the clause read "had since been brought forward".

Page 7, line 10. Strike out "the New York Commissioners" and insert in lieu thereof: "any other state" so as to make the phrase read: "by any other State either in writing or otherwise".

Page 7, lines 13 to 20 inclusive. Strike out the whole paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Commissioner Prendergast stated that he would like to have the Commission express its opinion upon the following question: Does the use of the name or term "Giant Power" in the title of this Commission, or in any Compact which might be arranged, carry with it an endorsement of the giant power scheme advocated by Governor Pinchot? Commissioner Cooke replied that he did not see why there should be. There was considerable discussion during the course of which Commissioner Wells read the announcement of the appointment of the Commission given to the Press by Governors Smith, Silzer and Pinchot, October 26, 1925, wherein the Commission was so named. Commissioner Browne said that he objected to the name as misleading. Several members suggested other names for the Commission. After further discussion, Mr. Cooke suggested that the question be left for consideration at the next meeting, and on this there was unanimous agreement.

Said Minutes as so corrected were then approved.

The question whether or not a Compact is advisable was then taken up. Commissioner Vanneman submitted and read a memorandum in support of the negative of this question, which memorandum is attached to these Minutes and marked EXHIBIT "A".

Brief discussion followed.

Commissioner Prendergast then submitted and read a memorandum in support of the negative of this question reserving the right to make corrections and changes therein. Said memorandum is attached to these minutes and marked EXHIBIT "B".

Commissioner Wells stated that the paragraphs numbered 4 and 5 under Part 5, subdivision C of the Memorandum were erroneous as to the alleged powers of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission over security issues and over the acquisition of controlling interest in one utilty by another; that the Commission does not have power to regulate security issues, nor power to prohibit any utility from acquiring any controlling right, title or interest in any other utility, but that it has power to veto the merger of any electric company into another by the purchase of all the rights, franchises and property of the one by the other.

General discussion followed, after which the affirmative of the question was argued orally by Commissioners Cooke, King and Wells.

Mr. Deavitt asked whether a limitation of the compact to an experimental period of ten years could be considered. Commissioner Wells said that in his opinion such a limitation might be considered.

It was agreed that at the beginning of the next meeting the question of the advisability of a compact be voted upon and decided.

Thereupon at 3:50 P. M. it was voted to adjourn to meet at the Engineers Club, 32 West 40th Street, New York City, on Monday, December 21st at 11:00 A. M.

A True Record
Attest: Philip P. Wells,
Secretary.

Joint Giant Power Commission

Minutes of Meeting held December 12, 1925.

Exhibit "A"

Memorandum

In the matter of a compact between states respecting the transmission of electricity from one state to another

I do not believe a compact between states is required at this time. I can not conceive that there will be any immediate need for a compact within a future time which at this moment can be forecast. If there be so reasonable need for a compact, there then can be no need for the construction of a form of compact. If a form of compact were devised which would not be needed for some extended period of time, it might easily be entirely improper or insufficient at the time when a compact might be necessary, if that ever comes. For this added reason the formulation of a suggested compact seems to be unnecessary. My contentions are based solely on the fact that I can not see, either at present or for the immediate future, where any conditions may arise which will adversely affect the public in any one state, which may not be easily handled by the means already at the command of the people, or by the enactment of very simple legislation either on the part of Congress or on the part of the states involved which will furnish regulatory powers supplementary to those already in existence.

To show the relative insignificance of the problem today, I submit the following: There were generated in the State of New York in the year 1924, 7,119,689,000 K. W. H.; at the same time there were purchased 404,552,845 K.W.H. making a total of 7,524,241,845. During the same year there was sold in the State of New York 5,933,000,000 K.W.H., and there were exported from the State 86,459,504 K.W.H., making a total of sales of 6,019,459,504. There were imported 411,489,705 K.W.H.; the total of the exports and imports was 497,949,209. To show the significance of this, the total exports and imports represent 8.25% of the total sales; the total exports represent 1.43% of the total sales; the total exports represent 1.21% of the total kilowatt hours generated.

The exchange of power in the State of New York, meaning thereby the sending by one company to another of energy which later on is returned by the latter company and for which there is no actual payment on the part of either, is relatively very small. Over 300,000,000 K.W.H. of the imports are included within that energy sent from the generating stations in the Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, to the United States for resale by distributing corporations within the United States. I can not conceive that a condition of this kind demands at this time any form of compact. Beyond this, I am convinced that a practical consideration of the problem does not lead to the conclusion that there will be in the future an enormous transfer of electricity from one state to another. There may be, and I believe should be, an interchange of electricity between contiguous territories, but this interchange will come about largely through temporary necessities on the part of one plant or as a result of economic demands created by conditions within one state which do not exist in the other. These demands, I believe, will be subject to readjustments, so that the situation thus created would be sooner or later entirely wiped out.

As an illustration, one corporation might find it expedient, on account of demands made upon it for service, to purchase energy from an adjacent plant in an adjacent state in order to make up its deficiencies. As the purchasing plant found its demand growing, and particularly if that growth were centralized in or near its existing generating station, good economics might dictate that this generating plant be enlarged, so that the necessity for purchasing from the adjacent state would ultimately disappear or be uneconomical, since a larger plant might, and probably would produce energy at substantially the same cost, or even less. In any event, transmission leases might be materially reduced, thereby making it additionally more economical to discontinue the interchange.

There is a further point in support of my contention that I am not a believer in the theory that there is going to be in the eastern section of this country a great deal of long line transmission. I believe that the losses to be incurred by the transmission of large volumes of electricity will ultimately be so great as to make the cost of the energy thus transmitted at the point of consumption more than the cost of producing an equal amount of energy by a proper prime moving source located at the point of consumption. To illustrate what I mean, I believe that it will be extremely difficult to transmit energy from the St. Lawrence River for consumption in New York City, which may be sold in New York City at a rate less than, or equal to the rate which would be required for energy produced at plants located

within the City. One factor which could be elaborated upon and which would take too long to discuss here, is the effect to be produced by the transformation of the energy from a possible 220,000 voltage to a lower one, and the transmission or distribution of this energy at a lower voltage within any municipality in the Metropolitan District. I believe that this latter phase of the problem carries with it costs which are not fully comprehended and which will make the cost of energy thus transmitted over long distances very high. I believe that cost will be much in excess of what it will cost to produce the energy within the Metropolitan area and distribute it.

I do not believe the mine mouth coal plant to be in any way a possibility to be considered in connection with long line transmission for consumption in the Metropolitan District. The economic factors which are advanced as arguments for the mine mouth operation require the disposition of by-products already produced by existing industrial organizations in quantities which this country can absorb. If these by-products produced by mine mouth plants were unloaded with the regularity which mine mouth operation makes absolutely invariable, either the by-products must be sold at ruinous competitive rates, or they must be stored. Of course, they would be sold and their sale would involve the elimination of at least a part, if not all, of the existing industrial organizations. It is highly probable that unless tariff provisions regulated the sale of such by-products, imports from foreign countries would have a serious effect on the return which the mine mouth plant might get for its by-products. All of these, therefore, influence vitally the cost of the coal or by-product fuel used in generating electricity, and directly influence the cost of each kilowatt hour which may be sold.

These arguments, of course, are eliminating any consideration of the formation of a pool covering one or more states, from which any distributor may draw, as demands occur. Time does not here permit to discuss the ramifications of such a pool; I merely state that I do not consider this either economically or socially feasible; I believe it to be highly impracticable.

With these thoughts in mind, therefore, I can not make myself believe that there is at this time any——

Joint Giant Power Commission of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Minutes of the

Fourth Meeting held at New York City, December 21, 1925

The Joint Commission met pursuant to adjournment at the Engineers Club in New York City, on Monday, December 21, 1925 at 11:00 A. M.

Present the following Commissioners:

For the State of New York—
Commissioners Prendergast
Lunn and
Vanneman

For the State of New Jersey—
Commissioners Browne
Alpern and
Engle

For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—
Commissioners Cooke
King and
Wells

Present also as observers and advisors for other states the following gentlemen:

For the State of Vermont—
Mr. Edward H. Deavitt

For the State of Massachusetts—
Mr. Henry C. Attwill

For the State of Maryland—
Mr. Harold E. West

The reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was omitted.

Pursuant to agreement reached at the last meeting, the Chairman laid before the Joint Commission the question whether or not a compact is desirable, to be decided by vote, first as in committee of the whole, and finally by states, according to the procedure agreed upon at the first meeting of the Joint Commission.

Mr. Attwill inquired whether Congress could overrule a compact after once having given its consent.

Mr. Wells replied in the affirmative, citing the Wheeling Bridge cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Deavitt asked whether a state could at any time put an end to its obligations under the compact.

The Chairman replied that a state could do so if proper provision were made in the compact to permit such action.

Commissioner Prendergast said that before voting on the question of the desirability of a compact he desired to make a motion. Accordingly he moved that the states within the primary prospective area, as defined in the report of the Executive Committee submitted December 5, 1925, be asked to pass an act similar to the Pennsylvania act of May 12, 1925, P. L. 587 authorizing their respective public service commissioners to hold joint hearings with the commissioners of other states and with the Federal Power Commission, to issue joint orders, etc.

Mr. Attwill said that Massachusetts had been the first to propose regional regulation of Interstate Commerce by local commissions with a Federal representative sitting with them,—an organization analogous to the Federal Reserve Bank; that the Motor Bus Bill recently proposed is somewhat in this line.

After some discussion of the motion, Commissioner Prendergast, in reply to Commissioner Cooke, stated that the enactment of such legislation would add no power to the existing powers of the state commissions. He said, however, that it would bring to bear the power of publicity and the power of cooperation.

The Chairman read tentative proposals of his own, for consideration, as the basis of a compact.

Commissioner King moved that the Joint Commission now proceed to vote, first as in a committee of the whole, and then by states on the question whether or not a compact is desirable.

Commissioner Prendergast, by unanimous consent, substituted the following motion for that previously made by him: —That it is the sense of this Commission that the states here represented and all others within the primary prospective area be asked to enact, as an alternative to a compact legislation like the Pennsylvania act of May 12, 1925, P. L. 587.

Commissioner Lunn said that such legislation would not alone be an adequate alternative to a compact: that it should be accompanied by Federal legislation enlarging the powers of the state commissioners.

Commissioner Cooke said that he would vote for such a recommendation to the states, as a part of the report of this Commission to the Governors of the three contracting states, but not as an alternative to the compact.

The Chairman said that the proposed legislation would be a good forerunner for a compact, but not a good substitute.

Commissioner Prendergast pointed out the difference between a compact and the proposed Motor Bus Bill, as to their form.

Commissioner Wells said that the difference was deeper than formal; that the Motor Bus Bill was an appeal to Congress to take the initiative, and therfore was the first step on a long road to control by a Washington bureau; that the compact method retained the initiative in the hands of the states. Commissioner Prendergast then withdrew his motion.

Commissioner Wells, in answer to a question by Commissioner Lunn, said that the Motor Bus Bill is not a compact; that it is general and uniform in its terms for the whole United States, rather than regional; that substantive, as opposed to procedural, laws governing Interstate Commerce and differing as between two or more regions, are perhaps beyond the power of Congress, and if not beyond its power, impossible of enactment.

Commissioner Lunn moved to amend Commissioner King's motion by adding thereto the following: "and that the compact should be so drafted as not to diminish by one iota the

powers now exercised by the state commissions under present laws and regulations".

Commissioner King accepted the amendment.

Commissioner Engle seconded the motion as amended.

The Secretary called the roll, and the Commissioners voted as in a committee of the whole as follows:

Ayes: Commissioners Browne, Engle, Alpern, Lunn, Cooke and King—6.

Nays: Commissioners Prendergast, Vanneman and Wells 3.

Commissioner Prendergast explained his vote by saying that in his opinion the Lunn amendment would involve the formulation of a compact in impossible difficulties.

Commissioner Wells said that he concurred in this opinion, and had therefore voted in the negative.

Thereupon the vote upon Commissioner King's motion, as amended, was taken by states, and resulted as follows:

Ayes: New Jersey and Pennsylvania—2

Nayes: New York—1

And so the motion was carried.

Commissioner Cooke asked what would be the attitude of the New York delegation in reference to the drafting of a compact in view on the desirability of so doing.

Commissioner Prendergast replied that the New York Commissioners had considered this question before the meeting, and had decided that they would not take part as members of the Joint Commission in the drafting of a compact.

Commissioner Cooke said that the Pennsylvania commissioners desire to go ahead with the drafting of a compact, and to invite the New York Commissioners to act as observers and advisors for the State of New York, with respect thereto.

The Chairman extended such an invitation to each and all of the New York Commissioners.

Commissioner Prendergast said that he preferred not to take part but to take a clearcut position in opposition to a compact.

Voted: That the observers and advisors heretofore and hereafter appointed for the several New England states, at the request of the Governor of New York, shall be deemed to be the observers and advisors for the said states respectively, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the New York Commissioners.

Voted on the motion of Commissioner King: That the Joint Commission do now adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Before the motion was put it was informally agreed that the Chairman and Secretary should be a Committee to draft a compact and submit it at the next meeting.

Thereupon at 2:30 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

Following the adjournment general informal discussion continued until 3:50 P. M.

Commissioner Cooke inquired what were the views of the observers and advisors of other states present at this meeting.

Mr. Attwill, putting aside the question whether Massachusetts would be out of consideration, because of the withdrawal of New York, thought that Massachusetts might favor a compact; that without some remedial measure, all effective control over utilities within the state would be taken over by Washington: that the remedy for such centralization was regional regulation; that he was not worried about theoretical loss of state sovereignty, because, in his opinion, the states have lost that already, and so fulfilled the prophecy of Patrick Henry when he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. West said that he was skeptical of any advantage to be gained by the state commissions acting under a compact, but if an act similar to the Pennsylvania statute of 1925 were passed by each of the states, much of the good to be expected from a compact would be obtained, and that he would recommend that such a statute be passed by Maryland.

Commissioner Deavitt said that Governor Billings of Vermont has considered the matter, and concurs with Mr. Deavitt in the opinion that a compact properly drawn would be of advantage; that one other advisor of the Governor was of a contrary opinion; but that all agreed that Vermont would be against a joint tribunal in whose membership it was not represented at all times.

A True Record

Attest: Philip P. Wells
Secretary

Power
Production
and
Consumption
in
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and
Adjacent States
Prepared for the
Giant Power Board
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
By
Ernest Bradford
1925

Introductory Note

Report on Power Production and Consumption in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Adjacent States

1. Kind of data used in report
   For the main tables and charts, the figures of the United States Census Bureau have been used as they are reported without attempting to make estimates.

2. Estimates
   In the two cases where estimates have been made the method, which was based as nearly as could be checked, on reliable sources, has been clearly stated. The basic figures are given in each case, so that if further estimates need to be made, there will be no difficulty in so doing.

3. Data on steam railroads
   No data on steam railroads have been incorporated in this report, since there were no definite figures available on the production or consumption of power by this agency in the states under consideration.

4. Combining of various census dates
   Where the figures from the various censuses have been used together, the figures of the various dates have been combined as follows:

Electric Railways and Central Stations	Manufactures	Mines
1902	1904	1902
1907	1909	1909
1912	1914	1909 (1)
1917	1919	1919
1922	1923	1919 (1)

(1) Where there was sufficient change to warrant it, the 1912 figure for mining was estimated, assuming the same annual increase from 1909 to 1919. In all cases the 1919 figures have been used for 1922, since there has been practically no expansion in the mining industry since that time.

5. Tables
   All tables have been placed in an appendix at the end of the report and are arranged in consecutive order.

Installed Primary Power

In the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey is found about 30% of the total installed primary power of the United States, and if New England and the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, District of Colum-

bia and Delaware be added, the proportion is over 50%. This natural power unit represents more than half of the total developed power in the United States,—New York has 11%, Pennsylvania 15.7% and New Jersey 2.8% as shown in Chart I.

These figures represent the installed primary horsepower in manufacturing and mining establishments, electric railways, and central power stations, excluding in each case purchased power.

Power Production

Due to the varying capacity factors of the producing agencies, however, the amount of energy generated does not correspond exactly to the horsepower of prime movers. An estimate of the kilowatt hours of energy generated still shows Pennsylvania higher than New York, the difference in distribution being due largely to the low capacity factor of the installed primary power in the Pennsylvania mines.

Allowing a 33 1/3% (1) capacity factor for installed horsepower in manufacturing, and 16½% (2) for mining and converting to kilowatts at the rate of 1.42 (3) horsepower=1 kilowatt, we have the following approximate figures of electrical energy generated by manufacturers, mines, central power stations and electric railways (4) in 1922.

Pennsylvania	13,500,000,000 kilowatt hours
New York	10,400,000,000 kilowatt hours
New Jersey	2,800,000,000 kilowatt hours

(1) Frank G. Baum, in "Atlas of the U. S. A. Electric Power Industry, 1923", suggests 33 1/3%. Estimate for Pennsylvania by Rittman-Ely in the "Report of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey Board to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" on basis of 35%.

(2) Estimate of Rittman-Ely for Pennsylvania, "Report of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey Board to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania".

(3) Census of Central Electric Light and Power Stations, 1922, p. 75.

(4) Data from United State Census.
Central Electric Light and Power Stations, 1922.
Electric Railways, 1922.
Manufactures, 1923.
Mines and Quarries, 1919.

Trend of Power Development

The total installed primary power in the United States increased from about 16,000,000 horsepower in 1902, to over 49,000,000 horsepower in 1922. It seems reasonable from the existing evidence to conclude than an equal increase is taking place during the present five-year period and that by 1927 the primary horsepower installed will aggregate between 58,000,000 and 60,000,000 horsepower.

The rate of growth for the past twenty years in the United States as a whole has been greater than for any of the states under consideration, due especially to the tremendous expansion on the west coast. This situation is shown in Chart 2. The slowest growth seems to have been in New England and in Pennsylvania. New York and New Jersey and adjacent states show about the same relative increase since 1902. In the latest period, however, the New York curve takes a sharp upward turn, pointing to greatly increased power development, whereas New Jersey shows a decided slump.

Here again, the figures cannot be taken as representing the trend of power production, which would undoubtedly be relatively much greater, due to the increasing efficiency in central power stations, in which a larger and larger proportion of power productions is taking place.

This relatively greater increase in kilowatt hours of energy produced than in the horsepower of prime movers is shown in the following figures for the United States as a whole.

	Thousands of horsepower	Millions of k. w. h. generated
1902	1,845	2,507
1907	4,098	5,862
1912	7,530	11,569
1917	12,937	25,438
1922	20,296	40,292

Judging by this situation, then, it is undoubtedly safe to say that the production is increasing at a relatively greater rate in New York in comparison with the other states, than is shown in the curves, because of the larger proportion of central power station production in that state.

Sources of Power Production

The power demand of the future, as in the past, will come from several distinct classes of users, the most important of which are:

(a) manufacturing concerns
(b) mining companies
(c) electric railways
(d) central electric stations, selling electricity for residential and commercial lighting, and for industrial and transportation purposes.
(e) steam railroads

The relative importance of each of these classes in the leading northeastern states is shown in Chart 3 showing prime mover capacity in the first four fields mentioned. Data for steam railroads are not available.

About one-half the installed primary horsepower in New York is in central power stations, as contrasted with less than one-third in Pennsylvania and slightly more than one-third in New Jersey. Mining constitutes about a fifth of total installed power in Pennsylvania, and 12% in adjacent states, but is negligible or entirely lacking in the other states under consideration. Manufacturing contributes the smallest proportion in New York (32%), and the largest in New Jersey (61%). Electric railways, obviously, are most important in New York.

The proportion of electrical energy generated by these four groups corresponds very closely to the capacity of the prime movers in New York and New Jersey, but in Pennsylvania the percentages of energy produced are 54% in manufacturing, 12% in mining, 32% in central stations and 2% by electric railways.[7]

(7) For method of estimating see section on power production.

Increase in Central Station Capacity

The power installed in central stations has increased during the past twenty years more rapidly than the power of electric railways, mining companies or manufacturing establishments generating their own power. This is shown in Chart 4, and is due to the fact that the central station sells its power in considerable part to the other three groups and the increased use of power in industry which has taken place during the last two decades has had the effect of swelling the demand for central station power rather than increasing the volume of self-generated power.

If the recent trend continues, as shown in the projected dotted lines in the chart, by 1927 approximately 50% of the installed primary horsepower of the states, and a somewhat larger proportion of energy generated, will be in the central power stations.

Growth of Electric Power

The tremendous growth in central power stations is an evidence of the greatly increased use of purchased electric current. The total electric power used, however, includes not only the power generated by central power stations and electric railways, but also that generated in industrial establishments. The great increase in the horsepower of motors run by this privately generated power is shown in Table 5. By 1922, total electric power constituted over 70% of all the installed power in the three selected states, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Estimated 1930 demand for electric power

The present production of electric energy and estimated demand in 1930, according to the Northeast Superpower Committee, are given below:

	Produced (1) in 1924 (000,000 k. w. h.)	Estimated demand 1930 (000,000 k. w. h.)
New York	7,934	10,800
Pennsylvania	6,210	7,850
New Jersey	1,531	5,000
New England	4,525	5,894
Other adjacent states	6,971	9,770

(1) Includes electric power produced by central stations, electric railways, and in isolated plants.

Increased Capacity of Central Stations

The expansion of central station capacity during the last twenty years was a result not so much of increase in number of stations but in the capacity of stations. As shown in Chart 5 the number of stations remained practically constant from 1902 to 1922, particularly in the three Middle Atlantic states and in New England. The Kilowatt capacity, however, increased greatly: 900% in New York, 1100% in Pennsylvania and 700% in New Jersey. For the Middle Atlantic states as a group the proportion of total capacity in establishments of 5,000 kilowatts and over, increased from 65% in 1907[1] to 94% in 1922.

The fact that there was little or no increase in the number of stations points to increased inter-connection and greater concentration of generation in large units. Of the large number of companies that are technically inter-connected, however, only a small proportion of the inter-connections have capacity large enough for effective interchange of power.

Commercial and Municipal Stations

Practically all the increased capacity in central stations was in commercial establishments, for in 1922 municipal establishments contributed only .5% of the power generated in New York, .6% in Pennsylvania, and about .9% in New Jersey, although the number of municipal establishments was 20%, 21% and 30% of the total, respectively, in these three states.

[1] The first date available.

Growth of Purchased Power

A continuously increasing proportion of the motors in manufacturing and mining establishments is run by purchased current. If we assume that this movement is to continue at the same rate as it has during the past, by 1927 almost 50% of the industrial power of the United States will be purchased.

Hydro-Electric Development

The source of the power supplied is either water power or combustible fuels. The proportion of water wheels and turbines to total prime movers in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, certain adjacent states and New England, water power constitutes about a sixth of the total installed primary power in the United States, but a larger proportion in New York state and in New England, where close to 25% is water. These proportions have remained practically constant over a period of years.

Considering central stations only, the proportion is higher. In New York and Pennsylvania respectively, water wheels and turbines represented 33% and 7% of the prime movers in 1922. According to figures of the United States Geological Survey, the proportion of power generated by water in central stations in 1924 was 33.8%. (See Table 9.)

Developed Versus Undeveloped Water Power

The undeveloped water power in New York state is greater in volume than the developed power. The situation in Pennsylvania and other states is not nearly so promising, and suggests that we will have to rely on coal more largely than water power for future power developments.

Chart 8 shows the extent of present water power development, and possibilities of water power as a future source of energy.

In New York less than one-half of the potential water power has been developed. This does not take into account the water supply available less than 90% of the time, a considerable proportion of which could ultimately be developed. Furthermore, the total potential figure represents only treaty amounts, which are subject to modification.

In Pennsylvania there is 88% development of the water power available 90% of the time, and in New Jersey 38%. In neither of these states is the potential water power large, although in Pennsylvania there is a considerable amount of power available 50% of the time which could be utilized by building storage facilities.

In New England, where the water power available 90% of the time is only about one-half of that available 50% of the time, such facilities have been provided, with a consequently high development.

Ultimate Water Power Development

Mr. Frank G. Baum, in the "Atlas of the U. S. A. Electric Power Industry" has a chart which shows the available water power in various sections of the country plotted against the horsepower of developed waterpower and of other kinds of prime removers. If we use the method suggested[1] we find that neither Pennsylvania nor New Jersey have enough for their needs, but that in the Middle Atlantic states considered as a group, the water power available 90% of the time (4,317,000 h. p.) is sufficient to meet almost two-fifths of the present requirements, and the amount available 50% of the time (5,688,000 h. p.) is sufficient for one-half of the present requirements. Anything beyond this must come from fuel.

Concerning the whole group of northeastern states, however, the Northeast Superpower Committee says:

> "At present we have developed about 38% of the total water power ultimately available in this area. The practical rate of development of water power will probably be such that not over 25% of the total power demand in any year can be met from this source. Principle dependence, therefore must be placed upon the generation of power from coal."

(1) Assuming that half the horsepower in water power development would be sufficient to take care of the industrial horsepower.

Fuel and Power

The present consumption of fuel for power production purposes is difficult to estimate, because the fuel used by the various consuming groups is not devoted exclusively to power production, but also to heating, lighting, etc.

The fuel used in central stations in the operation of electric railways, in manufacturing, in generating electric power in public utility plants, and in mining, as reported by the last censuses taken of these groups, is given in Tables 11, 12, and 13. The coal consumption of central power stations is used almost exclusively for the generation of electric current for light and power. In the case of electric railways, however, the electric lighting and heating of the cars is also provided from this fuel supply, and the fuel used in the operation of cars propelled by internal-combustion engines.

The amount of fuel used for purposes other than power production is much greater in the case of manufacturing and mining plants. Everywhere this is taken into consideration, however. The consumption of fuel and particularly coal, by these establishments is very large.

The amount of waste in producing power in these isolated plants is undoubtedly large. This is due to the inefficiency of power production with generators of low capacity, to the low load factor, the high fuel costs and transportation charges.

Average Coal Consumption in Power Production

The average consumption of coal per kilowatt hour by public utility power plants in the United States has decreased from 3.2 pounds in 1919 (the earliest date for which figures are available) to 2.1 pounds in 1925, or 34%, according to figures of the United States Geological Survey. This is a measure of the increasing efficiency in the use of fuel by power plants, and indicates what great fuel economy might be effected if the production of power were centralized in highly efficient plants.

Fuel Production

The coal produced in the United States comes largely from Pennsylvania (37.2%), Ohio and West Virginia. Pennsylvania produces 11% of the natural gas, but only a small portion of the petroleum. It must be from the coal producing states and from those containing large undeveloped resources of water power that the future power development must come.

Classes of Coal Consumers

There are no figures available on the consumption of coal by the different classes of consumers except those of the United States Fuel Administration for the year 1918, which have been published by the Geological Survey. As these figures are for a war year, and cover the period when the distribution of coal was under Government administration, they may not accurately represent normal conditions. They do, however, show certain things that are probably generally true of the present situation, and have, therefore, been incorporated in Chart 10.

The Chart shows that groups of consumers vary accordingly to the district in which the mines are located. In the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania almost 80% is used for industrial purposes—steel mills, blast furnaces and coke ovens taking a large share of it. In other sections of the state, a substantial percentage is used for railroad purposes, or is shipped to tide water. This is true also of the several districts in West Virginia and Ohio.

Coal Shipment

The significance is the large proportion of coal which is shipped out of the state of production, either to other states, or exported by rail or by water. If this coal could be converted into power at the mine mouth, a tremendous saving in transportation charges would be effected.

Here again, as in the previous chart, the figures are for 1918 and are from the United States Fuel Administration, but undoubtedly give some idea of the present situation.

Considering the fact that coal constitutes about a third of the freight carried by railroads, and that the seasonal movement of coal is one of the causes of the periodic railroad car shortage, it is clear that the conversion of coal to power at the place of production would greatly relieve the transportation situation of the country.

Consumption of Power

The following shows the importance of the various states under consideration as consumers of power.

New York has 15% of the population in districts served by central stations. Pennsylvania has 11% and New Jersey 5%; the group of New England states has 11% also, and other adjacent states have 10%. Altogether the group of northeastern states has 52% of the population in districts served by central stations in the country, although it has only about 40% of the population.

Similarly, New York has 10% of the domestic lighting customers of the country, 13% of commercial lighting customers, and 8% of the industrial power customers. It has 10% of the installed primary power in manufacturing establishments, only 1% of that in mines, and 24% of that in electric railway establishments. Thirteen per cent of the kilowatt capacity of central electric light and power stations is in this state.

Pennsylvania has a relatively high proportion of installed primary power in manufacturing and mining; and New Jersey, as well as New York, has a relatively high proportion of installed primary power in electric railways.

Domestic Use of Electricity

Considering the family as a potential customer for electricity, and comparing the number of residential customers of central stations with the number of families in the various states, we find that approximately one-half of the families in New York and Pennsylvania use electric current, or about the same proportion as in the country as a whole. In New Jersey the proportion is much higher. Both this state and the New England states show 63% of the families served. Other adjacent states, including Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland have residential customers of central stations equal to 45% of the number of families in these states.

The Electrical World estimates that in the country as a whole, the per cent of the total population living in electric lighted dwellings has increased from 15.9% in 1914 to 54.4% in 1926. This is evidence of the very rapid increase in domestic electrification.

Average Retail Lighting Rates

The average retail electric lighting rates for the country as a whole, as reported by the Electrical World, have decreased from 8.7 cents in 1913 to 7.5 cents in 1925. It is obvious that with increased efficiency of production lower costs to the consumer are made possible.

Urban Population Served by Electricity

The following shows that, with the exception of Virginia and West Virginia, the urban population in the northeastern states is more than 90% served with electricity. There is no way of ascertaining, however, what proportion of the population served is actually using electricity.

Per Capita Consumption of Current

Although these states show a relatively high proportion of the urban population served, the per capita consumption of electric current for lighting purposes (1) in the districts served is not remarkably high. Pennsylvania had a per capita consumption of 146 kilowatt hours in 1922 as compared with 149 kilowatt hours for the United States as a whole. In New Jersey the average consumption was only 76 kilowatt hours. The average consumption for New York, 166 kilowatt hours, though higher than other eastern states, was considerably lower than some of the far western states. Washington, which was highest, had an average consumption of 528 kilowatt hours.

(1) Includes domestic and commercial lighting, and domestic power.

Industrial Power Consumption

Table 19 shows the horsepower of installed power in manufacturing and mining establishments and electric railways. It includes the horsepower of motors run by purchased electric current, and is therefore some indication of the consumption of power by these three groups. Due, however, to the varying capacity factors, it cannot be considered an accurate measure.

If, however, we use the figures of kilowatt hours sold for light and power by central stations, the figures of total kilowatt hours output of electric railways, and the estimate of kilowatt hours generated in manufacturing and mining establishments, we can make the following estimate of consumption:

(Millions of kilowatt hours)

	New York	Pennsylvania	New Jersey
Manufacturing	5,460	8,225	1,874
Mining	80	1,792	26
Electric railways	2,317	1,008	258
Lighting (Domestic and commercial)	1,596	1,039	222
Total	9,453	12,064	2,380

Judging from these two sets of figures, it is probably safe to say that in New York from 65% to 70% of the power is consumed in manufacturing and the remainder by the electric railways. In Pennsylvania 65% to 75% is used in manufacturing, 15% to 25% for mining, and about 10% by electric railways. In New Jersey 75% to 85% is consumed in manufacturing, and the remainder by electric railways. In both New York and New Jersey, the consumption of power in mining is negligible.

The total estimated consumption of power is in each state considerably less than the estimated production,—in New York and Pennsylvania about one-tenth less and in New Jersey about one-sixth. This represents the difference in the figures of the Census of Central Stations for current generated and consumed. It is probably due to distribution and line losses.

The per capita consumption of current for power generated by central stations in 1922, based on the population of the districts served, varies much more than the consumption for light. The per capita consumption of current for power was 301 K.W.H. in New York, 255 K.W.H. in Pennsylvania and 137 K.W.H. in New Jersey. In Ohio it was 354 K.W.H., in Virginia 455 K. W. H., in West Virginia 737 K. W. H., and in Delaware, District of Columbia and Maryland 216 K. W. H. The New England states varied from 75 K. W. H. in New Hampshire to 343 K. W. H. in Vermont. As in the case of per capita consumption for light, the western states were on the whole ahead of the eastern, and show the extent to which development has already been possible.

Light and Power Customers of Central Stations

The consumption of current generated by central stations for light and power in the various states under consideration is shown in the following table. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the ratio between consumption for power and light is about the same, approximately 2 to 1. Consumption for power is relatively much higher in Virginia and West Virginia, where the ratio is 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 respectively.

New York has the highest power consumption, with 2,900,000,000 kilowatt hours, Pennsylvania next with 1,310,000,000 K.W.H., and Ohio third (in this group of states), with 1,343,000,000 K.W.H.

Total and Per Capita Consumption of Current for Light and for Power 1922.

	Population of districts served with current (000)	Kilowatt hours for Light (000,000)	Consumed for Power (000,000)	Per capita for Light	Consumption for Power
Selected States					
New York	9,640	1,596	2,900	166	301
Pennsylvania	7,102	1,029	1,210	146	255
New Jersey	2,932	222	401	76	137
New England States					
Maine	538	34	111	64	208
New Hampshire	421	28	32	66	75
Vermont	203	36	69	127	343
Massachusetts	3,898	429	752	110	193
Rhode Island	586	52	118	94	212
Connecticut	1,122	126	289	112	257
Other adjacent States					
Ohio	3,754	512	1,343	135	354
Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Col.	1,481	184	331	131	310
Virginia	410	43	137	106	455
West Virginia	418	65	304	153	737
Total United States	63,744	9,617	18,452	149	296

Source: United States Census of Central Light and Power Stations; 1922.

Table 20 shows the very large number of domestic lighting customers of central stations as compared with commercial lighting customers or industrial power customers. In practically every case they constitute at least three quarters of the total number of customers. New York has the largest total number of customers, and also has the largest proportion of commercial lighting customers.

An indication of the wider distribution of electricity in these states is the fact that the per cent increase in domestic lighting customers was greater in cities of less than 25,000 population for all the states shown, with the exception of Pennsylvania and the New England states. In the United States as a whole, the increase was greater in the larger cities.

Tables I to XX

Table No. 1

Installed Primary Power by States—1922

(Included primary power installed in manufacturing, mining, electric railways and central power stations.)

	Horsepower (000)	Per cent of total U. S.
New York	5,439	11.0
Pennsylvania	7,752	15.7
New Jersey	1,363	2.8
Total selected states	14,554	29.5
New England states	5,062	10.3
Other adjacent states	6,543	13.2
United States	49,291	100.0

Source: United States Census

Central Power Stations,	1922
Electric Railways,	1922
Manufactures,	1923
Mines and Quarries	1919

Table No. 2

Installed Primary Power (1) in Selected States—1902 to 1922 (2)
(Figures in Thousand Horsepower)

	1902	1907	1912	1917	1922	Index Numbers 1902–100
New York	1993	2811	3582	4321	5439	272
Pennsylvania	3737	4967	5707	6645	7752	237
New Jersey	538	774	976	1249	1363	253
Total three states	6268	8552	10265	12215	14554	232
Adjacent States (3)	2464	3696	4444	5443	6543	266
New England	2486	3213	3873	4463	5062	203
Total United States	15821	23957	32478	40395	49291	312

(1) Includes manufactures, mines, electric railways and central power stations.
(2) Figures for manufactures and mines adjusted as follows:

1902—	Mines (Census)	1902
	Manufactures (Census)	1904
1907—	Mines (Census)	1909
	Manufactures (Census)	1909
1912—	Mines (Census)	1909
	Manufactures (Census)	1914
1917—	Mines (Census)	1919
	Manufactures (Census)	1919
1922—	Mines (Census)	1919
	Manufactures (Census)	1923

(3) Includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio.
Source: United States Census Bureau

Table No. 3

Installed Primary Power in Manufacturing, Mining, Central Stations and Electric Railways by States, 1922 (1)

	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Electric Railways	Central Stations
	(000 horsepower)				
New York	5,439	1,709	62	984	2,684
Pennsylvania	7,752	3,529	1,639	238	2,346
New Jersey	1,363	830	27	30	476
Adjacent States	6,543	2,815	798	732	2,198
New England	5,062	2,586	24	472	1,980
United States	49,291	19,728	5,148	4,119	20,296

Source: U. S. Census

Table No. 4

Installed Primary Power in Manufacturing, Mining, Electric Railways and Central Power Stations in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

1902 to 1922

	1902	1907	1912	1917	1922
(Figures in Thousands of Horsepower)					
Manufacturing (1)	4,006	4,908	5,558	6,057	6,068
Mining (2)	1,284	1,715	1,715	1,728	1,728
Electric Railways	410	809	978	961	1,252
Central Stations	568	1,120	2,014	3,469	5,506
Total	6,268	8,552	10,265	12,215	14,554
(Percentage Distribution)					
Manufacturing	64	58	54	50	41
Mining	21	20	17	14	12
Electric Railways	6	9	10	8	9
Central Stations	9	13	19	28	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Figures from census of manufactures have been adjusted to correspond to the census of electrical industries as follows:

1902—1904 Manufactures
1907—1909 Manufactures
1912—1914 Manufactures
1917—1919 Manufactures
1922—1923 Manufactures

(2) Figures from census of mines have been adjusted to correspond to the census of electrical industries as follows:

1902—1902 Mines
1907—1909 Mines
1912—1909 Mines
1917—1919 Mines
1922—1919 Mines

Source: United States Census Bureau

Table No. 5

Electric and other Power Installed in Central Stations, Electric Railways, Manuacturing and Mining in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

	1902	1907	1912	1917	1922
(Figures in Thousands of Horsepower)					
Central Stations,	568	1,120	2,014	3,469	5,506
Electric Railways,	410	809	978	961	1,252
Motors run by electric current generated in industrial establishments	532	1,345	2,119	3,027	3,563
Total Electric Power,	1,510	3,274	5,111	7,457	10,321
Other Industrial Power,	4,758	5,278	5,154	4,758	4,233
Total Power,	6,268	8,552	10,265	12,215	14,554
(Percentage Distribution)					
Central Stations,	9	13	20	28	38
Electric Railways,	7	9	10	8	9
Motors run by electric current generated in industrial establishments,	8	16	20	25	24
Total Electric Power,	24	38	50	61	71
Other Industrial Power,	76	62	50	39	29
Total Power,	100	100	100	100	100

Figures from U. S Census Bureau

Table No. 6

Central Power Stations Number and Capacity 1902 and 1922

	Number		Capacity (000 k. w.)	
	1902	1922	1902	1922
New York,	256	291	187	1,859
Pennsylvania,	279	242	121	1,450
New Jersey,	64	60	46	356
Adjacent States,	353	517	103	1,614
New England,	314	365	163	1,457
United States,	3,620	6,355	1,212	14,313

Source: Central Power Statistics, 1922

Table No. 7

Horsepower of Motors Run by Purchased Electric Current in Manufacturing and Mining Industries by States, 1904 to 1923.

	1904	1909	1914	1919	1923
(000 horsepower)					
New York,	172	429	700	1,210	1,597
Pennsylvania,	60	179	545	1,348	2,098
New Jersey,	20	42	108	319	437
Adjacent States,	41	155	572	1,652	2,418
New England,	106	261	452	1,180	1,612
United States,	662	2,088	4,954	11,081	15,266
(Percent of Total)					
New York,	10.7	20.4	28.5	40.0	47.5
Pennsylvania,	1.7	3.9	10.9	20.8	29.6
New Jersey,	4.4	6.7	13.2	27.0	33.7
Adjacent States,	1.9	4.9	14.7	31.2	41.5
New England,	4.9	9.4	14.2	30.6	38.3
United States,	4.0	8.9	19.0	30.4	38.3

Source: U. S. Census

Note: Data from Census of Mines Adjusted to Dates of Census of Manufactures as follows:
1904—1902 Mines
1909—1909 Mines
1914—arith average 1909 and 1919 Mines
1919—1919 Mines
1923—same increase in proportion of rented to total assumed as between 1914 and 1919.
Actual total power assumed same as in 1919.

Table No. 8

Installed Water Power in Manufacturing, Mining, Electric Railways and Central Stations by States.

	1902	1907	1912	1917	1922
(Thousands of horsepower)					
New York,	587	715	828	1,066	1,255
Pennsylvania,	60	87	178	209	193
New Jersey,	19	21	17	13	13
Total Three States,	666	823	1,023	1,288	1,461
Adjacent States,	75	127	169	179	184
New England.	731	910	1,010	1,145	1,299
United States,	2,196	3,379	4,881	6.712	8,071
Percentage of total installed primary power					
New York,	29	25	23	25	23
Pennsylvania,	2	2	3	3	2
New Jersey,	4	3	2	1	1
Total Three States,	11	10	10	11	10
Adjacent States,	3	3	4	3	3
New England,	29	28	26	26	26
United States,	14	14	15	16	16

Source: U. S. Census (Manufactures, Mines, Electrical Industries)

Table No. 9

Production of Electrical Power by Public Utility Plants 1924

	Total Power K. w. h. (000,000)	Water Power (k. w. h.) (000,000)	Water Power % of Total Power	Fuel Power (k. w. h.) (000,000)	Fuel Power % of Total Power
New York,	9,289	3,961	42.6	5,327	57.4
Pennsylvania,	5,713	684	12.0	5,029	88.0
New Jersey,	1,304	2	.1	1,302	99.9
Total,	16,306	4,647	28.5	11,658	71.5
New England,	4,335	1,437	33.2	2,897	66.8
Other Adjacent States					
Ohio,	3,702	35	1.0	3,666	99.0
West Virginia,	1,763	26	1.4	1,737	98.6
Virginia,	744	261	35.0	483	65.0
Delaware,	88	.....	.....	88	100.0
Maryland,	482	3	.6	479	99.4
District of Columbia,	315	.....	.....	315	100.0
United States,	59,014	19,969	33.8	39,044	66.2

Figures from U. S. Geological Survey

Table 10

Potential and Developed Waterpower

	Developed Thousands of H. P.	Potential Available 90% of time Thousands of H. P.	Potential Available 90% of time % of U. S.	Potential Available 50% of time Thousands of H. P.	Potential Available 50% of time % of U. S.	Developed as % of Potential available 90% of time
Selected States						
New York	1,714	4,010	11.52	4,960	9.03	43%
Pennsylvania	226	257	.74	638	1.16	88%
New Jersey	19	50	.14	90	.16	38%
Total	1,959	4,317				45%
Adjacent States						
Delaware	3	5	.01	10	.02	60%
Maryland	7	106	.30	238	.43	7.5%
Dist. of Columbia	1					
Virginia	118	459	1.32	812	1.48	26%
West Virginia	15	355	1.02	980	1.78	4.2%
Ohio	30	55	.16	166	.30	55%
Total	174	980				18%
New England States	1,399	998	2.87	1,978	3.60	140%
Total United States	10,038	34,818	100.00	55,030	100.00	29%

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, August 1925.

Table 11

Fuel Used in Manufacturing

	(1) Anthracite (long tons) (000)	(1) Bituminous Coal (short tons) (000)	(2) Coke (short tons) (000)	(2) Oil (Bbls.) (000)	(2) Gas (1,000 cu. ft.) (000)
New York	3,129	14,010	3,020	6,997	4,712
Pennsylvania	4,578	66,018	13,248	9,552	117,636
New Jersey	2,746	5,543	694	6,623	1,969
Total	10,453	85,571	16,962	23,172	124,317
Adjacent States	564	40,474	10,054	4,085	95,623
New England States	959	10,328	783	7,858	2,640
United States	13,104	226,482	42,595	92,030	341,921

Fuel Used in Central Stations—1922

New York	117	2,055	10	108	1,257
Pennsylvania	1,321	3,146	2	6	892
New Jersey	85	1,127	.....	2	.....
Total	1,523	6,328	12	116	2,149
Adjacent States	3	4,389	.....	26	3,218
New England States	70	1,462	5	1,369	.....
United States	1,638	24,492	37	11,856	20,174

(See Following Table)

Fuel Used In Electric Railways—1922

New York	59	1,325	.....	29	160
Pennsylvania	223	309	1	.....	326
New Jersey	1	45	.....	.....	.....
Total	283	1,679	1	29	486
Adjacent States	3	1,535	.....	4	550
New England States	1	679	.....	177	1
United States	314	6,715	15	2,385	2,674

Table No. 12

Consumption of Fuel in Generating Electrical Power by Public Utility Plants 1924

	Coal (short tons) (000)	Oil (Barrels) (000)	Gas (Cu. Ft.) (000)
New York	4,949	272	92
Pennsylvania	5,277	5	328
New Jersey	1,314	8	.....
Total	11,540	285	420
New England States	2,442	1,651	.....
Other Adjacent States			
Ohio	3,961	10	3,120
West Virginia	1,609	.....	1,118
Delaware	496	5	.....
Maryland	96	.....	.....
District of Columbia	410	1	.....
	284	.....	.....
United States	37,556	16,630	48,443

Figures from U. S. Geological Survey

Table No. 13

Fuel used in Mining—1919

	Coal: Anthracite Tons 2240 lbs. (000)	Coal: Bituminous Tons 2000 lbs. (000)	Coke Tons 2000 lbs. (000)	Oil Barrels (000)	Gas Cu. Ft. (000,000)
New York	52	83	1	1	1,097
Pennsylvania	8,561	3,575	.....	15	10,047
New Jersey	57	62	.....	19	.....
New England					
Maine	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	2	25	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Other Adjacent States					
Ohio	.....	863	1	6	5,439
West Virginia	.....	1,158	.....	3	12,150
Virginia	.....	210	.....	1	.....
Delaware	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
United States	8,697	16,276	54	9,681	102,785

Figures for wood omitted.
Includes producing enterprises only.
A dotted line indicates none or less than half a unit.
Figures from U. S. Census of Mines.—1919.

Table No. 14

Production of Coal, Natural Gas and Petroleum by States

	Coal 1924 (000 net tons) (2000 lbs.)	Natural Gas 1923 (000,000 cu. ft.)	Petroleum 1924 (bbls. of 42 gal.)
New York	.....	6,497	1,366
Pennsylvania	213,744(1)	112,562	7,535
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....
Adjacent States	151,820	257,679	12,752
New England	.....	.....	.....
United States	573,494	1,008,135	707,265

(1) Includes 90,214,000 net tons anthracite.
Source: U. S. Geological Survey.

Table No. 15

Distribution of Bituminous Coal Produced in 1918.

Source	Total	Used in State	Shipped to other States	Used by Railroads	Exported by Rail	Shipped to Tide-water	Shipped to Great Lakes
			(Figures in thousands of net tons)				
Penna.	185,365	74,802	39,616	34,809	8,093	20,181	8,149
Ohio	45,932	17,730	5,506	10,766	2,377	15	9,537
W. Va.	87,794	10,746	30,438	14,569	638	22,247	9,154
Va.	11,113	5,036	2,639	2,872	.....	565	.....
Md.	1,488	1,488	incl. in Pa.				
			(Per cent of Total Produced)				
Penna.	100	79.3	11.6	5.7	.7	1.4	1.3
Ohio	100	39.0	12.0	23.0	5.0	.....	21.0
W. Va.	100	12.0	35.0	17.0	1.0	25.0	10.0
Va.	100	45.0	24.0	26.0	.....	5.0	.....
Md.	100	100.0					

Source: U. S. Fuel Administration Reports Incorporated in U. S. Geological Survey "Mineral Resources, 1918."

Table No. 16

Summary—January 1, 1924.

	Customers Served (Thousands)				Population of Districts Served Thousands	Installed Primary Power Manufactures Thousands of H. P.	Installed Primary Power, Mines Thousands of H. P.	Installed Primary Power Electric Railways Thousands of H. P.	Capacity of Central Power Stations Thousands of K. W.
	Domestic Light	Commercial Light	Industrial Power	Total					
Total U. S.	11,724	2,263	533	14,250	63,744	33,094	6,786	4,119	14,313
Sel. States									
N. Y.	1,191	289	43	1,523	9,640	3,263	91	984	1,859
Penn.	918	165	34	1,117	7,102	5,107	1,991	238	1,450
N. J.	458	85	19	562	2,932	1,257	34	30	356
Adj. States	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,091	4,753	1,120	782	1,614
Del.	21	6	1	28	1,481	112	1	35	300
Md.	122	23	4	149	(Incl. in Del.)	498	19	18	(Incl. in Del.)
D. C.	43	16	.....	59	(Incl. in Del.)	32	.....	25	(Incl. in Del.)
Va.	105	12	7	127	410	431	58	180	117
W. Va.	73	17	3	93	412	372	704	79	300
Ohio	838	125	24	987	3,788	3,308	338	395	897
New Eng.	1,067	224	46	1,337	6,740	4,151	63	472	1,457
Vol. 84, No. 15 Page 790—"Electrical World"—Oct. 11, 1924.					Central Electric Light and Power 1922	Census of Manufactures 1923	Census of Mines and Quarries 1919 Includes both Producing and Non-Producing Enterprises	Electric Railways 1922	Central Electric Light and Power 1922

Table No. 17.

Number of Families and Number of Residential Customers of Central Power Stations

	Number of Families	Number of Residential Customers of Central Stations	Percentage that Customers are of Families
New York	2,441	1,191	49
Pennsylvania	1,922	918	48
New Jersey	722	458	63
Adjacent States	2,680	1,202	45
New England	1,704	1,067	63
United States	24,352	11,724	48

Source of Figures:
Number of Families—1920—U. S. Census.
Number of Residential Customers—January 1, 1924—Electrical World.

Table No. 18

January 1, 1924.

	Towns not Served	Cities, Towns and Villages Served by Central Stations		Per Cent of Total Towns in U. S. Served	Per Cent of Urban Population in Towns Served
		Number	Population Thousands		
Selected States					
New York	1,342	1,131	10,035	.....	97.0
Pennsylvania	2,028	1,455	6,539	.....	91.9
New Jersey	346	521	2,627	.....	96.2
Adjacent States					
Delaware	62	48	149	.....	92'5
Maryland	638	150	944	.....	89.8
Dist. of Col.	0	1	438	100.0	100.0
Virginia	2,075	185	804	.....	77.8
West Virginia	1,814	146	363	.....	55.3
Ohio	975	754	3,982	.....	94.0
New England	1,656	1,413	7,449	.....	92.0
Total United States	36,645	16,642	65,634	.....	90.6

Vol. 85, No. 1, Page 40.—Electrical World, January 3, 1925.

Table No. 19.

Aggregate Primary Horsepower

	Manufacturing	Mining	Electric Railways	Total
	(Thousands of Horsepower)			
New York	3,263	91	1,640	5,439
Pennsylvania	5,107	1,999	850	7,752
New Jersey	1,257	34	337	1,368
Adjacent States	4,753	1,120	1,220	6,543
New England	4,151	63	642	5,062
United States	33,094	6,786	7,700	49,291

Data from Census

Figures for manufacturers, mines and electric railways include all primary horsepower installed, including rented.

"Total" represents the total primary power installed in manufacturing, mining, electric railways and central power stations. (Table 1).

Figures in parenthesis represent the per cent that horsepower installed for each industry, including rented, is of total primary horsepower.

Table No. 20

Central Station Customers

January 1, 1926.

	Total Customers	Domestic Lighting	Commercial Lighting	Industrial Power	Per cent increase in Domestic Lighting Customers Jan. 1, 1925, to Jan. 1, 1926.	
					In cities of 25,000 population or over	In cities under 25,000 population
	(Thousands of Customers)					
Y.	2,016	1,555	405	56	9.7	12.1
nn.	1,483	1,248	198	38	12.0	10.1
J.	807	659	126	22	17.0	17.3
Total	4,306	3,462	729	116	11.6	12.0
Jw Eng.	1,636	1,319	264	53	10.1	8.1
ther Adjacent States						
Ohio	1,194	1,012	156	26	13.6	5.8
W. Va.	122	95	22	4	7.2	7.9
Va.	152	127	16	9	7.2	8.6
Del.	30	23	6	1	10.3	11.0
Md.	214	181	29	5	10.8	11.0
D. C.	98	65	20	3	10.2	.....
Jited States	17,937	14,533	2,781	623	9.4	7.0

Preliminary Figures.
Figures from Electrical World.

Seventy-Second Annual Statement of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, School Lane and Germantown Avenue.

East Germantown Office:

Chelten Avenue and Wister Street

January 1, 1927.

Chartered 1854.

STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1927.

Par Value	ASSETS	Maturities	Rate	Book Value
$1,980,000	U. S. A. Bonds	1938 56	Various	$1,882,867.15
35,000	Commonwealth of Australia	1955	5	34,737.50
75,000	Govt. of Dominion of Canada	1936	4½	73,875.00
100,000	Great Britain and Ireland	1937	5½	100,000.00
50,000	State of California	1935-1957	4½	50,000.00
50,000	State of Georgia	1945	4¾	50,000.00
50,000	State of Minnesota	1954	4¼	50,000.00
50,000	State of North Carolina	1942	5	50,000.00
150,000	State of Pennsylvania	1937-1951	4&5	149,750.00
50,000	State of Utah	1939	4½	48,812.50
75,000	State of West Virginia	1941-1942	5	73,875.00
25,000	County of Cook, Ill.	1928	4½	24,665.00
25,000	County of Cuyahoga	1930-1935	5	23,068.00
37,000	County of Dallas, Texas	1929-1932	5&5½	36,559.74
50,000	County of Duval, Florida	1948	5	50,000.00
60,000	County of Lackawanna, Pa.	1944	4¼	60,000.00
50,000	County of Lawrence, Pa.	1933-1934	5½	50,000.00
8,000	County of Los Angeles, Cal.	1930-1933	5	8,000.00
35,000	County of St. Louis, Minn.	1931	5	35,000.00
25,000	City of Akron, Ohio	1941	5	25,000.00
15,000	City of Allentown, Pa.	1949	4½	15,000.00
50,000	City of Atlanta, Ga.	1946-1950	4½	49,246.00
40,000	City of Birmingham, Alabama	1945	5	40,000.00
25,000	City of Boston, Mass.	1961	4	24,226.25
10,000	City of Canton, Ohio	1954	4½	9,568.00
50,000	City of Charleston, S. C.	1962	4½	49,875.00
30,000	City of Chattanooga, Tenn.	1951	4¾	30,000.00
25,000	City of Chicago, Ill.	1939	4	24,750.00
100,000	City of Cleveland, Ohio	1928-1938	4¼&4½	100,000.00
50,000	City of Columbus, Ohio	1933-1935	4½&5	49,995.00
75,000	City of Denver, Colo.	1939-1948	4½&5	72,440.50
50,000	City of Des Moines, Iowa	1941-1942	4½	50,000.00
125,000	City of Detroit, Mich.	1937-1942	4½&5	123,546.63
25,000	City of Fort Worth, Texas	1949-1951	5	24,968.75
35,000	City of Houston, Texas	1934-1939	5	35,000.00
40,000	City of Kansas City, Mo.	1932-1937	4&4½	38,312.50
30,000	City of Knoxville, Tenn.	1951	5	29,700.00
85,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal.	1941-1945	4½&5	84,295.00
35,000	City of Memphis, Tenn.	1945-1947	4½	35,000.00
25,000	City of Milwaukee, Wisc.	1930	4½	25,000.00
90,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn.	1927-1947	4&5	86,742.48
30,000	City of Montreal, Canada	1954	4½	26,500.00
23,000	City of Nashville, Tenn.	1927	5	23,000.00
34,000	City of New Orleans, La.	1928-1932	5	34,000.00
30,000	City of Newport, R. I.	1930-1937	5	30,000.00
50,000	City of Norfolk, Va.	1940-1950	4½&5	50,000.00
56,000	City of Omaha, Nebraska	1941	4½	56,000.00
25,000	City of Ottawa, Ont., Canada	1937-1939	6	24,736.50
25,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I.	1931-1936	4½	25,000.00
525,000	City of Philadelphia, Pa.	1945-1974	4½&5	525,000.00
95,000	City of Pittsburgh, Pa.	1938-1951	5&6	95,000.00
100,000	City of Richmond, Va.	1927-1950	4	95,635.00
30,000	City of Rome, Ga.	1931-1934	4	29,493.10
100,000	City of Saint Louis, Mo.	1930-1931	4¼	100,000.00
50,000	City of Saint Paul, Minn.	1940	5	50,000.00
61,000	City of Salt Lake City, Utah	1934-1940	4½&5	60,875.00
74,000	City of San Francisco, Cal.	1931-1942	4½&5	73,789.40
71,000	City of Seattle, Wash.	1927-1941	4½&6	71,000.00
25,000	City of Toledo, Ohio	1936	4½	25,000.00
25,000	City of Toronto, Canada	1942	5	24,475.00
20,000	City of Westmount, Quebec,	1928	4½	18,200.00
35,000	City of Wichita, Kansas	1930-1931	4¾	35,000.00
50,000	City of Wilmington, Del.	1936-1944	4½	47,150.00
25,000	City of Zanesville, Ohio	1927-1928	4½	25,000.00
60,000	Louisiana Port Comm.	1950-1953	5	59,850.00
50,000	Marin, Cal., Muncie, Wat. Dist.	1933-1947	5	50,000.00
75,000	Miama, Ohio, Conservancy Dist.	1940-1947	5½	75,000.00
500	Wilmington (N. C.) Sew'r'ge Co. 1st	1932	5	500.00
50,000	Twp. of Hanover, Pa., Sch. Dist.	1941-1946	5½	50,000.00
22,000	Ala., Great Southern R. R. Co. Cons.	1943	5	21,007.50
64,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Adj.	1995	4	53,000.00
50,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Trans. S. L. 1st	1958	4	41,350.00
75,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Cal. Ariz. Lines 1st & Refunding	1962	4½	70,000.00
150,000	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 1st	1944	4½&5	140,800.00
100,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st	1948	5	99,531.25
207,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Eq. Tr.	1927-1940	4½&5	203,208.91
50,000	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & No. R.R. Cons.	1934	5	48,928.75
80,000	Canadian Pacific Ry. Eq. Tr.	1928-1930	4½	74,391.63
25,000	Carolina Central R. R. 1st Cons.	1949	4	18,000.00
25,000	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. 1st	1938	5	20,000.00
55,000	Central New England Ry. Co. 1st	1961	4	30,000.00
166,000	Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st & Rfdg.	1949	4	140,000.00
90,000	Central Pacific Ry. Co.	1929-1960	3½&5	78,393.75
75,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. Gen Mtge.	1992	4½	65,615.75
41,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st. Cons.	1939	5	34,774.25
50,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. Eq.	1932-1935	6	47,604.00
57,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Ill. Div.	1949	4	40,003.00
64,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Co. Gen.	1958	4	55,390.00
48,000	Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st	1982	5	44,984.25

STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1927—Continued

Par Value	ASSETS	Maturities	Rate	Book Value
75,000	Chicago Junc.Rys.&Union St. Yards 1st	1940	5	68,000.00
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Ry. Gen.	1989	4&4½	107,677.50
193,000	Chicago, Milw.&St.Paul Ry. Eq.	1929-1936	5&5½	188,402.52
131,000	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Eq.	1929-1938	5&6½	128,079.14
32,000	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Gen.	1987	5	31,982.50
62,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Ry. Eq.	1928-1934	5&6	60,895.64
110,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Ry. Co. Gen.	1988	4	87,160.00
150,000	Chicago, St.Louis & New Orleans R. R.	1951	5	147,843.75
125,000	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st	1963	4½	112,000.00
35,000	Chicago Union Station Co.	1944	5	34,387.50
75,000	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. Co. 1st	1949	5	71,625.00
100,000	Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. Cons.	1952	5	90,000.00
35,000	Cinn., Indpls., St. L. & Chicago 1st	1936	4	31,800.00
60,000	Clev., Akron & Col. Ry. Co. 1st	1927	5	56,200.00
25,000	Clev., Akron & Col. Ry. Cons.	1940	4	22,000.00
29,000	Clev., Cinn., Chgo. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Cairo Div.)	1939	4	20,757.50
25,000	Clev., Cinn., Chgo.&St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div.)	1990	4	20,000.00
50,000	Clev. Cinn. Chgo. & St. Louis Ry. Deb.	1931	4½	43,360.00
60,000	Clev., Lorain & Wheeling Ry. 1st	1933	5	58,062.50
28,000	Clev. Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Gen.	1936	5	27,000.00
60,000	Clev. & Marietta Ry. Co. 1st	1935	4½	56,547.60
50,000	Colorado & Southern Ry. 1st	1929	4	46,083.75
47,000	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Co. Cons.	1931	4½	43,787.50
100,000	E Tenn. Virginia&Ga. Ry. Co. Cons.	1956	5	98,728.50
129,000	Erie R. R. Eq. Tr.	1927-1937	4½,5&6	127,880.58
100,000	Erie Ry. Co. Cons.	1930	7	100,000.00
105,000	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co. of Texas (M. & P. Ext.) 1st	1931	5	102,920.00
75,000	Gen. Am. Tank Car Corp. Eq.Tr.	1927-1931	5½&6	73,363.25
20,000	Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st	1946	5	18,000.00
50,000	Houston East & West Texas Ry. Co. 1st	1933	5	48,547.50
172,000	Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Tr.	1952-1953	4	137,737.50
52,000	Illinois Central Eq. Trust	1927-1937	5&5½	51,465.22
44,000	Illinois Central R. R.	1934	5½	42,716.50
100,000	Illinois Cent. R. R. & Chgo. St. Louis & New Orleans Joint 1st Refunding	1963	5	96,000.00
50,000	Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co. 1st	1950	4	43,000.00
50,000	Indianapolis Union Ry. Co. Gen. & Rfdg.	1965	5	49,125.00
55,000	Jacksonville Terminal Co. Rfdg.&Ext.	1967	6	55,000.00
100,000	Kansas City Terminal Ry. 1st	1960	4	86,718.75
35,000	Kentucky Central Ry. Co. 1st	1987	4	28,715.00
82,000	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Deb.	1931	4	70,982.50
100,000	Lehigh Val. Coal Co. 1st&Rfdg.	1934-1974	5	95,475.00
50,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Gen. Cons.	2003	5	49,750.00
25,000	Long Island R. R. Rfdg. Mtge.	1949	4	21,000.00
50,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R. A.K.&C. Div.	1955	5	42,225.00
65,000	Louisville & Nash R. R. Eq. Tr.	1929-1934	5	63,738.22
20,000	Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st	1931	5	20,000.00
25,000	Midland Valley R. R. Co. 1st	1943	5	20,000.00
100,000	Milw. Sparta & N.Western Ry.Co. 1st	1947	4	89,450.00
50,000	Minneapolis, S. P. & S. S. Marie Ry. 1st	1938	4	45,250.00
84,000	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie Ry. 2nd	1949	4	67,880.00
55,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Eq. Tr.	1936-1939	5	55,000.00
100,000	New Orleans & N. E. R. R. Co P. L.	1940	5	99,562.50
50,000	N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Michigan Central Collateral)	1998	3½	36,875.00
172,000	N. Y. Cent. & H. Riv. R. R. Deb.	1934-1942	4	147,855.00
100,000	N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. (Lake Shore Collateral)	1998	3½	72,563.75
246,000	N. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. Tr.	1930-1938	4½&5	288,604.81
150,000	New York Connecting R. R. 1st	1953	4½	130,512.50
49,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Eq. Tr.	1927-1937	5&6	48,156.28
43,000	Norfolk & West. Ry. Co. P. C. & C. Co. 1st	1941	4	36,001.50
75,000	Norfolk & West. Ry. Divl. 1st & Gen.	1944	4	56,797.50
127,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co. P. L. & L. G.	1997	4	106,763.25
100,000	Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co. Cons.	1946	4	78,875.75
200,000	Oregon Sht. Line R. R. Co. Cons 1st	1946	5	194,398.75
215,000	Ore. Wash. R.R. & Nav. Co. 1st&Rfdg.	1961	4	178,993.75
100,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st Extd.	1938	4	86,585.00
75,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 2nd	1938	5	64,591.25
76,000	Paducah & Illinois R. R. 1st	1955	4½	62,110.00
100,000	Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certf's.	1941-1944	3½	81,743.35
100,000	Penna. R. R. Co. Cons.	1960	4½	89,207.50
70,000	Penna. R. R. Co. Gen.	1965	4½	62,000.00
60,000	Penna. R. R. Gen. Eq. Tr.	1928-1936	5	59,105.75
25,000	Penna. R. R. Eq. Tr.	1936-1938	5	24,750.00
25,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons.	1937	4	22,000.00
50,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Terml. 1st.	1941	5	49,495.00
122,000	Pittsburgh, C.C.&St.L.Ry.Cons.	1940-1963	4½	107,843.23
6,000	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2nd	1928	5	6,000.00
50,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. Eq.	1933	6	48,799.59
50,000	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Gen	1948	4	45,950.00
44,000	Reading Co. Eq. Tr.	1927-1931	5	42,980,20
25,000	Reading Co. (Purchase Money Mtge.)	1952	4	22,000.00
75,000	Reading Co. Gen. & Rfdg.	1997	4½	73,462.50
88,000	Richmond Terminal Ry. Co. 1st	1952	5	85,511.50
30,000	Richmond Washington Co. Gtd. C. T.	1943	4	25,065.00
150,000	Sante Fe, Prescot & Phoenix Ry. 1st	1942	5	148,058.00
25,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. U. & R.	1929	4	20,000.00
137,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Co. Gen. Cons. & L. G.	1931	5	132,500.00
45,000	St. Louis, Southwestern Ry. Eq.	1930-1940	5	45,000.00
50,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man Ry. Co. Cons.	1933	4	45,000.00
31,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. (Montana Ext.)	1937	4	25,691.25
170,000	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. Eq. Tr.	1932-1936	4½&5	166,776.64
	Securities in Suspense Account			8,000.00
100,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st & Rfdg.	1955	4	86,093.75
72,000	Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr.	1928-1938	5	70,084.48
25,000	Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal 1st	1950	4	20,000.00
73,000	Southern Ry. Co. Eq. Tr.	1929-1932	5, 5½&6	70,687.63
100,000	Southern Ry. Co. (E. Tenn. Reorg.)	1938	5	95,000.00
10,000	Southern Ry. Co. (Memphis Div.) 1st	1996	5	9,400.00
75,000	Southern Ry. Co. 1st Cons.	1994	5	73,237.50
75,000	Terminal, R. R. Asso., of St. L. 1st	1939-1944	4½&5	71,000.00
75,000	Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co. 1st.	1942	5	74,985.00
50,000	Toledo, Canada So. & Detroit Ry. 1st	1956	4	34,250.00
50,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co. 1st	1935	5	47,723.50
27,500	Toledo Terminal R. R. Co. 1st	1957	4½	19,250.00

STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1927—Continued

Par Value	ASSETS	Maturities	Rate	Book Value
70,000	Toledo, Walhonding Valley & O. R. R. 1st	1931-1942	4&4½	64,500.00
45,000	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. R. R. Co. P. L.	1940	5	40,000.00
76,000	Virginian Ry. Co. 1st	1962	5	73,886.25
45,000	Virginian Ry. Co. Eq. Tr.	1929-1930	5	43,347.75
25,000	Wabash R. R. Co. 1st	1939	5	22,875.00
60,000	Wabash Ry. Eq. Tr.	1931-1939	5	60,000.00
100,000	West Shore R. R. Co. 1st	2361	4	80,985.00
37,000	Western Maryland Ry. Eq. Tr.	1930	5	37,000.00
100,000	Winston Salem, So. Bound Ry. Co. 1st	1960	4	80,555.00
50,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. 1st Gen.	1949	4	40,250.00
25,000	Altoona & Logan Valley Elec. Ry. Co. Cons.	1933	4½	13,000.00
100,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb.	1960	5	97,191.25
55,000	Beaver Valley Trac. Co. Cons.	1950	5	27,000.00
100,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. 1st & Rfdg.	1948	5	98,575.00
50,000	Brooklyn City R. R. Co. Eq. Tr.	1929-1930	5	49,280.00
50,000	California Gas & Elec. Co. Unify & Rf.	1937	5	47,000.00
10,000	Chattanooga Rys. Co. 1st Cons.	1956	5	5,000.00
60,000	Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Corp.	1947-1972	6&7	10,750.00
25,000	Chicago Rys. Co. 1st	1927	5	11,855.00
25,000	Cinn. Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Rfdg.	1956	5	22,250.00
75,000	Cleveland Southwestern Ry. & Light Co. Divl. Mtge.	1954	6	45,000.00
30,000	Darby, Media & Chester St. Ry. 1st.	1936	4½	24,300.00
10,000	Denver Tramway Corp. Gen. & Rfdg.	1950	5	
15,100	Denver Tramway Corp 5% Pfd. Stock Taken in Reorganization			6,000.00
25,000	Duquesne Traction Co. 1st	1930	5	15,000.00
27,150	Eastern Mass. St. Ry. Co. Rfdg.	1948	4½&6	7,000.00
44,000	Evansville (Ind.) Gas & Elec. Lt. Co.	1932	5	36,860.00
24,000	Fort Pitt Traction Co. 1st	1935	5	18,000.00
100,000	Georgia Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st Cons.	1932	5	90,790.00
75,000	Georgia Ry. & Elec. Co. Rfdg.	1949	5	62,000.00
70,000	Great Falls Power Co. 1st	1940	5	65,479.99
100,000	Hestonville, Mantua & F. Pass.Ry.Cons.	1934	5½	95,000.00
50,000	Lehigh Navigation Elec. Co. 1st	1943	6	50,000.00
25,000	Los Angeles Ry. Corp 1st	1940	5	15,000.00
10,000	Lynchburg Gas Co. 1st	1930	5	9,000.00
100,000	Madison River Power Co. 1st	1935	5	89,705.99
8,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharpsburg St. Ry. 1st Extd.		5	6,000.00
50,000	New England Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st	1961	4½	47,625.00
100,000	New York Telephone Co. 1st & Gen.	1939	4½	81,782.50
35,000	Pacific Coast Power Co. 1st	1940	5	31,000.00
25,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st & C. T.	1937	5	23,000.00
45,000	Peoples Pass. Ry. Co. 1st Extended	1935	4	38,000.00
25,000	Pittsburgh & Charleroi St. Ry. Co. 1st	1932	5	19,000.00
75,000	Portland Ry. Co. 1st & Rfdg.	1930	5	60,000.00
25,000	Roanoke Ry. & Elec. Co. Cons.	1953	5	20,000.00
75,000	Salmon River Power Co. 1st	1952	5	68,822.00
20,000	Salt Lake & Ogden Ry. Co. 1st	1934	5	11,150.00
40,000	San Francisco Gas & Elec. Co. Gen.	1933	4½	35,077.50
18,750	Southern Ohio Pub. Ser. Co. 1st & Rfdg.	1945	6	
18,700	Southern Ohio Pub. Ser. Co. Pfd. Stock Taken in Reorganization			17,477.00
20,000	Southern Power Co. 1st	1930	5	16,470.00
50,000	Southwestern Gas & El. Co. 1st&Rfdg.	1932	5	42,000.00
20,000	Union Passenger Ry. Co. Extd.	1960	4	15,000.00
60,000	United Trac. Co. of Pittsburgh Gen.	1997	5	24,000.00
34,000	West End Pass. St. Ry. Co. Extd.	1935	4	30,000.00
20,000	West Liberty St. Ry. Co. 1st	1930	5	12,000.00
50,000	West Phila. Pass. Ry. 2nd	1956	5½	46,962.50
53,000	Wilkinsburg & E. Pitts. St. Ry. 1st.	1929	5	35,500.00
50,000	John Wanamaker 1st	1932	6	50,000.00
$17,882,700				$16,395,584.99
	Loans on Collateral			138,741.75
	Real Estate (Main Office and Branch)			120,000.00
	First Mortgages on Real Estate			5,315,929.69
	Cash on hand and in Banks			1,306,933.99
				$23,277,190.82

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors Dec. 31, 1926	$20,528,818.06	
Interest Credited Dec. 31, 1926	770,543.93	
		21,299,361.99
Surplus		$1,977,828.83
Total Number of Depositors		36,373

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named and find them correct.

OSCAR W. WOOD

WILLIAM H. EMHARDT

ARTHUR H. JONES

VICTOR PAUL

CASPAR W. HAINES

Auditors.

January 8, 1927.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits, Including Christmas Clubs.

Accounts may be Opened and Business Transacted by Mail.

Open for Business at Both Offices, Mondays, 8.45 A. M. to 8 P. M. Saturdays, 8.45 A. M. to 12 Noon, Other Days, 8.45 A. M. to 3 P. M. Closed on Legal Holidays.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Accounts	Amt. of Deposits.
June 1, 1855	273	$12,788.84
June 1, 1859	811	75,023.85
January 1, 1867	1,146	133,631.84
January 1, 1872	1,699	361,847.87
January 1, 1876	3,250	581,966.50
January 1, 1880	4,028	875,144.53
January 1, 1884	7,190	1,439,825.13
January 1, 1890	11,285	2,361,209.14
January 1, 1895	13,052	2,810,673.15
January 1, 1900	16,294	4,233,238.96
January 1, 1905	20,966	6,171,098.37
January 1, 1906	22,136	6,600,117.54
January 1, 1907	23,027	6,819,680.54
January 1, 1908	23,525	7,073,089.59
January 1, 1909	23,526	7,237,800.94
January 1, 1910	24,511	7,803,287.60
January 1, 1911	25,391	8,432,959.44
January 1, 1912	26,187	8,920,471.24
January 1, 1913	27,438	9,516,274.94
January 1, 1914	28,279	10,166,454.58
January 1, 1915	28,748	10,493,595.63
January 1, 1916	29,680	11,113,251.43
January 1, 1917	31,351	12,475,856.49
January 1, 1918	31,236	12,352,547.63
January 1, 1919	31,368	12,673,422.18
January 1, 1920	32,648	13,826,887.62
January 1, 1921	33,704	14,939,289.83
January 1, 1922	33,341	15,362,838.62
January 1, 1923	33,598	16,089,240.36
January 1, 1924	35,145	18,037,841.53
January 1, 1925	35,649	19,378,508.30
January 1, 1926	36,146	20,572,152.56
January 1, 1927	36,373	21,299,361.99

Total received since organization, 1854 ..... $159,766,964.87
Total paid Depositors 138,467,602.88

Due Depositors January 1, 1927 ..... $21,299,361.99

An account may be opened by a deposit of 10 cents, and interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

OFFICERS

JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, President
H. T. MONTGOMERY, Vice President
WILLIAM N. PRICE, Sec'y. and Treas.
H. H. HEWETT, Ass't. Sec'y. & Ass't. Treas.
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, Solicitor

MANAGERS

F. H. STRAWBRIDGE	CLARENCE M. CLARK
MARRIOTT C. MORRIS	WILLIAM A. LAW
LIVINGSTON E. JONES	EDWARD J. MOORE
WM. J. MONTGOMERY	THOS. RAEBURN WHITE
LOUIS C. MADEIRA	H. T. MONTGOMERY
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM	J. SOMERS SMITH
JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON	ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD

WALTER M. SCHWARTZ

The Managers serve without compensation, and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN

And Its Vicinity 5458 Germantown Avenue

Philadelphia, March 10, 1927

OSEPH L. WOOLSTON, President
. T. MONTGOMERY, Vice President
V. N. PRICE, Secretary & Treasurer
. H. HEWETT, Asst. Secty & Asst. Treas.

peaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

onorable Sir:

In conformity with Article XVI of our Charter, I am forwarding to you he following classification of accounts on our books as of December 31, 926:

Total number of accounts opened Dec. 21, 1926, 36,372 classified as llows:

12,241 accounts with deposits below	$10.00
2,519 accounts with deposits from	10—20
3,338 accounts with deposits from	20—50
2,701 accounts with deposits from	50—100
2,917 accounts with deposits from	100—200
1,821 accounts with deposits from	200—300
2,282 accounts with deposits from	300—500
8,553 accounts with deposits from	500 and upwards

Respectfully Yours,

JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON,
President.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1926.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY H. PEASE, Vice President and Secretary.

December 22, 1926.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I would respectfully report that the tolls received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1926 amount to FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND, FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS ($47,048.45) according to the returns made to this office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. PEASE, Secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: }
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA: } ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this Twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1926, HENRY H. PEASE, Secretary of THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

AFFIRMED AND SUBSCRIBED before me the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY H. PEASE.

R. V. PIERCE, Notary Public.
My Commission expires February 21, 1927.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1926.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

ASSETS

Par Value		Book Value
$7,381,000.00	U. S. Government Securities	$7,363,540.82
5,598,000.00	State, County & Municipal Securities	5,591,062.50
24,147,200.00	Railroad Securities	23,176,454.42
15,554,000.00	Railroad Equipment Trusts	15,350,086.94
400,000.00	Street Railway Securities	396,230.82
1,367,400.00	Miscellaneous Securities	1,293,426.25
4,857,300.00	Real Estate Mortgages	4,851,347.41
1.00	Judgment of Record	1.00
9,306.64	Call Loans	9,306.64
612,812.50	Real Estate	612,812.50
2,785,020.81	Cash	2,785,020.81
$62,712,040.95		$61,429,290.11

CREDITS

Deposits, Office A	$44,500,998.98	
Deposits, Office C	8,791,108.77	
Deposits, Office F	873,132.68	
Deposits, Office NP	643,039.45	
		$54,808,279.88
Contingent Account		6,621,010.23
		$61,429,290.11

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS APPOINTED BY THE COURT:

The UNDERSIGNED, Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, for the year 1926, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, *certify* that the Assets of the said Society, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1926, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof as set forth in the above schedule agrees with the books and the balance sheet of the Society.

The amount due to depositors, including interest, on the first day of January, 1927, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund are correctly stated and are in agreement with the books and the balance sheet.

JOHN C. HINCHLEY
THOMAS RIDGWAY
CHAS. J. BIDDLE

The Society also holds for 4,734 depositors U. S. of America Liberty Loan Bonds and War Savings Certificates, deposited severally by them for safe-keeping, of which the par value is $1,257,850.

JOHN C. HINCHLEY
THOMAS RIDGWAY
CHAS. J. BIDDLE

Par Value	ASSETS	Book Value
	U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
15,000.	U. S. of America First Liberty Loan 4¼s, due 1928	14,993.
50,000.	U. S. of America Third Liberty Loan 4¼s, due 1928	48,270.76
5,566,000.	U. S. of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s, due 1938	5,550,277.06
1,750,000.	U. S. of America 4¼% Treasury Bonds, due 1952	1,750,000.
$7,381,000.		$7,363,540.82
	STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	
400,000.	Allegheny County, Pa., 4¼% Miscellaneous Bonds, due 1942-1947	400,000.
100,000.	City of Bethlehem, Pa., School District 5s, due 1936-1941	100,000.
100,000.	City of Birmingham, Ala. 4½% Public School Bldgs Bonds, due 1943-1945	100,000.
600,000.	City of Boston, Mass., 3½% Bonds, due 1930-1940	600,000.
75,000.	City of Camden, N. J. School & repavement 4½s, due 1945	75,000.
50,000.	City of Chicago, Illinois, City Hall 4s, due 1928-1930	49,875.
50,000.	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Viaduct 4½s, due 1935	50,000.00
100,000.	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Police & Fire Department 4½s, due 1935	100,000.
140,000.	City of Cleveland, Ohio, Water Works 4½s, due 1930-1946	140,000.
50,000.	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Deficiency Bonds, due 1931	49,437.50
100,000.	City of Cleveland, Ohio, School District 4¼% Bldg Bonds, due 1935	100,000.
100,000.	City of Harrisburg, Pa., 4¼% School District Bonds, due 1937-1950	100,000.
100,000.	City of Jersey City, N. J. General 4½s, due 1927	100,000.
25,000.	City of Jersey City, N. J. Park 4s, due 1927	25,000.
100,000.	City of Jersey City, N. J. Refunding Assessment 4s, due 1935	100,000.
70,000.	City of Jersey City, N. J. Water 4½, due 1961	70,000.
300,000.	City of Knoxville, Tenn., Water 4½s, Gold Bonds due 1953-1963	299,250.
10,000.	Lower Merion Township, Montg. Co., Pa., 5% Bonds, due 1927	10,000.
100,000.	City of Miami, Florida, Municipal Improvement 5% Bonds, due 1929-1938	99,500.
100,000.	State of Missouri, 4¼% Road Bonds, due 1944	100,000.
100,000.	City of Nashville, Tenn, School 5s, due 1929-1935	100,000.
300,000.	City of Nashville, Tenn., 4¾% Gold Bonds, due 1930-1952	300,000.
100,000.	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, Series I, due 1944	100,000.
300,000.	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, due 1944	300,000.
150,000.	County of New Castle, Del., Building Commission 4½s, due 1951-1961	150,000.
100,000.	City of Norfolk, Va., Appropriation 4½s, due 1942	98,500.
200,000.	City of Norfolk, Va., Refunding 4½s, due 1945	197,500.
100,000.	City of Norfolk, Va., 4½% Public Improvement Bonds, due 1947	99,750.
300,000.	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½% Miscellaneous Improvement Loan, due 1934	300,000.
200,000.	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 4% Miscellaneous Loan, due 1937-1943	200,000.
28,000.	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 4½% Loan of June 29, 1916, due 1948	28,000.
250,000.	City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 4¼% Miscellaneous Bonds, due 1942	250,000.
25,000.	City of Reading, Pa., General Improvement 5% Bonds, Series T, due 1951	25,000.
150,000.	City of Reading, Pa., 4¼% General Improvement Bonds, Series X, due 1936-1940	150,000.
175,000.	City of St. Louis, Mo., 4¼% Gold Bonds due 1930-1941	175,000.
100,000.	City of St. Paul, Minn., High School 4s, due 1940	100,000.
50,000.	City of Seattle, Wash., Water Extension 4½s, due 1932	49,500.
100,000.	Union County, N. J., 4¼% Park Bonds, due 1931-1940	100,000.
100,000.	State of West Virginia, 4¼% Gold Bonds, due 1942	99,750.
100,000.	City of Wilmington, Del., Sinking Fund 4½s, Series 168, due 1938	100,000.
$5,598,000.		$5,591,062.50
	RAILROAD SECURITIES	
$ 775,000.	Allegheny Valley Railway General Mortgage 4s, due 1942	$775,000.
600,000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pittsburgh, Lake Erie, & W. Va. System Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1941	563,898.06
90,000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Toledo, Cincinnati Division 1st Lien & Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1959	90,000.
100,000.	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. St. John River Extension 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1939	98,750.
125,000.	Beech Creek Extension R. R. 1st Mortgage 3½s, due 1951	112,469.50
500,000.	Central Pacific Railway, 1st Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1949	450,312.50
80,000.	Central R. R. of New Jersey General Mortgage 5s, due 1987	80,000.
325,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 1st Consol Mortgage 5s, due 1939	325,000.
100,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Potts Creek Branch, 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1946	88,000.
116,200.	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. General Consol 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1951	97,000.
300,000.	Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1982	300,000.
250,000.	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Refunding Mortgage 4s, Series C, due 1947	235,062.50
200,000.	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway General Mortgage 4s, due 1988	200,000.
500,000.	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st Mortgage 4½s, Series A, due 1963	498,750.
300,000.	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st Mortgage 6½s, Series C due 1963	294,750.
150,000.	Chicago & Northwestern Railway 4¾% General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1987	150,000.
9,000.	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. General Mortgage 6s, due 1932	9,000.
500,000.	Chicago & Western Indiana Consol Mortgage 4s, due 1952	460,075.04
200,000.	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1949	200,000.
300,000.	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Consol Mortgage 5s, due 1952	300,000.
200,000.	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (St. L. Div.) 1st Col. Tr. Mortgage 4s, due 1990	169,340.
250,000.	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway 1st Moragage 5s, due 1933	250,000.
100,000.	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Gen. Mortgage 5s, due 1936	100,000.
100,000.	Cleveland & Marietta Railway 1st Mortgage 4½s due 1935	99,875.
100,000.	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mortgage 4½s, Series A, due 1942	100,000.
200,000.	Cleveland Short Line Railway 1st Mortgage 4½s, due 1961	200,000.
250,000.	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Consol Mortgage Extended 4½s, due 1931	249,375.
50,000.	Delaware & Hudson R. R. 1st & Refunding 4% Gold Bonds, due 1943	45,875.
204,000.	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1936	204,000.
250,000.	Detroit Terminal & Tunnel 1st Mortgage 4½s, due 1961	237,087.28
650,000.	Erie R. R. Consol Mortgage Prior Lien 4s, due 1996	581,395
184,000.	Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mortgage 3½s, Series B & C, due 1940	172,700.
250,000.	Great Northern Railway Co. General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds, Series D, due 1976	235,625.
250,000.	Greenbrier Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1940	235,250.
100,000.	Hollidaysburg, Bedford & Cumberland R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1951	93,573.70
200,000.	Illinois Central R. R. (Louisville, New O. & Tex.) Coll. Tr 4% Gold Bonds, due 1953	170,483.75
400,000.	Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1959	373,200.
500,000.	Kansas City Terminal Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1960	434,375.
150,000.	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Debenture 4s, due 1928	148,209.37
100,000.	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway 1st Mortgage 3½s, due 1997	86,000.
150,000.	Lehigh Valley R. R. Consol Mortgage Annuity 6s,	150,000.
200,000.	Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal Railway 1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1954	190,500.
50,000.	Long Dock Company of N. J. Consol Mortgage 6s, due 1935	50,000.
120,000.	Long Island R. R. 1st Consol 5s, due 1931	120,000.
84,000.	Long Island R. R. General Mortgage 4s, due 1938	74,043.75
500,000.	Long Island R. R. Unified Mortgage 4s, due 1949	471,812.50
300,000.	Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1947	282,816.25
400,000.	New York Connecting R. R. 1st Mortgage 4½s, due 1953	387,250.
200,000.	New York Connecting R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1953	198,500.
50,000.	New York & Erie R. R. 1st Mortgage Extended 4s, due 1947	50,000.
100,000.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. 6% Convertible Debentures, due 1948	100,000.
100,000.	New York & Northern Railway 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1927	100,000.
100,000.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1939	99,881.25
500,000.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. 4% Stock Trust Certificates, due 1948	477,518.75
500,000.	New York Short Line R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1957	500,000.
150,000.	New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. Terminal 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1943	150,000.

Par Value	ASSETS	Book Value
	RAILROAD SECURITIES—Concluded	
50,000.	Norfolk & Southern Railway 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1941	
50,000.	Norfolk & Western R. R. 1st Mortgage 6s due 1931	50,000.
50,000.	Norfolk & Western R. R. New River Division 1st Mortgage 6s, due 1932	50,000.
100,000.	Norfolk & Western R. R. Improvement & Extended Mortgage 6s, due 1934	50,000.
300,000.	Norfolk & Western R. R. Divisional 1st Lien & General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1944	100,000.
150,000.	Northern Pacific Railway Co. Refunding & Improvement 4½% Bonds, Series A, due 2047	273,000.
200,000.	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1948	142,125.
200,000.	Ohio Connecting Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1943	184,000.
100,000.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Refunding 4s, due 1929	200,000.
60,000.	Pennsylvania Company 4% 15-25 Yr. Loan of 1906, due 1931	92,312.50
350,000.	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates, Series A, due 1937	57,050.
350,000.	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates, Series B, due 1941	292,250.
100,000.	Pennsylvania Company 40 Yr. 4% Guaranteed Gold Trust Certificates, Series E, due 1952	293,125.
200,000.	Pennsylvania Railroad, Consolidated Mortgage 4s, due 1948	88,500.
1,000,000.	Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated Mortgage 4½s, of 1915, due 1960	193,655.
100,000.	Pennsylvania & Northwestern R. R. General Mortgage 5s, due 1930	1,000,000.
200,000.	Philadelphia & Baltimore Central R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1951	100,000.
250,000.	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1943	185,750.
200,000.	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Consol. Mortgage Extended 4s, due 1937	245,875.
100,000.	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Improvement Mortgage Extended 4s, due 1947	200,000.
200,000.	Pine Creek Railway 1st Mortgage 6s, due 1932	100,000.
513,000.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Consol Mortgage 4½s) Series A & B, due 1940-1942	200,000.
62,000.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railway (Consol Mortgage 4½s) Series C, due 1942	513,000.
300,000.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Consol Mortgage 4s, Series G, due 1957	62,000.
500,000.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1975	293,250.
100,000.	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Consol Mortgage 5s, due 1927	493,750.
300,000.	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway General Mortgage 4s, due 1948	100,000.
100,000.	Reading Company Jersey Central Collateral 4s, due 1951	288,311.25
300,000.	Richmond-Washington Co. 4% Guaranteed Col. Trust, due 1943	94,439.
250,000.	St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Consol & Land Grant Mortgage 5s, due 1931	288,239.53
200,000.	St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railway 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1948	250,000.
150,000.	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R. 2nd Mortgage 5s, due 1945	200,000.
450,000.	Southern Pacific Co. San Francisco Terminal 4s, 1st Mortgage, due 1950	150,000.
100,000.	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, 1st Mortgage 4½s, due 1939	409,062.50
176,000.	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, 1st Consol Mortgage 5s, due 1944	99,875.
27,000.	Tioga R. R. 1st Mortgage Extended 5s, due 1927-1935	176,000.
300,000.	Union Pacific R. R. 1st Lien & Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 2008	27,000.
250,000.	Vandalia R. R. Consol Mortgage 4s, Series B, due 1957	290,937.50
500,000.	Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Gold 5s, Series A, due 1962	269,715.
50,000.	Wabash Railroad, 1st Mortgage 5s, due 1939	500,000.
500,000.	Washington Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1945	50,000.
197,000.	West Shore R. R. Company, 1st Mortgage 4s, due 2361	500,000.
500,000.	Western New York & Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mtge 5s, due 1937	169,762.50
100,000.	West Jersey & Seashore R. R. 1st Consol Mortgage 4s, Series A & D, due 1936	500,000.
400,000.	Winston-Salem Southbound Railway 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1960	92,000.
		374,715.44
$24,147,200.		$23,176,454.42

	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUSTS	
$110,000.	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Series D, due 1927-1936	$108,376.50
106,000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series B, due 1933-1940	103,117.44
10,000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series C, due 1930	9,924.38
412,000.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series D, due 1931-1941	407,021.36
140,000.	Central of Georgia Railway Co. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series Q, due 1927-1940	137,200.
105,000.	Central R. R. of New Jersey 5% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series K, due 1927-1934	105,000.
75,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1929-1930	75,000.
245,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 5½% Equipment Trust, Series T, due 1927-1937	244,387.50
19,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 5% Equipment Trust Series U, due 1932-1938	19,000.
321,000.	Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 5% Equipment Trust, Series V, due 1927-1939	320,872.50
193,000.	Erie Railroad 4½% Equipment Trust Gold Certificates, Series LL, due 1927-1941	188,620.64
136,000.	Great Northern Railway 5% Equipment Trust, Series B, due 1927-1938	132,873.50
10,000.	Great Northern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series C, due 1935-1937	9,742.81
50,000.	Great Northern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series D, due 1936-1938	48,727.83
130,000.	Hocking Valley Railway 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1927-1934	130,000.
108,000.	Illinois Central R. R. 7% Equipment Trust, Series F, due 1927-1935	108,000.
69,000.	Illinois Central R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series J, due 1934-1938	69,000.
340,000.	Illinois Central R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series K, due 1930-1939	334,114.30
87,000.	Illinois Central R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series L, due 1931-1940	85,388.10
330,000.	Illinois Central 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series N, due 1931-1941	325,758.
113,000.	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Series D, due 1927-1936	112,717.50
242,000.	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series E, due 1928-1937	232,369.12
67,000.	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series F, due 1927-1937	66,319.93
55,000.	Michigan Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1932-1934	55,000.
2,000.	Monongahela Railway 6% Equipment Trust, due 1927	2,000.
97,000.	New York Central R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, due 1928-1932	96,910.74
1,000,000.	New York Central R. R. 7% Equipment Trust of 1920, due 1929-1933	995,000.
605,000.	New York Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1927-1935	605,000.
617,000.	New York Central Lines, 5% Equipment Trust of 1922, due 1927-1937	606,980.09
297,000.	New York Central Lines, 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, due 1928-1937	286,608.48
417,000.	New York Central Lines, 5% Equipment Trust of 1923, due 1927-1938	406,497.04
1,061,000.	New York Central Lines, 5% Equipment Trust of 1924, due 1927-1939	1,060,207.50
246,000.	New York Central Lines, 4½% Equipment Trust of 1924, due 1929-1939	241,521.40
61,000.	New York Central Lines, 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series of 1925, due 1930-1940	60,226.15
275,000.	Norfolk & Western Railway 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, due 1928-1932	269,175.19
400,000.	Norfolk & Western Railway 4½% Equipment Trust of 1923, due 1928-1931	390,032.40
505,000.	Norfolk & Western Railway 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates of 1925, due 1928-1935	499,317.19
170,000.	Northern Pacific Railway 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, due 1928-1932	164,304.
200,000.	Pennsylvania R. R. 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1928-1929	200,000.
600,000.	Pennsylvania R. R. 5% General Equipment Trust, Series A, due 1927-1938	592,238.38
671,000.	Pennsylvania Railroad 5% General Equipment Trust, Series B, due 1927-1939	667,782.50
881,000.	Pennsylvania Railroad 4½% General Equipment Trust, Series C, due 1927-1939	868,469.81
86,000.	Pennsylvania Railroad 4½% General Equipment Trust, Series D, due 1933-1940	84,878.24
329,000.	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1927-1934	329,000.
320,000.	Reading Company 5% Equipment Trust, Series J, due 1927-1932	314,569.50
111,000.	St. Louis, San Francisco Railway Co. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series BB, due 1932-1941	108,378.40
212,000.	Southern Pacific 7% Equipment Trust, Series E, due 1927-1935	211,953.75
746,000.	Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust, Series F, due 1928-1938	730,479.37
279,000.	Southern Pacific 5% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series G, due 1927-1939	277,050.
400,000.	Southern Railway 6% Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1927-1935	400,000.
425,000.	Southern Railway 5% Equipment Trust, Series Y, due 1927-1939	416,675.50
168,000.	Southern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series Z, due 1928-1939	163,952.60
290,000.	Southern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series AA, due 1927-1941	284,690.10
310,000.	Union Pacific R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series B, due 1927-1937	304,069.27
200,000.	Virginian Railway Co. 6% Equipment Trust, Series C, due 1927-1930	186,198.28
100,000.	Virginian Railway Co. 4½% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series E, due 1935-1940	97,389.65
$15,554,000.		$15,350,086.94

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

Par Value	ASSETS	Book Value
	STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES	
$300,000.	Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st Refunding Mortgage 5s, due 1966	$296,250.
100,000.	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. 5½% Equipment Trust, Series G, due 1927-1933	99,980.82
$400,000.		$396,230.82
	MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES	
$155,000.	Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold, Series C, due 1960	$154,750.
400,000.	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Funding & Improvement Mortgage 4s, due 1948	400,000.
300,000.	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Consol Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½s, Series A, due 1954	294,750.
170,000.	New York Dock Company, 1st Mortgage 4s, due 1951	141,750.
55,000.	New York Dock Company, Preferred Stock—550 shares	16,500.
25,000.	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.—250 shares stock	19,000.
100,000.	New York & Hoboken Ferry Company, General Mortgage 5s, due 1946	99,876.25
12,400.	Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Co.—248 shares stock	24,800.
100,000.	Philadelphia Electric Company, 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5s, due 1966	100,000.
50,000.	Philadelphia Electric Company, 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5s, due 1966 Cpn	42,000.
$1,367,400.		$1,293,426.25

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AS OF THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1926

DEPOSITORS HAVING SUMS ON DEPOSIT

Not Exceeding $10.	15,603	$100 to $200.	5,866
$10 to $20	5,076	$200 to $300.	4,035
$20 to $50	6,035	$300 to $500.	5,100
$50 to $100	4,941	$500 upwards	23,376
Total	70,032		

Fred F. Hallowell, Treasurer of The Western Saving Fund Society, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the figures in the foregoing statement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FRED F. HALLOWELL.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 4th day of March, 1927.

(SEAL)

B. C. Schuchard,
Notary Public.
My Commission expires May 15, 1927.

I am not a director, officer or stockholder in the Bank, Banking Institution or Trust Co. for which I hereby act as Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1926.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, under the provisions of the Third Section of The Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:—

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1926, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Mortgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1927.

G. Heide Norris
C. Berkeley Taylor Auditors.
Francis B. Biddle

ASSETS			Par Value	As Charged
PUBLIC LOANS				
UNITED STATES BONDS, etc.				
Liberty and Treasury Loans	1938-1952	4¼%	$56,673,750 00	$53,998,965 50
STATE BONDS				
Illinois, State	1937-1938	4%	500,000 00	491,429 00
North Carolina, State	1935-1936	4½	500,000 00	500,000 00
Pennsylvania, State	1951	4¾	1,442,000 00	1,442,000 00
Tennessee, State	1931-1934	4½	200,000 00	200,000 00
West Virginia, State	1931-1935	4½	292,000 00	292,000 00
West Virginia, State	1942-1947	4¼	208,000 00	208,000 00
COUNTY BONDS				
Allegheny County, Md.	1947-1952	4¼%	183,000 00	183,000 00
Allegheny County, Pa.	1930-1934	4¼	800,000 00	800,000 00
Allegheny County, Pa.	1933-1939	4	877,000 00	825,769 48
Allegheny County, Pa.	1933-1949	4½	200,000 00	200,000 00
Atlantic County, N. J.	1927-1946	5	185,000 00	185,000 00
Baltimore County, Md.	1933-1966	4½	497,000 00	497,000 00
Bergen County, N. J.	1933	5	218,000 00	218,000 00

ASSETS			Par Value	As Charged
COUNTY BONDS—Concluded				
Bergen County, N. J.	1927-1935	4½	121,000 00	121,000 00
Bergen County, N. J.	1937-1939	4¼	150,000 00	150,000 00
Blair County, Pa.	1937	4	200,000 00	186,000 00
Buncombe County, N. C.	1933-1937	4¾	100,000 00	100,000 00
Butler County, Ohio	1930-1933	4½	150,000 00	150,000 00
Butler County, Pa.	1930-1934	4½	100,000 00	100,000 00
Cambria County, Pa.	1930-1945	4¼	267,000 00	267,000 00
Camden County, N. J.	1930-1935	4½	11,000 00	11,000 00
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1927-1946	4½	338,000 00	338,000 00
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1929	5	10,000 00	10,000 00
Fayette County, Pa.	1935-1945	4¼	253,000 00	253,000 00
Franklin County, Ohio	1929-1934	5	57,000 00	57,000 00
Hamilton County, Ohio	1927-1936	4½	186,900 58	186,900 58
Hamilton County, Ohio	1939-1946	5	70,000 00	70,000 00
Hudson County, N. J.	1930-1950	4½	1,060,000 00	1,060,000 00
Lackawanna County, Pa.	1931	4	91,000 00	91,000 00
Lehigh County, Pa.	1941	4¼	165,000 00	165,000 00
Lucas County, Ohio	1927	5	2,000 00	2,000 00
Luzerne County, Pa.	1927	4½	45,000 00	45,000 00
Luzerne County, Pa.	1927-1933	4	343,000 00	332,950 00
Mahoning County, Ohio	1928-1941	4½	257,000 00	257,000 00
Middlesex County, N. J.	1927-1937	4¼	89,000 00	89,000 00
Middlesex County, N. J.	1932-1933	4½	30,000 00	30,000 00
Monmouth County, N. J.	1937-1941	4½	205,000 00	205,000 00
Montgomery County, Ohio	1927-1946	5	136,100 00	136,100 00
Montgomery County, Ohio	1927-1950	4½	93,000 00	93,000 00
Montgomery County, Ohio	1928-1934	5½	43,000 00	43,000 00
Morris County, N. J.	1927-1941	4½	184,000 00	184,000 00
Multnomah County, Ore.	1932-1947	4½	335,000 00	335,000 00
New Castle County, Del.	1927-1938	4½	100,000 00	100,000 00
Passaic County, N. J.	1927-1931	5	136,000 00	136,000 00
Passaic County, N. J.	1927-1932	4¼	69,000 00	69,000 00
Shelby County, Tenn.	1935-1941	4¾	205,000 00	205,000 00
Stark County, Ohio	1929-1935	4½	140,000 00	140,000 00
Stark County, Ohio	1929-1936	5	96,500 00	96,500 00
Summit County, Ohio	1934-1935	4½	100,000 00	100,000 00
Tioga County, Pa.	1928-1936	4½	170,000 00	170,000 00
Trumbull County, Ohio	1932-1943	4¾	108,000 00	108,000 00
Union County, N. J.	1932-1939	4¼	40,000 00	40,000 00
Union County, N. J.	1935-1960	4½	250,000 00	250,000 00
Venango County, Pa.	1927-1949	4¼	204,000 00	204,000 00
Washington County, Pa.	1927-1929	4½	17,000 00	17,000 00
Washington County, Pa.	1927-1933	4¾	29,000 00	28,275 00
Washington County, Pa.	1931	4	75,000 00	73,819 45
Westmoreland County, Pa.	1935	4½	170,000 00	170,000 00
York County, Pa.	1928	4	73,000 00	73,000 00
MUNICIPAL BONDS				
Abington Township School District, Pa.	1938	4%	31,000 00	31,000 00
Akron City, Ohio	1927	4½	50,000 00	50,000 00
Akron City, Ohio	1929-1937	4¾	140,000 00	140,000 00
Akron City, Ohio	1931	5	40,000 00	40,000 00
Albany City, N. Y.	1927-1930	4	8,700 00	8,700 00
Allegheny City, Pa.	1937	4	119,000 00	110,670 00
Allegheny City, School District, Pa.	1928	3½	2,000 00	1,923 71
Allegheny City, School District, Pa.	1929-1938	4	126,000 00	126,000 00
Allegheny City, School District, Pa.	1938	4½	69,000 00	69,000 00
Altoona City, Pa.	1936	4	43,000 00	43,000 00
Altoona City, School District, Pa.	1927-1933	4	76,000 00	76,000 00
Baltimore City, Md.	1940-1957	4	905,000 00	822,968 90
Baltimore City, Md.	1943	5	300,000 00	300,000 00
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa.	1933	4	25,000 00	25,000 00
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa.	1942	4½	42,000 00	42,000 00
Butler Borough, Pa.	1929-1933	4	25,000 00	25,000 00
Canton City, Ohio	1928-1936	5	107,767 68	107,767 68
Carbondale City, School District, Pa.	1931-1945	4¼	68,000 00	68,000 00
Carbondale City, School District, Pa.	1931-1951	4¾	150,000 00	150,000 00
Chattanooga City, Tenn.	1937-1939	4½	150,000 00	150,000 00
Cheltenham Township, School District, Pa.	1927-1937	4	30,000 00	30,000 00
Chester City, School District, Pa.	1932-1942	4½	75,000 00	75,000 00
Chicago City, Ill.	1927-1929	4	171,000 00	167,936 93
Chicago City, Ill.	1927-1940	5	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.	1932-1945	4½	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Cincinnati City, School District, Ohio	1932-1943	4½	500,000 00	500,000 00
Cleveland City, Ohio	1934	5	48,000 00	48,000 00

ASSETS			Par Value	As Charged
MUNICIPAL BONDS—Continued				
Cleveland City, Ohio	1936-1949	4½	847,000 00	847,000 00
Cleveland City, Ohio	1939-1950	4¾	105,000 00	105,000 00
Cleveland City, School District, Ohio	1928	4½	50,000 00	50,000 00
Columbus City, Ohio	1929-1938	4½	262,500 00	262,500 00
Columbus City, Ohio	1931-1934	5	88,000 00	88,000 00
Dayton City, School District, Ohio	1940-1946	4½	167,000 00	167,000 00
Des Moines City, Iowa	1931	4½	3,000 00	3,000 00
Des Moines City, School District, Iowa	1932	4½	50,000 00	50,000 00
Detroit City, Mich.	1936-1937	4½	400,000 00	400,000 00
Elizabeth City, N. J.	1928-1954	4¼	44,000 00	44,000 00
Elizabeth City, N. J.	1932-1962	4½	173,000 00	173,000 00
Erie City, School District, Pa.	1927-1932	4	26,000 00	26,000 00
Hamilton City, Ohio	1927-1928	5%	10,000 00	10,000 00
Hanover Township, Pa.	1927-1947	4½	234,000 00	234,000 00
Harrisburg City, Pa.	1927-1936	4	140,000 00	134,400 00
Harrisburg City, Pa.	1927-1946	4¼	200,000 00	199,977 76
Harrisburg City, School District, Pa.	1927-1937	4	66,000 00	66,000 00
Harrisburg City, School District, Pa.	1932-1952	4¼	105,000 00	105,000 00
Hazleton City, Pa.	1927-1941	4½	32,000 00	32,000 00
Hazleton City, (Independent School District), W. Va.	1927-1945	4½	123,500 00	123,500 00
Huntington City, (Independent School District), W. Va.	1931-1938	4½	159,000 00	159,000 00
Jersey City, N. J.	1931-1948	4½	600,000 00	600,000 00
Johnstown City, School District, Pa.	1927-1941	4½	68,000 00	68,000 00
Knoxville City, Tenn.	1928-1947	4½	405,000 00	405,000 00
Knoxville City, Tenn.	1944	4¾	25,000 00	25,000 00
Lexington City, Ky.	1927-1932	4½	40,000 00	40,000 00
Lima City, Ohio	1927-1941	4½	30,000 00	30,000 00
Lima City, School District, Ohio	1927-1933	4½	140,000 00	140,000 00
Lower Merion Township, School District, Pa.	1930-1940	4½	40,000 00	40,000 00
Macon City, Ga.	1927-1938	4½	144,000 00	144,000 00
McKeesport City, Pa.	1927-1939	4	122,000 00	122,000 00
Memphis City, Tenn.	1927-1946	4½	188,000 00	188,000 00
Memphis City, School District, Tenn.	1931-1956	4½	288,000 00	288,000 00
Milwaukee City, Wis.	1927-1931	4½	150,500 00	150,500 00
Minneapolis City, Minn.	1927-1936	4¼	149,625 00	149,625 00
Minneapolis City, Minn.	1927-1936	4½	90,125 00	90,125 00
Nashville City, Tenn.	1927-1948	4½	326,000 00	326,000 00
Nashville City, Tenn.	1928-1948	5	225,000 00	225,000 00
Newark City, N. J.	1945-1954	4½	464,000 00	464,000 00
New Brunswick City, N. J.	1927-1956	4¼	79,000 00	79,000 00
New York City, N. Y.	1927-1936	4	50,000 00	50,000 00
Norfolk City, Va.	1927-1938	4	428,000 00	398,040 00
Passaic City, N. J.	1930	5	360,000 00	360,000 00
Philadelphia City, Pa.	1937-1947	4	10,000,500 00	9,300,465 00
Philadelphia City, Pa.	1948-1976	4½	2,336,000 00	2,336,000 00
Philadelphia City, Pa.	1952-1976	4¼	2,335,000 00	2,335,000 00
Philadelphia City, School District, Pa.	1927-1929	4	50,000 00	48,500 00
Philadelphia City, School District, Pa.	1927-1932	4¼	230,000 00	225,400 00
Philadelphia City, School District, Pa.	1932-1937	5	167,000 00	167,000 00
Philadelphia City, School District, Pa.	1943-1944	4½	60,000 00	60,000 00
Pittsburgh City, Pa.	1927-1934	4	58,000 00	58,000 00
Pittsburgh City, Pa.	1929-1930	4¼	168,000 00	164,640 00
Pittsburgh City, School District, Pa.	1927-1939	4¼	793,000 00	768,780 00
Pittsburgh City, School District, Pa.	1928-1939	4	117,000 00	117,000 00
Pittsburgh City, School District, Pa.	1928-1940	4½	446,000 00	446,000 00
Pittsburgh City, School District, Pa.	1931	3½	1,000 00	925 55
Pittston City, School District, Pa.	1927-1936	4½	41,000 00	41,000 00
Reading City, Pa.	1928-1931	4	34,500 00	34,500 00
Richmond City, Va.	1960	4½	250,000 00	250,000 00
St. Louis City, Mo.	1932-1942	4¼	326,000 00	326,000 00
Sandusky City, Ohio	1928-1947	4½	60,000 00	60,000 00
Savannah City, Ga.	1927-1932	4½	87,000 00	87,000 00
Schenectady City, N. Y.	1927-1932	4½	30,000 00	30,000 00
Schenectady City, N. Y.	1928-1930	4¼	15,000 00	15,000 00
Scranton City, School District, Pa.	1928	4½	5,000 00	5,000 00
Scranton City, School District, Pa.	1929-1939	4	175,000 00	166,250 00
Seattle City, Wash.	1930	4½	40,000 00	40,000 00
Seattle City, School District, Wash.	1927-1931	4½	80,000 00	80,000 00
Toledo City, Ohio	1928	4½	67,000 00	67,000 00
Toledo City, School District, Ohio	1929-1944	4½	420,000 00	420,000 00
Upper Darby Township, Pa.	1940	4½	28,000 00	28,000 00
Washington Borough, Pa.	1927	4	15,000 00	15,000 00
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa.	1929	4½	20,000 00	20,000 00
Wilkes-Barre City, School District, Pa.	1927-1935	4½	248,000 00	248,000 00
Wilkinsburg Borough, School District, Pa.	1927-1938	4	149,000 00	149,000 00
Wilkinsburg Borough, School District, Pa.	1927-1940	4¼	53,000 00	53,000 00

ASSETS			Par Value	As Charged
MUNICIPAL BONDS—Concluded				
Woonsocket City, R. I.	1931-1964	4¼	263,000 00	261,876 63
Yonkers City, N. Y.	1927-1932	4½	37,000 00	37,000 00
Yonkers City, N. Y.	1927-1933	5	35,000 00	35,000 00
York City, Pa.	1928-1933	4	25,000 00	25,000 00
	Total Public Loans		$103,113,968 26	$99,480,681 17
RAILROAD LOANS				
Alabama Great Southern (Southern)	1927	5%	$961,000 00	$913,100 00
Alabama Midland (Atlantic Coast Line)	1928	5	353,000 00	335,350 00
Allegheny Valley (Penna.)	1942	4	2,111,000 00	1,765,147 50
Allegheny & Western (Buf., Roch. & Ptgh.)	1998	4	144,000 00	113,241 39
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1995	4	1,992,000 00	1,658,248 75
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern (Louisville & Nashville)	1946	5	53,000 00	48,770 00
Atantic Coast Line of South Carolina	1948	4	139,000 00	111,200 00
Atlantic Coast Line, Equipment Trust	1930-1941	4½	110,000 00	108,353 84
Baltimore & Ohio	1948	5	2,599,000 00	2,551,250 07
Baltimore & Ohio, Equipment Trust	1927-1941	4½	874,000 00	860,574 00
Baltimore & Ohio, Equipment Trust	1930-1938	5	117,000 00	117,000 00
Beach Creek (New York Central)	1936	4	108,000 00	91,600 00
Brooklyn & Montauk (Long Island)	1938	5	47,000 00	40,890 00
Canadian Pacific, Equipment Trust	1927-1928	4½	40,000 00	38,000 00
Catawissa (Reading)	1948	4	624,000 00	521,392 00
Central of Georgia (Macon & Northern Div.)	1946	5	96,000 00	82,560 00
Central of Georgia (Mobile Div.)	1946	5	150,000 00	130,820 00
Central of Georgia, Equipment Trust	1927-1940	4½	189,000 00	185,730 27
Central Pacific	1949	4	1,951,000 00	1,582,235 00
Chesapeake & Ohio	1939	5	1,585,000 00	1,511,080 00
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equipment Trust	1930	5½	10,000 00	10,000 00
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equipment Trust	1930-1939	5	176,000 00	176,000 00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Div.)	1949	4	475,000 00	410,468 75
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1989	4	1,250,000 00	837,500 00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1989	4½	600,000 00	450,000 00
Chicago, Union Station (Series A)	1963	4½	600,000 00	538,088 75
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago)	1939	4	67,000 00	62,980 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. (New York Central)	1934	6	100,000 00	100,000 00
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling (Baltimore & Ohio)	1933	5	308,000 00	287,600 00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Series A (Penna.)	1942	4½	725,000 00	675,262 50
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Series B (Penna.)	1942	4½	198,000 00	184,140 00
Columbus & Toledo (Hocking Valley)	1955	4	552,000 00	400,568 75
Connecting (Penna.)	1951	4	1,314,000 00	1,096,262 25
Continuental Passenger	1959	4	280,000 00	232,400 00
Dayton & Michigan (Baltimore & Ohio)	1931	4½	523,000 00	427,770 00
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co. (Penna.)	1936	4	44,000 00	38,920 00
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Southern)	1930	5	257,000 00	239,450 00
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Southern)	1956	5	1,042,000 00	940,680 00
Harrisburg, Ports., Mt. Joy & Lancaster (Penna)	1943	4	350,000 00	297,500 00
Illinois Central Equipment Trust	1930-1940	4½	517,000 00	508,181 74
Illinois Central Equipment Trust	1930-1938	5	106,000 00	106,000 00
Jefferson (Erie)	1929	5½	426,000 00	401,100 00
Kansas City Terminal	1960	4	446,000 00	387,667 00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, (New York Central)	1997	3½	1,041,000 00	739,110 00
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	1948	4	1,000,000 00	860,000 00
Lehigh Valley of New York	1940	4½	1,999,000 00	1,704,165 00
Lehigh Valley of New York	1948	4	2,134,000 00	1,813,988 75
Lehigh Valley of New York	Annuity	4½	95,000 00	83,440 00
Long Island City & Flushing, (Long Island)	1937	5	38,000 00	37,100 00
Long Island, (Penna.)	1931	4	72,000 00	63,383 18
Long Island, (Penna.)	1931	5	1,151,000 00	1,053,170 00
Louisville & Nashville, Equipment Trust	1937	4½	20,000 00	19,642 60
Michigan Central, Equipment Trust,	1927-1929	5	90,000 00	86,400 00
Midland of New Jersey, (N. Y., Sus. & Western)	1940	5	142,000 00	117,860 00
Montauk Extension, (Long Island)	1945	5	69,000 00	65,970 00
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Atlantic Coast Line)	1928	5	573,000 00	544,350 00
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Equipment Trust	1932-1937	4½	35,000 00	34,482 65
New Orleans & North Eastern	1940	5	57,000 00	54,660 00
New York Central & Hudson River, (Boston & Albany Equipment Trust)	1927	4½	51,000 00	48,450 00
New York Central Lines, Equipment Trust	1927-1940	4½	1,651,000 00	1,616,421 34
New York Central Lines, Equipment Trust	1928-1939	5	372,000 00	372,000 00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1937	4	1,509,000 00	1,253,486 25
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Equipment Trust	1931-1936	5	65,000 00	65,000 00
New York & Erie	1928	4	278,000 00	243,629 78
New York & Erie	1930	5	1,634,000 00	1,470,870 00
New York & Erie	1933	4½	3,707,000 00	3,458,862 50

ASSETS			Par Value	As Charged
RAILROAD LOANS—Continued				
New York & Erie	1939	5	874,000 00	779,510 00
New York & Erie	1947	4	1,102,000 00	865,877 32
Norfolk & Western	1996	4	1,281,000 00	1,076,150 00
Norfolk & Western, Equipment Trust	1927-1935	4½	450,000 00	445,625 10
Northern Pacific	1997	4	1,178,000 00	895,280 00
North Pennsylvania	1928	4	203,000 00	184,955 00
North Pennsylvania	1936	4	507,500 00	431,784 65
North Pennsylvania	1953	3.30	2,777,000 00	1,939,000 00
Ohio Connecting, (P. C. C. & St. L.)	1943	4	888,000 00	754,800 00
Pennsylvania	1943	4	46,000 00	39,520 00
Pennsylvania L 76,400 Stg. @ 4,85	1945	3½	370,540 00	206,280 00
Pennsylvania L 99,800 Stg. @ 4,85	1948	4	484,030 00	269,460 00
Pennsylvania	1948	4	3,054,000 00	2,742,382 17
Pennsylvania	1960	4½	3,510,000 00	3,312,658 25
Pennsylvania, Equipment Trust	1927-1939	5	580,000 00	580,000 00
Pennsylvania, Equipment Trust	1930-1941	4½	632,000 00	621,423 01
Pennsylvania, Equipment Trust	1935	6	25,000 00	25,000 00
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co.	1939	4	610,000 00	513,337 50
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co.	1939	4½	373,000 00	333,225 00
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co.	1939	5	851,000 00	809,700 00
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington	1943	4	4,750,000 00	4,003,175 00
Philadelphia & Reading	1933	5	628,000 00	628,000 00
Philadelphia & Reading	1937	4	1,233,000 00	1,065,738 75
Philadelphia & Reading	1941	5	558,000 00	554,100 00
Philadelphia & Reading	1947	4	2,473,000 00	2,136,032 08
Phiadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.	1973	5	592,000 00	479,520 00
Phialdelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	1932	4	29,000 00	26,799 64
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series A)	1940	4½	1,000,000 00	870,000 00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series B)	1942	4½	1,200,000 00	1,044,000 00
Pitsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series C)	1942	4½	216,000 00	187,920 00
Pitsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series D)	1945	4	767,000 00	659,620 00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series F)	1953	4	1,869,000 00	1,588,650 00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series G)	1957	4	567,000 00	487,620 00
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & S. Louis, (Series I)	1963	4½	192,000 00	167,040 00
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, (Penna)	1943	4	1,634,000 00	1,339,880 00
Reading Company	1997	4½	1,368,000 00	1,139,275 00
Richmond & Danville, (Southern)	1927	5	75,000 00	68,250 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern)	1933	4	1,389,000 00	1,182,530 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern)	1933	4½	148,000 00	138,903 75
Savannah, Florida & Western, (Atlantic Coast Line)	1934	5	201,000 00	188,940 00
South Carolina & Georgia, (Southern)	1929	5½	432,000 00	412,080 00
South & North Alabama, (Louisville & Nashville)	1936	5	407,000 00	378,510 00
Southern, Equipment Trust	1927-1941	4½	880,000 00	860,792 53
Southern, Equipment Trust	1933-1937	5	14,000 00	14,000 00
Southern, Equipment Trust	1934-1935	5½	5,000 00	5,000 00
Southern Pacific, Equipment Trust	1928-1939	5	257,000 00	257,000 00
Southern Pacific, Equipment Trust	1934-1940	4½	161,000 00	158,549 90
Southern Pacific of Cal.	1937	5	9,000 00	8,550 00
Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis	1939	4½	487,000 00	426,345 40
Toledo & Ohio Central, (New York Central)	1935	5	374,000 00	339,460 00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series A (Penna Co.)	1931	4½	135,000 00	130,340 00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series B (Penna. Co.)	1933	4½	86,000 00	82,666 25
Union Pacific	1947	4	1,076,000 00	900,405 00
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.	1929	4	295,000 00	275,455 00
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.	1944	4	803,000 00	676,110 00
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.	1951	3½	1,000,000 00	760,000 00
Virginia Midland, Series F, (Southern)	1931	5	44,000 00	40,940 00
Virginia Midland, (Southern)	1936	5	215,000 00	197,600 00
Wabash	1939	5	417,000 00	393,210 00
Wabash, (Detroit & Chicago Extension)	1941	5	481,000 00	423,640 00
Washington Terminal Co.	1945	4	538,000 00	425,020 00
West Jersey & Seashore	1936	3½	165,000 00	132,000 00
West Jersey & Seashore	1936	4	1,055,000 00	907,300 00
Western Pennsylvania, (Penna)	1928	4	662,000 00	583,302 50
West Shore	2361	4	463,000 00	328,730 00
		Railroad Loans	$93,531,070 00	$81,286,494 31
		Public Loans	103,113,968 26	99,480,681 17
			$196,645,038 26	$180,767,175 48

SUMMARY

Public and Railroad Loans as charged above	$108,767,175 48
Collateral Loans secured by Mortgage	350,000 00
Temporary Loans	90 00
Bonds and Mortgages	43,373,480 00
Real Estate	2,774,048 00
Suspense Account	104 86
Cash	13,172,757 11
	$240,437,655 72

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors, (305,764)		$225,350,088 61
Surplus or Contingent Fund		15,087,567 11
		$240,437,655 72
Depositors' United States Loans	$4,687,350 00	
United States Loans, Depositors Account		$4,687,350 00

The present rate of interest to Depositors is 4% per annum.

A STATEMENT,

Showing the whole number of depositors on the books of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1927, and showing the numbers of depositors having sums on deposit not exceeding fifty dollars how many from fifty to one hundred dollars; how many from one hundred to two hundred dollars; how many from two hundred to five hundred dollars, and how many of five hundred dollars and upward, made out in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Section of the Supplement to the Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society," passed the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1824, as amended June 10th, 1884, by Common Pleas, No. 3, of March Term, 1879, No. 1337.

Number of Depositors having sums on deposit not exceeding fifty dollars,	97,016
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from fifty to one hundred dollars,	21,233
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from one hundred to two hundred dollars,	27,298
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from two hundred to five hundred dollars	41,420
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit of five hundred dollars and upward	101,133
Whole number of Depositors on January 1st, 1927,	288,100

One Hundred and Forty-third Semi-Annual Report of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

338-344 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

December First Nineteen Hundred Twenty-six

Liabilities

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1926	-$38,900,243.14
" Lien Deposits	83.02
" Insurance Fund	150,000.00
" Surplus	2,130,028.58
Total Liabilities	$41,180,354.74

ASSETS

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$7,981,347.07
U. S. Government Bonds	8,659,824.14
Railroad	4,435,632.20
District School	3,260,700.00
Sub-District School	1,361,000.00
Allegheny County	3,942,288.80
Westmoreland County	200,000.00
City of Pittsburgh	1,962,100.00
City of Philadelphia	3,061,000.00
City of DuBois	53,000.00
City of Titusville	56,000.00
City of Oil City	31,000.00

ASSETS—Concluded

Borough Improvement	2,307,585.00
Township Improvement Bonds	134,000.00
Street Railway Bonds	345,900.00
Miscellaneous	357,012.20
Collateral Loans	42,535.00
Depositors Loans	247,019.77
Real Estate (sold under agreement)	3,794.68
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	1,480.00
Cash in Banks and on Hand	2,437,135.88
Total Assets	$41,180,354.74

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully reports that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

HENRY A. PHILLIPS
GEO. M. McCANDLESS
JAMES R. STERRETT
WM. E. EVANS
F. S. GUTHRIE

Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 14, 1926.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30, 1926, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1926.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS

This statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A.

331702	Arnfeld, Maurice	$112 67
334068	Adams, S. Scott	110 29
338334	Ackard, Ada M.	358 73
343236	Alelximas, Antonas	104 64
346829	Ambroze, Jacob	2,425 98
401854	Altenbaugh, Ida M.	311 45
403595	Anderson, Frederick	67 18
404503	Adams, Harry R.	532 24
405244	Auchter, Laura	1,087 72
405116	Aiello, Michael	163 66
176449	Armstrong, Eliz. B.	438 48
177032	Anderson, Mary	24 17
195518	Adolph, Rosalie	144 48
199577	Allen, William K.	92 53
205258	Adams, Josephine	8131
205765	Anderson, Clara E. L.	1,083 42
206532	Arnfeld, Bertha	252 39
213921	Aten, Ernest J.	456 99
214294	Armstrong, John A.	124 24
355203	Anderson, Mamie A.	58 99
355307	Arrick, Charles H.	2,876 30
356687	Allison, Emma L.	346 42
397520	Ake, Margaret	3048
400064	Alexander, John H.	146 44
48561	Adams, Emma D.	1,002 [illegible]
85754	Armor, James C.	153 00
94888	Anderson, John M.	19 46
96691	Adams, Almira W.	13 47
119629	Alexander, Wm. E.	69 47
162142	Arthurs, Emma J.	21 13
283881	Adams, John M.	2,587 21
289424	Anderson, Philip	20 85
290003	Armstrong, Martha	70 00
292802	Allston, Flora	5,319 68
296562	Ashworth, David C.	3,144 30
385960	Alter, George E.	75 64
386845	Allshouse, Alice	3,778 56
390200	Aschmann, Alois F.	26 00
290513	Armbruster, Eliza C.	105 69
387328	Austin, Anna J.	135 13
304229	Adams, Lulu M.	29 96
305769	Allbright, Jennie S.	52 17
315370	Armstrong, Reba	607 11
316125	Anderson, Sopha O.	206 37
363051	Anderson, Wm. S.	458 39
363154	Acklin, Florence	70 05
365437	Ambruster Wilhelmina E.	65 34
366456	Amsler, Ida C.	189 43
369929	Apple, Charlotte A.	190 15
395679	Acklin, Mary F.	52 24
235273	Andrews, Wm M.	27 80
238072	Abraham, Dora	260 37
243120	Auron, Laura	910 80
260144	Arrott, Lyde R.	110 63
373721	Anderson, Mamie	248 22
232277	Auron, Annie	808 05
245098	Ashworth, Emma J.	98 78
256468	Adams, Maggie	30 68
280338	Alberter, Catherine	341 06

B.

331057	Buchman, Edw. F.	39 09
334424	Bersner, Carrie E.	67 60
334972	Burk, Patrick	184 57
335160	Byers, Carrie C.	15 46
335733	Bradshaw, Florence K.	102 29
336452	Brandt, Emma A.	138 24
336456	Baker, Mary J.	1,553 91
337571	Blair, Alexander C.	510 16
337913	Bunting, Wilhelmina H.	78 91
338013	Baxter, Ella M.	221 88
339217	Ballentyne, Lucie B.	108 91
340528	Bock, Wm. M. Sr.	17 50
340606	Blake, Wm. B.	48 37
341017	Belles, Victor V.	8,893 22
341240	Balbersky, Samuel	1,184 31
341831	Blackburn, Ida N.	300 39
342127	Byers, Fred E.	192 86
342463	Breakiron, Wm. H.	17 45
342888	Bartley, Hazel	105 24
344064	Bryce, Edith P.	93 26
344127	Burke, Thomas J.	242 83
344454	Behan, Mary	63 35
344851	Beebe, Mary E.	46 41
344857	Bickell, Maggie J.	393 41
345728	Bolitsky, Anton	73 44
346242	Beck, Joseph A.	143 75
346427	Brown, Agnes P.	273 53
346519	Bertrilacchi, Italio	401 06
348897	Blank, Nick	264 59
349686	Berkowitz, Gittel	265 48
349826	Bender, Mae M.	93 23
350132	Barron, Michael	307 50
350240	Bechter, Marie H.	174 34
401228	Barclay, Mary Jane	443 78
401592	Buechel, Sophia M.	926 46
402414	Becker, Albert C.	148 53
402891	Brennan, Jeremiah J.	2,308 58
403573	Buente, Kathryn	3,395 87
166467	Belles, Victor V.	289 95
166659	Beam, Ben S.	19 38
169788	Bauer, Margaretha	120 25
171907	Bade, Friedrieke	728 69
175994	Black Agnes M.	12 14
192487	Brownlee, Janet L.	208 05
194415	Brown, Mary	22 15
195084	Buchanan, John A.	151 55
195213	Burnman, Sue A.	929 47
200906	Bowers, George	1,476 24
201259	Barker, Helen F.	1,176 71
202322	Barnes, Agnes C.	46 60
208392	Barrett, Anna	10 91
208813	Bergstrom, Johan F.	1,387 61
209540	Buechner, Eliza	207 15
209575	Bailey, George H.	104 44
211546	Binns, Edward H.	273 68
212333	Bowman, Thomas F.	174 20
214458	Brown, Sarah	1,607 53
215666	Beadling, George E.	14 29
218372	Boal, Alice V.	195 26
220386	Bedell, Maggie	234 54
351607	Brown, Lizzie	166 12
352148	Burgart, Phillipp	214 59
352295	Bolland, Frank J.	17 79
352337	Binns, R. H. Jr.	90 32
352895	Beitler, Elizabeth K.	46 77
353249	Briggle, Mamie	35 66
353682	Blochinger, Michael A.	415 11
353684	Burke, Catherine	1,750 16
354558	Boucher, Walter S.	297 26
355820	Breiling, Chas.	45 08
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	90 38
357595	Bright, Jane	3,589 61
357798	Braxton, Anna E.	206 20
360473	Bardoner, John N.	956 83
360516	Boggs, Sara A.	324 61
360581	Brown, Richard A.	95 08
360900	Brooks, Matthew R.	802 57
396281	Burton, Mavanawe	68 69
396369	Bonar, J. Greig	91 87
396869	Boxer, Elizabeth	576 22
398324	Braun, Martha	227 75
398844	Burkhart, Anna M.	294 68
400137	Beck, Mollie	1,675 00
216580	Binns, Edward H.	89 66
399928	Burke, Dorothy S.	1,081 03
404059	Bilesky, Simon	1,997 81
404660	Bender, August R.	55 05
404899	Berger, Catherine L.	73 06
404930	Burke, Mary E.	1,984 74
405085	Breslin, Katherine	280 56
405253	Banks, Estella C.	543 86

182	Bennett, John F.	137 62
14429	Barr, Elizabeth J.	69 93
22537	Boobyer, Jennie G.	226 97
31034	Boston, Wm. J.	101 00
41138	Bennett, Richard	43 08
60991	Byers, Mary A.	896 15
64062	Beggs, Margaret M.	14 76
72646	Breeze, Mollie P.	32 87
77970	Bivenour, Susan J.	41 28
79079	Boyts, Emily S.	966 42
85726	Booth, Sarah	11 47
97296	Block, Louise	21 30
117491	Boyer, Rachel L.	83 42
122367	Bright, William	41 33
139070	Benham, Margaret L.	2,842 58
149647	Baker, Clara B.	618 61
156047	Bradley, John	34 34
157201	Betz, Lizzie C.	51 31
157388	Bright, Jane	38 99
158971	Boyle, Anna L.	25 28
159212	Bonini, Mary	15 92
159566	Beck, Chas.	249 96
161097	Barr, Alfred H.	374 89
163582	Byers, Mary C.	1,229 32
164026	Bracelin, Ella	97 74
285283	Baumann, Catherine	292 58
285921	Bonnert, Katie	1,078 69
286555	Brown, Joe F.	14 35
287649	Burke, Marie M.	24 68
288356	Broderick, Mary	13 98
289576	Byers, Adele	324 63
290519	Baird, Sarah M.	17 80
292398	Broadhead, Mary E.	137 31
293980	Borland, Jennie A.	972 70
294566	Blair, Mary Oliver	1,071 52
295930	Blyth, Jean	99 00
296998	Burns, Henry	685 20
298083	Bennett, Etta	5,413 14
300338	Barszewska, Mary	41 68
300988	Brennan, Maria	34 07
382532	Berry, Catherine	38 89
383517	Brown, George	309 99
384740	Brown, John C.	400 91
385275	Bradley, James	143 51
385590	Bey, Josephine M.	82 43
386731	Bartley, Ethel	3,532 28
386940	Baker, Alda V.	21 88
387190	Burke, Nora E.	40 57
387225	Brisley, Anna	98 72
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth	1,672 38
387833	Behrenberg, William C.	135 12
388360	Burns, Nona	293 66
389231	Byler, Fleta G.	67 97
389351	Burton, Edward P.	405 56
389642	Bier, George E.	37 19
390748	Bellingham, Sarah A.	160 03
291053	Bailey, Peter H.	9,964 16
301221	Bayar, David	619 85
307341	Bell, Wm. R.	38 82
308855	Briggs, Catherine E.	166 03
311364	Barber, James W.	77 35
313369	Boale, John A.	1,797 95
314225	Barton, Maud E.	100 87
214574	Birch, Samuel B.	417 51
312266	Busler, Wm. M.	68 31
317807	Berry, Sallie	19 22
320377	Barry, Bridget	15 91
361104	Breed, Chas. H.	120 17
362224	Behen, Mary E.	1,259 50
362316	Brenneman, Geo. E.	63 10
362598	Bender, Martin H.	680 52
365610	Brindel, Harold F.	41 03
365837	Bechler, Julia	76 54
368361	Bryan, Alma R.	106 41
368561	Brynoldt, Christian	15 08
368958	Bucek, Martin	445 48
369351	Burke, Martin	2,870 62
369442	Bardoner, Lillie D.	1,097 77
391490	Blankette, Ruth	80 23
392215	Bauer, John	600 43
393334	Baton, Eliza. McA.	1,731 64
393581	Beckert, Howard C.	36 30
394675	Bickerton, Melissa J.	985 53
395563	Ball, Gordon H.	1,011 32
395591	Baememann, Alma	321 41
229159	Bernauer, Rhoda	220 40
232892	Bott, Louis P.	590 11
234076	Brooks, Annie E.	82 35
23471	Browarsky, Bennie	23 43
234893	Bloom, Geo.	637 19
238501	Bollens, Constantinus	21 01
241847	Barton, Hugh A.	610 38
249464	Beadle, Mary	913 33
250242	Boardman, John	123 75
251282	Braun, Nannie S.	309 34
254961	Brant, Fannie H.	856 08
256495	Bowser, Tillie V.	52 35
259134	Bealafuld, Wm. C.	224 49
257278	Butterworth, Sarah	1,460 17
261359	Brown, Etta E.	17 50
261747	Borman, Chas. T.	20 47
262988	Benninger, Lillian	372 09
265583	Bachrack, Henry	687 69
266099	Bakan, Jeromina	706 83
266728	Banderman, F.	17 60
272786	Blackburn, John	2,077 82
268399	Bowers, Alva C.	110 78
272981	Boyle, Frank	60 14
275150	Benzen ,S. Hammer	824 35
277498	Bradshaw, Flor. K.	195 81
279851	Brown, Nelle H.	1,398 38
280430	Burke, Richard	57 14
323033	Brenneman, Martha E.	122 49
323228	Bradley, John P.	277 82
323743	Brammer, John	311 46
327776	Bates, Agnes	154 84
328334	Brenner, Edith L.	156 20
371320	Bruner, Harry E.	482 60
371705	Boeggeman, Amelia M.	45 06
393085	Brown, Nelle W.	105 48
373363	Bachy, Chas.	310 53
373642	Berger, Albert W.	204 13
374237	Bayne, Elmer E.	165 53
375700	Beater, Eleanor S.	251 74
376392	Byers, Fred E.	45 45
377377	Burns, Frances E.	366 92
377477	Billinger, Ethel K.	135 38
377950	Bennett, Annie D.	333 94
378635	Boggs, Martha A.	338 36
378685	Bennett, Mery	926 66
378957	Boyle, Delia	252 09
379168	Beards, Robert	138 81
380327	Brandt, Ludwig	1,874 10
380538	Boyle, Michl F.	185 76
240551	Besser, Luella H.	62 25
241032	Brooks, Josephine	19 15
249801	Burkle, Ellen V.	11 61
261317	Booker, Emma	14 69
264073	Barbelli, Martino	1,144 07
269145	Burke, Sarah F.	12 28
272803	Barr, Harry C.	21 01
374520	Broudy, Lizzie	117 21
377343	Brunn, Mary M.	36 45
378554	Baird, Clara L. H.	20 03

C

166122	Cartwright, Wm. A.	422 40
169621	Carson, Annie M.	387 49
168009	Croco, Isaac W.	39 48
169676	Cluley, Chas. C.	17 42
172413	Conly, Ann	10 72
177923	Coleman, Mary E.	31 18
181340	Cochrane, Nannie	4,045 32
185609	Clark, Harriet	1,080 04
186102	Cassidy, Annie	120 53
186837	Croco, Annie	183 32
191914	Cavanaugh, Annie	520 46
196305	Cheetham, Fannie E.	593 36
200793	Clarke, Herbert B.	2,748 27
202715	Carter, Margaret	34 91
203732	Craft, Henry	934 29
204855	Cohen, Jacob	1,309 64
205261	Campbell, Jehu A.	1,379 25
208670	Cupples, James	768 27

213351	Clouse, Emma J.	535 04
214888	Cassidy, Jane	277 51
215798	Clawson, Jean	59 35
217244	Cox, Margaret	258 78
220982	Cuff, Moses H.	43 24
354570	Cloak, Edna B.	141 65
355201	Chadwick, Mary	107 91
356453	Cupples, Sarah	563 48
356766	Christian, Amelia M.	69 11
357055	Cummins, Alden C.	1,743 98
358108	Clouter, Minnie E.	82 88
358433	Collins, Nora	481 57
331978	Collins, Fannie	45 36
332954	Cooke, Clara F.	41 26
334450	Campbell, John	44 66
335400	Clifford, Thos. C.	55 02
335891	Collins, John	27 79
336001	Clark, Edward W.	66 45
337364	Carson, Westona	140 63
339303	Canning, Thos. M.	75 20
339733	Carmalt, Alice M.	43 54
339966	Chisholm, Edith P.	27 98
341232	Connor, Bridget	34 40
341461	Crawford, Lizzie	76 07
342739	Crowley, Verenie	1,467 42
343736	Clifton, Gertrude	52 52
345151	Cooke, Clara F.	20 18
345352	Crawford, Roy W.	16 93
347499	Cameron, Harriet C.	693 21
348020	Carrigan, Mary	25 59
348666	Currie, Margaret	1,698 16
348765	Conley, John J.	196 72
349871	Crow, Mary C.	190 54
350383	Connor, John E.	423 24
402237	Coultas, Thos., Sr.	388 30
402288	Cambpbell, Martha	1,440 61
402820	Collins, Rebekah H.	123 56
405154	Clements, Frank C.	133 82
405254	Coblentz, Clara R.	565 81
405470	Connor, Ida L.	2,070 24
342433	Calabrese, Vincent	25 47
358949	Cole, Grace V.	316 65
359687	Connell, Teresa M.	183 01
360170	Cahill, Thomas E.	1,951 82
360532	Campbell, Elizabeth A.	3,082 07
396288	Chivers, Rachel	979 58
398189	Cobb, Florence	1,868 57
399000	Coe, Evaline	35 03
21327	Cooper, Chas. A.	122 65
32653	Corcoran, Wm.	36 60
45905	Cartwright, Wm.	463 72
47968	Cashmore, Henrietta	290 98
53840	Charlton, Maggie J.	122 71
57288	Cameron, Mary	511 10
62661	Cooper, Henry	114 39
68534	Cooper, Margaret J.	382 46
75151	Campbell, Mary M.	275 72
76261	Cooper, Fred M.	155 67
78037	Conant, Gret	300 72
78261	Condon, Sarah	74 74
84912	Clair, Jessie	31 10
112535	Clawson, Thos. S.	393 51
113818	Cochran, Catherine	39 30
119037	Carroll, James	19 22
120535	Cosgrave, Fannie	16 38
125750	Cavanaugh, Ellen	7,069 36
126455	Cester, Katie	1,489 38
133832	Chisholm, Elizabeth C.	4,321 97
138543	Cashdollar, Mary M.	1,035 08
139141	Crowley, Susan	61 42
139842	Connor, Mary	771 23
140957	Coll, Sarah	833 83
146032	Coyle, Patrick A.	3,587 26
148019	Chaplin, Ellen M.	719 72
148887	Coyne, Annie A.	262 87
153017	Coyne, Mollie A.	24 69
160189	Cleary, Grace	210 35
161676	Cochrane, George A., Jr.	30 82
62554	Call, Wm. N. H.	1,435 18
163860	Cunningham, Mary	44 15
282783	Choenski, Mary F.	115 02
282920	Codori, Simon J.	170 59
283499	Childs, Thomas H.	339 33
287274	Chadwick, Mary	427 73
287409	Chappell, Jane	37 19
288388	Carpenter, Virginia	73 68
291255	Carlen, Bernard K.	322 96
293532	Cowell, Arthur W.	163 84
295353	Chamborden, Ferdinand L.	41 89
296291	Cook, Rosa L.	418 23
298875	Curran, Mary E.	29 13
299354	Clark, Mary A.	67 42
381842	Crawford, Bessie M.	391 55
382063	Clark, Clarence P.	23 52
382571	Corbett, Anna E.	1,406 97
382581	Chisholm, Alfa	705 62
383907	Campbell, Frances	69 93
384336	Carr, Mary	362 67
384756	Chislett, John R.	821 65
385469	Coleman, Julia	980 60
385777	Craib, Ellen McB	761 40
386228	Cunningham, Harry R.	1,224 90
387071	Carroll, Clara L.	404 29
387511	Callaghan, Patk. J.	160 55
387909	Cherry, Fannie	596 36
387957	Colvin, Emily J.	97 11
389203	Curran, Charles	33 10
389285	Crosby, Joseph	55 21
390235	Conrad, Mary R.	52 70
390261	Crowley, Edith M.	352 29
390270	Cordeman, Samuel M.	5,019 80
122299	Craig, William J.	16 98
388981	Coates, Iola M.	20 40
302075	Craddock, Jane	27 66
304874	Cheetham, Hiram B.	310 44
305402	Cunningham, Francis A.	592 25
307131	Cowan, Margt. A.	297 15
310839	Cuthbert, John C.	218 22
311984	Cape, Emma	44 13
314464	Canfield, Aleck C.	163 04
314742	Cunningham, Edith B.	87 86
315379	Cuff, Esther L.	190 35
319759	Cooke, Clara T.	47 15
320236	Cloak, Edna B.	412 00
320326	Cunningham, Wm. W.	536 14
361844	Crowley, Jno. F.	1,206 02
362050	Cleland, Mary E.	4,417 34
363736	Cooper, Fannie	930 38
364350	Carroll, A. Rook,	18 31
365041	Carrick, Hilda	129 54
365932	Clark, Mayme A.	28 62
367291	Crummer, Rebecca J.	53 59
367474	Cunningham, Mary	115 06
368016	Colebrook, Adeline M.	73 22
368320	Cashdollar, Georgina B.	77 47
370031	Conway, Catherine	33 09
370315	Connare, James J.	65 08
391144	Connell, James	55 02
392039	Chisholm, Edith P.	26 28
392690	Cooper, Elizabeth J.	129 41
394289	Cox, Ellen	1,109 47
394766	Carlin, Marie S.	1,250 12
395317	Caplan, Mollie	1,266 00
395492	Codori, Simon J.	465 26
395787	Coyne, Margaret	499 81
223472	Cox, Frank	354 87
224842	Clarke, Jno. F.	2,233 59
225923	Carson, Emma C.	74 68
229702	Chesney, Lelia J.	344 83
233827	Costello, Nellie	211 39
233934	Connelly, S. Agnes	42 54
234810	Clymer, Geo. A.	1,035 92
234927	Croco, Isaac W.	82 68
240699	Carylile, Mary	1,381 81
245221	Chapman, Margt.	228 72
246988	Clouse, Jno.	15 68
247109	Crawford, Nora O.	334 25
259991	Connor, Maud	36 69
260140	Collins, Frances T.	374 87
261339	Carter, Jno. C.	27 28
263661	Catlin, Rosa E.	172 21
265819	Crosier, Margt.	1,520 23
270289	Coyne, Michl. F.	1,002 52
270977	Connell, Sara	91 24
275931	Conden, Bridget	123 07
278973	Christy, Irene	599 14

280061	Carey, Hanna	257 91
280191	Commons, Martin J.	330 43
321332	Collison, Alma	213 98
323303	Cronin, Johanna	1,033 20
323825	Clouter, Alex. J.	93 52
324955	Coster, Chas. C.	210 84
324982	Conroy, Nellie	270 87
327291	Co'Duda, Sam	167 60
329556	Catz, Lize	15 12
320794	Clark, Margt.	34 17
373424	Conley, Mary B.	79 80
373970	Canny, Margt.	170 07
376001	Cusick, Nora	225 21
378106	Chapman, Hazel V.	150 19
378985	Connor, Hyacinth N.	682 92
380449	Christofel, Kate O. R.	324 13
232284	Cothery, Jos. H.	14 13
253199	Concarmon, Delia	50 14
254598	Cape, Emma	62 17
266390	Connor, Annie L.	17 02
321804	Catz, Jacob	16 46
326758	Conroy, Nellie	295 27
378930	Chalmers, Anna Q.	22 89
379487	Clouter, Minnie E.	49 24

D

174998	Daley, Bridget	41 10
175951	Davies, Jno. C.	24 61
180497	Dickson, Mary	846 20
180655	Donohue, Maggie	515 05
191744	Davis, Lizzie A.	45 37
193887	Dalzell, Lila A. J.	3,399 71
194384	Durkin, Annie	4,815 08
196691	Davie, Maggie	54 84
201292	Davis, John T.	40 09
202536	Dixon, Ernest R.	92 83
210585	Davie, Robert H.	7,861 69
214234	Duve, Theannah E.	14 59
217193	Dougherty, Catherine	1,098 38
219822	DeMain, Jane	205 67
351084	Deni, George	198 40
352862	Danahey, Wm. L.	56 69
355565	Douglas, Earl M.	262 20
357403	Daley, James T.	40 36
359758	Dawson, Catherine	41 24
300663	Dougherty, Robt. J.	95 88
400642	Dickey, Olivia M.	74 06
399638	Daum, Caroline A.	63 50
331261	Doyle, Dolly	27 83
332192	Decker, Edw. M.	194 00
332442	Dreisbach, Rush A.	4,400 28
332542	Ditz, Anthony F.	55 88
334851	Dobbs, Esther	85 19
336854	Deiner, Wally	900 44
338328	Davis, Margaret J.	414 05
339817	Dietrich, Lillian A.	140 13
340633	Dixon, John	891 95
340843	Dyer, Wilhelmina	20 84
342320	Darney, Daniel J.	716 00
342451	Darr, Lawrence	154 27
343406	DeMoss, Rosanna	194 39
344910	Dunn, Bernard P.	41 27
346431	Dubnikoff, Harry	156 90
402097	Donovan, Mary	225 93
403038	Dickson, Burd B. E.	282 05
403402	Dressler, Philip W.	563 93
403485	Dornberger, Jno. J.	1,248 83
403572	Dow, Harry G.	148 11
403989	Dever, Martha C.	296 83
404090	Davis, Ellen	85 40
335976	Doherty, Neal	282 14
403200	Dansey, Hercules V.	48 90
8680	Dougherty, Edw.	1,163 24
41706	Davison, Catharine A.	562 72
65200	Davis, Lillie R.	1,315 89
77151	Dickson, Edw.	2,875 33
82193	Donovan, Annie	49 95
90876	Dunlap, Chas. R.	216 49
100606	Duffey, Pat.	13 26
118439	Dippel, Katie T.	221 88
124509	Daugherty, Annie	1,711 01
134478	Dormaier John N.	55 27
136796	Donovan, Tim	1,896 27
139559	Dunn, M. Sadie	1,394 65
149129	Dando, Rachel H.	253 41
149137	Descamps, Guvenal	31 39
149723	Dickey, Wm. W.	68 04
156165	Durkin, Mary A.	1,277 01
167171	Donaldson, Peter C.	140 13
157525	Dalzell, Susie L.	54 81
159260	Dennerline, Christopher	1,532 99
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	55 02
163269	Dewar, Margaret J.	54 45
282957	Davie, John	1,273 15
284918	Dowd, Annie	1,666 97
291598	Di Renna, Angela M.	157 71
291656	Diamond, Mary A.	3,480 79
294496	Duff, James E.	887 47
295553	Dean, Alice	65 61
382879	Durkin, Mary	443 38
383134	Driscoll, Mary C.	157 01
383638	Donahue, Julia	577 43
384809	Donald, Margaret B.	315 93
384814	Dagnal, Jerome	395 01
386270	Davidson, Ellen	113 41
387901	Duff, Harry	5,182 64
388373	Dean, Anna M.	230 84
388546	Donaghy, Elizabeth	267 76
389291	Dale, Susanna	1,092 79
390315	Duttine, Michael	384 80
390381	Davis, William R.	79 48
390835	Davis, Marie A.	135 80
41714	Davison, Matilde G.	823 91
301575	Dougherty, Mary	907 64
301632	Dillon, Jessie M.	65 45
302895	Ditzer, Lillian E.	2,684 58
307400	Devine, Margaret	30 14
309809	Dawson, Jessie M.	22 55
313058	Dzurenda, John	351 28
313231	De Von, James L.	89 36
314591	Davis, Nathen	55 93
315339	Deakins, Harry H.	55 94
317479	Danielson, Josephine A.	469 31
320934	Downing, Francis	2,385 16
361281	Doyle, Patrick E.	201 72
362035	Duncan, Cora A.	867 69
362856	Dickson, Jennie L.	201 82
364331	Davis, James R.	118 52
365329	Doak, Sara J.	95 70
365432	Dubas, Ekkehardt	39 97
366359	Diamond, Mary E.	1,114 15
368641	Dickson, Frank H.	92 91
368928	Drum, Lillian C.	763 78
391972	Dittrich, Wilhelmine	779 36
392666	Doherty, Elizabeth	145 18
392687	Drago, Josephina	184 77
393917	Dible, George F.	36 68
394815	Donahoe, Kate	8,756 73
395299	Deitzel, Annie	99 97
305383	Doyle, Bridget	69 01
318905	Dollison, Margt W.	78 21
222482	Duvall, Anna	453 39
222624	Donaldson, Thos. I.	24 43
225374	Davis, Clarissa H.	502 61
225930	Devereaux, Anne	3,442 32
228454	Dampman, Martha C.	277 62
229970	Dolan, Patrick	15 34
237496	Duncan, Jas.	576 65
241659	Denk, Jno.	2,631 24
249468	Downing, Nellie	58 68
254357	Dengler, Laura D.	117 70
265471	Douglass, Wm. C.	87 39
265900	Di Nuzzio, Amgiola	152 15
274800	Demain, Frank A.	352 88
275878	Dreman, Lillie	320 32
276438	Dansey, Clara E.	62 08
276832	Doyle, Wm.	42 51
276909	Deeley, Theo.	16 07
278408	Doersch, Adam	459 12
278526	Dales, Arabella	710 34
280523	Davis, Chas.	3,771 55
321160	Dohm, Louis A.	24 45
323044	Diehm, Wm.	998 52
324661	Douglass, Orris T.	671 52

325097	Daryman, Agnes	1,264 01
372299	Drum, Chas. C.	89 01
372480	Dornberger, Stella	397 04
373047	Donnelly, Clara E.	805 57
374428	Durst, Adam L.	149 13
374876	Duffy, Agnes	259 19
375246	Downing, Anna	312 40
375347	Donahue, Nora	167 17
378080	Douglas, Earl M.	36 41
378186	Donahey, Wm. L.	52 68
378791	Davis, Ella P.	1,103 08
379201	Dickey, Bessie M.	90 53
279864	Debold, Albert R.	60 26
380017	Davin, Elizabeth	5,759 90
380856	Dufla, Jno.	364 48
223278	Dady, Katie	596 43
224520	Darragh, Robert W.	51 91
231420	Donnan, James	1,838 29
233172	Deflin, Frank Karl	24 35
236347	Daum, Frederick	543 86
277456	Dithridge, Wm. I.	22 12
374166	Daniel, Abe	35 27
379942	Dorsey, Mary	26 43

E

333961	Evans, D. Lillian	960 43
335873	Elkin, Agnes T.	430 20
337161	Engle, Annie R.	1,463 80
340754	Erhard, Bert C.	84 39
344375	English, Elizabeth	159 97
347013	Enright, James	123 82
350282	Emmett, Sadie	67 [illegible]
402420	Embs, Loretta B.	253 78
182472	Evans, Lizzie	1,543 97
352966	Eiszler, Richard A. C.	473 69
358765	Eckert, Mary	566 78
359321	Eberts, Minnie	14 01
360606	Enright, Thomas	582 90
360672	Eggers, Rebeckah	39 82
396624	Eckert, William H.	706 57
397625	Englert, Arthur F.	337 68
399725	Epps, John W.	1,042 45
400322	Estep, Margaret	440 66
101855	Edwards, George B.	20 84
102510	Evans, Charles H.	3,115 33
104068	Eagleson, Kate S.	12 67
159261	Elliott, Wm.	20 54
282586	Eagleson, Algernon S.	12 30
285670	Engblad, Selma	883 95
287363	Evans, Elizabeth	659 08
287392	Elsbeck, Ellen	205 72
288498	Ellis, William, Sr.	43 01
297043	Eakins, Frances A.	1,225 06
381312	England, Ora A.	122 45
388731	Ellsworth, Eber J.	53 58
387453	Eckstein, Beatrice	246 95
390063	Ebbert, George S.	141 72
390874	Ebbert, James K.	37 44
301821	Evans, Lena	92 45
306199	Evans, Elizabeth B.	69 53
311950	Ewans, Jake	552 05
312748	Eastley, Carrie	451 19
313857	Earley, John N.	79 97
315122	Elrod, Zello	403 97
316172	Ekert, Carrie	1,287 04
368075	Engleman, Yetta	107 15
369285	Ertzman, Richard L.	347 46
370008	Evans, Alice	22 95
392399	Engle, Margaret	1,089 75
391220	Everson, Fred E.	39 32
263212	Ehrhardt, Charley	2,870 33
266203	Eckert, Katherine	89 65
321453	Edmonds, Jas	870 39
330639	Elliott, Mattie J.	206 16
371667	Egan, Thos.	96 19
373074	Erving, Mary D.	294 55
375548	Ebur, Herman L.	101 79
378454	Ebbert, Robert W.	72 72
379124	Erhardt, Bartholomew	2,545 27
232730	Evans, Lizzie	243 54
254742	Erhart, Joseph	39 67
376522	Edmunds, Margaret	37 65

F

332906	Fleming, Carrie	21 17
336090	Flinn, Eleanor A.	184 80
341210	Filipan, Martin,	412 92
342674	France, Mary K.	184 07
344170	Fetterman, John C.	108 53
344691	Flynn, Julia F.	49 73
346994	Fineberg, Emma	358 53
347558	Feikert, Regilda	425 [illegible]
348687	Farbach, Wm. G.	249 02
401963	Fundis, Lewis S.	721 45
402210	Fischer, Maude E.	1,146 03
402567	Fagan, Martha	824 32
403136	Fulton, Eliza J.	793 33
342725	Fairley, Wm. A.	17 25
174021	Fulton, Robert V.	68 27
176138	Filler, Beckie A.	1,182 26
177569	Frasher, John D.	21 76
181730	Ferrel, Pauline E.	20 29
189935	Fischer, William	59 06
194769	Ferry, Bertha G.	22 39
194973	Ferree, Ralph N.	31 05
197880	Flannery, Mary E.	51 73
202321	Fleming, Mary C.	90 82
203008	Falconer, Vivian	10 96
207507	Foley, Patrick	15 54
351969	Fogal, George A.	2,140 28
353909	Fenton, Hannah	150 39
354277	Fineberg, Louis	309 77
354490	Fljs, Dumienik	717 28
354722	Foley, Mary J.	67 67
356574	Flis, Stany	1,389 75
358522	Fox, Joseph	70 09
358990	Fischer, Rhea H.	345 72
359889	Fersch, Theresa C.	670 64
397305	Ford, Katie	349 33
397690	Ferree, Mary E.	39 34
398456	Flavin, Michael J.	2,355 42
399567	Friday, John A.	1,948 43
32014	Foster, Thomas	44 56
33466	Fitzgerald, John	84 72
47934	Fox, John W.	352 59
82295	Flannery, Sallie	55 65
90506	Feeney, Bridget	114 64
104323	Flood, Francis R.	27 97
110007	Fitzgerald, John	39 40
121593	Francis, James P.	206 85
132986	Fraser, James H.	16 46
134950	Foxall, George W.	23 21
146856	Ford, Wm. W.	125 10
154155	Frame, Alexander J.	4,463 53
281415	Forrester, Adelia M. S.	4,618 89
287031	Fry, Samuel	1,357 31
290199	Friedman, Solomon	1,006 53
293737	Flagg, Lucius C. S.	156 45
294918	French, Mary A.	1,250 64
296009	Felty, Samuel J.	32 03
297885	Franz, John	101 31
381528	Frown, John	41 03
387264	Fife, Hattie E.	34 24
388736	Frasher, Octavia	170 78
390359	Fellows, Sarah	62 67
390972	Fechter, Ida M.	505 13
390998	Flaherty, Michael	321 34
301537	Flynn, Elizabeth M.	2,376 71
303490	Frey, E. Blanche	202 76
310579	Formato, Elmer	5,656 23
312224	Ferguson, Johanna	32 08
317122	Fellman, Heinrich	910 10
317554	Forquer, Nora	205 13
318840	Fettermann, John C.	232 42
319008	Fettermann, Margaret S.	11 83
319711	Fisher, Nellie	140 66
361306	Flanagan, Leo E.	152 21
361403	Friedland, Ida	1,399 56
363184	Finkelstein, Zalmen	610 09
364814	Flanagan, Walter N.	54 26
366773	Foster, Bella	38 84
367014	Fadock, Stephen W.	4,414 43
367458	Fierman, Jacob	107 38
367642	Fisher, Anna	97 52
368357	Fresch, Eliz. A.	173 46

368992	Ford, Mary H.	763 78
369120	Fischer, Harry F.	28 97
369661	Ferguson, Oliver G.	140 84
392310	Fowler, John	1,052 47
392401	Finney, Emma	33 36
393691	Fitzsimmons, John M.	255 23
393841	Fersch, Catharine M.	336 61
221081	Fitzgibbon, Mary A.	200 67
226689	Franklin, Kate	2,854 91
228519	Fisher, Wm. H.	17 89
238063	Frey, Robt. H.	27 48
254491	Finegold, Bessie	209 19
257114	Fraser, Annie	475 43
260011	Farley, Geo. M.	30 34
260497	Flynn, Jos.	70 08
266718	Francis, Wm. H.	57 31
268605	Feiben, Peter	1,240 44
273251	Folmer, Mary S.	175 54
275502	Fox, Maria H.	284 67
275639	Faley, Mary A.	42 64
277129	Farren, Alice	27 12
322605	Ferguson, Saml. J.	372 10
324506	Fisher, Elizabeth	1,756 36
325228	Faust, Henry	615 33
371756	Ferrell, Martha	204 36
372339	Faas, Anna G.	69 49
374431	Fontana, Annibale	34 24
375612	Fording, Eugene H.	36 61
375683	Farmerie, Jno. L.	91 80
376650	Forbes, Katie	268 40
377072	Forok, Anna	530 36
377236	Fierst, Helen A.	41 25
379036	Feeney, Bridget	175 17
271330	Flaherty, Minnie A.	49 26
328635	Friedman, Wm. G.	218 54
374420	Fitzpatrick, Michael A.	18 21
379684	Flavin, Mary	714 84

G

173723	Gibbs, Laura J.	1,212 32
175307	Gilleland, Belle J.	151 69
180446	Gormly, Elizabeth	274 33
183207	Gearing, Charles B.	231 33
184872	Gross, Lizzie	6,357 88
192687	Gearing, Edward F.	67 54
210124	Gilmour, Mary	10 90
211385	Garner, Caroline	665 66
213985	Goodall, Josephine	1,094 34
351149	Goldstein, Etta	258 77
352763	Gallagher, Margaret M.	1,176 54
354596	Ganter, Antonette	64 78
356018	Guinn, Lynda R.	775 39
356233	Gray, Eliza L.	58 00
357661	Gollings, Richard E.	46 38
360468	Ginsburg, Kittie	222 43
360529	Graham, Eunice A.	178 56
396629	Grey, Vada	346 26
397813	Gellis, Mary	478 46
399728	Greder, Henry E.	578 52
333839	Gonsowska, Sophia	538 70
335849	Goldberg, Fannie	69 91
337790	Goode, Robert B.	432 80
338922	Gaser, Philip A.	55 98
40339	Glasgow, Anna M.	2,555 62
42030	Goran, Christina	107 71
44100	Gordon, Marcus A.	40 41
45038	Grancsay, Anna	296 89
45496	Ginniff, Maria G.	1,269 08
46126	Geltz, Stella E.	190 27
46901	Gibbs, Cyrenus W.	73 04
47165	Geisler, Ivy H.	169 94
47554	Geyer, George A.	92 92
47574	Gardner, Morton A. L.	51 49
50069	Guthrie, Katherine E.	31 29
50925	Goss, Alex. E.	26 93
51997	Grounds, Lydia H.	931 27
53465	Guerin, Michael	1,686 41
53919	Gosser, Earle	546 18
54646	Gleason, Bernard R.	203 74
55445	Goldstein, Rose	1,301 38
59692	Giles, Anna B.	35 50
404322	Goehring, James L.	171 64
16368	Grant, Margt. H.	3,546 44
61193	Glew, Wm. Jr.	593 00
64687	Gardner, Mary J.	151 64
64792	Gilmore, Sarah A. W.	64 26
76021	Gillespie, Wm. A.	576 90
84897	Gregg, John A.	28 35
85469	Goldman, David	178 66
93472	Glynn, John	291 51
102664	Glenn, Frank D.	61 57
106174	Guthrie, Florence H.	7,310 85
115300	Gardner, Pawhattan	57 16
117807	Goehring, Nancy L.	515 60
123104	Green, Agnes B.	3,614 30
136851	Greenwald, Jacob	4,068 22
136943	Greiner, John N.	15 01
138758	Gribben, Anne	1,615 29
156540	Gotthart, Ella	118 03
159449	Geiger, Alois	395 16
281363	Gray, Cumfort	42 17
281304	Guggenheim, Jonas	16 96
283986	Gregory, John	30 74
285828	Greiner, Leona B.	354 21
289082	Gunsilmann, Anna	1,359 18
291462	Green, Maria L.	89 51
382557	Glass, Beulah E.	3,286 51
384387	Greenberg, Pearl	209 90
386908	Govan, Viola C.	83 13
388255	Gavan, Catherine	838 02
388702	Gibata, Stefan	249 00
390783	Gibbons, John	554 71
159707	Green, Willard J.	11 56
301965	Gould, Wm. H.	32 19
302713	Gannon, Margaret	102 00
304864	Grier, Harry W.	29 10
306966	Gruber, Catherine	443 78
309343	Glynn, Augustine M.	659 38
309393	Giles, Jennie	132 47
311775	Gilleland, Lizzie A.	566 66
312599	Garman, Wilhelmenia P.	720 13
313059	Garvey, James	84 97
315143	Gratz, Katie	240 18
315984	Graff, Ida B.	127 35
3177823	Grange, Walter T.	22 68
317967	Gibbons, Nellie B.	39 97
320427	Gilfillan, Gertrude C.	25 89
363162	Gerard, Ellie	428 92
363230	Geib, Adam	1,538 88
364514	Gray, Eliza L.	45 93
364671	Glenn, Edith S.	398 36
364956	Glaser, Chas. W.	80 31
365064	Glew, Margaret	2,417 15
365303	Ginsberg, Kittie	839 01
366656	Grubbs, Dillie M.	159 21
366809	Gruber, Jennie M.	33 56
368952	Gill, Gabinus A.	147 61
369194	Gozakas, Kasimir	2,701 84
369574	Glass, Dora	1,854 54
391073	George, Jas. M.	1,172 88
391078	Gibson, Anna B.	1,683 95
393669	Glassburner, Mary C.	1,059 75
394089	Godwin, Elizabeth	723 62
394136	Gawada, John	2,322 39
394316	Gibbons, Delia	256 08
395186	Giesey, George A.	123 60
309394	Giles, Malinda	63 40
221853	Gallupe, Marie O.	2,576 46
225462	Greiner, Joseph	60 33
229271	Goddard, Caroline	290 24
230911	Graham, Emilie K.	70 53
238210	Garner, Edward	1,858 83
239243	Givens, Lillian B.	11 44
242621	Griffiths, Jane E. J.	70 80
242806	Gilroy, Katie B.	902 75
246227	Graham, Margaret I.	2,370 32
249413	Greenawalt, Stella L.	23 33
251644	Galbraith, Alex W.	1,024 48
256564	George, George W.	646 52
256879	Gordon, Harry R.	38 24
258157	Groff, George	15 47
259038	Gij, Emma	88 87
260473	Gilfillan, Gertrude C.	21 75
276646	George, Martha McC.	99 77

322194 Grabowsky, H. Rudolph 1,051 80
323098 Graham, Mattie P. 122 65
323150 Green, Anna M. 41 60
325206 Gibson, Margaret 1,556 81
327594 Green, Wm. H. 372 67
329601 Grange, Walter T. 634 75
372003 Goodwin, Virginia M. 37 55
373292 Grubbs, Adam M. 411 87
373778 Gildey, Dan 120 16
374880 Grark, Johanna 284 93
375003 Grable, Osmyn A. 39 84
376521 Grainer, Margaret 237 68
376935 Garibaldi, Fred 74 43
379056 Gaab, Annie A. 164 27
379426 Gaston, Margaret E. 1,424 66
379990 Glooer, Carrie E. 88 16
380097 Graham, Anna C. 181 29
380909 Greenwood, Mary K. 71 65
234863 Gilooly, Bessie 925 59
244001 Grange, Augustus B. 14 88
271145 Greenwald, Rosetta 17 65
373109 Glaser, Charlie W. 23 72
375210 Grow, Chas. O. 56 87
375649 Glick, Blanche 37 52
378811 Geer, Wm. E. ..... 21 3.
379069 Griffin, Patrick ..... 312 .4

H.

167455 Hervey, Jos. T. 54 76
168823 Hill, Jacob C. 92 07
169821 Hiles, Maud M. 149 34
179629 Hilker, Chas. L. 31 77
180911 Hendershot, Janet L. D. 224 55
181708 Harmon, Sara S. 231 93
182192 Hamm, Emma J. 269 09
86631 Holmes, Annie 1,501 98
194464 Herbick, Marie K. 961 53
196232 Hamilton, Margaret 3,313 47
197310 Haupt, William G. 291 50
298253 Hirsch, Max 245 44
204179 Hoffman, Hattie 2,625 41
212042 Hartzell, Edith I. 11 04
217197 Hobe, Mary 470 60
351024 Hoffman, Martin 72 33
351647 Holleran, Katherine 81 41
352169 Hickey, Nora 799 15
352464 Hirsch, Richard 88 97
353597 Hollerich, Mary A. 24 55
354844 Haight, Henry 1,430 86
357758 Hauck, Elsie J. 1,564 86
357856 Hays, William E. 90 14
358106 Hess, Renetta L. 289 54
359276 Huntley, Gladys G. 226 35
360290 Havnar, Mary H. 47 73
360462 Hofmeister, Wm. P. 497 05
360593 Hays, John C. 19 75
397186 Hudie, Edith 533 42
397359 Heh, Raymond ..... 2,265 7.
398060 Hook, Fred L. 2,310 41
398939 Himmelstein, Jos. 602 35
331234 Hays, Edwin G. 51 02
332130 Henderson, Sarah 74 33
333504 Hutton, Isabel 1,843 08
333834 Hartman, Sara R. 25 40
333854 Heil, Simon J. 64 23
334005 Hays, Nell M. 114 53
334347 Howell, Charlotte 16 60
335810 Hickey, Joseph 1,284 62
336370 Heath, Frances A. 62 42
337213 Harkins, S. Elizabeth 435 24
337562 Havelin, Mary 304 40
337598 Hamilton, Merta B. 293 43
337846 Haggerty, Julia 1,249 79
338054 Hoar, John 3,329 23
340138 Haffner, Maria 17 97
342367 Holiday, Alice DeH. 20 03
345623 Heer, Albert 59 35
346148 Hunter, Fielding C. 338 42
346610 Henkel, Jennie S. 128 46
348194 Hyland, Patrick 1,220 28
350563 Hays, Etta 13 17
350565 Heinemann, Edward R. 165 1
402073 Holmes, Sarah G. 102 8
402943 Hathaway, Anna 464 7
403137 Hungerman, Bernard, Jr. 294 0
403619 Huston, Junius, D. 2,606 3
403695 Hamilton, Gertrude L. 153 4
404298 Haggerty, Catherine 552 5
404481 Hook, Elsie M. 1,017 8
404644 Heeren, Eleanor A. 179 6
404665 Heeren, Lillian A. 165 3
404806 Hollen, Wm. 1,647 9
405113 Hunziker, Louis V. 1,091 3
405114 Hunziker, Martha E. C. 1,200 4
334292 Hutchinson, James O. 169 1
349124 Hill, Anna I. J. 113 4
400153 Holland, Nellie 590 5
218430 Hays, Etta 14 0
354691 Hoffman, M. Magdalen 83 0
13281 Heilman, Henry 133 5
52833 Hussey, Clara E. 446 0
56656 Hoge, James 27 4
78553 Holliedt, Matilda 2,826 2
89039 Hollobaugh, Belle 907 6
91361 Houge, Clara 45 1
103408 Hamilton, Walter C. 44 3
104383 Helbig, Johann A. 8,917 1
112970 Hite, Annie E. 19 5
114232 Hamilton, Louis H. 116 8
117524 Henderson, Mary F. 3,308 3
122473 Hays, Caroline S. 41 3
123052 Helton, Fred H. 28 9
130263 Hare, Margaret E. 54 8
132929 Hirsch, Carrie 291 4
139691 Hick, Gregory 2,494 7
143259 Harris, Thomas 82 7
147095 Heinz, Amelia 249 5
150165 Hoffman, Agnes 361 2
150529 Harwieier, Laura A. 357 7
152814 Hernbrod, Anna C. 1,352 6
153804 Healy, Mary 26 2
154111 Harrison, William O. 609 0
156968 Hays, Clara 1,019 8
159425 Harmon, Marion W. 843 2
160441 Hoskinson, Jennie 144 7
161012 Houston, Maggie 2,110 5
161300 Haugh, Elvira 25 3
161725 Hervey, Tena C. 2,176 5
281170 Homenhouse, Elizabeth 23 3
282060 Hopf, Adeline F. 40 4
283461 Haffey, Wm. J. 132 1
286863 Hansel, Charles M. 18 7
290155 Hughes, Anna B. 230 4
294733 Hartman, Edward V. ..... 901 (
295101 Hawthorn, Maud E. 17 7
295745 Hershberger, Laura J. ..... 25 (
297334 Henderson, Melzena ..... 1,534 (
297683 Harbaugh, Cathrine 56 7
298694 Highberger, Frank W. 130 2
299434 Hotz, Mary A. ..... 386 (
299737 Higgins, Mary 21 7
383297 Halloran, Michael 1,192 4
383556 Hickey, Anna M. 185 4
383742 Henning, Sarah M. ..... 785 (
383816 Harper, Mary 971 3
384284 Hlavsa, Annie ..... 1,181 (
384479 Hook, David J. 419
384605 Hamilton, James C. 758
384673 Hurley, Bridget 163
384678 Hart, Lulu M. 206
385621 Haeckler, Stephen A. 98
385965 Hogan, Frances R. 552
386364 Hays, Ethel P. 61
386957 Hartlep, Walter C. 590
687605 Harry, Ernest J. 106
388326 Heh, Lara 1,496
388811 Hicks, Margaret J. 1,309
389103 Heckert, Albert A. 1,132
389292 Havey, Mary J. 875
389709 House, James R. 108
389720 Hahn, Matilda 198
384632 Hunter, Mary B. 20
301913 Harrigan, Sadie C. 2,978
304494 Haselett, Kathryn R. 121

305688	Hayes, Margaret C.	76 83
305703	Hagen, Gustav	47 23
306187	Hutton, James, Sr.	2,173 41
306996	Henderson, Alice	44 38
308644	Hepler, Esther A. W.	53 35
312789	Haas, Josephine E.	1,713 87
316413	Hickman, J. Park	17 58
316533	Hermes, Marie Bennett	328 94
318075	Hurley, Annie	1,389 09
320350	Hesh, Annie	616 78
320653	Hill, Magdalena	314 85
361597	Hughes, Josephine	40 02
361978	Hill, Eliza	56 19
363516	Hazlett, Maud M.	1,025 06
363964	Hilty, Geo. C.	1,260 16
364056	Hovanits, Merl	284 84
364536	Herbert, Emma	1,869 53
365054	Hodgson, Jos. W.	15 24
365106	Hasley, Samuel	38 46
366535	Hoenswender, Danis M.	139 95
367599	Hamilton, Alice	145 78
367818	Holleran, Margaret	601 70
368404	Hotz, Mary A.	263 28
368528	Holland, Levi M.	62 17
369320	Heidler, Edna	1,282 58
369540	Hester, James	152 56
369811	Hamilton, Agnes J.	117 71
370709	Harvey, Harry W.	734 19
370877	Henrich, Eliz.	91 60
391707	Horoff, Mary	1,344 28
392095	Henrich, Elizabeth	89 08
393678	Holmes, Sarah G.	232 56
393742	Hamberg, James T.	641 34
395238	Hilty, Ellis K.	379 45
224507	Haarlander, Martha	1,064 35
227476	Hancock, Emma P.	264 34
228867	Harmeier, Louise	786 13
228889	Hayes, Hattie J.	122 09
228934	Henry, Essie May	25 79
230989	Hoffman, Jennet	20 40
232467	Hart, Alice L.	1,655 78
234997	Hoffman, Hortense	304 98
235728	Hawksworth, Bertha	20 68
240318	Holmes, Carson	986 62
242200	Hepplewhite, Ida J.	2,743 65
243385	Hudson, J. Percy	81 72
245071	Hopkinson, Jennie	132 47
245366	Harley, Liza	19 77
248604	Holliday, Chas. H.	928 85
251287	Hutchinson, Jno. C.	2,499 97
255172	Hart, Margt. B.	1,223 26
255375	Howard, Wm. B.	384 08
258620	Haughey, Michl. J.	3,519 38
259098	Hugh, Bert R.	3,608 11
261970	Hingle, Dena S.	594 72
262813	Holland, Agness	210 50
270662	Herbick, Nicholas	335 29
275979	Hodges, Jno. H.	14 47
279549	Henderson, Mary M.	533 02
280491	Harris, Sarah F.	112 30
321203	Howell, Elizabeth	1,090 69
322032	Hudak, Wm.	286 31
322116	Hatting, Lillie E.	176 56
328831	Hammerschmitt, Laura M.	195 69
328496	Hall, Annie	18 91
330546	Hartill, Nancy	98 05
372199	Holmes, Ida M.	240 13
373397	Hindman, Thompson	64 66
373564	Hershman, Lily	119 01
374200	Hollinger, Annie	208 08
374941	Humpstead, Wm.	22 49
375936	Horgan, Mary	118 92
376203	Howell, Mary F.	90 18
377545	Haus, Christian J.	31 80
377801	Herron, Geo. R.	1,463 80
379658	Hassler, Anna R.	194 21
380958	Hecht, David H.	569 82
31856	Horn, Alice	20 77
38792	Hughes, Martin J.	10 04
43472	Hansel, James N.	1,568 77
21938	Hammerly, Elizabeth	879 99
23130	Hargrove, Spencer	14 77
28992	Hug, Elizabeth	1,340 14
376790	Hesser, Mary	47 87
378103	Holton, Forbes B.	28 94

I.

89539	Irwin, Mary	649 89
94791	Isenthal, Leo R.	189 62
294865	Irvine, Rachel E.	161 81
346774	Iams, James E.	134 14
395587	Ittell, Albert I.	1,388 04
325623	Ingram, Ella M.	41 05

J.

170805	Jellison, Alice B.	837 32
172064	Johnston, Agnes	368 90
180268	Jones, Silas A.	686 54
190271	Johnston, Mary	838 55
199250	Jackson, Sarepta	321 62
200547	Johnston, Ellen	11 69
205168	Jones, Arthur D.	84 91
212776	Jones, Sadie	10 77
351272	Jenkins, Anna G.	64 11
351310	Jackson, Mary	1,022 30
351312	Jackson, Chas. T.	360 57
354191	Joseph, A. Pinto	61 62
354580	Jasper, Ann R.	34 61
355062	Johnston, Stanley	307 43
356226	James, Annie	88 83
359294	Jordan, Margaret	51 68
396791	James, Elizabeth	66 06
398269	Johnston, Catharene	39 55
331550	Jones, Naomi	907 89
333729	Joyce, Mary	922 49
334065	Johnson, Annie J.	227 18
335093	Johnson, Mollie E.	386 45
335639	Jones, Thomas T.	737 38
335978	Johnston, Edwin A.	61 46
337502	Joyce, Anthony	1,178 96
343655	Judge, Anna	312 22
344270	Jack, Wm. S.	402 20
345229	Jackson, Amanda K.	635 13
402458	Jew, Edward W.	49 57
403681	Jones, Mary L.	679 42
8796	Jarvis, Washington	145 63
55520	Johnson, Frank B., Jr.	16 78
88244	Johnston, Rody	551 66
100091	Johnston, Geo. O.	242 10
100428	Jackson, Sarah	626 33
111796	Jepson, Hannah	57 61
147218	Johnston, Harriet	38 20
292284	Jones, James W.	173 91
297705	Jackson, Bessie	11 97
381020	Jenning, Peter V.	273 84
386426	Jones, Myrtle M.	1,004 17
301894	Jorden, Chas. W. Sr.	53 51
310355	Jones, Sadie E.	1,039 18
319404	Johnston, Anna	51 67
319654	Jochumsen, Fred	26 99
361570	Johnson, Sigue E.	100 07
363155	Jakubosky, Domecele	156 69
364810	Jacaszek, Alexander	464 34
365642	Jones, Isabella E.	75 20
365906	Joseph, Chas. H.	15 10
391159	Jennings, Chas. W.	45 79
393559	James, Alice	425 99
232494	Jones, Elizabeth E.	225 83
232981	James, Annie E.	32 73
233897	Jones, Amos	4,955 84
239429	Jones, Retta H.	1,237 03
252203	Junker, Fred	639 36
260348	Jackson, Mary A.	35 96
272538	Jones, Wm. J.	42 81
274957	Johnson, Jas.	30 71
276288	Johnston, Fredk C.	15 08
279697	Johnson, Archer A.	377 81
322097	Junker, Maria	2,998 51
329466	Jennings, Saml. D.	8,048 28
330287	Jackson, Leonora	153 49
330353	Jacobson, Anna S.	616 99
371991	James, Hallie L.	155 71

372181 Johnston, Nellie B. 40 80
375410 Jeffrey, Eleanor 2,806 09
375781 Johnson, Etta M. 637 29
380120 Jones, David P., Jr. 115 03

K.

171728 Kramer, Frank B. 347 95
171788 Kirk, Eliz. 11 15
174508 Kelly, Patk. 14 77
176097 Keenan, Owen 1,822 93
177804 Kennedy, Mary E. 8,691 96
205306 Knoedler, Christiana 120 55
208961 Kirk, William N. 21 01
219626 King, Harvey C. 169 74
219685 Kinsley, Sarah 143 37
351576 Kerr, Howard B. 40 43
351633 Kruvitz, Minnie 20 86
352184 Kruczynna, William 59 92
352500 Kirkpatrick, Mary 45 67
354400 Kaintz, Albert 45 60
354504 Krings, John C. 30 06
355571 Konrau, Karoline 21 82
356244 Koehler, Margaret A. 483 96
356294 Kruse, Petronella 18 93
356546 Kennedy, Margaret 16 96
358097 Kelly, Mary A. 155 11
358490 Kramer, Louis 74 68
360236 Kirsch, Mathilda E. 77 67
360401 Kraly, Mary 63 81
360638 Kirk, Bessie D. 84 06
396463 Kelley, Kathryn N. 610 44
396828 Key, Oliver 44 40
398210 Kress, Clara E. 165 04
399122 Kaney, Jennie C. 404 27
399663 Keil, Annie 1,978 51
399684 Klein, Golda 3,596 82
399971 Kiefer, Jacob 1,777 64
400124 Kelly, Mary A. 118 03
400129 Kosmar, Julie 1,029 84
332701 Kreiter, Jno. A. 90 32
338222 Keener, John D. 909 80
338284 Kimes, Arthur W. 489 70
338472 Kenning, Samuel F. 137 61
339493 Keeler, Henry A. 185 76
339908 Keller, Éliz. C. M. 26 44
340215 Kapsanis, Peter J. 17 53
341538 Kiefer, Freeda A. 71 27
343421 Kenyan, Nellie R. 640 14
343958 Kunznicki, Feloks 54 69
344369 Kail, Martha E. 38 81
344525 Killian, Ellen 39 03
345587 Kantork, Wm. 23 12
345753 Kress, Helen H. 342 33
346655 Kurtz, Ella M. 191 17
347565 Keenan, Hetty B. 54 21
348973 Kress, Anna M. 170 06
350157 Kerr, Mary E. 170 13
350259 Kane, Ella A. 1,268 80
350424 Keran, George R. 38 91
401448 Koceski, Lieon 1,097 03
401587 Kischel, Steve 578 98
402301 Kerwin, Michael F. 1,834 74
402367 Kiposztas, Meri 229 29
402368 Koralsky, Sofi 2,178 83
402881 Klein, Hanna D. 113 49
404960 Kornman, Anna 110 93
401588 Kischel, Annie 636 66
17483 Kaiser, Jacob 210 35
17548 Kirkland, Joseph 598 11
68131 Keys, Sarah 1,588 44
75881 Kane, Florence N. 24 93
78745 Keys, Wm. C. 192 52
83134 Kerr, Lide E. 28 07
89683 Kennedy, Lizzie 2,366 75
99999 Kirkpatrick, Mary B. 41 15
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119988 Kissick, Joseph C. 5,020 03
139441 Kelly, Emma 3,825 40
156242 Kelly, Kate 1,452 99
157628 Keiser, Louise 66 98
157799 Kelso, James C. 797 83
159030 Krider, Conrad 155 88
159231 Kramer, Wm. M. 5,066 42
286125 Kim, William C. 4,569 23
286246 Knorr, Marie A. 791 81
289141 Knight, Robert E. 664 38
291389 Kelly, Mary 16 06
293947 Kleinhenz, John W. 3,190 70
296962 Krieger, Lillie 53 47
299451 Krebs, Bernard J. 56 92
381088 Katzman, Jenny 2,265 83
381931 Kiefer, Otto 66 85
381957 Kuder, August F. 846 37
382282 Kartub, Sadie L. 42 04
384126 Kelly, Lucy A. 1,885 44
384621 Kosear, Sophie C. 3,292 89
384815 Kennelly, Anna J. 168 85
384868 Klauss, Josephine J. 76 20
386214 Kelly, James, Rev. 385 97
387188 Kulik, Andy 1,335 76
387775 Kissick, John 565 81
387970 Koll, Dorothy 119 36
388035 Kramer, Fred W. 901 30
388225 Kaiser, Eugene F. 34 65
388456 Kennelly, Hannah C. 151 35
389272 Kornetz, Fred A. 279 49
390265 Kennedy, Frank T. 120 16
390383 Kennedy, Sadie A. 230 43
142264 Kemp, Alice S. 163 39
163020 Kenney, Jane 943 71
286246 Knorr, Marie A. 791 81
388548 Kovalsky, Mike 1,339 06
301265 Kenny, John D. 22 03
301423 Keller, Geo. R. 389 90
301452 Kletter, Amanda 725 22
304473 Kopp, Minnie 56 98
307608 Kerr, Jos. J. 50 91
308006 Kennedy, Sarah S. 91 42
311829 Kirby, Florence E. 54 81
314934 Kiss, Luj 86 97
317516 Kralik, Maria 128 03
319230 Araus, Verna Evelyn 32 61
319681 King, James H. 57 08
320462 Kelley, Jettie I. 109 47
366136 Kerr, Mary 687 18
368147 Krause, Wm. 127 01
368256 Kenna, Mary 36 93
368867 Katz, Herman 36 97
368882 Kamler, Yetta T. 57 78
369561 Kearns, Cath. W. 407 54
392743 Kelly, Elizabeth R. 324 70
395168 Killmer, Clyde M. 214 64
305349 Kennedy, Isabel 25 28
222461 Kline, Geo. 251 60
227329 Kunz, Kath. 437 47
228427 Kennedy, Flo. B. 485 84
230976 Kelly, Katie 14 74
232054 Keck, Will 128 83
233620 Kern, Moritz 54 81
235468 Kaplan, Jos. A. 58 44
240494 Kenyon, Harry F. 1,407 09
243266 Kent, Jno. F. 40 32
256182 Kilchenstein, Ed. 313 45
263082 Kelly, Ellen 430 75
264269 Kidd, Jesse A. 65 35
266376 Kruse, Petronella 25 39
267798 Keller, Alfred 112 67
270347 Kearins, Matthew 592 06
270890 Kennedy, Margt. 518 08
276178 Kinczus, Apolinary 62 83
279752 Kalin, Mark 3,136 20
321255 Keenan, Mary R. ..... 209 ..
321674 Konstanzer, Mary A. 81 77
321851 Kinson, Laura 658 95
323345 Kissock, Jos. 118 75
323426 Kennedy, Sarah S. 57 09
325976 Kirsch, Mathilda 146 85
326326 Kaelin, Pauline 322 91
326610 Kolb, Annie 38 21
328483 Kennedy, Francis T. 266 8
371396 Keesy, Kath. 68 00
377365 Kirkwood, Bertha J. 53 49
377659 Keliher, Julia 303 60
233276 Kaylor, Cecelia T. 543 80

234786 Kromer, Ferdinand 641 42
247430 Kohme, Anna M. 100 90
271890 Kawaliawski, Enih ..... 12 0.
371450 Kartub, Abe M. 77 01
374738 Kingensmith, Emma J. 165 07
380731 Kramer, Jennie A. 1,759 18

L.

168774 Lesnett, Wm. W. 31 54
186866 Lacock, Clara 421 94
187331 Lally, Auguston 14873
189020 Lockhart, Ida A. 392 20
199346 Lyon, John S. 15 99
202157 Landy, Thomas 119 01
203433 Longenecker, Bertha H. 13 34
206781 Lawson, Viola C. 353 74
210618 Leidenroth, Hugo 84 74
212651 Larimer, Mary L. 711 21
353610 Long, S. Nellie 261 83
354472 Letner, Mary 207 20
354546 Lupore, Frank 615 81
355304 Lucchesi, Adualdo 271 38
356065 Lindenberg, Rae F. 426 69
357211 Lester, David M. 49 51
357706 Lapp, Amelia H. 94 60
358614 Lang, Mary A. 124 17
359147 Lowe, Mary V. 83 07
359241 Law, Anna T. 412 47
359485 Latham, Violet C. 158 99
360467 Lowenstein, Rose 42 02
396097 Levine, Ray L. 50 23
396180 Lietz, Walter M. 197 77
396783 Lesh, Amelia 307 41
397961 Lowe, Charlotte K. 49 77
398281 Logan, Anna Mary 53 82
399364 Livingston, Annie L. 2,046 79
200079 Lippencott, Jennie B. 59 34
331990 Lechner, Anna M. 52 37
332433 Laffey, Bridget 28 50
333430 Lew, Emma 76 32
333899 Lacher, Katy 124 32
337900 Leiser, John G. 339 34
339867 Lynch, Anna M. 21 78
341003 Linn, David 29 79
341596 Lewis, Wilhelmina 877 66
341737 Lafgren, Anna 47 08
342873 Logan, Carrie M. 2,498 85
343299 Lechner, Anna M. 44 52
346055 Lucacsina, John 1,911 17
347198 Little, John S. 67 81
348080 Liebschner, Wm. A. 106 46
348774 Lackey, Frank 63 54
350377 Linn, David 30 45
403658 Luntz, Catherine 224 44
354437 Loughran, Anna 193 51
405006 Lowry, Dorothy S. 360 39
42180 Lister, Sarah 4,458 48
43402 Lang, Mattie 65 09
82238 Lee, Robert 16 60
88428 Lawson, Bella D. 1,882 10
90761 Lanahan, James S. 263 85
114519 Leidecker, Jacob J. 252 39
114516 Lowry, Daniel 2,958 63
117365 Lawson, Viola C. 2,312 96
131373 Lane, Maggie 1,151 74
132199 Lathwood, Caroline A. 116 61
157461 Logue, Charles M. 22 69
161437 Logan, Jennie F. 336 12
281008 Leonhard, Louise 196 00
282042 Lynn, James 86 00
284962 Lauffer, Francis 2,448 06
295911 Lee, Minnie 21 66
296080 Lee, Thomas 17 20
296880 Lowers, Matilda 69 82
299548 Leisser, Martin B. 122 93
300180 Lyons, Dan 285 25
381059 Lewis, Margaret 34 24
383743 Lafferty, Maria L. 960 65
384197 Lane, Catherine 155 36
384527 Levenson, Nellie 269 11
385830 Love, Kathleen McB. 748 71
386683 Lutz, M. Catherine 52 34
388532 Lowman, Anna R. 49 41
389093 Luckhardt, Ethel V. 111 51
389439 Lowe, Eleanor C. 570 26
389855 Lyon, Prescott L. 353 33
301593 Lentz, Catha. 197 17
303610 Lemon, Elizabeth 582 89
305401 Lang, Hilda A. 55 05
37299 Leheny, Patrick 750 10
308837 Lemley, Cassius McC. 169 63
313601 Lingham, Margaret R. 29 07
313822 Lyons, Grace B. 155 32
315188 Lavine, Belle 22 87
315964 Lewis, Mary E. 1,612 59
318746 Lynch, Charlotte S. 1,635 96
319402 Lamout, Matilda 21 79
319957 Lester, Elizabeth A. 13 28
363461 Leonard, John E. 29 71
363910 Lebeau, Morris 115 90
365352 Lyle, Elizabeth T. 89 73
366087 Leise, Emma 3,338 94
367775 Lang, John G. 323 51
369032 Lyon, Brielle 156 97
370151 Levite, Harry C. 3,387 08
370702 Linton, Edward W. 63 16
391001 Levin, David 62 50
391195 Lytle, Marguerite 46 88
393283 Lyons, Mary 31 77
393328 Long, Anna 35 65
393835 Lichty, Joseph 48 15
394011 Lingenfelser, Henrietta G. 389 50
394847 Laurine, Sophia 253 92
395724 Lydiard, Henry C. 53 45
316489 Lauson, Bessie 10 08
224988 Little, Albert L. 85 32
228557 Lanzer, Lina 2,150 39
229217 Ladley, Archie M. 475 17
233650 Long, John 205 96
238234 Lewis, Katie I. 113 41
239798 Longmore, Mary 247 46
240502 Leitzell, Mary A. 224 20
258899 Leippig, Edmond G. 66 03
260491 Liebold, Dorothea 2,466 01
263515 Leitch, Jos., Jr. 591 72
264576 Loughrey, John E 37 40
264958 Luther, Lizzie 205 06
271096 Lehmann, Mary 381 79
276902 Labanas, Helen 522 77
278020 Lewis, Maria L. 6,120 28
278153 Leventon, Frank 176 12
321879 Layton, Frank C. 311 81
330155 Lott, Jennie 1,970 25
371822 Lewis, Louise P 148 87
373636 Lipovich, Joseph 1,754 74
374767 Laeng, Katherine 78 93
377098 Lofgran, Ella 64 65
377173 Luxbacher, Bertha 61 94
377650 Linn, Nathan 146 65
380303 Levenson, Gertrude 94 80
229648 Leight, Elsie 607 94
242637 Lydon, Bridget 27 74
257294 Lally, Edward 19 20
276107 Linehan, Katie M. 11 93
322178 Leahy, Joseph M 187 59
375266 Lewis, Mary E. 45 06
378160 Lanman, Walter H. 56 25

M

170746 Mazzett, Giusseppe 38 72
179347 Mulligan, Patrick 892 65
187491 Manst, Dora 1,700 52
188182 Morris, Mary D. 94 51
189755 Maxwell, Robert 2,408 78
189765 Miller, Barbara 1,256 89
191360 Meerhoof, Adaline 955 82
193390 Morrow, Bessie G. 193 35
198157 Mannion, Bridget 5,434 64
202830 Monaghan, Bridget 145 54
203045 Mantz, Mary L. 4,491 80
203634 Moore, Carter 30 18
204230 Moore, Hugh D. 25 78
210297 Millhiser, John, Jr. 693 76

213640	Miller, John H.	1,109 47
214201	Moody, Martha E.	1,382 18
214258	Milligan, Grace	164 87
218161	Marks, Mary Ann	296 25
219102	Mateer, Elizabeth	66 76
220768	Maguire, Annie A.	543 86
351609	Mallon, Joseph	50 18
351650	Morrow, Bessie G.	89 44
352306	Martin, John N.	271 27
352817	Mullen, Michael D.	59 40
351963	Mitchell, Florence B.	421 37
353139	Major, Benjamin R.	20 45
353400	Maize, Florence	78 11
354072	Mulholland, Maggie	689 63
354779	Montgomery, Andrew, T.	568 68
331072	Major, Benjamin R.	107 90
331209	Mitchell, Nellie C.	103 97
331313	Monfalcone, Laura E.	18 55
331923	Martin, Albert M.	19 74
332486	Marino, Frank W.	119 75
332737	Meyer, Andy	102 45
332890	Mesta, Cora M. L.	12 29
333136	Myers, Dorothy V.	318 91
336592	Musgrave, Elmina J.	978 70
336869	Morgan, Minnie C.	1,980 98
336917	Machajewska, Juliana	296 08
337319	MacMillan, Alice F.	73 98
338197	Marquis, Kate	319 18
339031	Moodie, Wm.	126 73
339772	Moxey, Arthur C.	456 74
341071	Mynio, Joe	92 23
341473	Mercer, George N.	179 79
341743	Mackin, Mary V.	138 39
341769	Miller, John	297 68
343913	Martin, Charles E.	75 92
345296	Murphy, Marion H.	26 49
345888	Morrow, Mary G,	39 32
345904	Michaells, Laura	39 78
7112	**Mullin, Annie**	663 89
350291	Murphy, Delia	641 20
402114	Mullen, Thos. M.	406 42
402341	Miller, Thos E.	53 70
404170	Mehallich, Stever	890 51
404516	Matteoni, Angela	884 66
404784	Mariana, Maria	2,735 46
404787	Miller, Catherine G.	194 69
405365	Maloney, Mary	1,154 28
349676	Muller, Josef	19 22
354847	Murray, Mary	229 96
356932	Martin, William E	63 95
358335	Meinel, Bertha W.	54 69
359420	Miller, Mary E.	37 74
359905	Mulert, Louise	4,259 86
360331	Metzger, James H.	154 47
360750	Madigan, Mary	84 47
360873	Mulvihill, Bridget	374 79
396371	Mossbauer, Hildegarde	57 32
397279	**Mungai, Olida**	501 01
397332	Matters, John	368 62
397576	Malerhofer, Martha	32 44
398016	Murphy, Michael	122 47
398587	Mackley, Katherine G.	183 51
399605	Mullin, Margaret	3,857 41
399904	Malcomson, Robert C.	253 59
400640	Mason, Mary L.	410 65
172222	Maude, De Ette	253 87
173974	Mullooly, Teresa	13 41
209291	Mozee, Annie	38 15
213879	Mingol, Frank	141 38
10008	Meharry, Margt.	330 52
53369	Mahon, James	11 25
56392	Moore, Mary E.	21 11
65457	May, Hobert S.	9,024 23
73021	Martin, Julia	3,835 72
75647	Maeder, Fred	37 30
80112	Miller, Magdalena	2,403 64
93030	Marshall, Clara	18 55
73750	Miller, Jennie	21 15
108638	Matchett, Orafino	1,249 40
110310	Muzzio, Guiseppe	138 90
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	25 26
121597	Michaels, Martha	505 40
123741	Maguire, Mary A.	792 00
124151	Marshall, Elmira H.	20 07
124223	Marbourg, Jordan M.	24 49
129875	Myer, Peter	64 31
130741	Meade, Mary A.	1,137 38
133491	Mitchell, Margaret M. M.	116 64
37199	Monus, Sue	48 93
143790	Mould, Lizzie	5,076 34
145287	Mayer, Emily J.	786 03
147102	Milton, Henry	16 06
147675	Miller, John	5,992 11
147732	Miller, Augusta	38 09
151200	Mackey, Catharine H.	126 57
152687	Morrow, John C.,	38 51
161461	Marshall, Margaret	1,081 38
163192	Marshall, James	23 32
281247	Morrow, Wm. J.,	6,730 14
282360	Maloney, Hannah	206 14
283216	Morris, James H.	620 23
284120	Maclay, Robert S., Jr.	13 80
285893	Munsky, Abe	75 66
289382	Madden, Margaret	16 17
0688	Munro, John Lee, Jr.	187 10
291047	Montgomery, Annie D.	250 51
291516	Moneghan, Bridget	162 44
293496	Murdock, Sadie S.	63 06
297600	Muth, John T.	174 81
298616	Meighan, Margaret	11 09
299809	Murray, Mary	2,118 22
300498	Morgan, Pearl	40 05
381177	Mackey, Ellen R.	417 59
381471	Middleton, Catherine A.	1,262 64
351581	Marks, Morris	2,881 68
384194	Moorehead, Dora B.	68 12
385044	Musant, Fannie	120 82
386333	Matheny, Edna	209 38
387150	Marchese, Antonia	564 74
387213	Mantle, Ernest H.	3,274 74
388186	Meess Elsie R.	120 93
388518	Miller George P.	118 81
389068	Mullane, Bessie	1,121 22
389098	Moffat, Kate L.	123 35
389475	Melford, Ella V. A.	1,109 47
204933	Malone, Elizabeth C.	108 33
381502	Meehan, Mary A.	81 62
302319	Morton, Wm. A.	212 59
303602	Mooney, Kath C.	15 01
305423	Mielke, Katharina	620 44
305826	Marciszock, Gyorgy	1,866 92
306295	Moore, Edith Hay	55 12
307293	Maloy, Kate	698 77
307535	Mansell, Cordelia S.	84 18
308308	Miller, Harry	28 51
309132	Mick, Bert A.	82 23
309690	Milner, James	4,390 89
311251	Metz, Blanche	43 65
311626	Mitchell, Boscoe C.	913 66
311969	Marx, Christina	295 19
312171	Mulert, Justus	1,241 78
312983	Miller, Anna	84 29
313936	Mazer, Sallie	7,497 58
320049	Meier, Emilie	692 69
361197	Mullen, Mary E.	500 97
62243	Mueller, Francis J.	1,163 38
362493	Malyga, Marta	1,330 13
262635	Montgomery, Olga G.	23 19
362769	Miller, Wm.	35 67
362796	Mullen, Gertrude M.	121 75
363834	Moore, Clyde J.	196 50
364311	Martin, Agnes	237 80
365113	Moorehead, Harriet G.	95 38
5504	Miller, J. Wm.	373 25
365946	Meszaros, Jos.	53 01
366138	Mackin, Jno. T.	137 17
366424	Montgomery, Eugene J.	91 10
367025	Meighan, Mary J.	223 90
367283	Miller, Harry J.	111 48
367354	Morrison, Mattela W.	92 32
367531	Mayberry, Jno.	177 50
367581	Miller, Nora D.	157 45
367778	Maloy, Ida	476 94
368318	Moffitt, James J.	169 25
368685	Meyer, Mary	57 70
368929	Mitchell, Lewis T.	65 40

369338	Morsaint, Gilhain J.	198 38	338301	McClain, Ellison	73 00
369386	Moore, Lottie F.	47 13	338360	McDowell, Miles J.	64 10
370683	Meinel, Hazel M.,	838 33	339729	McCullough, Catharin	49 73
391015	Miller, Margt. T.	134 00	339740	McCormick, Miller	1,287 32
391076	Marsh, Clyde W.	117 96	342775	McLean, Katherine	24 92
391514	Myers, Selma	276 26	343626	McGahan, Mary E.	2,354 74
392732	Mazerov, Esther M.	192 52	343925	McKibben, Hugh L.	439 45
392898	Montgomery, Wm. R.	124 81	344604	McCormick, John J.	1,423 71
393813	Morgan, Mary	229 21	349668	McCain, Melvina B.	143 74
394228	Myers, Angeline L.	999 17	350007	McCartin, Patrick	127 83
394583	Miller, Grace	88 10	404798	McCaig, Dorcas A.	259 20
394936	Matthews, Harriett	752 00	401579	McLean, Hugh	521 09
395217	Merscher, Mary	49 18	401989	McCombs, Lois F.	101 72
225686	Mikus, Henry	472 15	402752	McClintock, Catherine	343 21
232120	Morrison, Annie S.	331 27	404907	McCreary, Julian L.	54 88
233013	Messner, Ferd	2,345 76	404798	McCaig, Dorcas A.	259 20
233761	Marshall, Mary I.	120 03	405078	McCracken, Elizabeth	501 11
237909	Minich, Geo.	17 58	400911	McCurdy, Samuel P.	2,121 04
238552	Moore, Wm. H.	30 94	167869	McKnight, Sadie J.	175 55
243187	Mikus, Bernhard J.	883 91	168023	McGrady, Annie	191 73
243482	Miller, Waldo P.	1,111 00	171920	McGary, Jos. A.	16 54
244424	Morrison, Mary T.	27 88	176553	McCartney, Wm. D.	15 85
249357	Mulligan, Jas H.	84 99	179705	McDermott, Michael J.	634 41
251634	Morrow, Bridget J.	1,506 76	181531	McFarland, Robert	84 28
255409	Meisold, Carrie	83 75	186420	McFadden, Marion L.	417 29
255429	Martin, Jennie	1,757 89	191810	McIntyre, Charles B.	26 80
257069	Minnemeyer, Chas. D.	153 07	196154	McCall, Clinton W.	90 05
261216	Meredith, Anna E.	11 07	197403	McGinley, Marie	11 34
262656	Morris, David B.	86 39	203254	McClean, James	130 88
265239	Martin, Annie	290 93	203402	McCaffrey, John	184 94
265741	Miller, Jerry G.	696 51	209326	McNamee, Catherine	670 49
270853	Moyes, John, Jr.,	56 75	212947	McDonald, Nora	46 98
272267	Mills, Jas. W.	493 28	217151	McCrumb, Sarah A.	44 49
273158	Mendel, Emma	2,137 11	219085	McArdle, Mary L.	16 15
274054	Marshall, Elmira H.	101 18	219659	McCoy, Walter	33 30
275962	Moore, Elizabeth A.	44 89	351440	McHale, Mary E.	79 03
277338	Miller, Sara C.	760 73	352265	McWade, Louise A.	404 87
280484	Mulligan, Jas. H.	83 43	352463	McWilliams, Cliff F.	28 05
321481	Morozowicz, Margaret A.	63 07	352767	McClintock, Lewis G.	23 31
323170	Morse, Elma H.	18 55	354004	McMorrow, Mary	3,318 23
325628	Miller, Minnie M.	545 37	355378	McKelvy, Edna	389 77
325652	Meyer, Andy	161 17	356273	McLaughlin, Bridget	397 97
325791	Matthews, Henry	2,409 25	356513	McLaughlin, Annie	648 55
326467	Myskowska, Ursula	80 61	358206	McHugh, James	28 62
327083	Mooney, Katherine T.	16 38	358752	McNeil, Cora M.	591 77
329595	Morozowicz, Margaret	48 21	358936	McNeal, Edward W.	200 59
371543	Murphy, Cecilia	299 15	398105	McCandless, Helen D.	76 19
372511	Murphy, Philip	574 74	398429	McElroy, Bertha D.	38 84
372653	Mane, Anna	1,312 54	398911	McClelland, Sarah M.	93 59
372960	Morris, John	1,199 49	399867	McLaughlin, Dominick	3,825 98
373869	Murphy, Ida B.	144 71	400208	McBride, Mary D.	475 35
375035	Mendoza, Celia H.	155 25	400577	McGonigal, Emma L.	586 72
375146	Mackin, John T.	126 72	28130	McNally, Bridget	159 12
376154	Mills, George	181 12	34478	McFarland, Eliza. J.	129 35
376220	Murphy, Sarah	619 08	50000	McKee, Marion F. Deane	166 17
376621	Moore, George A.	287 22	52204	McMillen, Wesley	1,117 71
377488	Miller, George E.	1,395 04	77001	McDermott, Patrick	26 97
377912	Marshall, Meredith B.	438 96	84141	McCosker, Mary	139 15
378193	Minsky, Harry	127 26	91287	McIntyre, John	2,428 64
378302	MacKinnon, Christina	138 99	94007	McLaughlin, John	18 56
378610	Matcalfe, Marion A.	68 75	94035	McCleary, Agnes F.	752 89
379087	Myers, Frederick J.	397 64	103179	McConnell, Ellie	700 92
379189	Moorhouse, Elizabeth C.	21 57	108792	McKenzie, Wm. C.	31 22
379861	Marsh, Sarah E.	149 79	112325	McElroy, Annie G.	63 69
379950	Meanor, Clifford L.	73 41	127166	McCain, Dwight	16 46
380882	Mastrangelo, Giovanina	28 35	134555	McQuade, James J.	53 96
380952	Martin, Wm. E.	87 86	146341	McIsaac, Robt. J.	10 97
227767	Minsky, Esther	269 52	152750	McCarthy, Calvin	15 68
242430	Martin, Margaret	80 31	150112	McDonnald, Florrance	53 94
243835	Mitchell, James W., Sr.	13 22	282137	McKnight, Annie	133 06
247483	Mgrdechan, Mary E.	646 92	282892	McDonough, Barbara	223 43
253698	Malmberg, Chas. J.	20 90	286251	McLaughlin, Ella	62 74
263700	Martinko, Steve	64 23	286731	McCully, Deal	146 63
270736	Murdoch, Sadie S.	59 99	289419	McKnight, Annie W.	110 93
244484	Murphy, Mary S.	125 09	292540	McBride, James W.	416 44
323610	Mannheimer, Albert	18 94	297569	McClatchey, Annie	22 05
324711	Merikanski, Beth	11 77	300428	McCready, John	176 79
329676	Mance, Draga	12 66	383174	McGannon, Margaret	530 24
373113	Merrill, Ralph K.	48 51	383398	McComb, Tillie	120 94
375848	Mitchell, John, Jr.	18 29	383416	McVay, Patrick	48 28
336037	McCarthy, Daniel	1,696 92	385718	McMillan, Katherine I.	389 34
336820	McCarthy, Michael	699 74	386066	McCuen, Jennie	226 13

386283	McDonnell, Mary	2,080 00
386629	McCann, Martin	410 60
386792	McCabe, Wm. J.	145 65
387585	McCarthy, Michael	924 96
388730	McEnheimer, Robert	134 74
389874	McNelly, John P.	23 79
390254	McAdams, Emma M.	86 53
390722	McCann, Margaret E.	226 23
114628	MacQueen, Eliza.	2,988 17
151426	McCleary, C. A.	17 99
385613	McGuire, Anna J.	45 32
303333	McDermott, Cath. A.	32 83
308748	McMillen, Retta	489 88
310100	McCusker, Thomas	146 22
310615	McClelland, Geo. Q.	29 42
311600	McLaughlin, Amelia I.	41 97
312026	McWreath, Alice R.	927 38
314237	McClure, Clara A.	36 20
316020	McCrery, Susannah	49 88
316784	McFarland, Mary	446 43
316838	McIntyre, Patrick	71 54
318791	McNamara, Mary	114 29
318824	McCullough, Catherine	108 06
319195	McDonald, Jos. C.	80 00
320500	MacMillan, Alice F.	241 58
320823	McHugh, Norah	415 21
364423	McLean, Anna	155 81
365007	McQuillen, Margt.	189 03
368082	McPoland, Bernard	2,620 96
368531	McNeirney, Cath.	30 87
370886	McGraw, Linda J.	199 96
391069	MacLeod, Jas. H.	44 35
391141	McCampbell, Jas. H. R.	122 20
391202	McCallam, Eleanor G.	295 52
392849	McHugh, Robert	1,590 27
293370	McCreary, Nora	113 14
232987	McCarty, Robt. E.	141 85
240042	McElheny, Ella P.	234 62
248094	McFeeley, Emma C.	61 88
252681	McDonald, Mary F. W.	39 30
256270	McKeown, Jno.	67 00
265146	McCann, Winifred	833 21
266914	McKee, Jno.	283 23
274354	McCabe, Jos. S.	200 27
275633	McMillan, Mary B.	769 55
276037	McClelland, Myra G.	1,542 90
278756	McLaughlin, Sam F.	33 87
279828	McKee, Clara	122 00
280998	McHale, Ellen	32 92
323102	McLees, Oliver	813 10
323863	McFall, Emma G.	323 58
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	34 94
371025	McNulty, Jno.	1,482 47
372345	McGuire, Susan	30 99
376124	McMurdo, Anna	83 08
378196	McIlvried, Effie	81 42
379722	McNulty, Jno.	722 19
379876	McGinley, Margt.	575 78
379879	McHugh, Jas. B.	257 72
380770	MacLure, Fern	779 25
222270	McDowell, Ella S.	1,024 51
231625	McCloy, Georgia M.	10 23
250237	McHugh, Mary	395 10
273500	McBreavty, Elizabeth	22 54
376241	McClain, Ellison	39 66

N

174119	Nickel, Wilhelmine S.	192 74
179440	Naismith, Jane	649 99
198523	Nixon, William M.	148 38
214472	Nonemaker, Louise	1,114 55
215679	Newton, Jane A.	1,229 87
356400	Newman, Jay R.	59 35
356629	Newell, Bridget	327 28
396631	Neubauer, Anna	1,367 02
346907	Neely, James H.	197 08
347021	Neil, Clara	1,708 50
67432	Nellis, Susie N.	13 73
76309	Neale, James B., Jr.	123 52
91923	Nixon, Lillie L.	75 35
101933	Naser, Anna C.,	14 77
134215	Nelson, Simpson	773 92
141585	Neibert, Adam L.	428 75
160761	Neeson, Annie J.	41 86
287218	Nelson, John O.	379 89
385043	Napier, Margaret Z.	63 38
388460	Nagy, John	430 31
388747	Nealin, Mary	2,308 58
309932	Newby, Elizabeth	1,288 22
313313	Nedde, Gertrude	20 56
313706	Nicholls, Catherine	335 37
320525	Neylon, Jennie	946 20
364337	Nihart, Lena	77 47
368079	Naismeth, Louise W.	261 04
369741	Newell, Carrie L.	15 04
369742	Newell, Ada E.	15 04
392299	Novak, Mary	589 04
392515	Nee, Catherine	848 51
244044	North, Lillian	1,795 42
246906	Nisbet, Robt.	187 19
250345	Necemar, Franc	3,742 78
252248	Neal, S. Forrester	1,330 13
278192	Nicholson, Anna	383 23
324958	Nygreen, Cathn.	243 97
378857	Nichlas, J. Balzer	548 06

O

179612	O'Brien, Lizzie	1,167 12
183863	O'Rouke, Martha	25 30
193597	O'Dea, Mary	1,762 92
208795	O'Donnell, Margaret J.	88 15
217845	Oakes, William	270 06
353419	O'Reilly, John J.	226 53
353810	Ochenhirt, Ludwig W.	86 95
354864	Ogden, Ella M.	1,692 62
399157	O'Brien, Gertrude	974 91
352571	O'Conner, Sarah	51 98
334667	Osborne, Sarah M.	99 80
339743	O'Neil, Eugene J.	132 63
346773	O'Donnell, Mollie A.	16 68
350114	O'Keefe, John R.	253 67
46699	O'Reilly, Jeremiah	37 23
289444	Owens, Ellen	830 55
294504	O'Brien, Ellen	1,282 47
293606	O'Boy, Annie	1,496 46
295379	Orr, Maxine L.	150 16
299940	Ogden, Mary	682 75
381006	Owen, Harriet	44 28
382842	Orlando, Angelo	1,271 99
386331	Ohl, Errol T.	53 68
386982	Ogden, Mary M.	43 49
389199	O'Brien, Theresa M.	55 68
389857	O'Hara, Alice G.	1,710 55
303678	Orbin, Anna M.	587 03
304696	O'Kelly, Helen	44 74
312556	O'Brien, Delia	23 33
361860	O'Donnell, James F.	37 99
363031	O'Neill, Eugene J.	38 96
365009	Owens, Francis S.	20 29
366110	Osborn, Nora B.	234 38
368959	Osborne, Nellie Mc-M.	191 62
391788	O'Malley, Anna	383 86
394318	Overdorff, Dan Jr.	1,019 44
394375	Overdorff, Mary C.	2,957 91
394709	O'Toole, Anna A.	31 65
395472	Ostrowski, Zygmont P.	94 28
395945	Ochsenhirt, John F.	91 17
319408	O'Donnell, Margaret J.	33 14
255667	O'Brien, Kate	744 71
323219	Oallo, Caterina	17 16
328227	O'Donnell, Margery	151 50
371581	Ohl, T. Errol	103 77
371978	Ostrom, John N.	148 63
374099	Owens, Mary	326 06
378888	O'Hare, Catherine	347 91

P

332821	Pastorius, Mary T.	26 82
334303	Pearce, Tillie	74 43
336619	Potocki, Bruno	109 50

338311	Piper, Bertha A.	17 29
339420	Phillips, Annie C.	975 13
340326	Patterson, May Hake	286 79
340971	Paerni, Guiseppe	147 14
344066	Parker, Margaret C.	224 80
344446	Parsons, Oliver	34 43
345514	Peacock, Irene M.	172 40
347120	Prescott, Sara E.	59 49
347603	Puhlman, Emily J.	795 13
347952	Pearson, Mabel W.	342 09
349435	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	99 34
401722	Parlics, Johanna	443 78
401981	Poust, Howard W.	745 85
402044	Parlick, John F.	152 11
403269	Pandula, Adam	3,609 49
404500	Price, Mary A.	687 76
405189	Petroff, Julia	327 39
405480	Pennock, Rhetta J.	716 51
176844	Perkins, Lucy A.	295 07
199489	Page, Margaret H.	70 00
203873	Pryor, Will	116 72
211309	Patton, Catherine	7,245 76
219163	Price, Charles	575 06
352289	Pfabe, Andrew J.	2,689 24
352479	Pfrenzinger, Charles N.	100 31
352892	Paulin, Anna L.	154 94
353278	Pabst, Mary E.	95 74
357363	Peterson, Marion F.	102 87
359161	Painter, Darwin A.	65 95
359665	Patton, Alex	121 34
360056	Palmer, Florence T.	800 01
360652	Paterson, Annie T.	318 75
360991	Painter, Ned H.	776 55
396377	Palmer, Samuel R	231 71
396455	Padglek, Mary A.	256 87
396864	Preston, Mary E.	61 93
397384	Parcola, Katie	579 50
397956	Paxson, Anna K.	121 97
398458	Parker, Chas. A.	49 86
399182	Peetz, Emma E.	1,366 22
400970	Perrett, Albert	116 89
400971	Page, Mary H.	1,336 91
360246	Patterson, Martha	344 05
59509	Porter, Nancy J.	1,791 67
70489	Price, Mary A.	8,499 08
96276	Pendergast, Maggie J.	268 06
104786	Perry, Dora	3,779 19
105331	Pickersgill, Lilly V.	25 77
138070	Pearsall, Walter	190 29
139410	Pickering, Thomas Jr.	59 49
144526	Pollitt, William	28 60
157597	Pasquinelli, Giovanni	73 58
162244	Porter, Mary Jane	229 83
284407	Patterson, Lizzie P.	201 02
285760	Phillis, Wm. L.	321 51
288404	Pfabe, Anna	542 34
295018	Pease, Martha C. R.	18 63
298863	Perrins, Lucy	476 95
300007	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	53 25
300161	Prescott, John T.	1,489 85
381039	Painter, Darwin A.	266 07
381367	Penwell, Elmer E.	17 90
381566	Potter, Minnie	598 54
386077	Painter, Gertrude G.	38 21
387231	Palupehik, Andy	1,323 90
389302	Penn, Emma F.	158 17
390797	Parsons, Emma V.	799 90
306699	Pickering, Clara Z. S.	14 59
306915	Peters, Elmer S.	87 26
313901	Pearce, Tillie	90 97
315033	Powell, Edmund C. Jr.	29 16
319715	Pearlstein, Max	23 83
361151	Poor, Edward L.	29 39
362370	Patton, Mildred E.	69 10
362660	Parsons, Jno.	89 92
362922	Patterson, Ellen J.	4,534 96
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	155 68
367372	Paulin, Mary M.	167 97
367712	Petronia, Marietta	71 36
369904	Prescott, Clara	2,727 39
369967	Painter, Mildred F.	384 49
395655	Phillips, Hannah	25 14
395731	Paulus, John, Jr.	395 39
222731	Paden, Edna K.	10 50
229999	Page, Arthur E.	25 97
230970	Pearce, Tillie	131 66
239893	Portman, Jno. E.	1,174 17
240682	Prinz, Frances	13 06
243605	Paerson, Charley	32 80
250397	Pfeiffer, Eva Maria	170 51
255513	Pope, Marion G.	140 02
261093	Petronio, Jos.	52 35
265970	Phillips, Ora Robb	17 11
271379	Plender, Martha B.	20 52
273904	Perry, Mary E.	420 40
277391	Preston, Edward A.	1,104 45
321265	Peleckio, Frank	1,270 98
321465	Payne, Mary B.	38 97
322207	Phillips, Bessie L.	1,532 41
326738	Popp, Emillie	305 47
327122	Patterson, Tillie	1,802 49
327762	Passudori, Josfe	1,104 66
329049	Price, Edith M.	1,161 07
330269	Ptasch, Carl	58 35
374432	Pohle, Wm. H.	37 14
376265	Pease, Anna	42 55
377208	Patterson, Albert H.	44 04
379427	Pann, Eva	4,473 28
276718	Pitlack, Verchek	29 96
326004	Patterson, Tillie	49 34
373460	Poor, Anna E.	29 79
374834	Parsons, Mary H.	27 63
377478	Perrett, Mary J.	17 44

Q

386134	Quigley, Elizabeth	458 63
246300	Quinn, Grace J.	2,480 89
270129	Queenan, Patk.	478 08

R

333719	Rotheram, Thos.	1.904 50
334355	Rubin, Samuel	72 61
336207	Remensnyder, Kate L.	3.621 82
341088	Roalman, Albina	52 34
343634	Regine, Sam	29 02
346299	Rote, Simon E.	576 30
346310	Rapp, Anna K.	248 71
346724	Rainbow, Jane	2,847 34
347431	Reese, Wm. J.	414 91
348322	Ryan, Eliza	734 32
350033	Richards, Harry E.	21 99
350549	Rickel, Jacob J.	168 38
401548	Roth, Louisa	602 15
402412	Rimmel, Clara	290 00
403891	Reed, Jennie	565 81
404107	Ritter, Olive M.	179 16
405054	Reese, Gladys C.	334 93
405138	Richardson, Eugenia O.	87 27
337937	Roos, Elsie M.	107 40
344051	Rabold, Joseph	428 10
173697	Rogers, Sophie S.	89 66
180793	Ramsay, Erskine	7,918 79
197603	Ross, Emma M.	36 30
199385	Roberts, Emma R.	23 01
200825	Rodgers, Sophie S.	56 14
202743	Rosenberg, Rachel	2,299 12
203483	Ritter, Mary	2,229 36
206690	Ramsay, Robert, Jr.	22 40
210860	Rafferty, Mary	26 88
211316	Reid, Lillias Anna	963 61
215612	Rollinson, Eliza	700 90
351486	Rodgers, Ada	351 29
352557	Reed, Mary J.	1,147 81
353391	Rowley, John W.	16 06
354269	Radala, Johan	4,083 59
355185	Reichhold, Harold W.	304 90
355235	Rayman, Mamie	342 39
359376	Rosenson, Meyer S.	15 64
359846	Rinker, Austin J.	2,209 46
359975	Richter, Frank	26 39
396461	Rosier, William B.	471 88
396936	Rosenberger, Anna	780 42

399107	Roberts, Annie	522 57
355550	Reed, Victor T.	54 56
8847	Richardson, Fannie	48 84
22384	Rankin, Amanda J.	268 70
39221	Richardson, Emmali	1,132 24
49505	Riffle, Margaret	25 10
75875	Renziehausen, Emelie	179 28
98138	Richards, Ella	9,936 68
109474	Riddle, Mary A.	227 87
110074	Renshaw, Wm. A.	53 41
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	3,657 12
128129	Ross, George C.	171 99
144249	Rees, Elizabeth E.	1,072 99
145380	Riley, John M.	2,906 97
149062	Royan, Pat	156 33
162205	Robinson, Mary	517 35
164726	Richmond, Fannie G.	35 81
282583	Remmel, Elizabeth	19 31
284109	Rau, Marie	15 38
288565	Rhey, Maragret A.	65 67
289456	Rudolph, Walter	322 70
291351	Ralthel, Mary	60 14
294859	Rhine, Mary C.	50 15
295501	Russo, Fertunata	437 10
296674	Richards, Mame	28 95
296959	Rice, Annie	77 37
300701	Ruehl, William E.	99 82
381586	Ryan, Margaret I.	141 98
384198	Russell, Martha L.	343 02
384751	Ross, Harriet	66 21
385025	Rappa, Frank	3,437 37
385327	Roe, Howard L.	137 61
386438	Resnick, Mollie	187 99
386622	Robinson, Mary A.	411 97
387384	Reno, Edward R.	211 45
388026	Richman, Samuel	972 43
388578	Richards, William	489 62
302582	Runkel, Arthur C.	18 91
311092	Rafferty, Hugh	535 03
312243	Raymond, Elizabeth	41 57
315956	Rothshild, Sara	222 33
313017	Ray, Hannah	41 96
318966	Riley, Ida E. I. J.	101 92
319978	Rudolph, Anna E.	291 30
320321	Raucci, Mary S.	337 98
361834	Rothman, Nettie	470 57
363060	Rankin, Bessie S.	143 71
363644	Russo, Frank	454 16
363856	Reineman, Augustus R.	38 48
364803	Rashid, Diab	1,448 47
365464	Robertson, Dessa	696 56
365471	Ramsey, Jas. D.	112 74
365490	Rice, Albert A.	872 89
367019	Rosenthal, Ruben	449 88
368452	Rapp, Hermann	230 62
368913	Ruben, Jacob A.	92 61
369234	Roe, Jean E.	220 19
369948	Ralston, John A.	70 39
391846	Renton, George Jr.	43 64
392014	Reid, Robert C.	66 74
392357	Rayfield, Mary A.	20 66
393408	Riddle, George W.	100 57
393496	Rees, Mary	635 04
394660	Rubenstein, Samuel	236 21
393587	Reid, Anna K.	65 99
395136	Reeg, Marie J.	521 82
395434	Robinson, Cora M.	42 70
231925	Rider, John W.	17 88
234486	Roach, Mary	2,389 81
241361	Rowan, Bridget	213 62
241832	Rogers, David B. Rev.	592 05
249218	Ruppert, Annie	96 52
254209	Romer, Annie A.	46 30
262116	Reeves, Franklin C.	1,455 56
271903	Rogers, Della	21 23
280683	Reese, Margaret	989 13
280894	Roney, Katherine M.	999 94
321200	Ramsey, Edith E.	402 74
322283	Ressler, Mary	504 48
324548	Rhodes, Henry C.	43 44
325313	Ross, Elsie M.	126 14
328894	Rosenthall, Fannye	1,129 61
372270	Reed, Caroline McD.	23 20
373758	Reilly, John	149 03
375150	Rosborough, Marie W.	148 58
375754	Rostkowski, Franz	260 59
377310	Rodgers, Wm. L.	319 80
377456	Rodgers, Jas. H.	3,049 99
377698	Robb, Clyde J.	77 46
224032	Rohm, Annie M.	13 93
240535	Riggs, Margaret T.	565 79
272723	Reilly, Rose	204 12
280095	Rocke, Katherine	31 77
373125	Rochenstein Edwin J.	26 82
378797	Rosser, Edna D.	20 53
380625	Rowse, Joseph S.	213 71

S

331161	Smith, Nellie G.	1,546 14
332189	Spence, L. Isabel	42 80
332806	Sarasnik, Rebecca	3,373 24
332811	Serlin, Morris	2,883 84
334110	Shocker, Harold L.	2,862 12
334168	Stuchell, Wm. T.	26 41
334720	Stewart, Anna D.	43 49
335457	Smith, Fred J.	188 27
335526	Stroga, Frank	96 00
335950	Schwartz, H. Margaret	128 92
338134	Stevens, Elizabeth	56 71
338156	Smith, Florence A.	80 65
338481	Schultz, Elizabeth	62 99
339095	Stronge, Catherin	280 80
339560	Smith, Annie E.	16 96
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	124 47
342785	Sullivan, Mary D.	17 19
342834	Sokol, Endi	14 20
343126	Schmidt, Ella K.	324 12
344012	Stone, Jennie S.	130 32
344563	Sellman, Mary	391 75
344776	Simpson, Robert M.	239 94
345561	Schneider, Lizzie	243 18
345848	Smith, Anna M.	30 16
347416	Starz, Henrietta D.	229 97
347509	Schofield, John S.	174 74
348522	Schwotzer, Gottlieb K.	75 91
348585	Schuster, Louise	232 32
348685	Sukies, Fred	58 50
349347	Sly, Mary E.	33 48
349464	Strothers, Emma	87 42
350668	Suttin, Harry	110 03
401105	Sippach, Irene	81 55
401614	Strothers, Herbert	52 39
401636	Stewart, Mary	165 08
169523	Shriver, Harry A.	1,648 42
178651	Smith, Annie	460 84
179788	Smith, Maggie J.	16 10
179804	Singleton, Herbert W.	12 45
179832	Smith, Harry D.	3,741 94
180649	Shelton, Charles	11 93
180665	Schack, Fred	15 95
180895	Samson, Harry G.	118 49
186340	Streng, Anna	562 96
192777	Seide, Reimund	85 87
193147	Soles, Sarah A.	29 98
193186	Scott, Lizzie F.	120 56
196509	Skillen, Edith	279 20
197794	Scharpf, Fred J.	31 25
200223	Smith, Jennie	347 05
200763	Simmons, Peter H.	1,766 57
201397	Steinkamp, Marie	15 31
201525	Soltis, Andy	1,916 83
201857	Sheridan, Mary E.	14 96
201896	Scully, Kate	2,242 05
203628	Smith, William	293 35
204027	Snyder, Louisa	1,882 56
204043	Stadtfeld, Dora	6,124 45
204679	Sheaffer, Maggie	11 02
205271	Schmittlein, Martin	619 85
207960	Simpson, John C.	18 49
209844	Scarpine, Giuseppe	11 52
211384	Shultz, Harman	554 71
213206	Schafer, Mathilda	1,344 63
213791	Smalley, Robert E.	74 36
214191	Smith, Emma	18,462 06

214112	Schafer, John	768 44
215051	Sigh, Mary	2,664 44
218115	Seshton, John T.	70 22
351211	Sohngen, Philip G.	23 97
351948	Schulze, Elizabeth	157 91
352044	Sims, Katie	158 63
352054	Shillady, Bessie R.	553 73
352248	Sims, William A.	16 47
352281	Siedle, Vera C.	224 49
353297	Shankey, Ella K.	20 54
354531	Stack, Katherine J.	56 21
354896	Sitkowski, John	15 59
355193	Shields, Katherine C.	1,723 31
355903	Schaefer, Henry H.	179 15
355999	Simon, Wasyl	1,694 67
357361	Saxer, Harry	105 35
357714	Seltzer, Nathan	32 56
357871	Steiner, Harry E.	32 21
358807	Silverman, Abraham	31 62
358962	Snider, Katherine	179 84
359197	Sterner, Pearl	102 58
359771	Snowden, Emma R.	643 29
359774	Snyder, Wilhelmina	664 66
359836	Schrum, Daniel E. Jr.	27 09
359853	Spence, L. Isabel	44 10
360346	Sleeman, Earl C.	270 54
396095	Shook, Wilbert W.	1,154 28
396746	Smith, Magdalena	204 50
396789	Smith, John	2,112 62
396879	Stuch, Dora	252 39
397069	Standley, Catherine I.	231 50
397936	Seibert, Elizabeth S.	43 83
397996	Scarem, John	612 43
398418	Scheidler Tillie	124 17
398660	Sullivan, Mary	30 21
398904	Schmitzer, Ida	204 73
399005	Solak, Mary	2,303 65
399044	Skaris, Mary	1,204 83
399291	Sullivan, Nellie	119 60
399686	Smoyer, Chas. W.	761 34
401691	Sullivan, Sadie	51 30
402033	Sobol, David	1,230 01
402756	Sabo, John	625 96
403051	Studle, Magdalena	309 56
403187	Strickel, Margaret E.	661 48
403379	Steger, Nellie A.	1,042 61
403863	Stevens, David	893 44
405502	Seder, Jacob	216 81
343432	Stewart, Regina	21 91
350853	Stafford, Edna M.	630 17
399868	Schindehutte, Wm.	290 32
400785	Schutte, Lois C.	371 31
400944	Salisbury, Jane M.	45 79
198381	Samson, Harry G.	97 03
199224	Stanton, Mary	302 11
400777	Schaus, Celia	119 97
37380	Schuppert, Clara	8,446 89
56606	Sweeney, Mary	13 26
57727	Seaman, Carrie	10 16
57780	Smith, Horace P.	47 81
60211	Swindell, Katie	15 54
82110	Sands, Jean S.	458 79
83196	Sunderland, Wm.	4,818 95
83807	Shields, Maggie	355 08
87601	Smith, Sophie	414 06
95565	Schrader, Florence	32 29
106948	Settlemire, Jennie E.	572 87
116392	Scott, Martha J.	49 25
128311	Sorg, Almond J.	1,612 65
130112	Scarem, John	738 32
134655	Sprott, James R.	62 55
147972	Scott, Mary Ann	217 20
153872	Snyder, Bernhard	669 37
155179	Stoner, Catherine	2,366 10
155347	Smith, Lydia M.	18 49
157423	Salmon, Mary	7,734 51
158743	Spivey, Charles S.	142 60
162675	Schmich, Anthony	630 89
163764	Shannon, Wm. W.	71 08
164380	Sutton, Will L.	17 18
283016	Scholl, Andrew J.	57 90
285778	Stanier, William	22 51
285803	Sadwick, Annie	2,977 14
287446	Sweeney, Mary	326 73
289499	Sullivan, Ellie	1,220 71
291037	Sweeney, Katie	67 47
291214	Schwarzel, John	24 91
291287	Sweeney, James	14 61
294200	Skinnel, Elizabeth	14 18
294870	Stockdill, Jennie	204 54
295496	Smith, Joseph	1,844 21
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	833 56
298078	Sabolis, Joseph	2,297 30
298596	Solamanto, Nicola	74 30
300364	Souders, Harry	17 28
381063	Snavely, Jesse K.	98 16
382112	Seli, John G.	96 70
382329	Simon, Capitalma	703 40
382361	Slater, Johanna F.	737 01
382398	Sturgis, Margaret	3,664 09
383404	Shields, Darby	126 92
383496	Stack, Anna M.	26 15
383576	Stoernell, Jos. A.	552 61
384536	Schwartz, Saul	217 16
384710	Scholl, Norman P.	684 05
384764	Schmidt, Katherine	91 07
384773	Stotler, Walter R.	1,977 32
384861	Showalter, Charles E.	73 69
385402	Smith, Levina E.	548 01
385688	Stabile, Pasquale F.	92 58
385859	Stegman, John B.	952 89
385963	Steffaniak, Andy P.	38 89
388884	Staneshaw, John	177 05
388968	Sigal, Lena	127 35
389346	Smith, Raymond L.	523 07
389876	Schultz, Elizabeth K.	92 26
389905	Sessman, Abraham	38 24
390314	Shea, Thomas L.	1,320 66
390887	Stewart, Chas. H.	65 48
142469	Schmidt, Catherine	14 47
165833	Schaum, David L.	26 19
302426	Sullivan, Cornelius	386 43
303964	Spence, L. Isabel	88 23
306421	Suter, Margaret	4,963 56
307311	Schramm, Jose	34 44
308446	Seitz, Rachel	12 72
308863	Schmitt, Albertina	344 53
309626	Simmons, Rosamina	558 50
311058	Sutter, Geo. E.	147 02
311093	Saks, Sam	83 06
311579	Schaefer, Emilie	2,103 42
312307	Sullivan, Edward F.	21 66
312612	Spielmeyer, Nicholas A.	74 38
314097	Simon, Sam	36 29
315019	Stoner, Adelta E.	560 26
315117	Shorin, Rebecca	374 46
316217	Short, James A.	305 96
316438	Schaffer, Pearl	4,470 13
319335	Smith, Max C.	148 76
318594	Smith, Wm. G.	283 24
320084	Schaum, Mary E.	225 06
320146	Spangler, Goldie	202 16
361013	Schneiderlochner, Martha	84 18
361551	Seyler, Sarah	2,327 72
361677	Slattery, Sarah E.	137 71
362083	Sinicrope, Marietta	101 33
362162	Silverman, Mortimer	17 87
362330	Shubin, Clarisse	98 86
362652	Scott, Max	104 68
363037	Schoepf, John	1,535 26
364837	Seip, Adela M.	198 72
365243	Schafer, Henry H.	790 43
365360	Schatz, Catherine	19 40
365991	Snyder, Sadie	1,276 81
366907	Solow, Fannie	31 84
366749	Spohn, Adelaide F.	584 17
367181	Salvia, Leonardo	50 84
367670	Schlasser, Ida	153 63
368835	Sigal, Frank	613 02
369259	Sacks, Charles	40 36
369494	Starz, Henrietta	117 23
370152	Schweitzer, Edward M.	173 93
370328	Sunderman, Annie M.	108 80
391459	Shadle, Dora C.	2,661 91
391665	Smith, R. Templeton	145 99
392067	Seli, John G.	72 16

392337	Smith, Kate	37 70
393154	Sprague, Josephine	732 22
393379	Shapiro, Frank	386 07
394290	Shaw, Bertha G.	636 25
395120	Stevens, Michael	870 99
395124	Salisbury, Jane M.	101 08
395175	Swick, Alex	157 52
394468	Schmidt, George J.	148 01
223261	Sheldon, Caroline	1,147 97
227088	Staub, Hannah C.	353 09
227102	Smith, Marion C.	127 24
228807	Swartz, Lena	1,526 37
230128	Sperber, Anna M.	1,938 25
230812	Schuster, Lottie	3,751 40
232044	Smith, Henry	958 40
236280	Shearer, Louisa H.	105 28
237131	Schmidt, Barbara	1,186 40
238472	Sheridan, John	229 01
243681	Sheraden, Annie	48 13
244734	Stalnacks, Maria	783 53
246568	Scanlon, Richard	5,135 23
249928	Smith, Maggie	586 73
251790	Seibert, Mary	733 31
252831	Schaller, Michael	2,702 00
254536	Smith, Elizabeth	125 33
254824	Staley, Thresa	43 51
261414	Soisson, Charles E.	14 60
263168	Stohlburg, Mathilda	94 97
264719	Schramm, Lizzie M.	202 83
266419	Sterner, Pearl	27 74
269081	Surgeon, Tillie	2,129 43
271678	Siefker, Mary C.	269 91
274705	Schnitzer, Henry Jr.	1,827 90
276003	Stewart, Etta M.	607 56
277231	Stark, Chas.	48 38
278431	Solomon, Austa,	405 87
279836	Salsgiver, Alda B.	50 54
323290	Schaefer, Henry H.	302 20
323893	Sabanis, Lena	2,259 20
326023	Stiflnsin, Rose	561 51
326349	Scroggins, Hattie M.	17 59
380053	Scholl, Elizabeth	46 38
326816	Shapiro, Sarah	1,463 80
327430	Stolzenburg, Anna	144 30
327915	Schenk, Chas	18 58
329881	Swartzlander Margt	96 15
330416	Shillinger, Jno.	107 07
330709	Snyder, Minnie	313 55
371185	Schleigh, Geo. H.	52 06
371638	Sherry, Mary E. D.	367 42
371855	Stone, Samuel	67 11
372364	Schultz, Doris	3,507 22
373155	Stoernell, Patk.	1,420 83
374317	Smith, Saml. W.	112 62
375811	Sleeman, Selina A.	89 21
376156	Sculco, Angela	428 46
376479	Shearer, Sarah	316 36
376663	Snyder, Minnie	61 54
376959	Stuart, Emma C.	140 55
377103	Sissler, Harry P.	42 02
377143	Stewart, Effie L.	662 87
377337	Smith, S. Adelaide	70 20
377667	Strouss, Jno. M.	28 85
378688	Schmidt, Conrad	138 39
378961	Schwamborn, Marie	422 55
379180	Stenion, Geo. H.	84 74
379756	Stillwagon, Emma	169 73
380166	Smith, Mary E.	717 47
380433	Smith, Bridget	855 09
380438	Schneiersahn, Benzion	238 01
380695	Schultzman, Ethel	219 73
228501	Sword, Alexander	40 03
240919	Salt, Mary A.	15 53
249234	Smith, Euphemia	14 42
250771	Searing, Charles A.	13 75
252434	Smith, Henry J.	118 89
329687	Stack, Meri	11 58
375070	Steibel, Anna L.	2,000 46
378784	Scharf, Katarina	247 54
169754	Tidball, Sam'l R.	540 41

T

170040	Tucci, C. Dominick	28 49
170873	Thompson, Wm. H.	367 32
175880	Templeton, Annie	46 38
196200	Talandis, Peter	1,077 98
200062	Tindle, Alice J. W.	316 81
209298	Teamonn, Martha	488 08
209373	Troter, George B.	923 32
212920	Thompson, Robert H.	353 01
213060	Taylor, Thomas	55 82
214347	Turnbull, Elizabeth	434 35
215193	Thomas, Francis	10 70
219600	Tatnall, Minnie	167 89
352033	Toogood, Flora	115 41
359492	Teissier, Elizabeth	23 04
397648	Tyska, Ambrozy	212 20
298183	Trevethan, Emma E.	978 34
334023	Thorn, Jas. E.	344 15
334322	Thompson, Mary E.	780 01
335175	Thompson, Annie	1,205 31
337879	Teets, Ira E.	255 71
338558	Thompson, Maude A.	1,305 35
343891	Tinker, Wesley R.	89 28
345981	Trust, Edward	105 47
346452	Tyman, Michael	27 73
347159	Taylor, Mary J.	329 24
349082	Thomas, Wm. J.	2,092 10
404245	Tanner, Reta G.	94 14
404508	Traup, Louisa	617 84
404869	Todd, Olive I.	578 56
405340	Todd, Frances	326 30
4065	Thompson, Margt. J.	12 12
46228	Theis, Matilda	79 46
73845	Tener, Hampden E., Jr.	678 98
86230	Tuomey, Bridget	4,370 98
117180	Tolbut, Emma S.	12 44
124374	Thompson, Annie E.	279 70
155584	Torrence, Homer A.	1,149 27
159437	Taylor, Bertha	5,079 94
164523	Thompson, Isadore E.	631 67
281995	Todd, Maggie W.	694 71
383888	Thomas, Lydia T.	75 22
386309	Thill, Lottie	798 44
386931	Tunstall, Marie	245 47
388963	Traye, Rachel R.	684 75
389849	Tea, Charles M.	121 29
390174	Thompson, Leona E.	63 72
390737	Thornton, C. Belle,	86 80
390800	Thompson, Alex	142 71
75470	Thomson, Elizabeth	66 46
302942	Thompson, Geo. W.	38 56
304018	Tenneut, Emma	3,922 95
305540	Tintelnot, Geo.	941 30
310923	Townsend, Edith B.	46 46
312386	Taylor, Geo. J.	635 32
315131	Thase, Mary Sophia	2,123 92
316099	Topp, Olaf M.	17 66
316623	Thompson, Annie	219 41
317177	Titz, Clara	8,743 58
318011	Tuttle, Chas W.	13 49
319513	Tinker, Wesley R.	213 45
361036	Tallelian, Levon	52 33
262268	Taylor, Edward J., Jr.	281 87
363892	Thompson, Annie B.	53 45
364598	Teissier, Elizabeth	86 01
368610	Turner, Ernest J.	139 26
369909	Trunick, Sarah E.	2,745 98
370474	Tambellini, Attilio	3,164 84
392698	Thomas, Mary E.	332 83
394046	Tener, Gertrude B.	745 58
394896	Turich, Josephine	202 18
394014	Taylor, Jno.	2,918 86
226028	Thomas, Susie	58 51
233288	Tremelling, Hannah	32 17
238563	Turner, Lillian	659 51
241515	Thomas, Bertha C.	2,038 64
249157	Taylor, Emma J.	449 89
260396	Thompson, Wm. H.	98 31
362885	Tobin, Markle	1,194 58
275443	Thomas, Wm.	18 44
279438	Toomer, Kath. K.	40 95

324765 Tyman, Louise 32 70
326604 Thomas, Owen F. 14 01
372119 Todd, Jno. W. 148 07
372431 Tambelline, Leo 39 14
373596 Truxel, Chas. M. 83 88
407 Trethewey, Catharina 2,316 19
377312 Thompson, Maud A. 127 62
377542 Teplitz, Nellie F. 26 47
245845 Todd, Amelda 626 70

U

360759 Urban, Harry E. 66 48
397178 Urbaitis, Anton 371 07
397471 Urban, Bessie E. 49 14
331950 Urban, Bessie S. 66 00
124865 Unverzagt, Maggie 133 54
382319 Utrecht, Julius 1,806 78
286156 Uvanof, Mike 325 88
320384 Urban, Jos. P. 18 99
228179 Underwood, Sarah J. 1,238 08
324622 Untsorvitz, Harry 6,224 23

V

332035 Vitchestain, Jos. H. 50 43
337654 Vita, Nicola 170 09
341114 Vail, Martha M. 17 21
350461 Voegtly, Elmer J. 233 70
71109 Vogele, Jacob 620 64
184722 Vogel, Christina C. 239 64
44670 Veltie, Angie 741 61
90529 Vance, Delia 12 37
154194 Vandergrift, Elizabeth 99 97
283827 Voland, Elizabeth 69 66
284978 Vogel, Michael 1,023 93
307067 Voland, Chas. H. 56 40
308225 Varley, Myles 225 35
308673 Volper, Celia 412 30
310226 Vandevort, Robert H. 110 26
317077 Vatz, Samuel H. 13 02
363766 Velte, Ralph C. 183 32
365917 Vovos, Guss 452 43
369446 Voelker, Louise 934 55
393658 Volbrecht, Wm. J. 128 14
395093 Vause, Susan J. 301 12
362332 Velte, Lillian A. 165 20
336628 Vonderhide, Albert W. 4,422 93
337521 Vourron, Jules 707 72
352935 Veducci, Giuseppe 579 15
329082 Vantassel, Wm. H. 1,131 65
373340 Vaux, Conley F. 748 18
373550 Vance, Frances 360 54
377140 Valz, Maria 401 19
377696 Vandivort, Robt. E. 51 76
380589 Vetter, Celia L. 542 70
375357 Valentiny, John G. 37 22

W

380209 Weir, David M. 1,242 89
380928 Williams, Maggie 80 32
381767 Whitehead, Sarah J. 4,373 49
386194 Wright, Elmer 323 76
389927 Wibber, Mary 412 81
392272 Wolowicz, Frank 17 41
397044 Wesley, Wm. H. 1,006 75
400812 Weisbrod, Mary L. 1,685 41
408026 Wakefield, James A. 196 96
408634 Walker, Maude J. 567 34
413842 Waugaman, Edward F. 1,848 51
416099 Weaver, Mary I. 78 89
418606 Wood, Lessie 1,116 37
451079 Weils, Henry 64 58
453809 Watkins, Gertrude A. 17 82
454644 Wholey, Robert L. 4,543 62
454842 Wilson, Belle J. 591 08
454917 Walsh, John J. 47 19
456292 Wilcox, Charles C. 68 61
457761 Woodside, Grace E. 43 95
458506 Willhide, Forbes D. 127 14
359986 Wilkes, Blanche E. 47 83
396235 Wray, William L. 1,754 94
396602 Wolkin, Rose 887 52
397547 Welfer, Ross M. 32 57
398918 Wolfe, William E. 101 49
399680 Wootton, Mabel E. 180 26
406519 Wells, Eagon C. 1,221 33
173820 Welsh, Jennie 40 34
331162 Wandless, Meldren H. 516 84
331773 Wuori, Sophie 166 60
332101 Weyman, Ida 212 74
332376 Wickersham, Morris S. 17 98
333404 Welsh, Mary 526 64
334549 Walton, Mary E. 20 99
334986 Weinert, Henry O. 20 13
336703 Wright, Olive 45 41
339333 Ward, Wm. H. B. 88 35
339758 Werle, Bessie E. 24 92
340822 Weir, E. Verne 68 31
342226 White, Rose G. 630 25
343985 Wagner, Anna J. 85 82
344763 White Ella R. 51 72
350048 Whittmann, Fred J. L. 169 86
401032 Willhide, Forbes D. 116 89
403322 Welsh, Annie 3,618 55
404274 Webber, Margaret M. 664 16
404460 Wentz, Sarah 199 03
246085 Ward, Madeline F. 37 69
348629 Wallace, Glancy O. 93 54
22946 Williams, Chas. H. 29 49
35018 Woodsides, Ida 845 45
48419 Wallace, Mary M. 23 56
71741 Williams, Annie E. 668 18
74940 Wilson, Anna M. 1,991 49
86023 Wall, James B. 49 54
86723 Walter, Elizabeth L. 1,087 72
91757 Welfer, Frank M. 1,066 54
93136 Warren, Chas. A. 24 72
104246 Wartman, Marie 11 02
113148 Wilson, Bell F. 54 75
123842 Woodhead, Sarah A. 1,676 32
129182 Weightman, Ella 27 23
133254 Weaver, Fannie 601 58
136283 Wilmont, Mary 15 64
136681 Wingert, Magdalena 87 48
139902 Worernli, Anna M. 17 59
144184 Wilson, Annie 212 78
149095 Walton, M. Agnes 237 53
281544 Wagner, Henry E. 60 92
286635 Washington, John A. 979 10
288878 Walper, Biddle J. 2,442 11
292847 Wilds, Katherine 42 31
293403 White, Susie A. 390 91
293441 Webb, Eleanor 79 68
294008 Weyman, Wm. 88 44
294470 Weber, Lena E. 113 84
299945 Walker, Jane 27 28
300071 Waugaman, Margaret 1,032 15
381452 Wilson, Mary A. 1,457 04
382044 Wellens, Mary P. 287 04
383499 Wilhere, Margaret 105 33
384765 Wilmot, Marie 142 89
385306 Wilkinson, Lottie 225 85
386913 Winter, Adolph W. 61 21
387119 Weimer, Edward W. 524 34
387141 Waterman, Evalyn 33 04
387569 Whitney, Daniel B. 573 17
388446 Weisinger, Edna M. 141 23
389912 Wilson, Angeline M. 72 76
390559 Wissman, Alice 793 87
89313 Winfield, Fannie K. McK. 45 24
303652 Walker, Sadie 36 88
304158 Wilson, Ellen B. 142 94
306492 Wiley, Bertie A. 125 54
307818 White, Sophie 70 45
307823 Wolpert, Sadie M. 319 55
307890 Wiegand, Auguste 540 22
309169 Wagner, Mary J. 235 55
309699 Wittmann, Fredk. J. L. 169 10
311717 Wieland, Anna E. 186 63
313028 Wetstein, Nat H. 779 48
313630 White, Howard 540 70
313763 Weller, Lavinia M. 249 79

316084	Wood, Katherine	366 12
317858	Williams, Bertha	67 21
318153	Webster, Herbert	50 70
319018	Mehrli, Henry	108 95
319271	Worrell, Duncan A.	330 43
319414	Wilmann, Edward	548 27
320140	Walsh, Maurice	33 95
361667	Wagner, Daniel	1,435 33
362560	Wirth, Mary	157 16
362706	Woerner, Augusta C. J.	816 45
362858	Wassell, Harry B.	576 26
364409	Winfree, Ella	33 95
364505	Wiley, Jno. W.	47 82
364668	Wilcox, Chas C.	47 38
365126	Wicks, Jno. W.	682 90
365300	Werner, Agnes K.	420 98
367593	Woomer, S. Clarence	408 71
369101	Wick, Harry R.	29 98
369579	Wargo, Sussie	470 57
369779	Walker, Marg't. J.	46 76
370329	Wrona, Zuzanna	1,110 45
393074	Weber, Helen M.	1,018 87
393531	Walsh, Bridget	643 48
394145	Wicks, Louis C.	4,992 68
394299	White, Mary	607 86
394337	Walsh, Anthony P.	242 14
394611	Wiesinger, Frank C.	84 63
395356	Walsh, Rose E.	49 65
312052	Wallaker, Mary E.	40 36
362613	Wilcox, Harry	1,165 19
229220	Ward, Annie W.	374 76
235654	Whitmyre, Ella	1,014 40
237106	Walters, Mary A.	355 89
238635	Welshous, Alice	87 03
245423	Williams, Margt. A.	2,157 79
248205	Weaver, Mary B.	21 36
251402	White, Clara V.	883 91
256903	Wisiniewska, Telafila	621 95
259181	Wallace, Robt. J.	51 64
273205	Woods, Emma B.	47 27
276050	Wilkins, Van A.	65 56
276658	Wilkinson, Wm.	229 36
321139	Whitmire, Abbie	469 78
322419	Work, Annie E.	149 85
323619	Wenzel, Chas. A.	850 29
325266	Westerman, Minetta W.	18 22
327195	Walters, Ruth H.	69 53
328184	Wilhelm, Henry	114 46
328788	Wiesinger, Edna M.	216 94
329501	Walls, Mary	39 16
372685	Walker, Carrie M.	91 80
377038	Wyman, Dorothy E.	400 82
378182	Waggoner, Geo. H., Jr.	84 24
378787	Walsh, Barbara	680 10
380789	Wills, Thos. L.	1,493 55
235757	Wirthner, Annie	41 06
247262	Wilby, Martha	217 54
249843	Wilson, Maggie	10 11
254045	Wightman, Nan	26 39
258630	Weinman, Jas. B.	82 68
277344	Walker, Luella	25 29
279618	Wintermantel, Martin	27 01
325259	Wilson, Margaret McM.	17 94
325588	Wessenbach, Mary H.	44 30
377408	Wilkinson, Chas. B.	235 86
380269	Wallace, Wm. M.	42 20

Y

233486	Yenell, Anna L.	1,227 48
244879	Yeager, Harry H.	572 00
321629	Yasec, Kataryna	265 20
371280	Yourd, Cannie W.	112 81
375856	Yagle, Matilda E.	191 09
376101	Yetter, Mamie A.	300 70
249824	Young, Hattie F.	11 75
254753	Young, James R.	11 97
184361	Young, Lizzie A.	1,736 20
203870	Young, Anna M.	382 45
205364	Young, Lizzie	1,034 08
356698	Young, Henrietta A.	624 55
336630	Yeany, Grace M.	496 00
405241	Yonik, Peter	1,058 36
53509	Young, Sarah J.	1,153 76
140873	Young, Betsy M.	1,296 68
156153	Young, James	3,639 51
283362	Yoest, Anna	6,356 28
381515	Yetter, George P.	161 95
386496	Yoder, William B.	100 13
319717	Young, Stella A.	187 34
320252	Young, Geo. F.	49 17
366288	Yearny, Martin W.	741 98
391577	Younden, Geo. S.	38 89
394104	Young, Elizabeth A.	135 61

Z

332721	Zeiner, Jacob W.	751 40
346571	Zimmerman, John	175 08
353155	Zink, Walter B.	841 30
398491	Zell, Frances L.	609 61
385302	Zawila, Frank	244 93
385458	Zehfuss, Harry C.	175 36
369738	Zimmerman, Hattie	34 15
395543	Zink, Anna	387 13
395576	Zeyfang, Wilma A.	87 69
229170	Zortman, Emma	167 13
248704	Zimontis, Juzups	31 62
373301	Zincawics, Joe	646 72

SAM'L BAILEY, JR., Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1927.

THE BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Executive Chamber

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

January Thirty-first
Nineteen-Twenty-Seven

JOHN S. FISHER
Governor

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

In compliance with Section 602 of the Act of Assembly of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498, I have the honor to submit herewith the Budget of the Commonwealth for the biennium beginning June 1, 1927, and ending May 31, 1929. The Budget is presented in two parts.

GENERAL FUND

The following is a comparison of the appropriations made from the General Assembly in 1921, 1923 and 1925 together with apparent deficiencies for 1925-1927, and the recommendations for 1927-29 (See pages 16,18-81):—

1925-23 Appropriations	.....	$117,603,456.
1923-25 Appropriations	.....	114,768,090.
1925-27 Appropriations	$120,696,789.	.....
Apparent Deficiencies 1927, for 1925-27 (See page 14)	2,883,251.	123,580,040.
Recommendations 1927-29	.....	128,536,418.

These appropriations, however, do not represent the total expenditures of the State Government as there are eighteen (18) Departmental Special Funds in the custody of the State Treasurer, at least four (4) Major Special Funds and a number of other Special Funds not in the custody of the State Treasurer (See pages 10-13, 136-174) used for the payment of salaries, expenses and administration of Departments. In addition there are Institutional Special Funds collected and expended by the State Owned Institutions without passing through the State Treasury.

RECEIPTS FOR THE USE OF THE GENERAL FUND AND FOR THE TWENTY-TWO (22) DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

(SCHEDULE "D", 4728

RECEIPTS	1921-23 Actual	1923-25 Actual	1925-27 Actual and Estimated	1927-29 Estimated
General Fund used only by authority of specific appropriations made by the General Assembly	$109,494,619	$136,262,878	$130,184,237	$130,036,756
Eighteen (18) Departmental Special Funds, in the custody of the State Treasurer, used by Departments for the expenditures of Government	71,508,127	75,770,045	122,628,351	107,138,150
Four (4) Major Departmental Special Funds, not in the custody of the State Treasurer, used by Departments for the expenditures of Government	Not available	187,591	167,754	167,440
Revenue and Receipts, actual and estimated, available for Administration of the State Government	$181,002,746	$212,220,512	$252,980,342	$237,342,346
Miscellaneous credits, refunds and receipts available for special purposes only	1,426,203	4,441,956	3,829,173	976,400
Total (See Schedule "D", page 4728)	$182,428,949	$216,662,468	$256,809,515	$238,318,746

INSTITUTIONAL SPECIAL FUNDS

The State Owned Educational and Welfare Institutions have accounts in various Pennsylvania banks in which the Institutions deposit funds collected by them from various sources. These collections are approximately $20,000,000 a biennium and are expended by the Institutions for operation, maintenance, repairs and other purposes, without passing through the State Treasury.

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE TO MEET GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

The receipts available for expenditures by the Agencies of the State Government from the General Fund and the twenty two (22) Departmental Special Funds amounted to nearly $253,000,000 in the 1925-27 biennium, which, added to the Institutional Special Funds of $20,000,000, made the receipts available $273,000,000. For the 1927-29 biennium the estimated receipts are $257,000,000.

The estimates of revenue and receipts as shown have been made by the Auditor General and the Collecting Agencies.

CUSTODIAN SPECIAL FUNDS

There are sixteen (16) Custodial Special Funds in the State Treasury in addition to the General Fund and the eighteen (18) Departmental Special Funds.

The State Treasurer had, on October 31, 1926, to the credit often of these funds:—

Cash in Treasury	$ 719,320.67	
Investment Securities (par value)	53,027,136.20	
Total		$53,746,456.87

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

The total Public Debt of the Commonwealth on October 31, 1926, was $98,046,320 divided as follows:—

Non Interest Bearing Debt and Matured Loans Unclaimed	$ 141,320.26	
Interest Bearing Debt (Excluding Road Bonds)	17,000.00	$ 158,320.26
Outstanding Road Bonds of $100,000,000 Total Issue, Series "A" to "G" Inclusive		$97,888,000.00

SINKING FUND

The total Non Interest Bearing Debt and Matured Loans (unclaimed) together with the proceeds from the sale of Experimental Farm amounted to $158,320.26, and there were in the State Treasury on October 31, 1926, investment recurities and cash amounting to $215,423.83 or $57,103.57 more than the total debt of the Commonwealth, exclusive of Road Bonds.

It is recommended that this fund be adjusted by appropriation so that the Sinking Fund does not exceed the total of said debt.

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND

State Road Bonds to the amount of $2,112,000 have been retired by payment from the Sinking Fund and there remained in the Treasury, October 31, 1926, cash and investment securities aggregating $4,778,429.88. It is estimated there will be in the Fund, May 31, 1927, $5,647,318.63. The estimated requirements for this Sinking Fund on May 31, 1927, are $7,097,331.21. There is, therefore, a deficiency of $1,450,012.58 and it is recommended that this amount be appropriated from the Motor License Fund so that the proper amount will be available to pay not only the interest charges when due, but also the loans at maturity.

It is estimated $14,076,052.88 will be necessary for interest and sinking fund requirements for the biennium 1927-29, and this amount is recommended to be appropriated from the Motor License Fund.

GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCIES

Apparent deficiencies in certain General Fund Appropriations aggregate $2,883,251.08, for the biennium 1925-27, and are presented in detail on Schedule "H", page 4734. Appropriations to cover these apparent deficiencies are recommended.

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

General Fund appropriations for 1925-27 amounting to $120,441,992.21 and the appropriations by the 1926 Special Session of $254,797.70 total $120,696,789.91. For the biennium 1927-29, there is recommended $128,536,418.67, an increase of $7,839,628.76 over the previous biennium. There are, however, apparent deficiencies of $2,883,251.08 for the 1925-27 biennium.

The amount recommended for the ensuing biennium is the estimated General Fund receipts after taking into consideration the estimated balances in the Treasury and the estimated Appropriation Liability on June 1, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In addition to the General Fund appropriation, 1925-27, of $2,680,000 there were funds available in the Departmental Special Funds of $1,728,816.73, or a total of $4,408,816.73 for the administration of the Department for the 1925-27 biennium.

The amount recommended from General Fund, 1927-29, is $2,866,000 which, together with the estimated available funds in the Departmental Special Funds of $1,649,860.36, will give the Department $4,515,860.36 for the biennium or an increase over the previous biennium of $107,043.63.

There is, also, the Milk Permit and License Special Fund, not in the custody of the State Treasurer, used by the Department.

Administration—General Fund

The recommendation for the general administration of the Department is the same as in the last biennium.

Japanese Bettle Control—General Fund

The sum of $100,000 was appropriated in the last biennium, and the same amount is recommended for the next biennium.

Control of Corn Borer—General Fund

In 1925, there was appropriated $15,000 to aid in the control of the Corn Borer. A portion of the Emergency appropriation of $100,000 made to the Department in 1925 was used for this work. For 1927-29, $100,000 is recommended.

Animal Indemnity—General Fund

In 1925, $1,799,000 was appropriated from the General Fund to pay owners of tubercular cattle. There is recommended $2,000,000 from the General Fund for 1927-29. Since July 1, 1918, the United States Government has appropriated $1,230,000 toward this work in addition to the amount paid by the State. For cattle destroyed during the biennium 1923-25, $550,000 was paid from the Dog Fund.

Bureau of Animal Industry—Dog Fund

The expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been paid from the Dog Fund since June 1, 1923. This Bureau has had charge of the expenditure of money for indemnity for tubercular cattle, in addition to its various other duties. In 1925, there was appropriated from the Dog Fund $450,000 for enforcement of the Dog Law, $750,000 for expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry and $300,000 for the payment of Animal Indemnity. The item for Animal Indemnity has not been used.

Special Funds

In addition to the appropriations from the General Fund, Special Funds for the use of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:—

Agriculture Beverage Fund,
Bureau of Markets Fund,
Dog Fund,
Experimental Agricultural Fund.

These are kept separate and apart in the State Treasury and, with the exception of the Dog Fund, are paid out without specific appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Funds for the support of the Department of Highways are obtained from Motor License Fees, Fines, Gasoline Tax, Local Aid, Federal Aid, Sale of Bonds, Interest on Deposits, etc.

Expenditures embrace the general administration of the Department including registration and control of motor vehicles, operation of the Highway Patrol, the building of highways and the payment of interest and sinking fund requirements on bond issues.

The Department of Highways has furnished the following statement of the State Bond Road Fund and the Motor License Fund showing the balances, receipts and expenditures, the encumbrances and the estimated unencumbered balances available for expenditure during the 1927-29 biennium.

RECEIPTS		
Balance in Treasury, June 1, 1925	$ 22,500,000	
Actual and Estimated Receipts, June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927	115,500,000	
Estimated Federal Aid and Local Aid to Match Work Under Contract May 31, 1927	6,400,000	
Total Funds available for Expenditures June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927		$ 144,400,000
EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES		
Sinking Fund and Interest Charges, June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927	$ 10,800,000	
Deficiency, Sinking Fund and Interest Charges to May 31, 1927	1,450,000	
Building and Construction, and Administration of the Department	100,800,00.	
Estimated Encumbrances, Construction or Other Commitments	17,100,000	
Sinking Fund and Interest Charges, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929	14,100,000	$ 144,250,000
Unencumbered Balance Available for Building and Construction, and Administration of the Department, June 1, 1927		$ 150,000
Estimated Receipts, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929		93,450,000
Unencumbered Funds Available for Expenditure During the 1927-29 Biennium		$ 93,600,000

State Bond Road Fund

In the State Bond Road Fund there was a balance of $18,200,000 on June 1,1925. The actual and estimated revenues from June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927, were $30,000,000 the proceeds from the sale of bonds; $7,800,000 Federal Aid; $8,000,000 Local Aid and $700,000 interest and miscellaneous receipts, making an available balance for expenditures of $64,700,000. The actual and estimated expenditures to May 31, 1927, are: Wages, fees, etc.. $2,500,000; building and construction of Highways, $56,800,000, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury May 31, 1927, of $5,400,000. The estimated receipts in the biennium, 1927-29, from Federal Aid and Local Aid are $6,400,000, making funds available from these sources June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929, $11,800,000, less deductions for contracts made previous to May 31, 1927, which are $5,000,000 under the Bond Aid Plan and $6,300,000 to complete the Primary System and carry out special written commitments, leaving unencumbered in the State Bond Road Fund for the biennium 1927-29 approximately $500,000.

Motor License Fund

On June 1, 1925, the cash balance was $4,300,000. There were actual and estimated receipts June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927, for Motor License Fees, $48,800,000; Gasoline Tax, $15,400,000; Local Aid, $3,100,000; Federal Aid, $300,000; Miscellaneous Receipts, $1,400,000, or a total of $73,300,000.

There were actual and estimated expenditures for the biennium 1925-27, Sinking Fund and interest charges $10,800,000 and all other expenses $41,500,000, or a total of $52,300,000, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury May 31, 1927, of $21,000,000. There are, however, an estimated deficiency in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund of $1,450,000; an unexpended balance of the 1925 State Aid Highway Construction appropriation of $2,150.000 and proposed projects of $3,650,000, leaving an unencumbered balance in the Motor License Fund on May 31, 1927, of $13,750,000.

e estimated receipts for the biennium 1927-29 are: r License Fees $57,800,000; Gasoline Tax (if the one tax is re-enacted) $20,000,000; Local Aid $7,150,000; ral Aid $6,600,000; Miscellaneous Receipts $1,900,000; ng total receipts for the biennium $93,450,000, or total cumbered funds for the biennium, 1927-29, of $107,200,- less deductions for interest charges and Sinking Fund, 29, of $14,100,000 or a balance for administration, main- ıce, replacement and construction, of $93,100,000.

ere is, however, a difference in the estimates on Gasoline Receipts between the Auditor General, who estimates 75,000, and the Highway Department, which estimates 00,000.

ese estimates of receipts and expenditures, except in- t and sinking fund requirements, are as submitted by rior Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

e sum of $70,292,588 is recommended for the Depart- of Public Instruction for administration, support of the c schools, teachers' salaries, teachers' retirement, Nor- Schools, Colleges and Universities, Boards, Institutions, for all other purposes. This is an increase of $6,505,- 4 over the appropriation of the previous biennium.

propriations for the same purposes in 1925 were $63,- 64,06, and there is an apparent deficiency of $1,404,000, ng a total of $65,190,764,06 for the 1925-27 biennium. the total recommended for 1927-29 and to the total ap- riation plus deficiency for 1925-27, there may be added ral Aid for Vocational Education and Industrial Re- ltation of approximately $1,000,000 and the Institution- ecial Funds of approximately $10,000,000.

Administration

e recommendation for 1927-29 is a decrease of $73,584, the last biennium.

Library and Museum

increase of $20,000 is recommended for the adminis- on of this Division.

is important work has been restricted for several years he new appropriation will bring it close to the amount priated in 1921.

School Subsidies

e recommendation for 1927-29 is a decrease from the ous biennium of $802,000. The amount recommended s salaries of County and Assistant County Superin- nts and their expenses, reimbursement of school dis- for special training, transportation, consolidated ls, state scholarships, Cornplanter Indians, children d by order of courts, and vocational education, etc.

Teachers' Salaries

e 1921-23 appropriation was $22,583.000 and there was ciency of $3,441.000, or a total of $26,024,000; the 1923- propriation, $38,803,246 and the 1925-27 appropriation 0,000. There is a deficiency of $1,319,000, making the amount for 1925-27, $43,229,000.

1927-29, $45,000,000 is recommended, which, it is be- , should be sufficient.

TATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, JUNE 30, 1925

nrollment	1,830,748
rs	53,696
f School Property	$384,200,000
ed Value of the Districts	$8,375,000,000
Indebtedness, School Property	$162,800,000

Normal Schools

re are now fourteen (14) Normal Schools.

1923-25, $3,573,000 was appropriated and in 1925-27 as increased to $5,297,000. For 1927-29, $6,600,000 is mended for maintenance, operation and new construc-

Examining Boards

General Assembly of 1925 provided that all the fees ed by the Professional Examining Boards be deposited General Fund and the expenses of the Boards be paid from appropriations. The sum of $303,000 was then appropriated.

There is recommended for 1927-29, $302,605.

Education of the Deaf and Blind

Previous to 1925, there were direct appropriations to four semi-state institutions, two of which educate the Deaf and two the Blind.

In 1925, provision was made to pay for education on a per capita basis, the school districts to contribute one-fourth and the State three-fourths.

In 1923, under the former method, there was appropriated $771,000, which with a deficiency of $135,000, made a total of $906,000 for that biennium.

In 1925, there was appropriated $986,000 to be paid on the per capita basis according to the new Acts of Assembly.

There is recommended for 1927-29, $1,060,000.

Board of Censors

An increase of $20,000 is recommended to provide for additional salaries and administrative expenses of the Board.

Pennsylvania Historical Commission

The recommendation for general salaries and expenses is an increase of $10,000.

School Employes' Retirement System

Statement September 18, 1919 to October 31, 1926:

RECEIPTS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$12,760,000
Local School Districts	12,070,000
Contributions of School Employes	15,840,000
Interest on Investments etc.	4,820,000
Premiums on Sale of Securities, etc.	90,000
Total	$45,580,000

DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES

Disability Retirements	2,270,000
Refund to Contributors	3,100,000
Premiums on Securities Purchased,	1,340,000
Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	420,000
Sundry Expenditures	10,000
Cash on Deposit with State Treasurer	210,000
Investment Securities Held by State Treasurer	38,230,000
Total	$45,580,000

In addition to the $38,400,000 invested and in the Treasury on October 31, 1926, it is estimated there will be a net gain by May 31, 1927, of $5,100,000, or $43,500,000 to the credit of the System at the beginning of next biennium.

In the biennium 1927-29 the estimated receipts are as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$5,500,000
Local School Districts	5,500,000
Contributions of School Employes	7,300,000
Interest on Investments, etc.	5,300,000
Total	$23,600,000

Estimating expenditures for retirements and refunds at $4,000,000, the net surplus would be $19,600,000 for the biennium. The estimated funds in the System would, therefore, be increased to $63,100,000 at the end of the 1927-29 biennium.

There are approximately 61,000 school employes contributing to this Fund.

At the last session of the Legislature provisions were made to add to the eligible list teachers not formerly included in the Retirement System, and $75,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The fund was not sufficient and there are deficiency requests of $85,000 to May 31, 1927. The amount recommended for 1927-29 is $192,500.

Educational Institutions (State Aided)

The six (6) State Aided Educational Institutions has appropriations in 1923-25 of $256,000, and in 1925-27 of $286,000. There is recommended for 1927-29, $315,000.

Educational Institutions (State Owned)

The four (4) State Owned Educational Institutions received $399,500 and $10,000 for a deficiency, or $409,500 in 1923-25.

In 1925-27 this was increased to $623,500. There is recommended for 1927-29, $605,000.

Colleges and Universities

There is recommended for Colleges and Universities, $6,303,483, or an increase of $683,953 for maintenance and also $750,000 for new buildings at State College.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

The appropriations to this Department for 1925-27 for the administration and for the Institutions under its control were $23,455,700. There is an apparent deficiency of $136,975.21, making a total outlay of $23,592,675.21 for the biennium.

There is recommended for 1927-29, $26,996,700, or an increase of $3,404,024.79.

The recommendations for the State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospital, the Penal and Correctional Institutions, Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded, for the care and treatment of the indigent insane, and for the Hospitals for the Insane, have been made in totals for each class.

The Governor will later recommend specific amounts for each Hospital, Institution and School, and for the care and treatment of the indigent insane, when separate bills will be presented for consideration by the General Assembly.

This method is necessary to allow the Governor sufficient time to study individual needs.

Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)

In 1925, there was appropriated to this class of Hospitals, $1,665,000, and there is an apparent deficiency of $124,792.21, or a total expenditure for the 1925-27 biennium of $1,789,-792.21.

There is recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs, inprovements and new construction, $2,080,500 for the next biennium, an increase of $290,707.79.

Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned and State Aided)

In 1925 there was appropriated to this class of Institution, $3,730,000.

There is recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs, improvements and new construction, $4,788,700, for the next biennium, an increase of $1,058,700.

Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned and State Aided)

In 1925 there was appropriated to this class of Schools, $2,957,500, and there is recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs, improvements and new construction, $3,770,-000 for the next biennium, an increase of $812,500.

Hospitals for the Insane

In 1925 there was appropriated $6,590,000 for the care and treatment of the indigent insane, and for repairs and improvements for all State Owned Hospitals for the Insane.

There is recommended for this biennium, $8,100,000 an increase of $1,510,000.

Home (State Owned)

Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Erie is the only Home in this class and there is, recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs and construction an increase of $20,00.

Medical and Surgicial Hospitals (State Aided)

The appropriation to assist in the maintenance of State Aided Hospitals in 1921 was $5,197,300; 1923—$3,728,400; 1925—$4,548,100, and there is recommended for 1927-29—$5,000,000.

The Governor will later furnish the General Assembly wi information as to the work performed by these Hospitals du ing the present and preceding bienniums, after he has had opportunity to study the reports as submitted by the Ho pitals to the Department of Welfare.

Homes (State Aided)

The appropriation to assist in maintenance of State Aid Homes in 1921 was $772,200; in 1923—$549,000 and in 1925 $545,100. There is recommended for 1927-29—$560,000.

The Governor will later furnish the General Assembly wi information as to the work performed by these Homes du ing the present and preceding bienniums, after he has had opportunity to study the reports as submitted by the Hom to the Department of Welfare.

State Council for the Blind

The amount recommended for 1927-29 is $7,500 great than the amount appropriated in the previous biennium.

Mothers' Assistance

There is recommended for 1927-29, $2,000,000 for t Mothers' Assistance Fund, an increase of $250,000 over t last biennium.

As this amount is matched by the counties, accepting t provisions of the Acts of Assembly, $4,000,000 will be ava able for this purpose.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

The Administrative Code increased the salary of the Li tenant Governor from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum. To p vide the increased salary effective January 18, 1927, deficiency appropriation of $1,108.87 and an increase $6,000 for the biennium are recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL

General Salaries and Expenses

An increase of $20,000 is recommended for additional cle in the Gasoline Bureau.

Contingent Expenses

The recommendation represents estimated increases postage, express charges, filing of liens and contingent penses.

Refund Inheritance Taxes

The estimated refunds for the period 1927-29 were $1 000, $80,000 of which was appropriated at the 1925 Sessi leaving a deficiency of $50,000. The request of $100,000 1927-29 biennium represents a decrease of $30,000.

Publishing State Treasurer's Monthly Statements

The estimated expenses of Publishing the State Treasur Monthly Statements was $50,000, $35,000 of which was propriated at the 1925 Session, leaving a deficiency $15,000. The recommendation of $45,000 for the 1927 biennium represents a decrease of $5,000.

Refund Liquor Licenses

There remains $4,982 from the fund reappropriated at 1925 Session. It is, therefore, estimated that $5,000 ad tional wil be sufficient for the next biennium.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The sum of $25,000 additional is recommended for the g eral salaries and expenses of the Department. The St Treasurer has a deficiency of $25,000 at this time.

Department of Internal Affairs

It is recommended that the Bureau of Topographic a Geologic Survey, which was transferred from the Depa ment of Internal Affairs to the Department of Forest a Waters in 1923, be re-transferred t othe Department of ternal Affairs on May 31, 1927, and that an appropriation $125,000 be made for the Bureau. The increase of $113,' recommended for other expenses of the Department v enable it to care for the work assigned to it by law.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

ıe Banking Department and the Bureau of Securities in Banking Department are self-sustaining except for ries and expenses of examiners for Building and Loan ciations.

ı increase of $25,000 from the General Fund is recom-ded for 1927-29 in order that the Department may oy additional Building and Loan examiners and have ient money to provide for additional appraisers of real e.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

Forestry Division

ıe same apropriation is recommended as in 1925-27.

ıe Division maintains a Forest School at Mont Alto and t nurseries in different sections of the State to provide ings for reforestation. It maintains fire prevention and ighting forces, and pays the fixed charges for road, school county purposes.

rt Washington Park, under control of the Department been donated 8 acres and has purchased 158 acres or costing about $86,000. There is a mortgage of $41,750 which interest at the rate of 6 percent has been paid the General Fund. It is recommended that $41,750 be opriated to pay the mortgage in full.

Parks

lley Forge Park, Washington Crossing Park, and the sylvania State Park and Harbor Commission received ıe last biennium $475,000 for the purchase of land and ation and maintenance; $270,000 is recommended for the biennium.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ıe only increase recommended for the Department is 00 for the expenses of the Sanitary Water Board.

ıe appropriation includes maintenance of the Tubercu-Sanatoria, Medical Inspection and all administrative nses of the Department.

1925 an appropriation of $250,000 was approved for the hase of land and erection of buildings for a Hospital Crippled Children to be under the control of the Depart-. Land at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, has been hased and the first unit is now under construction. In to complete this unit and to provide for maintenance ay 31, 1929, there is recommended $250,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

care for the large increase in the legal business of the monwealth, an increase of $111,500 is recommended.

ıe recommendation for the Board of Pardons is reduced 0.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ıe amount recommended for the next biennium is a de-ıe of $25,000.

st of the work of the Department is cared for in this opriation, including Workmen's Compensation Board, rees, Inspection, etc.

some cases the Special Funds have been used for the ıent of Departmental Administrative expenses.

ıe Special Funds are: Bedding and Upholstery Fund, r Fund, Elevator Inspection Fund and the Bureau of bilitation.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ıe amount recommended is $78,040 less than the former opriation. There was, however, $100,000 appropriated 25 for departmental expenses of a previous biennium.

State Armory Board

ı increase of $100,875 is recommended for the main-ıce and immediate repairs necessary for the armories d by the State.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ıe same amount is recommended as in 1925, but if this rtment is expanded, the items must be increased.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

The recommendation for appropriations to this Department include increases for general salaries, $30,000; water, light, heat and power $2,000; additions and extensions to Capitol Power Plant $70,000; Capitol Park Grading and Filling $175,000; reconditioning State Library and Museum $11,500 and Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge $1,175-000.

There is a small unexpended balance from the $750,000 appropriated for the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge which is still available.

The City of Harrisburg has deposited in the State Treasury $300,000 as its share toward the construction of the Bridge. No agreements have been reached with the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Street Railways of the City of Harrisburg as to their respective contributions.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

There is recommended an increase of $150,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission.

There is, also, recommended $25,000 to be used for Grade Crossing Protection. The appropriations of 1917, 1919 and 1921 for aid in the Elimination of Grade Crossings have now been expended or allocated, and the Commission is without funds for assistance in eliminating grade crossings.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE

There is recommended an increase of $17,882 for the payment of salaries and expenses of the Department. A $50,000 increase is recommended for publishing proposed Constitutional Amendments, to provide for the additional advertising necessary for those pending.

State Employes' Retirement System

The recommendation for the administration of the System is $5,300 less than was appropriated in the previous biennium.

In 1925 there was appropriated as the State's contribution to the System, $750,000 and there is now an apparent deficiency of $1,099,667, making the totals for the current biennium $1,849,667.

There is recommended for 1927-29, $1,300,109, provided it is found necessary, after actuarial calculations, to appropriate this amount to comply with the Acts of Assembly governing the System.

There is recommended for 1927-29, $125,000 for Retired State Employes and $4,640 for Pensions and Gratuities.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

All fees collected are deposited in a Departmental Special Fund to be used for the administration of the Department not in excess of $175,000 per annum. All fees in excess of this amount are paid into the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year.

It is recommended the limitation for administration be removed to enable the Department to employ such additional Deputies, Experts, Examiners, etc., as may be necessary properly to administer the Insurance Laws.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

All fees, fines and penalties and other moneys are deposited in a Departmental Special Fund in the State Treasury known as the Fish Fund.

The sum of $400,000 is permitted to be expended annually for administration. All money in this Fund in excess of this amount is used solely under the direction of the Board, with the consent of the Governor, for the purchase of lands and waters and for the impounding of waters and making the same available for use by the citizens of the Commonwealth for fishing, hunting, and forest purposes.

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

All fees, fines and penalties and other moneys collected are deposited in a Departmental Special Fund in the State Treasury known as the Game Fund. Departmental expenses together with the protection and care of game and other wild birds and wild animals are paid from the Fund, and $100,000 is specifically appropriated annually from the Fund for the purchase or propagation of game for stocking purposes, the distribution of game, and the supply of feed for game.

GENERAL FUND AND SPECIAL FUNDS

In the Budget now presented to the General Assembly a very clear distinction is made between the General Fund; the Departmental Special Funds, eighteen (18) of which are in the custody of the State Treasurer; the Institutional Special Funds and the sixteen (16) Custodial Special Funds.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. FISHER,

Governor.

THE BUDGET
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-1929
PREPARED FOR THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
JOHN S. FISHER, Governor
JANUARY 31, 1927

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

SECTION I

Summary Statements of Appropriations, Appropriation Liabilities, Apparent Deficiencies, Payments and Cash Balances, Actual and Estimated Receipts and Statement Furnished by the Department of Highways.

SECTION II

General Fund Budget Recommendations for the Bienn 1927-29 Compared with Appropriations for the Bienni 1921-23, 1923-25, 1925-27, Showing 1925-27 Appropria Expenditures from June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926, I sive, and Available Balances.

SECTION III

General Fund Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 u Acts of 1923 and Prior Years and Deficiency Acts of 1 Together with Payments with June 1, 1925 to October 1926. Showing Appropriation Liability, October 31, 19

SECTION IV

General Fund Revenue and Receipts for the Bienn June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929, Compared with Actual ceipts June 1, 1915 to October 31, 1926, Together with mated Receipts November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927. (mates made by the Auditor General).

SECTION V

Brief References to Acts of Assembly Relating to M Revenues of the General Fund and Gasoline Tax Rece

SECTION VI

Public Debt of the Commonwealth Together with S ments Showing Custodial Special Funds Which Include Cash and Investment Securities.

SECTION VII

Special Fund Receipts and Expenditures, Actual and mated, June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1927. Showing Estim Balances in Funds May 31, 1927, and Receipts as Estim by the Collecting Agencies June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1929

PART II.

Actual and Estimated Receipts and Expenditures fo Fiscal Bienniums 1923-25 and 1925-27 Summarized Statements Submitted by Departments, Boards, Commis and Other Spending Agencies of the Commonwealth.

PART I

SECTION I

SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS, APPRPRIATION LIABILITIES, APPARENT DEFICIENCIES, PAYMENTS AND CASH BALANCES, ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

SCHEDULE "A"

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 AND SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS, CREDITS, LAPSES AND PAYMENTS TOGETHER WITH RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-1929 SHOWING THE ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION LIABILITY AT JUNE 1, 1927

APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 (See Page 84)	$133,810,117.49	.....	.....
Under Acts of 1925, and Prior Years	68,763.19	$133,741,354.30	.....
Less: Payments Prior to June 1, 1925			
ADD: Appropriations Under Acts of 1926, Special Session (See Pages 19 and 84)	$ 254,797.70	.....	.....
Actual Credits to Appropriations, Refunds and Federal Aid June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926 (See Page 84)	3,178,619.35	.....	.....
Estimated Credits to Appropriations, Refunds and Federal Aid, November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927 (See Page 96) ..	1,039,145.00	.....	.....
TOTAL	$ 4,472,562.05	.....	.....
LESS: Appropriations Previous to 1925 Considered Lapsed, October 31, 1926	24,552.91	4,448,009.14	.....
ADD: APPARENT DEFICIENCIES TO MAY 31, 1927 For the Biennium June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927 (See Page 14)	.....	2,883,251.81	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925, TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATIONS OF 1926 SPECIAL SESSION, ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED NET CREDITS TO APPROPRIATIONS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927, AND APPARENT DEFICIENCIES TO MAY 31, 1927	.....	$141,072,614.52	.....
LESS: ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927			
Actual Expenditures, June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926	$ 92,886,176.10	.....	.....
Estimated Expenditures, November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927	41,134,054.04	.....	.....
TOTAL ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927	.....	134,020,230.14	.....
ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, GENERAL FUND, MAY 31, 1927	.....	$ 7,052,384.38	.....
RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR APPROPRIATION FROM GENERAL FUND For the Biennium, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 (See Page 19)	.....	128,536,418.67	.....
ESTIMATED CREDITS TO APPROPRIATIONS, REFUNDS AND FEDERAL AID, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (See Page 96)	.....	976,400.00	.....
ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION LIABILITY FUND, JUNE 1, 1927	.....	.....	$136,565,203.05

SCHEDULE "B"

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCE, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29 TOGETHER WITH ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27 SHOWING THE ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929

BALANCE IN TREASURY, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925..		$4,690,707.01	
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927 (ESTIMATES MADE BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL)			
Actual General Fund Revenues and Receipts, June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926 (See Page 96)	$ 97,114,268.00		
Estimated General Fund Revenues and Receipts, November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927 (See Page 96)	33,069,969.00	130,184,237.00	
Actual Receipts from Refunds, Credits and Federal Aid, June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926 (See Page 96)	$ 2,790,028.00		
Estimated Receipts from Refunds, Credits and Federal Aid, November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927 (See Page 96)	1,039,145.00	3,829,173.00	
Actual Net Transfers from Special Funds to General Fund, June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926		868,160.18	
ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927		$139,572,277.19	
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927			
Actual Expenditures, June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926	$ 92,886,176.10		
Estimated Expenditures, November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927	41,134,054.04	134,020,230.14	
ESTIMATED BALANCE IN TREASURY, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1927		$ 5,552,047.05	
ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 AS ESTIMATED BY AUDITOR GENERAL			
Estimated General Fund Revenues and Receipts June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 (See Page 96)		130,036,756.00	
Estimated Receipts from Refunds, Credits and Federal Aid, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 (See Page 96)		976,400.00	
ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929			$136,565,203.05

SCHEDULE "C"

FISCAL STATEMENT, GENERAL FUND AND DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29

ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE			ESTIMATED LIABILITIES AND FUNDS UNEXPENDED		
GENERAL FUND					
ESTIMATED BALANCE IN TREASURY, GENERAL FUND			ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, GENERAL FUND		
June 1, 1927 (See Schedule "B")	$ 5,552,047.05		Prior to May 31, 1927 (See Schedule "A")	$ 7,052,384.38	
ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, GENERAL FUND			RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR APPROPRIATION FROM GENERAL FUND		
June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 as Estimated by Auditor General (See Schedule "B")	130,036,756.00		For the Biennium, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 (See Schedule "A")	128,536,418.67	
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM REFUNDS, CREDITS AND FEDERAL AID, GENERAL FUND			ESTIMATED CREDITS TO APPROPRIATIONS, REFUNDS AND FEDERAL AID, GENERAL FUND		
June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 as Estimated by Auditor General (See Schedule "B")	976,400.00		June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 as Estimated by Auditor General (See Schedule "B")	976,400.00	
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929		$136,565,203.05	TOTAL ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES, GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1927		$136,565,203.05
DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS					
ESTIMATED BALANCES, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS			ESTIMATED ENCUMBERED FUNDS UNEXPENDED, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS, JUNE 1, 1927		
In Custody of State Treasurer, June 1, 1927 as Estimated by Departments (See Page 13)	$ 27,760,819.91		Estimated Deficiency in State Bond Road Sinking Fund, May 31, 1927 from Motor License Fund	$1,450,012.58	
Not in Custody of State Treasurer, June 1, 1927 as Estimated by Departments (See Page 13)	36,569.06		Unexpended Balance of 1925 State Aid Highway Construction Appropriation from Motor License Fund	2,153,587.00*	
TOTAL	$ 27,797,388.97		Proposed Projects, Neither Advertised nor Authorized; Completion of Primary System of Roads; Special Written Commitments of the Past Administration; Replacement of Wornout Pavements, Delayed Due to Complications, to be paid out of Motor License Fund	3,655,088.83*	
ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS			Proposed Projects under Bond Aid Plan; for the Completion of the Primary System of Roads and Other Special Written Commitments, to be Paid out of the State Bond Road Fund	11,383,112.83*	
In Custody of State Treasurer, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 as Estimated by Departments (See Page 13)	$107,138,150.06		TOTAL	$18,641,801.24	
Not in Custody of State Treasurer, June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 as Estimated by Departments (See Page 13)	167,440.00		ESTIMATED UNENCUMBERED FUNDS UNEXPENDED, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS, JUNE 1, 1927	116,461,177.79	
TOTAL	$107,305,590.06				
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929		$135,102,979.03	TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS UNEXPENDED, DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS, JUNE 1, 1927		$135,102,979.03
TOTAL		$271,668,182.08	TOTAL		$271,668,182.08

* Estimated by Department of Highways of previous Administration.

SCHEDULE "D"

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND AND DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1921-23, 1923-25, 1925-27, AND 1927-29

	Actual June 1, 1921 To May 31, 1923	Actual June 1, 1923 To May 31, 1925	Actual and Estimated June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
GENERAL FUND				
Corporation Taxes	$58,081,880	$ 72,186,390	$ 69,591,236	$ 71,335,000
Miscellaneous Taxes	14,860,199	27,017,572	19,969,020	18,359,000
Collections from County Officers	31,563,880	33,183,996	36,854,925	36,140,000
Miscellaneous Income	2,586,028	2,638,913	2,615,319	2,953,361
Licenses	2,274,658	1,030,361	1,002,338	1,113,470
Fines	105,069	122,749	117,630	109,675
Miscellaneous Receipts	22,905	82,895	33,769	26,250
	$109,494,619	$136,262,876	$130,184,237	$130,036,756
Miscellaneous Credits and Refunds	712,911	3,184,751	3,481,184	436,400
Receipts Available for Special Purposes Only	713,292	1,257,205	347,989	540,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	$110,920,822	$140,704,832	$134,013,410	$131,013,156
DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS				
Department of Agriculture Funds	$ 856,854	$ 1,260,257	$ 1,348,340	$ 1,365,250
Department of Banking Funds	371,158	880,681	1,258,518	1,449,205
Motor License Fund	28,462,489	46,877,904	69,117,236	93,421,814
State Bond Road Fund	39,197,405	23,608,257	46,496,716	6,435,159
Department of Labor and Industry Funds	.....	135,413	193,404	105,000
Department of Public Instruction Funds Including Federal Aid	954,448	941,188	1,242,462	1,380,382
Insurance Department Fund	.....	.....	609,932	615,000
State Athletic Commission Fund	.....	125,305	203,712	194,500
Fish Fund	388,035	535,323	634,853	640,200
Game Fund	984,142	1,350,837	1,456,745	1,464,200
All Other Departmental Special Funds in Custody of State Treasurer	293,596	54,880	66,433	67,440
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER	$ 71,508,127	$ 75,770,045	$122,628,351	$107,138,150
Major Departmental Special Funds not in Custody of State Treasurer	*	$ 187,591	$ 167,754	$ 167,440
TOTAL, GENERAL FUND AND DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	$182,428,949	$216,662,468	$256,809,515	$238,318,746

*Figures not Available.

SCHEDULE "E"

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, EXCLUSIVE OF APPROPRIATIONS AND BOND REDEMPTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS, IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE TREASURER, FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1929

Funds Classified by Departments		Cash Receipts Exclusive of Appropriations and Bond Redemptions				Department Special Funds		Custodian Special Funds	
		Actual (1) June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated (2) Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL	Insurance Tax	$889,397.55	$ 800,000.00	$ 1,689,397.55	$ 1,600,000.00	.....	.....	$ 1,689,397.55	$ 1,600,000.00
	Gasoline Tax	3,803,381.87	1,633,037.13	5,436,419.00	5,500,000.00	.....	.....	5,436,419.00	5,500,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Agricultural Beverage	87,143.08	2,377.92	89,521.00	88,000.00	$ 89,521.00	$ 88,000.00	.....	.....
	Bureau of Markets	6,597.04	5,768.96	12,366.00	27,250.00	12,366.00	27,250.00	.....	.....
	Dog License	758,225.37	487,884.63	1,246,110.00	1,250,000.00	1,246,110.00	$ 1,250,000.00	.....	.....
	Experimental	342.94	.....	342.94	.....	342.94	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING	Banking Department	745,628.11	340,198.89	1,085,827.00	1,279,205.00	1,085,827.00	1,279,205.00	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	Securities Bureau	103,389.22	69,301.78	172,691.00	170,000.00	172,691.00	170,000.00	.....	.....
	Motor License	40,395,250.31	28,721,985.69	69,117,236.00	93,421,814.00	69,117,236.00	93,421,814.00	.....	.....
	State Bond Road	44,043,772.15	2,452,944.12	46,496,716.27	6,435,159.00	46,496,716.27	6,435,159.00	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY	Bedding and Upholstery	68,139.32	24,474.68	92,614.00	96,000.00	92,614.00	96,000.00	.....	.....
	Boiler Inspection	60,896.29	30,889.71	91,786.00	.....	91,786.00	.....	.....	.....
	Elevator Inspection	6,641.32	2,362.68	9,004.00	9,000.00	9,004.00	9,000.00	.....	.....
	The State Workmen's Insurance	5,535,015.06	1,175,561.94	6,710,577.00	6,852,000.00	.....	.....	6,710,577.00	6,852,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES	Insurance	50,764.01	15,603.99	66,368.00	61,255.00	.....	.....	66,368.00	61,255.00
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge	300,000.00	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	State School	131,920.91	41,576.54	173,497.45	193,569.00	173,497.45	193,569.00	.....	.....
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education (3)	591,037.46	403,857.84	994,895.30	1,086,813.06	994,895.30	1,086,813.06	.....	.....
	Industrial Rehabilitation	46,395.23	26,000.00	72,395.23	100,000.00	72,395.23	100,000.00	.....	.....
	Engineers' (3)	1,674.22	.....	1,674.22	.....	1,674.22	.....	.....	.....
	School Employes' Retirement System, Employes Annuity Savings	4,895,298.35	2,875,000.00	7,770,298.35	9,472,500.00	.....	.....	7,770,298.35	9,472,500.00
	School Employes' Retirement System, Annuity Reserve No. 2	5,293,303.67	2,460,318.00	7,753,621.67	8,635,500.00	.....	.....	7,753,621.67	8,635,500.00
	Former Teachers'	405.10	.....	405.10	.....	.....	.....	405.10	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	Standardization Laboratory	19,683.65	8,758.35	28,442.00	28,440.00	28,442.00	28,440.00	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE	Registered Names Fund	991.06	.....	991.06	.....	991.06	.....	.....	.....
	The State Bond Road Sinking	239,327.38	118,888.75	358,216.13	730,771.80	.....	.....	358,216.13	730,771.80
	Sinking	11,630.32	4,184.24	15,814.56	16,900.00	.....	.....	15,814.56	16,900.00
	Agricultural College, Land Script	34,242.68	11,159.82	45,402.50	45,402.50	.....	.....	45,402.50	45,402.50
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE	Manufacturing	1,075,932.47	677,783.73	1,753,716.20	1,904,000.00	.....	.....	1,753,716.20	1,904,000.00
	Permit	15,800.00	21,200.00	37,000.00	39,000.00	37,000.00	39,000.00	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	Insurance Department	413,683.16	196,248.84	609,932.00	615,000.00	609,932.00	615,000.00	.....	.....

SCREDULE "E"—Concluded

Funds Classified by Departments		Exclusive of Appropriations and Bond Redemptions Cash Receipts				Department Special Funds		Custodian Special Funds	
		Actual (1) June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated (2) Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	State Athletic Commission .	194,556.67	9,155.33	203,712.00	194,500.00	203,712.00	194,500.00	.....	.....
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS	Fish	457,444.00	177,409.00	634,853.00	640,200.00	634,853.00	640,200.00	.....	.....
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS	Game	864,760.53	591,984.47	1,456,745.00	1,464,200.00	1,456,745.00	1,464,200.00	.....	.....
TOTAL (Exclusive of State Employes' Retirement System)		$111,142,670.50	$43,385,917.03	$154,528,587.53	$141,956,479.36	$122,628,351.47	$107,138,150.06	$31,900,236.06	$34,818,329.30
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Expense	$91.70	.....						
	Contingent	.....	.....						
	Annuity Savings	752,594.51	752,594.51						
	Annuity Reserve No. 2	.....	.....						
				No estimates given for periods November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927 and June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929.					
Total		$111,895,356.71	$111,895,356.71						

(1) Actual amounts as shown by records of State Treasurer.
(2) Estimated amounts furnished by Departments.
(3) Represents transfers to General Fund from Federal Funds in custody of State Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "F"

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS OF THE MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS, NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER, FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29

Funds Classified by Departments		Cash Receipts				Departmental Special Funds	
		Actual (1) June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated (2) Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated (2) June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927	Estimated (2) June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Milk Permits and License ..	$13,628.00	$10,872.00	$ 24,500.00	$26,000.00	$24,500.00	$ 26,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS	Operations	109,471.92	29,768.08	139,240.00	140,300.00	139,240.00	140,300.00
	Valley Forge Park Wood (3)	148.70	365.30	514.00	440.00	514.00	440.00
	Valley Forge Park Wood (4)	2,721.83	778.17	3,500.00	700.00	3,500.00	700.00
Total		$125,970.45	$41,783.55	$167,754.00	$167,440.00	$167,754.00	$167,440.00

(1) Actual amounts as shown by records of Departments.
(2) Estimated amounts furnished by Departments.
(3) See Act 66—1925 for authorization to expend.
(4) Expenditures not authorized.

SCHEDULE "G"

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27 AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29, OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER AND THE MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER

Funds Classified by Departments		Balance June 1, 1925	RECEIPTS			Less Transfers To General Fund June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Funds Available June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927
			Actual June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Esimated Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927		
DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ..	Agriculture Beverage	.....	$87,143.08	$2,377.92	$89,521.00	$32,436.64	$57,084.36
	Bureau of Markets	$2,247.91	6,597.08	5,768.96	12,366.00	.....	14,613.91
	Dog License	365,357.17	758,225.37	487,884.63	1,246,110.00	.....	1,611,467.17
	Experimental	12,871.71	342.94	.....	342.94	.....	13,214.65
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING	Banking Department	28,820.93	745,628.11	340,198.89	1,085,827.00	.....	1,114,647.93
	Securities Bureau	137,053.64	103,389.22	69,301.78	172,691.00	.....	309,744.64
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	Motor License	4,783,577.25	40,395,250.31	28,721,985.69	69,117,236.00	.....	73,900,813.25
	State Bond Road	18,373,886.14	44,043,772.15	2,452,944.12	46,496,716.27	.....	64,870,602.41
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY	Bedding and Upholstery	24,882.16	68,139.32	24,474.68	92,614.00	.....	117,496.16
	Boiler Inspection	46,072.84	60,896.29	30,889.71	91,786.00	.....	137,858.84
	Elevator Inspection	1,398.76	6,641.32	2,362.68	9,004.00	.....	10,402.76
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	State School	183,158.55	131,920.91‡	41,576.54 ‡	173,497.45‡	.....	356,656.00
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education**	.....	591,037.46**	403,857.84 **	994,895.30**	591,037.46	403,857.84
	Industrial Rehabilitation**	.....	46,395.23**	26,000.00 **	72,395.23**	46,395.23	26,000.00
	Engineers' Fund	17,482.70	1,674.22	.....	1,674.22	11,716.63	7,440.29
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	Standardization Laboratory	2,075.85	19,683.65	8,758.35	28,442.00	.....	30,517.85
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE	Registered Names	10,574.05	991.06	.....	991.06	8,637.60	2,927.51
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE	Permit	.....	15,800.00	21,200.00	37,000.00	.....	37,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	Insurance Department	.....	413,683.16	196,248.84	609,932.00	192,562.63	417,369.37
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	State Athletic Commission	73,807.92	194,556.67	9,155.33	203,712.00	.....	277,519.92
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS ..	Fish	252,255.09	457,444.00	177,409.00	634,853.00	.....	887,108.09
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS ..	Game	196,943.26	864,760.53	591,984.47	1,456,745.00	.....	1,653,688.26
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER		$24,512,465.93	$89,013,972.04	$33,614,379.43	$122,628,351.47	$882,786.19	$146,258,031.21
MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ..	Milk Permit and License	$2,883.52	$13,628.00	$10,872.00	$24,500.00	.....	$27,383.52
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS	Operations	24,158.47	109,471.92	29,768.08	139,240.00	.....	163,398.47
	Valley Forge Park Wood	7,912.30	148.70	365.30	514.00	.....	8,426.30
	Valley Forge Park Wood	.....	2,721.83	778.17	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
TOTAL MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER		$34,954.29	$125,970.45	$41,783.55	$167,754.00	.....	$202,708.29
GRAND TOTAL		$24,547,420.22	$89,139,942.49	$33,656,162.98	$122,796,105.47	$882,786.19	$146,460,739.50

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27 AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29, OF THE DEPARDTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER AND THE MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER

Funds Classified by Departments		EXPENDITURES			Estimated Balance June 1, 1927	Estimated Receipts June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929	Estimated Funds Available June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
		Actual June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1925 To May 31, 1927			
DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Agricultural Beverage	$23,179.72	$12,795.28	$35,975.00	$21,109.36*	$88,000.00	$109,109.36‡‡
	Bureau of Markets	8,793.75	4,007.16	12,800.91	1,813.00	27,250.00	29,063.00
	Dog License	976,798.77	372,980.40	1,349,779.17	261,688.00	1,250,000.00	1,511,688.00
	Experimental	1,882.03	11,332.62	13,214.65	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING	Banking Department	715,133.37	361,459.56	1,076,592.93	38,055.00	1,279,205.00	1,317,260.00
	Securities Bureau	110,085.93	53,736.71	163,822.64	145,922.00	170,000.00	315,922.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	Motor License	35,283,648.85	17,577,730.03	52,861,378.88	21,039,434.37	93,421,814.00	114,461,248.37
	State Bond Road	52,115,212.77	7,320,824.83	59,436,037.60	5,434,564.81	6,435,159.00	11,869,723.81
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY	Bedding and Upholstery	57,639.45	38,846.71	96,486.16	21,010.00	96,000.00	117,010.00
	Boiler Inspection	100,063.04	37,795.80	137,858.84	.....	.....	.....
	Elevator Inspection	5,896.16	4,506.60	10,402.76	.....	9,000.00	9,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	State School	288,923.08†	16,767.92†	305,691.00†	50,965.00	193,569.00‡	244,534.00
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education**	.....	403,857.84	403,857.84	.....	1,086,813.06**	1,086,813.06**
	Industrial Rehabilitation**	.....	26,000.00	26,000.00	.....	100,000.00**	100,000.00**
	Engineers' Fund	7,440.29	.....	7,440.29	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	Standardization Laboratory	288,923.08†	16,767.92†	305,691.00†	772.00	28,440.00	29,212.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE	Registered Names	2,927.51	.....	2,927.51	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE	Permit	8,395.57	14,994.43	23,390.00	13,610.00	39,000.00	52,610.00
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	Insurance Department	165,768.78	94,160.22	259,929.00	157,440.37*	615,000.00	772,440.37
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	State Athletic Commission	67,251.39	28,852.53	96,103.92	181,416.00	194,500.00	375,916.00‡‡
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS	Fish	443,838.94	249,540.15	693,379.09	193,729.00	640,200.00	833,929.00
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS	Game	994,164.04	460,233.22	1,454,397.26	199,291.00	1,464,200.00	1,663,491.00
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER		$91,397,700.26	$27,099,511.04	$118,497,211.30	$27,760,819.91	$107,138,150.06	$134,898,969.97
MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Milk Permit and License	$13,740.76	$7,299.24	$21,040.00	$6,343.52	$26,000.00	$32,343.52
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS	Operations	76,987.12	67,642.88	144,630.00	18,768.47	140,300.00	159,068.47
	Valley Forge Park Wood	469.23	.....	460.23	7,957.07	440.00	8,397.07
	Valley Forge Park Wood	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	700.00	4,200.00
TOTAL MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL FUNDS NOT IN CUSTODY OF STATE TREASURER		$91,197.11	$74,942.12	$166,139.23	$36,569.06	$167,440.00	$204,009.06
GRAND TOTAL		$91,488,897.37	$27,174,453.16	$118,663,350.53	$27,797,388.97	$107,305,590.06	$135,102,979.03

*These balances are to be transferred to General Fund.
†Expenditures of the State School Fund for the biennium 1925-27 includes additional investment purchase in the amount of $266,000.
**The receipts represent the amount actually expended or estimated to be expended and transferred or to be transferred to General Fund from Federal Funds in custody of State Treasurer.
‡‡Includes balances to be transferred to General Fund.
‡Exclusive of Bond Redemptions.

SCHEDULE "H"

STATEMENT OF APPARENT DEFICIENCIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-1927

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE			
For Increase in Salary			$1,108.87
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL			
Refunding Inheritance Tax		$50,000.00	
Publishing Monthly Statement		15,000.00	65,000.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Administration			25,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS			
Control and Extinction of Forest Fires		$100,000.00	
Washington Crossing Park		10,000.00	110,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
Pennsylvania-New York Joint Bridge Commission (Competing Center Bridge)			40,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			
Former Teachers' Fund		$85,000.00	
Teachers' Salaries and Closed Schools (Vocational Teachers)		454,000.00	
Teachers' Salaries and Closed Schools (Additional)		865,000.00	1,404,000.00
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM			
State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2		$928,868.00	
Contingent Reserve Fund		166,580.00	
Retired State Employes		4,219.00	1,099,667.00
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE			
Medical and Surgical Hospitals, (State Owned)			
Blossburg	$30,000.00		
Coaldale	56,362.00		
Locust Mountain	25,617.96		
Philipsburg	12,812.25	$124,792.21	
Homes (State Owned)			
Pennsylvania State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home		12,183.00	136,975.21
JUDICIARY			
Prothonotary Fees (Supreme Court)			1,500.00
TOTAL			$2,883,251.08

SCHEDULE "I"

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS SHOWING REVENUE AND RECEIPTS OF THE MOTOR LICENSE FUND, THE STATE BOND ROAD FUND AND THE GENERAL FUND, TOGETHER WITH THE EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT, THE BUILDING OF HIGHWAYS, AND THE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927 AND THE ESTIMATED UNENCUMBERED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURES DURING THE 1927-29 BIENNIUM

	Motor License Fund	State Bond Road Fund	General Fund	Total
ACTUAL BALANCE JUNE 1, 1925	$ 4,327,804.37	$18,268,367.81	.....	$ 22,596,172.18
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927				
Motor License Fees	$48,865,153.00	.....	.....	$ 48,865,153.00
Gasoline Tax	15,387,820.00	.....	.....	15,387,820.00
Sale of Bonds	.....	$30,000,000.00	.....	30,000,000.00
Local Aid	3,136,310.00	8,006,266.00	.....	11,142,576.00
Federal Aid	316,146.00	7,803,555.00	.....	8,119,701.00
Interest on Bank Balances	180,435.00	500,000.00	.....	680,435.00
Miscellaneous	1,142,299.00	143,875.00	.....	1,286,174.00
Appropriations	.....	.....	$103,323.00	103,323.00
TOTAL	$69,028,163.00	$46,453,696.00	$103,323.00	$115,585,182.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927	$73,355,967.37	$64,722,063.81	$103,323.00	$138,181,354.18
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927				
Salaries, Wages and Fees	$17,686,979.00	$2,508,145.00	$24,000.00	$ 20,219,124.00
Building and Construction	11,842,801.00	56,779,354.00	.....	68,622,155.00
Sinking Fund and Interest Charges	10,842,422.00	.....	.....	10,842,422.00
All Other Expenses	11,944,331.00	.....	79,323.00	12,023,654.00
TOTAL	$52,316,533.00	$59,287,499.00	$103,323.00	$111,707,355.00
ESTIMATED BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1927	$21,039,434.37	$5,434,564.81	.....	$26,473,999.18
ADD: ESTIMATED REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929				
Motor License Fees	$57,819,000.00	.....	.....	$57,819,000.00
Gasoline Tax (If one cent tax is re-enacted)	20,000,000.00*	.....	.....	20,000,000.00
Local Aid	7,153,587.00	$2,555,130.00	.....	9,708,717.00
Federal Aid	6,589,377.00	3,824,404.00	.....	10,413,781.00
Interest on Bank Balances	761,750.00	53,125.00	.....	814,875.00
Miscellaneous	1,098,100.00	2,500.00	.....	1,100,600.00
Appropriations Recommended	.....	.....	$39,652.00	39,652.00
TOTAL	$93,421,814.00	$6,435,159.00	$39,652.00	$99,896,625.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929	$114,461,248.37	$11,869,723.81	$39,652.00	$126,370,624.18
LESS: ESTIMATED ENCUMBRANCES, MAY 31, 1927				
Estimated Deficiency in State Bond Road Sinking Fund, May 31, 1927	$1,450,012.58	.....	.....	$1,450,012.58
Unexpended Balance of 1925 State Aid Construction Appropriation, May 31, 1927	2,153,587.00	.....	.....	2,153,587.00
Proposed Projects, Neither Advertised nor Authorized; the Completion of Primary System of Roads; Special Written Commitments of the Past Administration and the Replacement of Worn-out Pavements, Delayed Due to Complications	3,655,088.83	.....	.....	3,655,088.83
Projects Under the Bond Aid Plan	.....	$5,060,260.00	.....	5,060,260.00
Other Bond Fund Projects	.....	6,322,852.83	.....	6,322,852.83
TOTAL	$7,258,688.41	$11,383,112.83	.....	$18,641,801.24
UNENCUMBERED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29	$107,202,559.96	$ 486,610.98	$39,652.00	$107,728,822.94
SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29	14,076,052.88	.....	.....	14,076,052.88
UNENCUMBERED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BIENNIUM 1927-29 AFTER PROVIDING FOR SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS	$93,126,507.08	$ 486,610.98	$39,652.00	$93,652,770.06

*Estimated by Auditor General—$16,475,000.

SCHEDULE "J"

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF TOTAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BIENNIUM 1927-29 WITH TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIENNIUMS 1921-23, 1923-25 AND 1925-27

	Appropriations			Recommended 1927-1929	Comparisons 1927-29 And 1925-27
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927		
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices ..	$127,500.00	$122,500.00	$140,000.00	$144,500.00	$4,500.00*
Department of Auditor General	920,100.00	1,396,107.76	1,327,031.73	1,278,800.00	48,231.73–
Treasury Department	441,827.00	402,666.67	482,150.00	506,400.00	24,250.00*
Department of Internal Affairs	651,600.00	265,133.61	302,300.00	541,000.00	238,700.00*
Department of Agriculture	1,609,554.68	733,246.40	2,680,000.00	2,866,000.00	186,000.00*
Department of Banking	75,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00*
Department of Forests and Waters	2,631,559.20	2,211,521.21	2,295,747.77	1,954,840.00	340,907.77–
Department of Health	5,300,742.00	4,000,000.00	4,870,000.00	4,895,000.00	25,000.00*
Department of Highways	12,121,000.00	434,843.93	103,323.00	39,652.00	63,671.00–
Department of Justice	259,850.53	230,300.00	292,300.00	402,000.00	109,700.00–
Department of Labor and Industry	1,852,296.88	1,490,000.00	1,695,000.00	1,670,000.00	25,000.00–
Department of Military Affairs	2,107,966.00	1,490,800.00	1,825,725.00	1,484,560.00	22,835.00*
Department of Mines	676,300.00	588,900.00	630,800.00	617,800.00	13,000.00–
Department of Property and Supplies	6,470,669.64	3,994,500.01	4,022,152.00	4,665,000.00	642,848.00*
Department of Public Instruction	45,349,916.07	56,930,879.39	63,786,764.06	70,292,588.00	6,505,823.94*
Public Service Commission	833,000.00	640,000.00	771,000.00	946,000.00	175,000.00*
Department of State and Finance	321,028.13	426,839.00	328,478.00	400,785.00	72,307.00*
State Employes' Retirement System	109,046.13	200,531.90	929,252.00	1,468,949.00	539,697.00*
Department of State Police	1,897,645.00	1,500,000.00	1,662,000.00	1,662,000.00	.....
State Reporter	24,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	2,000.00*
Department of Welfare	21,298,708.28	17,677,913.80	23,455,700.00	26,996,700.00	3,541,000.00*
Commissions	2,317,000.00	6,832,676.80	2,638,662.00	.....	2,638,662.00–
Miscellaneous	116,215.00	718,775.92	979,311.98	76,000.00	903,311.98–
Legislative	1,245,898.75	1,208,548.75	1,211,048.75	1,219,798.75	8,750.00*
Legislative-Special Session	.....	.....	254,797.70	.....	254,797.70-
Legislative Reference Bureau	75,333.32	72,000.00	75,000.00	78,800.00	3,800.00*
Judiciary	3,861,199.92	3,848,585.19	3,866,245.92	3,866,245.92	.....
Board of Finance and Revenue	4,425,000.00	7,090,820.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Insurance	240,600.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Board of Fish Commissioners	139,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sectarian Educational Institutions	103,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	$117,603,456.53§				

*Increase.
–Decrease.
**Includes $254,797.70 for 1926 Special Session of Legislature.
§Includes appropriation items now paid from Special Funds.

Part I Section II Comparison of the Biennium 1921-1925 Compared With Appropriations for the Bienniums 1921-23, 1923-25, 1925-27

Showing 1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures From June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926 Inclusive and Available Balances

RECAPITULATION OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENTS	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Refunds and other Receipts	1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27		Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927 Inclusive				
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices	$127,300.00	$122,500.00	$140,000.00	.....	$92,047.40	$47,952.60	$144,500.00			
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices—Deficiency	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Auditor General's Department	904,100.00	1,375,100.00	1,327,031.73	$106.39	810,299.18	516,838.94	1,278,800.00			
Auditor General's Department—Deficiency	16,000.00	21,007.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Treasury Department	355,300.00	391,000.00	482,150.00	.....	333,945.00	148,205.00	506,400.00			
Treasury Department—Deficiency	86,527.00	11,666.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Internal Affairs	651,600.00	263,133.61	302,300.00	104.16	201,006.67	101,397.49	541,000.00			
Department of Internal Affairs—Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Agriculture	1,361,740.00	710,000.00	2,680,000.00	.....	2,184,836.84	495,163.16	2,866,000.00			
Department of Agriculture—Deficiency	247,814.68	23,246.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Banking	75,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	.....	25,063.95	24,936.05	75,000.00			
Department of Forests and Waters	2,631,310.49	2,211,521.21	2,295,747.77(a)	66,524.12	1,659,225.54	701,371.97	1,954,840.00			
Department of Forests and Waters—Deficiency	248.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Health	5,300,742.00	4,000,000.00	4,870,000.00	88,043.29	3,170,159.38	1,787,883.91	4,895,000.00			
Department of Highways	12,121,000.00	434,843.93	103,323.00	.....	63,155.01	40,167.99	39,652.00			
Department of Justice	259,850.53	230,300.00	292,300.00	133.70	192,398.14	100,035.56	402,000.00			
Department of Labor and Industry	1,852,296.88	1,490,000.00	1,695,000.00	48,911.22	1,250,050.09	493,861.13	1,670,000.00			
Department of Military Affairs	2,005,440.00	1,490,800.00	1,825,725.00	25.60	1,093,762.14	731,988.46	1,848,560.00			
Department of Military Affairs—Deficiency	102,526.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Mines	676,300.00	568,500.00	630,800.00(b)	13,787.11	402,110.77	230,595.05	617,800.00			
Department of Mines—Deficiency	.....	20,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Property and Supplies	5,860,577.64	3,994,500.01	4,022,152.00	2,402.14	2,286,821.93	1,737,732.21	4,665,000.00			
Department of Property and Supplies—Deficiency	610,092.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Department of Public Instruction	39,382,470.35	55,100,879.39	63,786,764.06(c)	297,480.00	44,864,256.33	19,172,604.30	70,292,588.00			
Department of Public Instruction—Deficiency	5,967,445.72	1,830,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Public Service Commission	833,000.00	640,000.00	771,000.00	200.00	520,459.03	250,740.97	946,000.00			
Department of State and Finance	268,000.00	421,000.00	328,478.00	32.50	151,127.86	177,382.64	400,785.00			
Department of State and Finance—Deficiency	53,028.13	5,839.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
State Employes Retirement System	60,000.00	183,250.00	929,252.00	.....	864,035.48	65,216.52	1,468,949.00			
State Employes Retirement System—Deficiency	49,046.13	17,281.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Pennsylvania State Police	1,897,645.00	1,500,000.00	1,662,000.00	.....	1,056,253.22	605,746.78	1,662,000.00			
State Reporter	24,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	.....	14,470.03	7,529.97	24,000.00			
Department of Welfare—Deficiency	595,388.85	173,975.70	23,455,700.00	824.12	12,636,366.39	10,820,157.73	26,996,700.00			
Department of Welfare—Deficiency	595,388.85	173,975.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Commissions	2,317,000.00	6,832,676.80	2,638,884.03(d)	.....	1,462,340.66	1,174,551.50	None			

RECAPITULATION OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS—Concluded

DEPARTMENTS	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Refunds and other Receipts	1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amounta Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27		Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927 Inclusive				
Miscellaneous	116,215.00	717,275.92	979,089.95(e)	.....	779,350.51	193,907.44	76,000.00			
Miscellaneous—Deficiency	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Senate	374,196.50	371,196.50	373,696.50	387.93	95,038.72	279,045.71	371,196.50			
Senate—Deficiency	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Senate—Special Session 1926	.....	.....	66,511.20	28.77	51,721.60	14,818.37	.....			
House of Representatives	846,202.25	829,852.25	829,852.25	430.80	108,032.65	722,250.40	841,102.25			
House of Representatives—Special Session 1926	.....	.....	185,786.50	.....	132,843.30	52,943.20	.....			
Legislative Journal	13,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	750.00	6,750.00	7,500.00			
Legislative Journal—Special Session 1926	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	500.00	2,000.00	.....			
Legislative Reference Bureau	75,333.32	72,000.00	75,000.00	.....	45,930.44	29,069.56	78,800.00			
Judiciary Department	3,792,005.00	3,839,693.44	3,866,245.92	.....	2,698,516.09	1,167,729.83	3,866,245.92			
Judiciary Department—Deficieny	69,194.92	8,891.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
*Board of Finance and Revenue	4,425,000.00	7,090,820.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
**Insurance Department	240,600.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
‡Board of Fish Commissioners	139,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
‡Sectarian Education Institutes	103,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$117,603,456.53	$114,768,090.34	$120,696,789.91	$519,422.07	$79,246,874.35	$41,900,574.44	$128,536,418.67			
General Appropriation	$109,793,944.39	$112,652,281.16	$120,441,992.21	$519,393.30	$79,061,809.45	$41,830,812.87	.....			
Deficiency Appropriation	7,809,512.14	2,115,809.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Special Session Appropriation	.....	.....	254,797.70	28.77	185,064.90	69,761.57	.....			
TOTAL	$117,603,456.53	$114,768,090.34	$120,696,789.91	$519,422.07	$79,246,874.35	$41,900,574.44	.....			

Includes payments made prior to June 1, 1925:
(a) $ 1,674.38 (d) $1,991.87
(b) $11,881.29 (e) $5,832.00
(c) $47,383.65
(f) Includes appropriations to Medical and Surgical Hospitals amounting to $1,083,000 and appropriations to Homes amounting to $342,600 which were later declared sectarian institutions by the Supreme Court (see details of the Medical and Surgical Hospitals and the State Aided Homes).
*Board of Public Accounts, Board of Revenue Commissioners, and Sinking Fund Commission combined into a Single Board by the Administrative Code.
**Beginning June 1,6 1925 the expenses of the Department of Insurance are to be paid from the Insurance Department Fund.
†Self-Sustaining since January 1, 1922.
‡Appropriations made to institutions which were later declared Sectarian by the Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR'S AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE									
Salary of the Governor	$ 23,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 25,500.00	$ 10,500.00	$ 36,000.00			
Clerk Hire	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Contingent Expenses	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Traveling and Incidental Expenses of the Governor	15,000.00	89,500.00	90,000.00	58,633.01	31,366.99	90,000.00			
Expert Accountants, Investigators and Inspectors	21,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Expenses of the Governor's Conference	300.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Expenses of the Governor's Conference —Deficiency	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting Portrait of Governor Gifford Pinchot	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....			
Total, Governor's Office	$115,000.00	$110,000.00	$126,750.00	$ 84,133.01	$ 42,616.99	$126,000.00			
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE									
Salary of Lieutenant Governor	..10,000.00	$10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 7,083.22	$ 2,916.78	$ 16,000.00			
Contingent Expenses of Lieutenant Governor	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	831.17	1,668.83	2,500.00			
Painting Portrait of Lieutenant Governor David J. Davis	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....			
TOTAL	$127,500.00	$122,500.00	$140,000.00	$ 92,047.40	$ 47,952.60	$144,500.00			

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
ADMINISTRATION									
Salary of Auditor General	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 17,000.00	$ 7,000.00	$ 24,000.00			
Deficiency Appropriation	.....	166.67	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member Board Public Grounds and Buildings	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member State Military Board	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member Sinking Fund Commission	600.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member Revenue Commission	600.00								
Revenue Deputy	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,625.00	4,375.00	15,000.00			
Disbursing Deputy	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,625.00	4,375.00	15,000.00			
Assistant Disbursing Deputy	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,500.00	3,500.00	12,000.00			
Clerk Hire	508,000.00								
Expense of Deputies and Traveling Auditors	50,000.00	958,000.00	948,800.00	618,977.87	329,822.13	968,800.00			
Collection of Delinquent Taxes	50,000.00								
Cost of Advertising Escheats	50,000.00								
Purchasing Law Books and Patent Indices	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,558.18	1,441.82	3,000.00			
Contingent Expenses	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	18,865.65	11,134.35	40,000.00			
Balance Due Retired County Officers	5,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	245.56	1,754.44	2,000.00			
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	190.09	9,809.91	10,000.00			
Mileage of Appraisers of Mercantile and Other License Tax	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	9,349.00	15,651.00	25,000.00			
Costs in Suits Against Delinquent Dealers	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	3,717.96	4,282.04	8,000.00			
Fees of County Officers	4,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	845.49	3,154.51	4,000.00			
Deficiency Appropriation, Fees of County Officers	.....	86.20	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting Portrait of Auditor General S. S. Lewis	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	.....			
Total Administration	$813,600.00	$1,117,852.87	$1,097,500.00	$701,249.80	$396,300.20	$1,126,800.00			
ADVERTISING AND REFUNDS									
Publishing Monthly Money Statements	$ 12,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,500.00	$ 25,710.74	$ 9,289.26	$ 45,000.00			
Publishing Monthly Money Statements —Deficiency	16,000,00.	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Refunding Excessive Emergency Profits Tax	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....			

Refund of Stock Transfer Stamps Canceled	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	379.92	620.08	1,000.00
Refunding Collateral Tax Paid in Error	25,000.00	55,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax Paid in Error	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Retail Liquor License Fees	.....	50,000.00	7,500.00	2,458.72	5,041.28	5,000.00
Refunding Retail Liquor License Fees—Unexpended Balance Reappropriated	.....	.....	4,981.73	.....	4,981.73	.....
Outstanding Bills of Commission to Select Site for Institution for Inebriates	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution for Inebriates—Deficiency	.....	7,629.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of Fiscal Agents, Commonwealth	1,000.00	16,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Fiscal Agents—Deficiency	.....	3,125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Advertising and Refunds	$106,500.00	$278,254.89	$229,481.73	$109,049.38	$120,432.35	$152,000.00
TOTAL	$920,100.00	$1,396,107.76	$1,327,031.73	$810,299.18	$516,732.55*	$1,278,800.00

*Does not include $106.39 Refunds and Other Receipts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of State Treasurer	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$24,000.00	$17,000.00	$7,000.00	$24,000.00			
Deficiency Appropriation	.....	166.67	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member of Public Grounds and Buildings	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member State Military Board	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member Sinking Fund Commission	600.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Member Revenue Commission	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Cashier	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,083.22	2,916.78	10,000.00			
Assistant Cashier	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	5,025.00	2,175.00	7,200.00			
Salaries and Expenses of Investigators	20,000.00								
Salaries and Expenses of Additional Auditors	20,000.00	250,000.00	401,500.00	282,721.31	118,778.69	426,500.00			
Clerk Hire	95,000.00								
Extra Clerk Hire and Expenses	90,000.00								
Extra Clerk Hire and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	11,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Contingent Expenses	15,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	20,827.02	14,172.98	35,000.00			
Patent Indices and Law Books	1,000.00	700.00	700.00	538.45	161.55	700.00			
Traveling Expenses	5,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Postage, Express, Freight and Other Incidental Expenses	10,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Clerk Hire and Other Miscellaneous Expenses—Deficiency	86,527.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Clerk, Board of Revenue and Finance	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00			
Procuring Bonds	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Payment of Bond Premiums, Officers and Employes of the Commonwealth	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Deputy State Treasurer and Commissioner of Trusts	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Clerk Hire, Deputy State Treasurer	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salaries, Equipment, Incidental Expenses, Collection Emergency Taxes	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Clerk Hire, Expenses, Care and Recording Bonds and Securities	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting Portrait of State Treasurer C. A. Snyder	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$441,827.00	$402,666.67	$482,150.00	$333,945.00	$148,205.00	$506,400.00			

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 11,333.22	$ 4,666.78	$ 16,000.00			
Deputy	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,083.22	2,916.78				
Chief, Bureau of Standards	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	5,666.44	2,333.56				
Chief Draftsman and Surveyor	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,474.24	1,525.76				
Clerks and Employes, Executive Bureau, Land Office and Bureau of Standards	138,600.00	81,000.00	90,000.00	60,500.24	29,499.76				
Officials, Clerks and Employes, Bureau of Statistics and Information	144,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	35,465.70	14,534.30				
Bureau of Statistics—Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....				
Officials, Clerks and Employes, Bureau of Municipalities	68,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	23,645.92	16,354.08	400,000.00			
Warrantee Maps	12,000.00	10,000.00	18,000.00	8,267.94	9,732.06	To be Allocated in General Appropriation bill			
Collection and Compilation of Tax Statistics	12,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	7,755.00	4,245.00				
Draftsmen, Copying Surveys	30,000.00	10,000.00	22,000.00	15,308.24	6,691.76				
Investigation of Vacant and Unappropriated Land	3,000.00	800.00	800.00	187.11	612.89				
Contingent Expenses, Bureau of Standards	1,500.00	500.00	500.00	63.25	436.75				
Departmental Contingent Expenses	53,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	14,152.10	5,847.90				
Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey	150,000.00	2,833.61*	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00			
Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey—Boundary Monuments and Surveys	.....	.....	10,000.00	8,104.05	1,895.95	.....			
TOTAL	$651,600.00	$265,133.61	$302,300.00	$201,006.67	$101,293.33**	541,000.00			

*For Salaries and Expenses from June 1, 1923 to June 15, 1923. Transferred to Department of Forests and Waters, June 16, 1923.
**Does not include $104.16 Refunds and Other Receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL									
Salary of Secretary	$16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$ 11,333.22	$ 4,666.78	$ 16,000.00			
Deputy Secretary	10,000.00								
Employes	34,740.00								
Director, Bureau of Plant Industry	10,000.00								
Deputy Director, Bureau of Plant Industry	6,000.00								
Special Clerks and Stenographers, Bureau of Plant Industry	110,000.00								
Director, Bureau of Markets	10,000.00								
Director, Bureau of Foods	10,00.00								
Clerk Hire, Bureau of Foods	14,500.00								
Director, Bureau of Chemistry	10,000.00								
Director, Bureau of Statistics	8,000.00								
Special Agents, Bureau of Foods	80,000.00								
Contingent Expenses	10,000.00								
Maintenance, Bureau of Disbursements	11,000.00								
State Farm Products Show	5,000.00								
Maintenance Agricultural Library and Distribution of Bulletins	5,000.00	564,000.00	650,000.00	439,865.83	210,134.17	650,000.00			
Prevention of Fraud—Testing Milk and Cream	5,000.00								
Enforcement of Quarantine—General ... Maintenance	35,000.00								
White Pine Blister Rot	4,000.00								
Potato Wart	35,000.00								
Traveling Expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry	45,000.00								
Contingent Expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry	10,000.00								
Maintenance, Bureau of Markets	70,000.00								
Chemists, Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Foods	32,000.00								
Traveling and Incidental Expenses, Bureau of Foods	37,500.00								
Inspection of Cold Storage Plants, Bureau of Foods	20,000.00								
Maintenance, Bureau of Chemistry	90,000.00								
Maintenance, Bureau of Statistics	22,500.00								
Attorneys, Assistants and Special Bureau of Foods	12,500.00								

Japanese Beetle	10,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00	91,199.29	8,800.71	100,000.00
European Corn Borer	.....	.....	15,000.00	10,318.72	4,681.28	100,000.00
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits—Deficiency	12,814.68	23,246.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Emergency Fund	.....	.....	100,000.00	25,603.57	74,396.43	.....
State Fair Commission	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Administration, General ...	$906,554.68	$733,246.40	$881,000.00	$578,320.63	$302,679.37	$866,000.00
ANIMAL INDUSTRY						
Salary of Director, Bureau of Animal Industry	10,000.00	Maintenance paid from Dog Fund				
Deputy Director, Bureau of Animal Industry	8,000.00					
Maintenance, Bureau of Animal Industry	320,000.00					
Indemnity, Bureau of Animal Industry	130,000.00	.....*	$1,799,000.00	$1,606,516.21	$192,483.79	$2,000,000.00
Indemnity, Bureau of Animal Industry —Deficiency	235,000.00	.....*	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	$1,609,554.68	$733,246.40	$2,680,000.00	$2,184,836.84	$495,163.16	$2,866,000.00

*1923-25 Indemnity paid from Dog Fund, 44-A, 1923 and 1-A, 1925, $549,992.

The following statement shows the amount of Federal Indemnity Appropriation to Pennsylvania for cattle slaughtered due to tuberculosis from July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1927:

Federal Fiscal Year	Appropriation
July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919	$ 4,000.00
July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1920	42,000.00
July 1, 1920 to July 1, 1921	49,000.00
July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922	84,000.00
July 1, 1922 to July 1, 1923	100,000.00
July 1, 1923 to July 1, 1924	135,000.00
July 1, 1924 to July 1, 1925	190,000.00
July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1926	300,000.00
July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1927	325,000.00
	$1,229,600.00

November 1, 1926, there was an unexpended balance to the credit of the Federal Indemnity Fund of $273,679.25. All settlements from Federal Funds are made directly with the claimants by the United States Treasury upon approved vouchers certified by the Federal inspector in charge of the Pennsylvania District and the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Supervision and Examination of Building and Loan Associations	$75,000.00	$20,000.00	$50,000.00	$25,063.95	$24,936.05	$75,000.00			
Organization of Bureau of Securities—Available until December 31, 1923	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Emergency Appropriation, Bureau of Securities	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$75,000.00	$40,000.00	$50,000.00	$25,063,95	$24,936.05	$75,000.00			

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
FORESTRY DIVISION									
Salary of Secretary	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	$11,333.23	$4,666.77	$16,000.00			
Deputy Secretary	12,000.00								
Clerk Hire	45,000.00								
Contingent Expenses	12,000.00								
Salaries and Expenses of Forest Officers Scientific and Other Experts	360,000.00	1,299,000.00	1,175,030.00*	727,286.68	387,743.32	1,175,000.00			
Labor	190,000.00								
Building Materials and Equipment	85,000.00								
Bureau of Forest Fire Protection	1,000,000.00								
State Forestry Academy, Mt. Alto	40,000.00								
Expenses of Geographic Board	.....								
Annual Fixed Charges for Road, School and County Purposes	110,000.00	.....	115,970.00	57,269.44	58,700.56	115,970.00			
Control of Forest Fires	.....	.....	200,000.00	197,146.90	2,853.10	200,000.00			
Total, Forestry Division	$1,870,000.00	$1,315,000.00	$1,507,000.00	$1,053,036.25	$453,963.75	$1,506,970.00			
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD									
Salaries of Commissioners	$18,000.00	$375.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Engineer (Member of Board)	.....	5,875.00	$6,000.00	$4,000.00	$2,000.00	$6,000.00			
Engineer	5,000.00								
Floor Forecasters and Gauge Readers	5,000.00								
Stenographer	2,400.00								
Salaries and Expenses, Etc. Stream Gauging	40,000.00	93,750.00	125,000.00	83,280.80	41,719.20	125,000.00			
Salaries and Expenses of Engineers on Dams and other Encroachments	45,000.00								
Controlling Flood Waters	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Controlling Flood Waters—Reappropriated 1917	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Delaware River Treaty Commission	.....	.....	15,000.00	5,105.11	9,894.89	.....			
Total, Water and Power Resources Board	$115,400.00	$125,000.00	$146,000.00	$92,385.91	$53,614.09	$131,000.00			
MISCELLANEOUS									
Topographic and Geological Survey	.....	$107,166.39**	$135,000.00	$89,802.34	$45,197.66	****			
County and Township Taxes	.....	3,985.36	5,274.00	1,027.20	4,246.80	5,120.00			
Interest Debt Fort Washington Park	.....	6,452.50	5,010.00	2,505.00	2,505.00	.....			

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Interest Debt Fort Washington Park—Deficiency	$248.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Mortgage Debt Fort Washington Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,750.00			
Total, Miscellaneous	$248.71	$117,604.25	$145,284.00	$93,334.54	$51,949.46	$46,870.00			
DYKES, ETC.									
Repairs Matamoras Dyke	.....	$2,000.00	$2,963.77	$2,660.92	$302.85	.....			
Repairs—Laurel Dam	.....	.....	10,000.00	9,235.65	764.35	.....			
Lock Haven Floods	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,475.53	24.47	.....			
Moral Claims	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....			
Pymatuning Swamp Project—Reappropriation	$396,458.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Improvement French Creek—Reappropriation	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
French Creek Mechanics Trust Company, Improvements	.....	1,916.96	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Dyke at Lackawaxen	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Dykes, Etc.	$451,458.11	$3,916.96	$22,463.77	$15,372.10	$7,091.67	None			
PARKS, CANAL BOARDS, ETC.									
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	$7,500.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$4,298.89	$701.11	$5,000.00			
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board—Reappropriated	2,952.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Washington Crossing Park Commission	30,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	115,687.83***	2,637.79	100,000.00			
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Condemned Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00			
Valley Forge Park Commission	101,000.00	35,000.00	150,000.00	63,436.91	86,563.09	90,000.00			
Valley Forge Park Commission—Condemned Land	.....	500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Valley Forge Park Roads	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....			
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	50,000.00	10,000.00	75,000.00	72,806.96	2,193.04	50,000.00			
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Retaining Walls	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....			
Snyder—Middlesworth Park Commission	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Parks, Canal Boards, Etc.	$194,452.38	$650,000.00	$475,000.00	$356,230.59	$117,095.03	$270,000.00			

RECAPITULATION

Forestry Division	$1,870,000.00	$1,315,000.00	$1,507,000.00	$1,053,036.25	$453,963.75	$1,506,970.00
Water and Power Resources Board	115,400.00	125,000.00	146,000.00	92,385.91	53,614.09	131,000.00
Miscellaneous	.....	117,604.25	145,284.00	93,334.54	51,949.46	46,870.00
Miscellaneous—Deficiency	248.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dykes, etc.	451,458.11	3,916.96	22,463.77	15,372.10	7,091.67	.....
Parks, Canal Boards, Etc.	194,452.38	650,000.00	475,000.00	356,230.59	117,095.03	270,000.00
TOTAL	$2,631,559.20	$2,211,521.21	$2,295,747.77	$1,610,359.39	$683,714.00	$1,954,840.00
NOTE: Additional Refunds and Other Credits to Appropriation	.....	.....	$66,524.12	$48,866.15	$17,657.97	.....

*Does not include an item of $100,000 appropriated from the Motor License Fund, 1925 P. L. 367, for the improvement and repairs of roads and highways within State Forest Lands.

**Does not include $2,833.61 paid by the Department of Internal Affairs for Salaries and Expenses from June 1, 1923 to June 15, 1923.

***Does not include expeditures amounting to $1,674.38 made prior to June 1, 1925.

****See Department of Internal Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$13,333.13	$6,666.87	$20,000.00			
General Salaries	90,000.00								
School of Hygiene	52,840.00								
Medical Inspection	37,800.00								
Division of Accounts	62,000.00								
Purchasing Division	30,000.00								
Division of Supplies and Biological Products	42,000.00								
Child Health Division	47,560.00								
Genito-Urinary Division	39,400.00								
Division of Laboratories	85,000.00								
Drug Control	48,600.00	3,980,000.00	4,500,000.00	3,019,032.88	1,480,967.12	4,500,000.00			
Public Health Education	35,960.00								
Newspaper Division	10,000.00								
Engineering Division	240,000.00								
Bureau of Vital Statistics	96,560.00								
Housing Division	25,000.00								
Dental Division	22,400.00								
Medical Inspection of Schools	200,000.00								
General Fund	1,585,000.00								
Tuberculosis Fund	2,500,000.00								
Registration of Births and Deaths	30,000.00								
J. F. Casey Company for Services Rendred 1918	622.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Expense Sanitary Water Board	.....	.....	100,000.00	59,034.72	40,965.28	125,000.00			
State Hospital for Crippled Children	.....	.....	250,000.00	78,758.65	171,241.35	250,000.00			
TOTAL	$5,300,742.00	$4,000,000.00	$4,870,000.00	$3,170,159.38	$1,699,840.62*	$4,895,000.00			

*Does not include balance available from Refunds and Other Receipts amounting to $88,043.29.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$20,000.00	$24,000.00	$24,000.00	$4,000.00	$20,000.00	$24,000.00			
General Salaries and Expenses	3,330,000.00	Expenditures paid out of the Motor and State Road Bond Special Fund, Pages 160 to 162 inclusive.							
State Aid Highways	4,000,000.00								
State Highways—Permanent	2,750,000.00								
Maintenance and Repairs—Boroughs	500,000.00								
Maintenance and Repairs—State Aid Highways	500,000.00								
Property Damage	20,000.00								
Payment of Rewards to Townships	1,000,000.00								
Refund of Motor License Fees	1,000.00	9,500.00							
Rebuilding County Bridges	.....	350,000.00	60,000.00	58,900.58	1,099.42	.....			
Erecting Highway Bridges	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Erecting Highway Bridges—Continuing Appropriation	.....	41,343.93	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Inter-State Bridges	.....	.....	19,323.00	254.43	19,068.57	15,652.00			
TOTAL	$12,121,000.00	$434,843.93	$103,323.00	$63,155.01	$40,167.99	$39,652.00			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Attorney General	$24,000.00	$24,000.00	24,000.00	.....	.....	$24,000.00			
Deputies	69,000.00	.....	.....	$189,021.68	$98,478.32	$375,000.00			
Clerk Hire	36,600.00	200,000.00	263,500.00	.....	.....	.....			
General Salaries and Expenses and Contingent Expenses	120,000.00	.....							
Salaries—Board of Pardons	5,000.00	4,000.00	2,800.00	1,961.60	838.40	1,000.00			
Incidental Expenses—Board of Pardons	800.00	800.00							
Expenses and Incidentals—Board of Commissioners Uniform State Laws	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,414.86	585.14	2,000.00			
C. E. Albright and C. F. Mebus—Services Rendered Attorney General	1,960.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Reimbursement Commonwealth Title and Trust Company—Moneys Erroneously Paid	489.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$259,850.53	$230,300.00	$292,300.00	$192,398.14	$99,901.86*	$402,000.00			

*Does not include balances available from Refunds and Other Receipts amounting to $133.70.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	20,000.00	$14,166.44	$5,833.56	$20,000.00			
Chief Clerk	7,000.00								
Two Copying Clerks	6,000.00								
Skilled Stenographer	3,000.00								
One Stenographer—Principal Office	2,400.00								
Three Stenographers and Typewriters	5,400.00								
Messenger	2,400.00								
Filing Clerk	3,000.00								
Auditor	4,000.00								
Chief Inspector, Bureau of Inspection	10,000.00								
One Stenographer and Inspector	4,000.00								
Stenographer and Typewriter	2,400.00								
One Hundred Inspectors	335,000.00								
Four Inspectors—Who Shall be Skilled Stenographers	12,000.00								
Four Inspectors of Second Grade	28,000.00	1,470,000.00	1,525,000.00	1,144,209.32	380,790.68	1,500,000.00			
Chief, Division of Hygiene and Engineering	10,000.00								
Stenographers, Clerks and Expert Assistants	35,000.00								
Chief, Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration	8,000.00								
Expert Stenographer	4,000.00								
Secretary of Industrial Board	8,000.00								
Employment Bureau	100,000.00								
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation	398,200.00								
Salaries of Employes not Provided for by Statute	315,000.00								
Bureau of Rehabilitation	100,000.00								
Salaries and Expenses of Industrial Board	12,000.00								
General Expense Fund	290,000.00								
Traveling and Contingent Expenses—Compulsory Compensation Insurance	25,000.00								
Compensation for Injured State Employes	100,000.00	.....	150,000.00	91,674.33	58,325.67	150,000.00			
Books—Bureau Workmen's Compensation	2,496.88								
TOTAL	$1,852,296.88	$1,490,000.00	$1,695,000.00	$1,250,050.09	$444,949.91*	$1,670,000.00			

*Does not include balance from Refunds and Other Receipts amounting to $48,911.22.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
ADMINISTRATION GENERAL									
Salary of Adjutant General	$15,000.00	$16,000.00	$16,000.00	$11,333.30	$4,666.70	$16,000.00			
Member of State Military Board	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Division Commander	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	11,333.30	4,666.70	16,000.00			
Division Commander—Headquarters	37,800.00								
Deputy Adjutant General	7,200.00								
Bureau of Administration	29,400.00								
Bureau of Accounts	13,200.00	268,600.00	268,600.00	185,276.75	83,323.25	269,560.00			
Bureau of Records	18,000.00								
Property and Disbursing Officer	28,640.00								
Bureau of Supplies	135,000.00								
Support of National Guard	700,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00	519,180.02	280,819.98	835,000.00			
Support of National Guard—Deficiency	102,526.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Purchase of Military Stores	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Making Improvements, Additions or Repairs, Mt. Gretna	25,000.00	20,000.00	13,600.00	7,725.89	5,874.11	25,000.00			
Riot and Insurrection, Repairs to Armories and Buildings Destroyed	300,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	14,105.22	185,894.78	200,000.00			
Contingent Expenses	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,141.74	3,858.26	10,000.00			
Compilation of Records—Pennsylvania Soldiers Who Participated in World War	5,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	11,453.60	13,546.40	25,000.00			
Purchase of Surety Bonds	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Payment of Accrued Interest—First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Erecting and Equipping Garage and Machine Shop on Arsenal Grounds	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Land—Mr. Gretna	.....	.....	21,400.00	21,400.00	.....	.....			
Inauguration	.....	.....	4,000.00	3,826.57	173.43	.....			
Departmental Expense	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....			
Marking Revolutionary Soldiers Graves	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Total, Administration, General	$1,495,966.00	$1,253,800.00	$1,489,600.00	$891,776.39	$597,823.61	$1,411,560.00			
STATE ARMORY BOARD									
Salaries of State Armory Board	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$6,000.00	$6,000.00	$12,000.00			
Maintenance and Repair to State Armories	200,000.00	225,000.00	324,125.00	195,960.15	128,164.85	425,000.00			
Erection of Armories	400,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, State Armory Board	$612,000.00	$237,000.00	$336,125.00	$201,960.15	$134,164.85	$437,000.00			
TOTAL	$2,107,966.00	$1,490,800.00	$1,825,725.00	$1,093,736.54*	$731,988.46	$1,848,560.00			

*Does not include expenditures from Refunds and Other Receipts amounting to $25.60

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$8,500.00	$3,500.00	$12,000.00			
Deputy Secretary	8,000.00								
Chief Clerk	4,800.00								
Statistician	4,000.00								
Clerk Hire	24,000.00	59,800.00	54,800.00	37,433.38	17,366.62	54,800.00			
Contingent Expenses—Officials and Employes	8,000.00								
Counsel Fees	1,000.00								
Expert Electrical Services	2,000.00								
Salaries of Inspectors	510,000.00	492,700.00	541,000.00	346,006.04	194,993.96	541,000.00			
Traveling Expenses of Mine Inspectors	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Traveling Expenses of Mine Inspectors —Deficiency	.....	20,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Expenses of Examining Boards	32,500.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	9,052.64	947.36	10,000.00			
Unexpended 1923-25 Administration Balance Reappropriated by the 1925 Legislature to Provide for the Deficiency of Inspectors Salaries	.....	.....	13,000.00	1,118.71*	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$676,300.00	$588,900.00	$630,800.00	$402,110.77*	$216,807.94**	$617,800.00			

*Does not include expenditures prior to June 1, 1925 amounting to $11,881.29.
**Does not include Refunds and Other Credits amounting to $13,787.11.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL									
Salary of Secretary	$14,000.00	$15,958.34	$16,000.00	$11,333.22	$4,666.78	$16,000.00			
General Salaries	522,160.00	525,000.00	725,000.00	470,855.93	254,144.07	755,000.00			
General Salaries—Deficiency	40,000.00								
General Supplies	575,000.00	620,000.00	625,000.00	405,576.30	219,423.70	625,000.00			
Boards—General Fund	175,000.00								
General Supplies—Deficiency	185,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Contingent Fund	30,000.00	25,000.00	17,000.00	10,841.38	6,158.62	17,000.00			
Advertising Annual Schedule	10,000.00	10,000.00	16,000.00	4,516.53	11,483.47	8,500.00			
Advertising Annual Schedule—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Water	12,000.00	8,000.00							
Light, Heat and Power	35,000.00	53,000.00	58,000.00	41,174.67	16,825.33	60,000.00			
Light, Heat and Power—Deficiency	16,900.00	.....							
Telephone Service	125,000.00	130,000.00	150,000.00	68,757.10	81,242.90	110,000.00			
Telephone Service—Deficiency	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Rent of Offices Outside of Capitol	340,000.00	275,000.00	290,000.00	188,435.66	101,564.34	270,000.00			
Rent of Offices Outside the Capitol—Deficiency	17,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
New South Office Building	600,000.00	1,050,000.00	350,000.00	259,289.53	90,710.47	.....			
New South Office Building—Reappropriation	714,130.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
A. W. Brunner, Architect—South Office Building	.....	69,000.00	5,000.00	4,245.22	754.78	.....			
Additions and Extensions—Capitol Power Plant	.....	150,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	.....	150,000.00			
Vault-Treasury Department	.....	.....	55,000.00	51,786.61	3,213.39	.....			
Express and Cartage	.....	.....	45,000.00	27,131.58	17,868.42	45,000.00			
Alterations to Eevator	.....	.....	86,000.00	3,689.09	82,310.91	80,000.00			
Refund—L. B. Smith	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	.....			
Cost of Procuring Bonds—Employes	.....	30,000.00	23,000.00	12,734.08	10,265.92	23,000.00			
Grading, Curbing and Paving North Street, Harrisburg	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Capitol Park, Grading and Filling	60,000.00	.....	150,000.00	133,557.38	16,442.62	325,000.00			
Erection of Barracks for State Police	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
State Arsenal, Harrisburg—Reappropriation	17,726.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Approaches and Rights of Way to Bridges	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Building Bridges 500 to 1000 Feet	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

Pennsylvania State Orchestra	3,000.00					
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	622,410.72					1,175,000.00
Highway Bridges	450,000.00					
State Art Commission, Travel and Expenses	10,000.00					
State Art Commission, Travel and Expenses—Deficiency	1,692.00					
Maintenance and Repairs to Bridges—Pennsylvania and New York Joint Bridge Commission	15,000.00	15,000.00				
Maintenance Toll Bridges—Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission		93,000.00				
Pennsylvania and New York Joint Bridge Commission to Eliminate Toll Bridges	125,000.00		58,500.00		58,500.00	
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission—Acquiring Toll Bridges	125,000.00		200,000.00	78,239.86	121,760.14	200,000.00
Honorable Galusha Pennypacker Monument Commission	30,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00	
Honorable Galusha Pennypacker Monument Commission	12,000.00					
General George Gordon Meade Statue	50,000.00		232,000.00	130,462.47	101,537.53	
Robert Morris Statue			6,000.00	1,008.00	4,992.00	
Violet Oakley—Paintings			35,612.00	10,000.00	25,612.00	
Gregg Monument Commission	7,500.00					
Camp Curtin	2,500.00					
Memorial to Joseph F. Rothrock		1,500.00				
Reconditioning State Library and Museum						11,500.00
Total, Administration, General	$5,078,519.64	$3,070,458.34	$3,228,152.00	$1,993,674.61	$1,234,477.39	$3,871,000.00
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS						
Salary of Director	$10,000.00					
Deputy Director	6,000.00					
Chief Clerk	4,800.00					
Journal Clerk	4,000.00					
Clerk Hire	17,000.00					
Chief, Division of Documents	6,000.00					
Chief, Clerk, Division of Documents	3,600.00	$108,291.67				
Shipping Clerks, Mailing Clerks, Etc.	20,400.00					
Contingent Expenses	2,500.00					
Contingent Expenses—Division of Documents	5,000.00		$789,000.00	$288,303.57	$500,696.43	$789,000.00
Freight, Postage, Etc.,—Division of Documents	45,000.00					
Indexing and Proofreading	200.00					
Printing, Binding and Ruling	575,000.00					
Paper and Envelopes	375,000.00	789,000.00				
Cuts and Plates	6.000.00					
Advertising Proposals	3,000.00	3,000.00				
Salaries, Printing and Binding—Deficiency	300,000.00					
Copyright—Smull's Legislative Handbook		10,000.00				
Compiler and Assistant—Smull's Legislative Handbook		6,000.00				
Total, Division of Publications	$1,383,500.00	$916,291.67	$789,000.00	$288,303.57	$500,696.43	$789,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
PORTRAITS									
Painting portrait Auditor General	$750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting portrait Secretary of the Commonwealth, Cyrus E. Woods	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting portrait State Treasurer, H. M. Kephart	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting portrait Governor W. C. Sproul	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting portrait Lieutenant Governor E. E. Beidleman	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting Portrait Former Secretary of the Commonwealth Bernard J. Myers	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Retouching and Refinishing Portraits of Former Lieutenant Governors	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Portraits	$2,250.00	$2,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$6,400.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$4,843.75	$156.25	$5,000.00			
TOTAL	$6,470,669.64	$3,994,500.01	$4,022,152.00	$2,286,821.93	$1,735,330.07*	$4,665,000.00			

* Does not include Refunds and Other Credits amounting to $2,402.14.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
ADMINISTRATION									
Salary of Superintendent	$24,000.00		$ 24,000.00	$ 17,000.00	$ 7,000.00	$ 24,000.00			
Deputy Superintendents	27,000.00								
General Salaries and Expenses	655,000.00								
Bureau of Professional Education	22,000.00	$878,614.00	849,584.00	625,581.19	224,002.81	776,000.00			
Americanization—Extension Courses	125,000.00								
Vocational Education—Bureau Expenses	352,000.00*								
Pennsylvania School Journal	7,000.00								
Total, Administration Expenses	$1,212,000.00	$878,614.00	$873,584.00	$642,581.19	$231,002.81	$800,000.00			
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM									
Maintenance	$206,190.00	$171,785.33	$180,000.00	$119,426.12	$ 60,573.88	$200,000.00			
Special Equipment	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....			
Total, Library and Museum	$206,190.00	$171,785.33	$183,500.00	$122,926.12	$ 60,573.88	$200,000.00			
SCHOOL SUBSIDIES									
Salaries of County Superintendents	$387,500.00								
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents	365,500.00								
Expenses of County Superintendents	66,000.00								
Expense of Assistant County Superintendents	85,000.00								
Education of Blind Children	10,000.00								
Reimbursing Districts for Special Training	10,000.00	$2,691,256.00	$4,030,000.00	$1,643,549.90	$2,386,450.10	$3,229,000.00			
Transportation and Consolidated Schools	600,000.00								
Transportation—Reappropriation	100,000.00								
State Scholarships	56,000.00								
Cornplanter Indians	3,600.00								
Notice of Election of County Superintendents	.....								
Children Placed by Courts	.....								
Vocational Education—Excluding Administration	$1,098,000.00								
Vocational Education—Deficiency	236,338.31								
Taxes on Land for Water Conservation	.....	6,224.17	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Blind at Institutions of Higher Learning	6,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Cornplanter Indians—Special Repairs ..	.....	.....	650.00	650.00	.....	.....			
Cornplanter Indians—Roads	400.00	300.00	600.00	490.26	109.74	.....			
Total, Subsidies	$3,024,338.31	$2,702,789.17	$4,031,250.00	$1,644,690.16	$2,386,559.84	$3,299,000.00			
COMMON SCHOOLS									
Support of Schools	$22,583,000.00	$38,803,246.00	$41,910,000.00	$31,675,844.96	$10,234,155.04	$45,000,000.00			
Support of Schools—Deficiency	3,440,977.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Common Schools	$26,023,977.56	$38,803,246.00	$41,910,000.00	$31,675,844.96	$10,234,155.04	$45,000,000.00			
NORMAL SCHOOLS									
Maintenance	$ 2,993,000.00	$3,500,000.00	$4,500,000.00	$ 2,990,663.05	$ 1,509,336.95	$ 4,600,000.00			
Alterations, Extensions and Equipment	500,000.00								
New Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	750,000.00	210,283.32	539,716.68	2,000,000.00			
Liquidating Indebtedness	825,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Liquidating Indebtedness—Balance Reappropriated	.....	73,371.38	47,303.65‡	.....	.....	.....			
Maintenance—Balance Reappropriated .	212,306.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Normal Schools	$ 4,530,306.25	$ 3,573,371.38	$5,297,303.65	$3,200,946.37	$2,049,053.63	$6,600,000.00			
EXAMINING BOARDS†									
Architects	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00							
Architects—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....							
Anthracite Mine Inspectors	.....	.....							
Anthracite Mine Inspectors Balance Reappropriated	.....	.....	666.41	$586.41*	.....	.....			
Bituminous Mine Inspectors	.....	.....							
Dental Council	3,000.00	2,700.00							
Engineers and Land Surveyors	.....	.....							
Medical Education and Licensure	42,000.00	37,280.00	302,820.00	177,716.24	$125,103.76	$302,605.00			
Nurses	.....	.....							
Optemetrical	.....	.....							
Osteopathic	.....	.....							
Osteopathic Surgeons	.....	.....							
Pharmacy	10,000.00	7,500.00							
Pharmacy—Reappropriated	3,704.10	2.51							

* Transferred from the amount appropriated for Vocational Education.

Public Accountants	.....	.....				
Undertakers	.....	.....				
Veterinary	.....	.....				
Total, Examining Boards	$66,704.10	$53,482.51	$303,486.41	$178,302.65	$125,103.76	$302,605.00
EDUCATION OF DEAF AND BLIND						
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF						
Maintenance	$404,000.00	$360,000.00				
Maintenance—Deficiency	100,000.00	135,000.00				
Maintenance of Three Pupils	6,000.00	6,000.00				
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR BLIND						
Maintenance	131,250.00	120,000.00				
Maintenance—Deficiency	30,000.00	.....	$986,000.00**	$466,503.13	$519,496.87	$1,060,000.00
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF						
Maintenance	238,000.00	190,000.00				
Maintenance—Deficiency	5,933.85					
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND						
Maintenance	108,000.00	95,000.00				
Maintenance—Deficiency	43,000.00					
Total, Education for Deaf and Blind	$1,066,183.85	$906,000.00	$986,000.00	$466,503.13	$519,496.87	$1,060,000.00
BOARD OF CENSORS						
Salaries of Board Members	$ 20,400.00	$ 20,400.00				
Salaries of Other Employes	124,120.00	89,600.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 87,491.67	$ 42,505.33	$ 150,000.00
Contingent Expenses	20,000.00					
Total, Board of Censors	$ 164,520.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 87,491.67	$ 42,505.33	$ 150,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION						
General Expenses	$ 15,000.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 12,036.07	$ 7,963.93	$ 30,000.00
SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM						
Administrative Salaries and Expenses ..	$ 80,000.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 97,610.00	$ 61,764.83	$ 35,846.17	.....
Administrative Salaries—Deficiency	3,731.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Fund	200,000.00	700,000.00	1,125,000.00	597,202.91	527,797.09	$1,495,000.00
Contingent Reserve Fund—Deficiency ..	346,965.00	225,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	1,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,975,000.00	2,633,542.02	341,458.98	4,010,000.00
Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2—Deficiency	1,650,000.00	1,165,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total School Employes' Retirement System	$3,280,696.00	$4,470,000.00	$4,197,610.00	$3,292,507.76	$905,102.24	$5,505,000.00
FORMER TEACHERS' FUND	.....	.....	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00	.....	$ 192,500.00

*Does not include $80.000 expended prior to June 1, 1925.

†NOTE: Prior to June 1, 1925 certain fees, fines, etc. were collected and expended by the Examining Boards. Act No. 78-1925, P. L. 112, provides all fees, fines and other income collected by the Examining Boards shall be paid into the General Fund.

**Appropriation made to the Department of Public Instruction for services purchased on a per capita basis.

‡Expended prior to June 1, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
INSTITUTIONS, STATE OWNED									
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF									
Maintenance	$ 75,000.00	$ 72,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 68,201.00	$ 31,799.00	$ 110,000.00			
Maintenance—Deficiency	28,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Special Repairs	.....	.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	.....	.....			
Installation of Fire Protection	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Installation of Electric Light System	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, State Oral School	$110,000.00	$72,000.00	$ 117,000.00	$ 85,201.00	$ 31,799.00	$ 110,000.00			
HOME FOR TRAINING OF SPEECH FOR DEAF CHILDREN									
Maintenance	$65,000.00	$66,000.00	$ 97,000.00	$ 50,645.81	$ 46,354.19	$ 85,000.00			
Maintenance—Deficiency	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Installation of Heating System	.....	.....	19,500.00	18,986.20	513.80	.....			
Painting, Repairs and Furnishings	3,500.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	1,147.00	3,853.00	.....			
Total, Home for Training of Speech for Deaf Children	$78,500.00	$80,000.00	$ 121,500.00	$ 70,779.01	$ 50,720.99	$ 85,000.00			
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL									
Salaries of Clerks	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00							
Postage, Telegrams, Express, etc.	3,000.00	1,500.00							
Maintenance and Education	230,000.00	200,000.00							
Repairs and Improvements	18,000.00	.....							
Repairs and Improvements—Deficiency	13,500.00	.....	$300,000.00	$235,922.64	$64,077.36	$325,000.00			
Installation of Water Lines	6,000.00	.....							
Installation of Water Lines—Deficiency	17,000.00	.....							
Purchase of Live Stock and Farm Eqiupment	9,000.00	.....							
Purchase of Transportation Equipment	4,000.00	.....							
Total, Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School	$306,500.00	$207,500.00	$300,000.00	$235,922.64	$64,077.36	$325,000.00			
THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL									
Maintenance and General Expenses	$ 65,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$85,000.00	$56,627.96	$28,372.04	$85,000.00			
Total, Institutions, State Owned	$560,000.00	$409,500.00	$623,500.00	$448,530.61	$174,969.39	$605,000.00			

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, STATE AIDED						
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE						
General Maintenance	$1,600,000.00					
Apprentice and Trade Schools	35,000.00	$1,613,600.00	$1,752,030.00	$1,174,415.81	$577,614.19	
Summer Session for Teachers and Extension Classes	40,000.00					
Agricultural and Home Economics Extension	450,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	354,020.98	245,979.02	$2,593,833.00
Agricultural—Tobacco Experiments	6,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	3,647.01	2,352.99	
Erection, Equipment and Furnishing Building	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Research and Experiments	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss of Interest on Bonds Matured—Deficiency	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000.00
Total, State College	$2,421,000.00	$2,168,600.00	$2,358,030.00	$1,532,083.80	$825,946.20	$3,343,833.00
RECAPITULATION						
Administration	$1,212,000.00	$878,614.00	$873,584.00	$642,581.19	$231,002.81	$800,000.00
Library and Museum	206,190.00	171,785.33	183,500.00	122,926.12	60,573.88	200,000.00
School Subsidies	2,788,000.00	2,702,780.17	4,031,250.00	1,644,690.16	2,386,559.84	3,229,000.00
School Subsidies—Deficiency	236,338.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common Schools	22,583,000.00	38,803,246.00	41,910,000.00	31,675,844.96	10,234,155.04	45,000,000.00
Common Schools—Deficiency	3,440,977.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools	4,530,306.25	3,573,371.38	5,297,303.65	3,200,946.37†	2,049,053.63	6,600,000.00
Examining Boards	64,704.10	53,482.51	303,486.41	178,302.65††	125,103.76	302,605.00
Examining Boards—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education of Deaf and Blind	887,250.00	771,000.00	986,000.00	466,503.13	519,496.87	1,060,000.00
Education of Deaf and Blind—Deficiency	178,933.85	135,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Censors	164,520.00	110,000.00	130,000.00	87,494.67	42,505.33	150,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission	15,000.00	7,500.00	20,000.00	12,036.07	7,963.93	30,000.00
School Employes' Retirement System	1,280,000.00	3,080,000.00	4,197,610.00	3,292,507.76	905,102.24	5,505,000.00
School Employes' Retirement System—Deficiency	2,000,696.00	1,390,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Former Teachers' Fund	.....	.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....	192,500.00
State Owned Institutions	491,500.00	399,500.00	623,500.00	448,530.61	174,969.39	605,000.00
State Owned Institutions—Deficiency	68,500.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleges and Universities	4,801,000.00	4,293,600.00	4,869,530.00	2,798,089.88	2,071,440.12	6,303,483.00
Colleges and Universities—Deficiency	40,000.00	295,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other State Aided Institutions	359,000.00	256,000.00	286,000.00	218,802.76*	92,197.24	315,000.00
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	$45,349,916.07	$56,930,879.39	$63,786,764.06	$44,864,256.33*‡	$18,900,124.08*	$70,292,588.00
General Appropriations	$39,382,470.35	$55,100,879.39	$63,786,764.06	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriations	5,967,445.72	1,830,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	$45,349,916.07	$56,930,879.39	$63,786,764.06	.....	.....	.....
WOMENS MEDICAL COLLEGE	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$50,000.00	$31,250.00	$18,750.00	$64,000.00
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$135,000.00

*Does not include Refunds and other Receipts Amounting to $272,480.22.

†Does not include $47,303.65 paid prior to June 1, 1925.

††Does not include $80.00 paid prior to June 1, 1925.

‡Does not include payments made prior to June 1, 1925, amounting to $47,383.65, or $25,000.00 paid from Federal Allotment Net difference $22,383.65.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA									
General Maintenance	$920,000.00								
School of Liberal and Fine Arts	.....								
Technical Schools	.....		$355,950.00	$154,428.13	$201,521.87				
School of Education	100,000.00	$890,000.00	222,600.00	111,300.00	111,300.00				
Extension Schools	85,000.00		105,000.00	52,500.00	52,500.00	$1,420,650.00			
Professional Schools	.....		73,500.00	36,750.00	36,750.00				
Graduate School of Medicine	125,000.00		534,450.00	267,225.00	267,225.00				
School of Veterinary Medicine	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
General Maintenance—Deficiency to Correct Error	.....	295,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, University of Pennsylvania	$1,230,000.00	$1,230,000.00	$1,291,500.00	$622,203.13	$669,296.87	$1,420,650.00			
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH									
General Maintenance	$875,000.00	$900,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
School of Medicine	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Liberal and Fine Arts	.....	.....	$357,000.00	$184,759.07	$172,240.93				
Technical Schools	.....	.....	225,000.00	132,279.99	92,720.01	$990,000.00			
Professional Schools	.....	.....	253,000.00	145,727.46	107,272.54				
School of Education	.....	.....	65,000.00	29,717.93	35,282.07				
Total, University of Pittsburgh	$ 900,000.00	$ 900,000.00	$900,000.00	$492,484.45	$407,515.55	$990,000.00			
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY									
General Maintenance	$180,000.00	$180,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
School of Medicine	90,000.00	90,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Liberal and Fine Arts	.....	.....	$90,000.00	$56,251.00	$33,749.00				
School of Education	.....	.....	80,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	$350,000.00			
Professional Schools	.....	.....	100,000.00	13,817.50	86,182.50				
Total, Temple University	$270,000.00	$270,000.00	$270,000.00	$120,068.50	$149,931.50	350,000.00			
Total, Universities and Colleges, State Aided	$4,841,000.00	$4,588,600.00	$4,869,530.00	$2,798,089.80	$2,071,440.12	$6,303,483.00			

OTHER INSTITUTIONS, STATE AIDED									
PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM	$ 50,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 16,595.74	$ 8,404.26	$ 25,000.00			
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART	112,500.00	60,000.00	85,000.00	53,125.00	31,875.00	100,000.00			
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN	25,000.00	15.000.00	20,000.00	12,500.00	7,500.00	25,000.00			
DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL	40,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	35,525.16	20,474.84	60,000.00			
COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION—NAUTICAL SCHOOL	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	85,431.86*	14,568.14	75,000.00			
NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL	31,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,625.00	9,375.00	30,000.00			
Total, Other Institutions, State Aided	$359,000.00	$256,000.00	$286,000.00	$218,802.76*	$92,197.24	$315,000.00			

* Includes $25,000.00 paid from Federal Funds.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Chairman	$ 21,000.00	$ 21,000.00	$21,000.00	$14,875.00	$6,126.00	$21,000.00			
Six Commissioners	120,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$120,000.00			
Secretary	12,000.00								
Counsel	15,000.00								
Assistant Counsel	10,000.00								
Marshal	4,000.00								
Investigator of Accidents	10,000.00	619,000.00	750,000.00	505,584.03	244,415.97	780,000.00			
Chief, Bureau of Engineering	16,000.00								
Chief, Bureau of Rates and Tariffs	10,000.00								
Chief, Bureau of Accounts and Statistics	10,000.00								
Chief, Bureau of Public Convenience ..									
General Salary and Expenses	495,000.00								
Payment of Costs in Eliminating Grade Crossings	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Grade Crossing Protection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00			
TOTAL	$833,000.00	$640,000.00	$771,000.00	$520,459.03	$250,540.97*	$946,000.00			

*Does not include Refunds and Other Receipts amounting to $200.00.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	$16,000.00	$11,333.22	$4,666.78	$16,000.00			
Member of Sinking Fund Commission	600.00	.....							
Member of Revenue Commission	600.00	.....							
Deputy Secretary	9,000.00								
Clerk Hire	132,760.00	134,000.00							
Contingent Expenses	15,000.00		201,840.00	131,488.54	70,351.46	219,722.00			
Installation of Accounting System and Preparation of Budget	.....	70,000.00							
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	60,000.00	175,000.00	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	150,000.00			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments —Deficiency	53,028.13	.....							
Refunding Notary Public Fees	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	625.00	375.00	1,000.00			
Interest on Funded Debt	32,040.00	25,000.00	9,638.00	7,681.10	1,956.90	13,313.00			
Interest on Funded Debt—Deficiency	.....	5,839.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Painting Portrait of Secretary of Commonwealth, Clyde L: King	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00			
TOTAL	$321,028.13	$426,839.00	$328,478.00	$151,127.86	$177,350.14*	$400,785.00			

*Does not include Refunds and Other Items amounting to $32.50.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Establishing System—Expenses	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salary and Expenses	.....	.....	$ 44,500.00	$ 17,031.38	$ 27,468.62	$ 39,200.00			
Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	.....	.....	740,000.00	740,000.00	.....	1,126,124.00			
Contingent Reserve Fund	.....	.....	10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	161,460.00			
Members' Annuity Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265.00			
Members' Annuity Savings Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,260.00			
Retired State Employes	$ 50,000.00	127,250.00	130,000.00	96,693.10	33,306.90	125,000.00			
Retired State Employes—Deficiency	49,046.13	17,281.90	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Pensions and Graduities	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,752.00	2,811.00	1,941.00	4,640.00			
TOTAL	$109,046.13	$200,531.90	$929,252.00	$864,035.48	$ 65,216.52	$1,468,949.00			

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Superintendent	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$8,500.00	$3,500.00	$12,000.00			
Deputy Superintendent	8,000.00								
Clerk Hire	110,360.00								
Chief, Bureau of Fire Protection	8,000.00								
Captains	28,800.00								
Lieutenants	25,200.00								
First Sergeants	15,000.00								
Sergeants	71,760.00	1,488,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,047,753.22	602,246.78	1,650,000.00			
Corporals	137,280.00								
Continuous Pay Service	106,245.00								
Contingent Expenses	600,000.00								
Contingent Expenses—Bureau of Fire Protection	100,000.00								
Privates	675,000.00								
TOTAL	$1,897,645.00	$1,500,000.00	$1,662,000.00	$1,056,253.22	$605,746.78	$1,662,000.00			

STATE REPORTER

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of State Reporter	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$6,250.00	$3,750.00	$10,000.00			
Assistant State Reporter	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,250.00	1,750.00	6,000.00			
Stationery, Clerk Hire and Assistance	6,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	3,970.03	2,029.97	8,000.00			
Clerk Hire and Assistance	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$24,000.00	$20,000.00	$22,000.00	$14,470.03	$7,529.97	$24,000.00			

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Salary of Secretary	.....	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$14,166.44	$5,833.56	$20,000.00			
General Salaries and Expenses	.....	325,000.00	355,000.00	241,633.14	113,366.86	355,000.00			
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Public Charities	$20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salaries and Expenses—Public Welfare Department	165,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$185,000.00	$345,000.00	$375,000.00	$255,799.58	$119,200.42	$375,000.00			
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE OWNED									
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$265,000.00	$250,000.00	$245,000.00	$173,025.26	$71,974.74	.....			
Maintenance—Deficiency	110,668.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	5,000.00	2,338.87	2,661.13	.....			
Painting Building Inside and Outside	2,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
One Metal Washing Machine	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Washing Machines and Improvement of Laundry Machinery	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Two New Laundry Washing Machines	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Improvements—Plumbing, Steam Heating, Floors, Lighting, Etc.	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Purchase of New Dynamo	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Purchase of New Dynamo—Deficiency	1,229.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Installation of Panel Board on New Dynamo—Deficiency	1,059.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Purchase of New Boiler	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Completing Stack of Boiler House	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salary of Superintendent of Construction on New Addition—Deficiency	1,560.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Installation of X-Ray Machine—Deficiency	1,442.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Purchase and Installation of Steam Separator, Piping and Connection for New Engine—Deficiency	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
						See Note, Page 4773			
Total, Ashland	$402,060.00	$273,500.00	$250,000.00	$175,364.13	$74,635.87	.....			

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	$52,000.00	$52,000.00	$65,000.00	$41,390.53	$23,609.47	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	4,722.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	12,000.00	39,424.00	40,000.00	2,100.00	37,900.00	.....
General Repairs	.....	3,500.00				
Completing Laundry Building and Equipment	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Completing Laundry Building and Equipment—Deficiency	4,872.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Elevator—Deficiency	1,217.00	.....				See Note Below
Total, Blossburg	$79,811.00	$94,924.00	$105,000.00	$43,490.53	$61,509.47	.....
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	$65,000.00	$60,000.00	$130,000.00	$76,900.13	$53,099.87	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	4,912.04	.....				
Maintenance—Deficiency	17,615.81	41,124.00				
Completion of New Boiler House and Dormitories	20,000.00	.....	113,000.00	837.85	112,162.15	.....
Completion of Superintendent's Residence	8,000.00	.....				
Refurnishing Laundry	2,500.00	.....				
New Buildings	.....	.....	125,000.00	122,119.17	2,880.83	* See Note, Page 4773
Total, Coaldale	$118,027.85	$101,124.00	$368,000.00	$199,857.15	$168,142.85	.....
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	$24,000.00	$24,000.00	$25,000.00	$17,528.98	$7,471.02	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	13,000.00	.....				
Improvements to Buildings, Fences and Grounds	2,000.00	.....	5,000.00	3,122.46	1,877.54	.....
Purchase of Motor Ambulance	3,000.00	.....				
New Buildings	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	* See Note, Page 4773
Total, Connellsville	$42,000.00	$24,000.00	$130,000.00	$20,651.44	$109,348.56	.....
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	$125,000.00	$125,000.00	$105,000.00	$53,710.61	$51,289.39	.....
Installing Fire Escape	1,500.00	.....				
Ice Plant	2,500.00	.....				
Painting Building	1,500.00	.....				
Placing Electric Wires in Corridors in Old Building	2,500.00	.....				
Superintendent's House—Reappropriation	.....	.....	25,000.00	24,999.74	.26	* See Note, Page 4773
Total, Hazleton	$133,000.00	$125,000.00	$130,000.00	$78,710.35	$51,289.65	.....
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	.....	.....	$55,000.00	$52,489.98	$2,510.02	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	.....	$3,653.70				
Equipment	.....	.....	10,000.00	7,434.28	2,565.72	* See Note, Page 4773
Total, Locust Mountain	.....	$3,653.70	$65,000.00	$59,924.26	$5,075.74	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
MERCER STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$17,000.00	$ 500.00							
Maintenance—Deficiency	.....	5,000.00							
Total, Mercer	$17,000.00	$5,500.00							
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$85,000.00	$80,000.00	$75,000.00	$32,914.14	$42,085.86	.....			
Improvement of Ground and Erection of Fences	1,000.00	.....							
Building Fire Escapes	4,000.00	.....							
Furniture and Improvements to Nurses Home	3,000.00	.....							
						See Note, Page 4773			
Total, Nanticoke	$93,000.00	$80,000.00	$75,000.00	$32,914.14	$42,085.86	.....			
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$37,500.00	$35,000.00	$55,000.00	$36,512.88	$18,487.12	.....			
Maintenance—Deficiency	15,000.00	.....							
Purchase of X-Ray Equipment	2,500.00	.....							
Erection of Building	50,000.00	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....			
Equipment, Repair and Furnishings	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....			
						See Note, Page 4773			
Total, Philipsburg	$105,000.00	$35,000.00	$205,000.00	$186,512.88	$18,487.12	.....			
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$200,000.00	$190,000.00	$190,000.00	$120,555.93	$69,444.07	.....			
Maintenance—Deficiency	45,000.00	12,000.00							
Repairing and Painting Interior of Present Buildings	.....	5,000,00							
Purchase and Installation of Elevator Pump	.....	1,500.00							
Erection and Completion Aditional Floor, Nurses Home and Furnishing	20,000.00	.....							
Erection and Completion Additional Floor,									

Purchase of Laundry Equipment	2,500.00	.....				
Equipment, Replacement and General Repairs	.....	.....	45,000.00	26,372.33	18,627.67	..... See Note Below
Total, Scranton	$282,500.00	$208,500.00	$235,000.00	$146,928.26	$88,071.74	.....
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL						
Maintenance	$90,000.00	$90,000.00	$85,000.00	$55,711.61	$29,288.39	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	35,000.00	4,000.00				
General Repairs, Improvement of Grounds, Painting and Roads Repairs	.....	2,000.00				
Repairs, Floor, Pipes, Storage Room in Basement and for Storage	4,000.00	.....				
Laundry, Garage, and Ambulance Improvements	3,000.00	.....	17,000.00	3,091.85	13,908.15	.....
Beds, Bedding and Repairs to Building	2,000.00	.....				
Operating Room, Repairs, Improvements and Equipment	5,000.00	.....				
X-Ray Room and Laboratory Wiring and Electrical Work	3,000.00	.....				See Note Below
Total, Shamokin	$142,000.00	$96,000.00	$102,000.00	$58,803.46	$43,196.54	.....
TOTAL, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE OWNED	$1,414,398.85	$1,047,201.70	$1,665,000.00	$1,003,156.60	$661,843.40	$2,080,500.00
SUMMARY						
General Appropriations	$1,144,500.00	$942,000.00	$1,665,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriations	269,898.85	105,201.70				
TOTAL	$1,414,398.85	$1,047,201.70	$1,665,000.00	.....	.....	.....

Note: The above amount of $2,080,500 is recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs, improvements and new construction for all the Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later recommend specific amounts for each Hospital, when separate bills may be presented for consideration by the General Assembly.

This procedure is necessary to allow the Governor sufficient time to study in detail the individual needs of the several Hospitals.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently, he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the separate Budget requests.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OWNED

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, HUNTINGDON						
Salaries of Officers and Employes	$320,000.00	$335,000.00				
Insurance	1,800.00	1,400.00				
Library Books	2,500.00	1,500.00				
Tools and Machinery	6,000.00	3,000.00				
Lectures, Entertainments, Etc.	700.00	500.00	$450,000.00	$296,851.82	$153,148.18	.....
Dishes and Equipment for Kitchen	1,100.00	2,000.00				
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies for Trade School	3,268.00	2,000.00				
Gratuities for Discharged or Paroled Inmates	10,000.00	7,500.00				
Gratuities for Discharged or Paroled Inmates—Deficiency	490.00	210.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, HUNTINGDON (Con tinued)									
General Repairs and Improvements to Grounds and Buildings	.....	7,000.00							
Machinery and Supplies for Machine Shop and Laundry	10,000.00	.....							
Purchase of Cattle for Breeding Purposes	2,000.00	.....	130,000.00	40,445.51	89,554.49	.....			
Reimbursing Reformatory for Insurance and Taxes	660.00	.....							
Replacing Tubular Boilers	24,000.00	.....							
Renewing Electric Wiring	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	* See Note, Page 4777			
Total, Huntingdon	$390,018.00	$360,110.00	$580,000.00	$337,297.33	$242,702.67	.....			
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, MORGANZA									
Salaries	$118,000.00	$135,000.00							
Salaries—Deficiency	20,000.00	.....	$200,000.00	$109,844.76	$90,155.24	.....			
Parole Bureau	12,500.00	.....							
Maintenance	.....	.....							
Electric Extension and Repairs	5,000.00	4,000.00							
Repairs and Purchase of Equipment for Power House	.....	1,000.00							
Steam Line Extension, Building Tunnels and Replacing Underground Pipes	3,000.00	5,000.00							
Sanitary Plumbing	.....	1,000.00							
Painting, Glazing and Purchase of Material	8,000.00	3,000.00							
Repairs to Farm House	1,000.00	1,000.00							
Equipment and Instruction in Industrial School	9,000.00	5,000.00							
Water Dams and Filtration Plant	5,000.00	2,000.00							
Improvements and Extension to Laundry	20,000.00	30,000.00							
Improvements and Extension to Laundry —Reappropriation	.....	20,000.00	190,000.00	150,217.43	39,782.57	.....			
Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	.....	.....							
Construction of an Extension to Cottage No. 7	.....	1,800.00							
Alterations to Bake Shop and New Rapid Oven	.....	2,200.00							

Erection and Construction of Sheds for Live Stock	.....	1,000.00				
Equipment for Fire Protection	.....	500.00				
Purchase of Library Books	500.00	500.00				
Repairs and Extension to Kitchen	6,000.00	.....				
Machinery and Supplies for Industrial Building	6,000.00	.....				
Roadway Improvements	3,000.00	.....				
Improvements and Extension to Creamery Building	2,200.00	.....				
Erection of Two Cottages, Etc.	60,000.00	.....			See Note, Page 4777	
Total, Morganza	$279,200.00	$213,000.00	$390,000.00	$260,062.19	$129,937.81	.....
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN AT MUNCY						
Maintenance	$120,000.00	$90,000.00	$90,000.00	$69,137.66	$20,862.34	.....
Erection of Barn	.....	18,000.00				
Erection and Equipment of Barn	12,000.00	.....				
Purchase of Additional Real Estate	12,000.00	.....				
Chauffeurs' Salary	2,400.00	.....				
Purchase of Automobile and Truck	4,000.00	.....				
Machinery for Making Rugs and Carpets	20,000.00	.....				
Trees, Shrubbery and Installation of Fountain	3,000.00	.....				
Purchase of Live Stock	2,000.00	.....				
Purchase of Pigs and Chickens	700.00	.....				
Buildings	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00 See Note, Page 4777	.....
Total, Muncy	$176,100.00	$108,000.00	$190,000.00	$69,137.66	$120,862.34	.....
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY						
Salaries of Officers and Parole Work	$350,000.00					
General Repairs	15,000.00					
Library Books and Stationery	500.00					
Gratuities	7,000.00					
Clothing Furnished Discharged Prisoners	15,000.00					
Transfer of Convicts	10,000.00					
Material to Construct 100 Additional Cells	.....					
For Shops to Be Operated Under Jurisdiction of Department of Welfare	.....	$490,000.00	$600,000.00	$346,405.11	$253,594.89	.....
To Reimburse Treasurer for New Shop Building	.....					
To Reimburse Treasurer for New Building for Consumptives	.....					
To Reimburse Treasurer for Two Electric Generators	.....					
Salaries and General Repairs—Deficiency	60,000.00					
Fuel, Improvements, Machinery, Etc.	.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	..... See Note, Page 4777	.....
Total, Eastern Penitentiary	$47,500.00	$490,000.00	$620,000.00	$366,405.11	$253,594.89	.....
NEW EASTERN PENITENTIARY	.....	.....	$300,000.00	$282.23	$299,717.77 See Note, Page 4777	.....
Total, New Eastern Penitentiary.	.....	.....	$300,000.00	$282.23	$299,717.77	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY									
Salaries of Officers and Parole Work	$590,000.00								
Extraordinary Repairs	40,000.00								
Insurance	4,243.65								
Clothing and Gratuities Furnished Discharged Prisoners	20,000.00	$550,000.00	$815,000.00	$507,316.04	$307,683.96	.....			
Books and Stationery	3,500.00								
Transfer of Convicts	4,000.00								
Hospital Equipment	4,180.00	.....							
Maintenance—Deficiency	.....	31,054.00							
Machinery and Repairs	.....	.....	35,000.00	9,620.42	25,379.58	.....			
Total, Western Penitentiary	$665,923.65	$581,054.00	$850,000.00	$516,936.46	$333,063.54	.....			
NEW WESTERN PENITENTIARY									
Erection, Construction, Equipment	$300,000.00	$245,000.00	$300,000.00	$276,021.33	$23,978.67	..... See Note, Page 4777			
Total, New Western Penitentiary	$300,000.00	$245,000.00	$300,000.00	$276,021.33	$23,978.67	.....			
TOTAL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OWNED	$2,268,741.65	$1,997,164.00	$3,230,000.00	$1,826,142.31	$1,403,857.69	.....			
SUMMARY									
General Appropriations	$2,188,251.65	$1,965,900.00	$3,230,000.00	.....	.....	.....			
Deficiency Appropriations	80,490.00	31,264.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$2,268,741.65	$1,997,164.00	$3,230,000.00	.....	.....	.....			
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, STATE AIDED									
GLEN MILLS SCHOOL									
Maintenance	$486,578.00	$400,000.00	$500,000.00	$309,364.16	$190,635.84	..... See Note, Page 4777			
Total, Penal and Correctional Institutions, State Aided	$486,578.00	$400,000.00	$500,000.00	$309,364.16	$190,635.84	.....			

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS						
STATE OWNED	$2,268,741.65	$1,997,164.00	$3,230,000.00	$1,826,142.31	$1,403,857.69	.....
STATE AIDED	486,578.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	309,364.16	190,635.84	.....
						See Note Below
TOTAL	$2,755,319.65	$2,397,164.00	$3,730,000.00	$2,135,506.47	$1,594,493.53	$4,788,700.00

The above amount of $4,788,700 is recommended for maintenance, immediate repairs, improvements and new construction for all the Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned) and for the maintenance of the Penal and Correctional Institution (State Aided) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later recommend specific amounts for each Institution when separate bills may be presented for consideration by the General Assembly.

This procedure is necessary to allow the Governor sufficient time to study in detail the individual needs of the several Institutions.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the separate Budget requests.

SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED, STATE OWNED

LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE						
Maintenance	$100,000.00	$125,000.00	$160,000.00	$102,505.63	$57,494.37	.....
Building and Improvements for Farm, Including Stock	12,000.00	5,000.00				
Building Cottage for Patients	45,000.00	55,000.00				
Building Cottage for Employes	20,000.00	.....				
Remodeling and Refurnishing Fees House for Farm Colony	.....	6,000.00				
Construction of Reservoir	10,000.00	.....				
Construction of Sewage Disposal Plant	20,000.00	.....				
New Buildings and Equipment	.....	.....	500,000.00	189,185.33	310,814.67	.....
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	10,000.00	4,279.09	5,720.91	.....
					See Note, Page 4778	
Total, Laurelton State Village	$207,000.00	$191,000.00	$670,000.00	$295,970.05	$374,029.95	.....
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL						
Maintenance and Training Inmates	$600,000.00	$550,000.00	$660,000.00	$434,602.51	$225,397.49	.....
Erection and Equipment of Buildings	100,000.00	10,000.00				
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	80,000.00	26,337.12	53,662.88	.....
					See Note, Page 4778	
Total, Pennhurst	$700,000.00	$560,000.00	$740,000.00	$460,939.63	$279,060.37	.....
POLK STATE SCHOOL						
Maintenance and Training Inmates	$950,000.00	$930,000.00	$1,027,000.00	$584,316.48	$440,683.52	.....
Replacement of Hospital, Building Porches and Furnishing and Finishing Dormitories	.....	27,000.00				
Erection and Equipment of Nurses Home	20,000.00	.....				
Erection and Equipment of Nurses Home —Reappropriation	.....	20,000.00				
Erection, Completion and Equipment of Isolation Hospital — Reappropriation	.....	22,000.00				
Purchase of Farm Land	20,000.00	.....				
Dairy Barn	10,000.00	.....				
Erection and Equipment of Fire Proof Warehouse	10,000.00	.....				
Electric Light and Power Equipment	10,000.00	.....				
Installation of Hot Water Supply System	8,500.00	.....				

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
POLK STATE SCHOOL (Continued)									
Purchase of Exhaust Fan for Wood Working Shop	2,000.00	.....							
Fire Protection Equipment	4,000.00	.....							
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	165,000.00	54,608.04	110,391.96	..... See Note Below			
Total, Polk	$1,034,500.00	$999,000.00	$1,190,000.00	$638,924.52	$551,075.48	.....			
TOTAL SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED, STATE OWNED	$1,941,500.00	$1,750,000.00	$2,600,000.00	$1,395,834.20	$1,204,165.80	.....			
SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED, STATE AIDED									
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, ELWYN									
Maintenance	$420,000.00	$360,000.00	$357,500.00	$221,629.50	$135,870.50	..... See Note Below			
TOTAL, SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED, STATE AIDED	$420,000.00	$360,000.00	$357,500.00	$221,629.50	$135,870.50	..... See Note Below			
SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED									
STATE OWNED	1,941,500.00	$1,750,000.00	$2,600,000.00	$1,395,834.20	$1,204,165.80	.....			
STATE AIDED	420,000.00	360,000.00	357,500.00	221,629.50	135,870.50	.....			
TOTAL	$2,361,500.00	$2,110,000.00	$2,957,500.00	$1,617,463.70	$1,340,036.30	$3,770,000.00			

Note: The above amount of $3,770,000 is recommended for the maintenance, immediate repairs, improvements and new construction for all the Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned) and for the maintenance of the School for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Aided) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later recommend specific amounts for each School, when separate bills may be presented for consideration by the General Assembly.

This procedure is necessary to allow the Governor sufficient time to study in detail the individual needs of the several schools.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently, he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the separate Budget requests.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, STATE OWNED						
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL						
Sundry and Various Purposes	$90,000.00	$75,000.00	$110,000.00	$48,280.13	$61,719.87	.....
					See Note, Page 4781	
Total, Allentown	$90,000.00	$75,000.00	$110,000.00	$48,280.13	$61,719.87	.....
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL						
Continuing Erection of Power Plant and Equipment	$70,000.00					
Rewiring Building, Repairing and Painting Wards and Buildings, Etc.	6,000.00					
Hospital Equipment and Supplies	40,000.00					
Complete and Equip Cottage for Infectious Disease		175,000.00	$320,000.00	$28,289.40	$291,710.60	.....
					See Note, Page 4781	
Fire Alarm Systems, Fire Escapes						
Equipment and Installation Refrigerating System and Drinking Fountain						
Erection, Equipment, Furnishings, Lighting	15,000.00	.....				
Total, Danville	$131,000.00	$175,000.00	$320,000.00	$28,289.40	$291,710.60	.....
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL						
Extra Care, Maintenance and Treatment	.....	$25,000.00	$25000.00	$13,892.24	$11,107.76	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	$70,000.00	.....				
Erecting and Completing an Additional Ward Connecting Corridors	50,000.00	.....	65,000.00	24,964.27	40,035.73	.....
Erecting and Completing an Additional Ward Connecting Corridors—Reappropriation of Unexpended Balance	.....	25,430.45				
Additional Ward Reappropriated From 1919	25,000.00	.....				
Enlargement and Equipment of Brick Plant	5,000.00	.....				
Machinery for Industrial Plant	5,000.00	.....				
					See Note, Page 4781	
Total, Farview	$155,000.00	$50,430.45	$90,000.00	$38,856.51	$51,143.49	.....
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL						
Replacing and Covering Steam and Water Pipes	30,000.00	8,500.00				
Purchase and Erection of Fire Escapes	.....	6,000.00				
Flooring for Wards	.....	3,200.00				
Purchase and Erection of 1-300 Westinghouse Turbine	.....	10,500.00				
Purchase of Electric Engine	6,900.00	.....	$15,000.00	$7,610.06	$7,389.94	.....
Wiring Buildings, Etc.	10,000.00	.....				
Purchase of New Boiler and Alterations to Power Plant	60,000.00	.....				
Repairs to Boiler House	10,000.00	.....				
Completing Nurses Home	25,000.00	.....				
Connecting Corridors	5,000.00	.....				
Laundry Equipment	20,000.00	.....				
Erection of Pig Pens and Cow Barn	5,000.00	.....				
					See Note, Page 4781	
Total, Harrisburg	$171,900.00	$28,200.00	$15,000.00	$7,610.06	$7,389.94	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL									
Sundry and Various Purposes	$42,000.00	$50,000.00	$150,000.00	$85,218.32	$64,781.68	.....			
Erection and Completing Annex Building for Nurses' Home	26,939.78	.....			See Note, Page 4781				
Total, Norristown	$68,939.78	$50,000.00	$150,000.00	$85,218.32	$64,781.68	.....			
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL									
Maintenance	$50,000.00	$25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Erection, Construction and Equipment	150,000.00	293,100.00	$85,000.00	$85,000.00	.....	.....			
Construction New Building	.....	.....	225,000.00	53,336.34	$171,663.66				
					See Note, Page 4781				
Total, Torrance	$200,000.00	$318,100.00	$310,000.00	$138,336.34	$171,663.66	.....			
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL									
Erection of New Carpenter Shop	.....								
Remodeling Old Power House and Carpenter Shop	.....								
Addition to Laundry	.....								
Slate for Recovering Roofs	.....								
Purchase of Ovens for Bakery	.....	$6600.00							
Laundry Machinery	.....								
Relaying Ward Floors	.....								
Relaying Floors in Dairy Barn	.....								
Fire Escape for Farm Colony	.....								
Making Required Change in Fire Protection	$4,000.00	.....							
Erection of New Buildings—Unexpended Balance Reappropriated from 1919	.....	145,307.65							
Installation of Irrigation System	4,000.00	.....							
Relaying Water and Gas Lines to Farm Colony	15,000.00	.....							
Installation of Rendering Plant	2,000.00	.....							
Installing Auxiliary Pumping Unit	4,200.00	.....							
Installing Boiler Feed Pumps	650.00	.....							
Erecting Machine and Farm Implements Shed	5,000.00	.....							

Purchase of Farm Machinery	5,000.00	.....				
Ceiling in Dairy Barn	1,200.00	.....				
Addition to Calf Barn	3,000.00	.....				
Constructing Root Cellar	1,500.00	.....				
Construction of Ferry Boat	1,000.00	.....				
Making Change in Electrical Wiring of Hospital	5,000.00	.....				
Erecting Four Employes Cottages	10,000.00	.....				
Sundry and Repairs	.....	.....	$180,000.00	$49,180.39	$130,819.61	.....
						See Note Below
Total, Warren	$61,550.00	$151,907.65	$180,000.00	$49,180.39	$130,819.61	.....
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL						
Alterations, Equipment and Repairs Buildings	$25,000.00					
Rewiring Buildings and New Wiring in Outlying Buildings	15,000.00					
Additional Water Mains	.....	$15,000.00	$90,000.00	.....	$90,000.00	.....
New Laundry Equipment	.....					
Extension of Fire Protection and Purchase of Additional Apparatus	.....					
Stokers	25,000.00					
Addition and Equipment of Industrial Building	10,000.00					
Farm Equipment—Chicken and Pig Raising	14,000.00	.....				
Repairs to Sewage Disposal Plant	5,000.00	.....				
						See Note Below
Total, Wernersville	$94,000.00	$15,000.00	$90,000.00	.....	$90,000.00	.....
MAINTENANCE						
Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane	$4,700,000.00	$4,550,000.00	$5,325,000.00	$3,095,050.00	$2,229,950.00	.....
Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane —Deficiency	175,000.00	37,510.00				
						See Note Below
Total, Maintenance	$4,875,000.00	$4,587,510.00	$5,325,000.00	$3,095,050.00	$2,229,950.00	.....
TOTAL, HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, STATE OWNED	$5,847,389.78	$5,451,148.10	$6,590,000.00	$3,490,821.15	$3,099,178.85	$8,100,000.00
SUMMARY						
General Appropriations	$5,602,389.78	$5,413,638.10	$6,590,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriations	245,000.00	37,510.00				
TOTAL	$5,847,389.78	$5,451,148.10	$6,590,000.00	.....	.....	.....

Note: The above amount of $8,100,000 is recommended for care and treatment of the indigent insane, and for immediate repairs, improvements and new construction for all the Hospitals for the Insane (State Owned) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later recommend specific amounts for care nd treatment of the indigent insane and for each Hospital, when separate bills may be presented for consideration by the General Assembly.

This prodecure is necessary to allow the Governor sufficient time to study in detail the individual needs of the several Hospitals.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently, he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the separate Budget requests.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND									
Salary of State Supervisor	$6,000.00	$6,000.00							
Salary of Assistance State Supervisor	4,400.00								
Salary of Clerk	3,600.00	19,000.00							
Traveling, Extra Clerical and Contingent Expenses	8,000.00		$1,750,000.00	$1,141,059.94	$608,940.06	$2,000,000.00			
Monthly Allowance to Indigent Widowed Mothers	978,000.00	1,725,000.00							
Total, Mothers' Assistance Fund	$1,000,000.00	$1,750,000.00	$1,750,000.00	$1,141,059.94	$608,940.06	$2,000,000.00			
HOME, STATE OWNED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME, ERIE									
Maintenance	$240,000.00	$200,000.00	$200,000.00	$151,490.19	$48,509.81	$300,000.00			
Repairs	.....	.....	80,000.00	75,098.00	4,902.00				
Total, Home, State Owned	$240,000.00	$200,000.00	$280,000.00	$226,588.19	$53,411.81	$300,000.00			
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE AIDED									
Maintenance	$6,280,300.00†	$3,728,400.00*	$4,548,100.00*	$2,410,481.25*	$2,137,618.75*	$5,000,000.00			
Total, Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided	$6,280,300.00	$3,728,400.00	$4,548,100.00	$2,410,481.25	$2,137,618.75	$5,000,000.00			

The above amount of $5,000,000.00 is recommended for maintenance only, of all Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later furnish the General Assembly with information as to the work performed by this class of Hospitals during the present and preceding bienniums, after he has had opportunity to study the reports as submitted by the Hospitals to the Department of Welfare.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently, he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the budget requests.

*For Details see Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided Pages 60 to 64 inclusive.

†Includes institutions declared sectarian.

HOMES, STATE AIDED						
Maintenance	$1,114,800.00*†	$549,000.00*	$545,100.00*	$301,054.84*	$244,045.16*	$560,000.00
Total Homes State Aided	$1,114,800.00	$549,000.00	$545,100.00	$301,054.84	$244,045.16	$560,000.00

NOTE:—The above amount of $560,000 is recommended for maintenance only, of all the Homes (State Aided) for the biennium 1927-29.

The Governor will later furnish the General Assembly with information as to the work performed by this class of institutions during the present and preceding bienniums, after he has had the opportunity to study the reports as submitted by the institutions to the Deparment of Welfare.

The Administrative Code requires the Governor to submit the Budget not later than four weeks after the organization of the General Assembly; consequently he had less than two weeks from the time of his inauguration to study the Budget requests.

STATE COUNCIL FOR BLIND						
General Expense	.....	.....	$15,000.00	$6,992.80	$8,007.20	$22,500.00
Total, State Council for Blind	.....	.....	$15,000.00	$6,992.80	$8,007.20	$22,500.00
DEVELOPMENT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	(See Prison Manufacturing Fund)			
Total, Development of Prison Industries	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAINTENANCE OF SICK AND INJURED (In Litigation)	.....	.....	$1,000,000.00	$47,441.87	$952,558.13	.....
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE AIDED						
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	$40,500	$22,000	$19,500	$6,849.00	$12,651.00	.....
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	175,000	125,000	150,000	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	16,200	11,000	13,400	6,700.00	6,700.00	.....
Allentown Hospital, Allentown	45,000	34,000	60,000	37,500.00	22,500.00	.....
Altoona Hospital	54,000	42,000	54,900	27,450.00	27,450.00	.....
American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia	15,000	13,500	4,600	2,875.00	1,725.00	.....
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	23,000	18,000	8,200	4,100.00	4,100.00	.....
Annie M. Warner Hospital Gettysburg	4,000	2,500	4,000	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	22,000	15,000	14,800	7,187.89	7,612.11	.....
Belvedere Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,900	2,511.20	1,388.80	.....
Bellefonte Hospital, Center County	18,000	10,000	10,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Berwick Hospital	10,000	7,000	8,100	4,050.00	4,050.00	.....
Bloomsburg Hospital	11,000	8,000	11,200	7,000.00	4,200.00	.....
Bon Air Sanatorium, Bells Camp	4,500	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braddock General Hospital	40,000	28,000	29,800	14,900.00	14,900.00	.....
Bradford Hospital	24,000	17,000	23,000	11,500.00	11,500.00	.....
Brookville Hospital	6,000	4,000	5,700	2,363.00	3,337.00	.....
Brownsville General Hospital	20,000	13,000	16,300	8,150.00	8,150.00	.....
Butler County General Hospital	20,000	11,700	7,600	3,800.00	3,800.00	.....
Carbondale Emergency Hospital	30,000	18,000	22,500	11,250.00	11,250.00	.....
Cannonsburg General Hospital	4,600	4,500	8,700	4,350.00	4,350.00	.....
Carlisle Hospital	16,000	11,000	13,300	6,650.00	6,650.00	.....
Chambersburg Hospital	10,600	7,000	12,400	5,217.49	7,182.51	.....
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	5,000	4,000	5,100	2,185.48	2,914.52	.....
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	16,200	12,000	30,000	18,750.00	11,250.00	.....
Chester Hospital, City of Chester	66,500	45,000	57,100	28,550.00	28,550.00	.....

*For Details see Homes, State Aided, Pages 4788 to 4792 inclusive.

†Includes institutions declared sectarian.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE AIDED (Continued)									
Chestnut Hill Hospital of Philadelphia Philadelphia	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia	54,000	$42,000	$60,000	$37,500.00	$22,500.00	.....			
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	54,000	54,000	65,000	32,500.00	32,500.00	.....			
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	27,000	12,500	9,000	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....			
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	14,000	10,800	25,000	12,500.00	12,500.00	.....			
Clearfield Hospital	25,000	18,000	25,100	12,550.00	12,550.00	.....			
Coatesville Hospital	22,000	17,000	22,000	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....			
Columbia Hospital of Columbia, Columbia	14,000	9,000	13,300	8,312.50	4,987.50	.....			
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	*44,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital Johnstown	72,000	42,200	70,000	43,750.00	26,250.00	.....			
Corry Hospital Association	10,000	7,000	7,600	3,800.00	3,800.00	.....			
Coudersport General Hospital	2,000	1,500	1,700.00	850.00	850.00	.....			
DuBois Hospital	*22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Diagnostic Hospital, Philadelphia	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Eaglesville Sanatorium for Consumptives	80,000	60,000	70,000	43,750.00	26,250.00	.....			
Easton Hospital	26,000	18,000	24,000	15,000.00	9,000.00	.....			
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	20,000	14,000	15,000	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....			
Ellwood City Hospital, Ridgway	4,000	3,000	4,900	2,120.20	2,779.80	.....			
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	31,000	22,500	20,100	12,562.50	7,537.50	.....			
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	60,000	45,000	41,100	20,550.00	20,550.00	.....			
Franklin City Hospital	12,000	8,000	4,800	2,661.00	2,139.00	.....			
Frederick Douglas Memorial Hospital and Training School—Reapproriation	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Frederick Douglas Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia	20,000	15,000	17,100	10,687.50	6,412.50	.....			
Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	16,000	12,000	8,400	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....			
General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	5,000	2,500	7,000	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....			
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	27,000	15,000	27,000	13,500.00	13,500.00	.....			
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	20,000	15,000	19,900	12,437.50	7,462.50	.....			
Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	2,000	1,500	2,400	.....	2,400.00	.....			
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	10,000	6,000	7,000	2,625.00	4,375.00	.....			

Grandview Hospital for Consumptives	4,000	3,500	4,700	3,225.00	1,475.00	.....
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	10,000	8,000	3,500	1,312.50	2,187.50	.....
Grove City Hospital	12,000	8,500	3,400	1,110.00	2,290.00	.....
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	22,500	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	130,000	110,000	150,000	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	50,000	37,000	45,000	22,500.00	22,500.00	.....
Hamot Hosital Association, Erie	52,500	40,000	55,000	27,500.00	27,500.00	.....
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	37,500	30,000	59,500	29,750.00	29,750.00	.....
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg	8,000	6,000	11,000	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....
Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County, West Chester	14,000	10,000	16,300	7,943.02	8,356.98	.....
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	130,000	95,000	75,600	37,800.00	37,800.00	.....
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Reading	20,000	14,000	22,500	14,062.50	8,437.50	.....
Homestead Hospital	26,000	16,000	24,400	15,250.00	9,150.00	.....
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	18,000	14,000	20,000	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Indiana Hospital	27,000	21,000	17,800	8,900.00	8,900.00	.....
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon	13,500	8,100	13,000	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....
Jefferson Medical College	180,000	150,000	150,00	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....
Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia	*80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane Summit Hospital Association	11,500	8,000	8,800	4,088.50	4,711.50	.....
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia	22,000	13,500	25,000	12,500.00	12,500.00	.....
Kittanning General Hospital	9,000	5,200	5,500	2,429.25	3,070.75	.....
Lancaster General Hospital	45,000	37,000	46,000	23,000.00	23,000.00	.....
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latrobe Hospital	16,000	13,000	10,200	6,375.00	3,825.00	.....
Lewistown Hospital	18,000	9,900	15,000	11,441.25	3,558.75	.....
Lock Haven Hospital	45,000	35,000	25,000	16,252.00	8,748.00	.....
Locust Mountain Hospital (for furnishings), Shenandoah	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	26,000	19,000	25,000	12,500.00	12,500.00	.....
Maple Avenue Hospital Association, Du Bois	7,000	5,400	4,700	2,350.00	2,350.00	.....
Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury	15,000	10,000	13,000	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	7,000	5,000	7,000	4,375.00	2,625.00	.....
McKeesport Hospital	100,000	54,000	46,800	29,250.00	17,550.00	.....
Meadville City Hospital	21,000	12,000	6,500	3,250.00	3,250.00	.....
Medico Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia	50,000	38,000	55,000	27,500.00	27,500.00	.....
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City	19,000	12,600	11,200	4,207.17	6,992.83	.....
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough	40,000	30,000	40,000	25,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	17,000	13,500	17,000	8,500.00	8,500.00	.....
Mercy Hospital, Johnstown	*55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	37,000	29,000	42,000	26,250.00	15,750.00	.....
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	*185,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	90,000	65,000	70,000	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....
Midvalley Hospital, Blakely	18,000	10,500	15,000	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
Milliken Hospital, Pottsville	6,000	3,200	5,500	2,704.50	2,795.50	.....
Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria Spangler	14,500	11,500	17,000	8,500.00	8,500.00	.....
Miserecordia Hospital, Philadelphia	*135,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	*40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	18,000	13,000	14,500	7,250.00	7,250.00	.....

*See Note Page 4788.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation the Auditor General Balances as Shown by Expenditures and Available		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE AIDED (Continued)									
Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	$27,000	$12,000	$12,200	$6,100.00	$6,100.00	.....			
Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	115,000	90,000	110,000	68,750.00	41,250.00	.....			
Mudgett Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Philadelphia	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Springs	12,600	7,500	11,500	5,750.00	5,750.00	.....			
National Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia	4,000	2,200	5,400	1,875.22	3,524.78	.....			
Nesbit West Side Hospital, Dorranceton	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
New Castle Hospital	*27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia	$4,500	$3,000	$8,800	$4,400.00	$4,400.00	.....			
North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitorium, Austin	5,400	4,000	3,300	1,237.50	2,062.50	.....			
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	22,000	16,000	11,600	5,800.00	5,800.00	.....			
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	30,000	19,000	13,100	8,187.50	4,912.50	.....			
Oil City Hospital	15,000	11,000	11,100	5,279.11	5,820.89	.....			
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	*27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne	16,500	14,000	16,000	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....			
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary	42,000	30,000	60,000	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....			
Phoenixville Hospital	24,000	16,000	14,600	9,125.00	5,475.00	.....			
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	*80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Pittston Hospital Association	25,000	14,400	18,800	9,400.00	9,400.00	.....			
Polyclinic Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	90,000	70,000	94,000	47,000.00	47,000.00	.....			
Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital	2,000	1,600	4,900	2,450.00	2,450.00	.....			
Pottstown Hospital	12,000	9,000	15,200	7,600.00	7,600.00	.....			
Pottsville Hospital	45,000	30,000	45,000	28,125.00	16,875.00	.....			
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	*36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Providence General Hospital, Philadelphia	3,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Providence Hospital of Beaver County	*22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Punxsutawney Hospital Association	21,000	13,500	3,000	3,000.00	.....	.....			

Reading Hospital	7,500	5,300	2,800	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre	40,000	31,000	57,900	28,950.00	28,950.00	
Rochester General Hospital	32,000	25,000	27,700	13,850.00	13,850.00	
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia	18,000	12,000				
Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hosital	30,000	5,000	35,000	4,375.00	30,625.00	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia	70,000	56,000	68,900	43,062.50	25,837.50	
Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown	*18,000					
Saint Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia	*57,000	2,600				
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	17,000	13,000	20,000	12,500.00	7,500.00	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	185,000	128,000	150,000	75,000.00	75,000.00	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,500	16,000	25,000	15,625.00	7,375.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia	*65,000		25,000	15,625.00	9,375.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburgh	*45,000					
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading	*35,000					
Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem	40,000	22,000	60,000	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	36,000	27,000	20,600	12,875.00	7,725.00	
Saint Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia	*100,000					
Saint Mary Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton	*9,000					
Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	57,000	40,000	48,000	24,000.00	24,000.00	
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	75,000	65,000	54,900	34,312.50	20,587.50	
Sewickley Valley Hospital	18,000	14,000	11,100	5,815.10	5,284.90	
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	24,000	18,000	10,800	5,400.00	5,400.00	
Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital	4,000	3,000	3,100	387.50	2,712.50	
South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh	100,000	75,000	66,900	33,450.00	33,450.00	
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	14,000	8,000	2,600	1,300.00	1,300.00	
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	5,400	3,500	6,500	3,250.00	3,250.00	
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	15,000	10,000	12,000	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Taylor Hospital Association	25,000	16,000	17,200	8,600.00	8,600.00	
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	10,000	6,500	6,400	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Titusville Hospital	10,000	7,000	5,000	2,424.00	2,576.00	
Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	27,000	18,000	43,000	26,875.00	16,125.00	
Uniontown Hospital	42,000	31,000	45,000	22,500.00	22,500.00	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	180,000	150,000	150,000	75,000.00	75,000.00	
Warren General Hospital	20,000	11,000	6,500	3,250.00	3,250.00	
Washington Hospital	23,000	18,000	18,000	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	3,600	3,000	4,000	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Waynesburg Hospital	8,000	6,200	7,300	3,650.00	3,650.00	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	110,000	85,000	120,000	75,000.00	45,000.00	
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	35,000	27,000	32,000	16,000.00	16,000.00	
West Mountain Sanatorium Scranton	7,200					
West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	17,000	12,000	8,500	4,250.00	4,250.00	
West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	22,500	17,000	36,000	22,500.00	13,500.00	
West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	45,000	36,000	43,000	21,500.00	21,500.00	
Wilkes-Barre City Hospital	120,000	90,000	114,800	57,400.00	57,400.00	
Williamsport Hospital	60,000	45,000	75,000	37,500.00	37,500.00	

*See Note Page 4788.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS, STATE AIDED (Continued)									
Filliams Valley Hospital, Williamstown	$5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Will Eye Hospital, Philadelphia	54,000	$43,000	$60,000	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	.....			
Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	37,500	31,000	37,000	18,500.00	18,500.00	.....			
Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	60,000	48,500	53,200	26,600.00	26,600.00	.....			
Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	44,000	38,000	54,400	27,200.00	27,200.00	.....			
Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	18,000	12,000	15,600	7,829.37	7,770.63	.....			
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	9,000	7,500	16,000	10,000.00	6,000.00	.....			
York Hospital	27,000	21,000	34,000	21,250.00	12,750.00	.....			
Total, For Maintenance, Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided	*$6,280,300	$3,728,400	$4,548,100	$2,410,481.25	$2,137,618.75				

*Includes appropriations to Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided, amounting to $1,083,000. These Hospitals have since been declared sectarian by a decision of the Supreme Court and not entitled to State Aid. The total Appropriations to Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided, should be reduced to $5,197,300.

HOMES, STATE AIDED									
Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	$2,400.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$1,131.74	$ 868.26	.....			
Almira Home Association, New Castle	8,400.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	4,062.50	2,437.50	.....			
Beacon Light Mission, Bradford	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....			
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	6,500.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00	1,875.00	.....			
Benevolent Association Home for Children, Pottsville	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Berean Manual Training School	15,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Berks County Tuberculosis Society	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Bethel Orphanage, Osceola	1,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....			
Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh	5,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Buelah Anchorage, Reading	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....			
Boys Industrial Home, Oakdale	20,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	3,050.58	9,949.42	.....			
Boys Industrial Home, Williamsport ...	5,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia	618,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

Boarding Home	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	625.00	375.0	.....
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	54,000.00	45,000.00	55,000.00	34,375.00	20,625.00	.....
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	18,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	10,998.38	7,001.62	.....
Children's Home of South Bethlehem	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,562.50	937.50	.....
Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg	7,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,985.52	14.48	.....
Christian Home, Johnstown	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00	.....
Christian Home for Women, Pittsburgh	2,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	937.50	562.50	.....
Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Pittsburgh	3,600.00	.....	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00	.....
Colored Womens Relief Association of Western Pennesylvania, Pittsburgh	2,200.00	.....	2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, Pittsburgh	6,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00	1,875.00	.....
Easton Home for Friendless Children, Easton	10,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	4,687.50	2,812.50	.....
Elmwood Home, Erie	2,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie Home for the Friendless, Erie	18,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00	.....
Erie Infants Home and Hospital, Erie	2,700.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	*4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh	4,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00	.....
Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	254.46	754.54	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	600.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg	1,600.00	900.00	1,000.00	629.98	370.02	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
Florence Crittenton Home and Rescue Association, Pittsburgh	*1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	262.42	737.58	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton	*4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friends Home for Children, Philadelphia	3,400.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,562.50	937.50	.....
George Junior Republic Association, Grove City	8,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,750.00	2,250.00	.....
German Baptist Home, Lawndale, Philadelphia	*4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Protestant Home for the Aged, Fair Oaks	*4,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. W. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage, Adams County	*3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery for Children, Philadelphia	*9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia	5,400.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,811.04	1,688.96	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton	6,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00	1,875.00	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	6,300.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,812.50	1,687.50	.....
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	4,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,355.56	2,144.44	.....
Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg	7,200.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,377.86	3,622.14	.....
Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster	10,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	4,062.50	2,437.50	.....
Home for Friendless Children Reading	4,500.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	2,125.00	1,275.00	.....
Home for the Friendless, Williamsport	16,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,250.00	3,750.00	.....
Home for Friendless Women, Scranton	12,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Home for the Homeless, Philadelphia	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* See Note, Page 4792.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
HOMES, STATE AIDED (Continued)									
Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	$4,500.00	$3,500.00	$3,500.00	$2,187.50	$1,312.50	.....			
Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh,	*21,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Home of the Good Shepherd, N. S. Pittsburgh	*22,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives, Philadelphia	27,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	13,750.00	8,250.00	.....			
Home for widows and Single Women, Lebanon	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00	.....			
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	4,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	.....			
Home of the Good Shepherd, Germantown	*9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	*22,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
House of the Good Shepherd, Reading	*18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton	*18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	27,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	12,500.00	7,500.00	.....			
Jewish Sheltering Home, Philadelphia	*6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People, La Motte	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	.....			
Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station	32,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	16,875.00	10,125.0	.....			
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged	6,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,645.35	1,854.65	.....			
Messiah Orphanage, York County	*3,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, Harrisburg	*2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Midnight Rescue Mission, Philadelphia	3,600.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	6,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00	1,875.00	.....			
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	18,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	8,750.00	5,250.00	.....			
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	2,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,187.50	1,312.50	.....			
Nursery Home, Harrisburg	6,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	562.50	3,937.50	.....			
Old Ladies Home, Philadelphia	12,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	5,227.13	6,272.87	.....			
Orphan Asylum of Holy Family, Emsworth	45,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00	10,875.00	18,125.00	.....			

Peptics, Rochester	13,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Memorial Home at Brookville, Brookville	16,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,500.00	4,500.00	.....
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	13,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,250.00	3,750.00	.....
Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women, Philadelphia	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,812.50	1,687.50	.....
Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Philadelphia	7,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for Blind, Philadelphia	13,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,250.00	3,750.00	.....
Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, Philadelphia	3,500.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	1,687.50	1,012.50	.....
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	.....	.....	3,000.00	1,875.00	1,125.00	.....
Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind, Philadelphia	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	28,125.00	16,875.00	.....
Philadelphia Home for Incurables	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	.....
Philadelphia Home for Infants	5,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,247.86	1,752.14	.....
Philadelphia Protectory for Boys	*27,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	15,000.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	6,562.50	3,937.50	.....
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	18,000.00	11,000.00	10,000.00	3,289.46	6,710.54	.....
Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	18,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Mission and Rescue Home, Pittsburgh	*1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia	2,400.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	750.00	.....
St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children	*2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	*20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Infants Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Scranton	*19,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown	*7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, Pittsburgh	*8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Scranton	*5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Rita's L. C. B. A. Home for Infants	*10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stanislaus Orphanage	*3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home, Lansdowne	*18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	*16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	*5,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvation Army and Rescue Home, Bellevue	*2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Hospital, Philadelphia	*2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery, Pittsburgh,	*2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of Charity of St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum, Reading	*2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, Harrisburg	*10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	10,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	4,062.50	2,437.50	.....
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	2,700.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,125.00	675.00	.....

* See Note, Page 4792.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
HOMES, STATE AIDED (Continued)									
Union Home for Old Ladies, West Philadelphia	$4,000.00	$3,500.00	$3,500.00	$2,187.50	$1,312.50	.....			
United Evangelical Home, Lewisburg	*3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
United Zion Home, Lititz	*5,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	12,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	5,625.00	3,375.00	.....			
Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	750.00	.....			
Williamsport Training Home for Girls	7,200.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	4,375.00	2,625.00	.....			
Woods Run Settlement Association, Pittsburgh	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	.....			
York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	10,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,750.00	2,250.00	.....			
						See Note Page 60.			
Total, Homes, State Aided	$1,114,800.00	$549,000.00	$545,100.00	$301,054.84	$244,045.16	.....			

*Appropriations amounting in total to $342,600.00 to Hoomes since declared to be sectarian are included above. Under the decision of the Supreme Court these homes are not entitled to State Aid and the total appropriation to homes should accordingly be reduced to $772,200.

RECAPITULATION

Administration	$ 185,000.00	$ 345,000.00	$ 375,000.00	$ 255,799.58	$ 119,200.42	$ 375,000.00
Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Owned	1,144,500.00	942,000.00	1,665,000.00	1,003,156.60	661,843.40	2,080,500.00
Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Owned—Deficiency	269,898.85	105,201.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penal and Correctional Institutions, State Owned	2,188,251.65	1,965,900.00	3,230,000.00	1,826,142.31	1,403,857.69	.....
Penal and Correctional Institutions State Owned—Deficiency	80,490.00	31,264.00	.....	.....	.....	4,788,700.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions State Aided	486,578.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	309,364.16	190,635.84	.....
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded, State Owned	1,941,500.00	1,750,000.00	2,600,000.00	1,395,834.20	1,204,165.80	.....
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded, State Aided	420,000.00	360,000.00	357,500.00	221,629.50	135,870.50	3,770,000.00 .....
Hospitals for Insane, State Owned	5,602,389.78	5,413,638.10	6,590,000.00	3,490,821.15	3,099,178.85	8,100,000.00
Hospitals for Insane, State Owned— Deficiency	245,000.00	37,510.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mothers' Assistance Fund	1,000,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	1,141,059.94	608,940.06	2,000,000.00
Homes, State Owned	240,000.00	200,000.00	280,000.00	226,588.19	53,411.81	300,000.00
Medical and Surgical Hospitals, State Aided, Maintenance	6,280,300.00	3,728,400.00	4,548,100.00	2,410,481.25	2,137,618.75	5,000,000.00
Homes, State Aided	1,114,800.00	549,000.00	545,100.00	301,054.84	244,045.16	560,000.00
State Council for Blind	.....	.....	15,000.00	6,992.80	8,007.20	22,500.00
Development of Prison Industries	100,000.00	100,000.00	See Prison Manufacturing Fund			
TOTAL	$21,298,708.28	$17,677,913.80	$22,455,700.00	$12,588,924.52	$9,866,775.48*	$26,996,700.00
MAINTENANCE OF SICK AND INJURED (In Litigation)			$ 1,000,000.00	$ 47,441.87	$ 952,558.13	.....
SUMMARY			23,455,700.00	12,636,366.39	10,819,333.61	.....
General Appropriation	$20,703,319.43	$17,503,938.10	$23,455,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriation	595,388.85	173,975.70				
TOTAL	$21,298,708.28	$17,677,913.80	$23,455,700.00	.....	.....	.....

*Does not include Refunds and Other receipts amounting to $824.12

COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
To Suggest Revisions and Amendments to Statutes Relating to Children	.....	$5,000.00	$15,000.00	$11,662.80	$ 3,337.20	.....			
To Complete Work of Old Age Assistance Commission	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....			
Old Age Pension	.....	25,000.00	20,000.00	11,155.34	8,844.66	.....			
Consolidated Municipalities	.....	.....	5,000.00	2,394.79	2,605.21	.....			
To Examine Parole Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries	.....	.....	10,000.00	3,715.70	6,284.30	.....			
To Examine Tax Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries	$5,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	18,412.03	6,587.97	.....			
To Investigate Battlefields of France and Belgium and Erect Memorials ..	25,000.00	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Revise Penal Code of Pennsylvania	5,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Codify and Revise Laws Relating to Poor Districts	2,500.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Investigate Condition Disabled World War Veterans	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Study Conditions Relating to Blind Persons in Pennsylvania	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Building Commission Eastern State Hospital—Selinsgrove	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Examine Judges	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
On Mercantile Tax Laws	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Revise Banking Laws	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Revise Banking Laws—Reappropriation	.....	3,076.80	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Plan Reorganization State Government	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Arrange Iternational Exhibition at Philadelphia	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Paoli Park Ground Commission	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Select Historical Spot for Burial of Soldier's Bodies	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
To Select Historical Spot for Burial of Soldiers Bodies—Reappropriation	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Constitutional Convention	285,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
State Truancy School Commission	180,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Compulsory Liability Insurance Committee—Motor Vehicles	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			

Compulsory Liability Insurance Committee—Motor Vehicles—Reappropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Commission — Unfavorable Conditions Facing Farming Interests	.....	5,000.00	222.03	.....	222.03	.....
Erection of Bridge over Delaware River Connecting Philadelphia and Camden	1,050,000.00	6,423,000.00	2,561,662.00	1,415,000.00	1,146,662.00	.....
Erection of Bridge over Delaware River Connecting Philadelphia and Camden—Reappropriation	715,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Giant Power Survey Board	.....	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL,	$2,317,000.00	$6,832,676.80	$2,638,884.03	$1,462,340.66*	$1,176,543.37	.....

*Includes Expenditures amounting to $1,991.87 made prior to June 1, 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Sesqui-Centennial, Philadelphia	.....	.....	$750,000.00	$660,063.03	$89,936.97	.....			
Commissioners of Navigation, Delaware River	$63,000.00	$60,000.00	60,000.00	40,494.74	19,505.26	$75,000.00			
History 28th Division	.....	.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....	.....			
Inauguration Next Governor	.....	3,015.33	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....			
Investigation Judge Berkey	.....	.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....	.....			
Liberty Fire Company No. 1, Spring City	.....	.....	460.00	460.00	.....	.....			
Philadelphia Judgment—Balance	.....	650,000.00	2,694.15	.....	2,694.15	.....			
Refund—United Baking Company, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	1,091.00	.....	1,091.00	.....			
Refund Appleby Brothers and Whittaker Company, Harrisburg	.....	.....	1,289.33	1,285.33	4.00	.....			
Refund R. E. Lamberton, Sheriff, Philadelphia County	.....	.....	568.97	.....	568.97	.....			
Refund Jones Bakery, Wilkinsburg	.....	.....	104.50	104.50	.....	.....			
Refund E. C. Fish Company	.....	.....	5,832.00*	.....	.....	.....			
Refund H. B. Koch Estate, Allentown	.....	.....	1,550.00	1,442.91	107.09	.....			
Examination Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, Shenandoah	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salary Hon. S. A. Whittaker	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Costs in Contest of Election, George A. Smith, Westmoreland County	.....	412.59	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Expenses of Electoral College	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00			
Transcript Testimony State Bank of York	.....	148.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Port of Philadelphia, Improvement, Department Wharves, Docks and Ferries	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Claim of M. D. Jacobs, Disposing of Bodies, Mt. Alto State Sanitorium	3,215.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Presentation of William Penn Charter —Deficiency	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
State College Bonds	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....			
Forestry Bonds	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....			
TOTAL	$116,215.00	$718,775.92	$979,089.95	$779,350.51	$193,907.44	$76,000.00			

*Extended prior to June 1, 1925.

SENATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Avoilable Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Secretary	$15,000.00								
Chief Clerk	12,000.00								
Assistant Clerk—Recess Period	3,600.00								
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00								
Librarian	9,000.00								
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00								
Assistant to Secretary—Recess Period	4,000.00								
Stenographers to Librarian	6,000.00								
Superintendent of Store Room	4,800.00								
Custodians of Wash Room—Basement	7,200.00								
Custodian of Senate and Three Assistants	8,625.00								
Messenger	2,400.00								
Two Watchmen	7,200.00								
Clerk to President of the Senate	3,000.00								
Stenographer to President of the Senate	2,400.00	$321,625.00							
Salaries of 50 Senators and Extra Compensation President Pro Tempore	126,000.00								
Mileage of 50 Senators	5,000.00								
Postage of 50 Senators	7,500.00								
Salaries of Officers and Employes—Session	76,000.00								
Mileage of Officers and Employes—Session	2,700.00								
Salaries of Returning Officers—Session	8,000.00								
Mileage of Returning Officers—Session	2,000.00								
Salaries and Mileage of Additional Employes, Session of 1921	2,500.00								
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	$373,696.50	$95,038.72	$278,657.78	$371,196.50			
Postage, Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00							
Postage, Legislative Journals—Session	4,500.00	4,500.00							
Postage, Legislative Journals—Session 1921	500.00	.....							
Expenses of Committee on Appropriations	12,000.00	12,000.00							
Issuing Certificates of Election of Senators	71.50	71.50							
Contingent, Clerical and Stenographic Expense—Recess	2,000.00	2,000.00							

SENATE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Contingent, Clerical and Stenographic Expense—Session	$2,000.00	$2,000.00							
Necessary Expenses Including Extra Labor, Years Ending May 31, 1922-24	4,000.00	4,000.00							
Necessary Expenses Including Extra Labor, 6 Months Ending November 30, 1922-24	2,000.00	2,000.00							
Incidental Expenses of Senate, 6 Months from December 1, 1922-December 1, 1924	8,000.00	8,000.00							
Postage, Labor and Expenses—Office of Secretary 1922-1924	1,800.00	1,800.00							
Postage, Labor and Incidental Expenses —Office of Secretary 1923-1925	1,800.00	1,800.00							
Postage, Labor, Express, Etc. Librarian, Years Ending May 31, 1922-24	2,800.00	2,800.00							
Postage, Labor, Express, Etc. Librarian, Years Ending May 31, 1923-25	2,800.00	2,800.00							
Expense of Senate Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00							
Extra Service—History of Legislation, 1921, 1923	2,500.00	2,500.00							
Salaries of Officers and Employes—Session 1923—Deficiency	12,000.00								
TOTAL	$386,196.50	$371,196.50	$373,696.50	$95,038.72	$278,657.78*	$371,196.50			
Senate—Special Session 1926	.....	.....	$66,511.20	$51,721.60	$14,789.60**	.....			

*Does not include Refunds and Other Credits amounting to $387.93.
**Does not include Refunds and Other Credits amounting to $28.77.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Chief Clerk	$ 12,000.00								
Resident Clerk	9,000.00								
Assistant Clerk	7,200.00								
Superintendent of Store Room	4,800.00								
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00								
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00								
Stenographer to Resident Clerk	3,075.00								
Messenger in Library	2,400.00								
Custodian of Hall of Fame	3,600.00								
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00								
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	$779,583.00							
Four Assistant Custodians	7,908.00								
Salaries of Members and Extra Compensation of Speaker*	518,500.00								
Mileage of Members*	21,000.00								
Postage of Members*	31,050.00								
Salaries of Officers and Employes—Session	140,000.00								
Mileage of Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00								
Salaries of Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00								
Mileage of Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00								
Postage of Chief Clerk and Assistant	150.00	150.00	$829,852.25	$108,032.65	$721,819.60	$841,102.25			
Postage of Legislative Journal	7,500.00	7,500.00							
Contingent Expenses of Speaker—Recess Period	2,000.00	2,000.00							
Contingent Expenses of Speaker Including Clerical, Stenographic, etc.	1,000.00	2,000.00							
Expenses, Including Extra Labor to Chief Clerk, Years Ending May 31, 1922, May 31, 1924	4,700.00	4,700.00							
Expenses, Including Extra Labor to Chief Clerk, 6 Months Ending November 30, 1922, November 30, 1924	2,350.00	2,350.00							
Incidental Expenses	12,000.00	12,000.00							
Expenses of Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	12,000.00							
Issuing Certificates of Election of Members	569.25	569.25							

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Postage, Labor and Expenses, Resident Clerk, Years Ending May 31, 1922, May 31, 1924	3,500.00	3,500.00							
Postage, Labor and Expenses, Resident Clerk, Years Ending May 31, 1923, May 31, 1925	3,500.00	3,500.00							
TOTAL	$846,202.25	$829,852.25	$829,852.25	$108,032.65	$721,819.60**	$841,102.25			
House of Representatives—Special Session 1926	.....	.....	$185,786.50	$132,843.30	$ 52,943.20	.....			

*207 Members for 1923
208 Members for 1925
**Does not include Refunds and Other Credits amounting to $430.80.

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Indices for Legislative Journal	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	.....	.....	$1,500.00			
Proofreading Legislative Journal	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	$750.00	$6,750.00	4,500.00			
Indexing Legislative Journal	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00			
Compiling Smull's Legislative Handbook	6,000.00*	.....							
TOTAL	$13,500.00	$7,500.00	$7,500.00	$750.00	$6,750.00	$7,500.00			
Indexing Legislative Journal-Special Session 1926			$2,500.00	$500.00	$2,000.00	.....			

*Transferred to the Department of Property and Supplies-Division of Publications.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Director	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	.....	.....	$12,000.00			
Assistant Director	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00			
Clerk Hire	47,500.00	48,000.00	49,000.00	$45,930.44	$29,069.56	54,800.00			
Maintenance and Incident Expenses and Emergency Clerical Help	3,500.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....			
Increase in Salary-Director and Assistant April and May 1921	333.32	.....							
TOTAL	$75,333.32	$72,000.00	$75,000.00	$45,930.44	$29,069.56	$78,800.00			

JUDICIARY

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
SUPREME COURT									
Salaries of Judges	$246,000.00	$246,000.00	$246,000.00	$174,249.66	$71,750.34	$246,000.00			
General Salaries and Expenses	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	36,490.75	19,509.26	56,000.00			
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	7,200.00	4,800.00	7,200.00	5,100.00	2,100.00	7,200.00			
Chief Clerk	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	3,400.00	1,400.00	4,800.00			
Assistant Chief Clerk	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	2,550.00	1,050.00	3,600.00			
Clerk, As Assistant to Chief Clerk	3,600.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	2,350.00	1,250.00	3,600.00			
Record Clerk	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	3,400.00	1,400.00	4,800.00			
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian	14,000.00	14,700.00	15,700.00	11,131.06	4,568.94	15,700.00			
Salaries of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	2,550.00	1,050.00	3,600.00			
Salaries of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District—Deficiency	.....	891.75	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Attendant of Supreme Court Room—Middle District	12,000.00	12,000.00	1,200.00	850.00	350.00	1,200.00			
Salary, Clerk in Office of Prothonotary Western District	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	3,400.00	1,400.00	4,800.00			
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves and Stenographers and Expenses	59,955.00	59,955.00	59,995.92	41,538.93	18,456.99	59,995.92			
Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Eastern District	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,098.18	2,901.82	10,000.00			
Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Western District	3,000.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	3,010.89	1,489.11	4,500.00			
Purchase of Books for Library at Pittsburgh	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Two Sets Pamphlet Laws—Supreme and Superior Courts	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern District Middle and Western Districts	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,560.00	440.00	6,000.00			
Contingent Expenses—Supreme and Superior Courts	800.00	800.00	800.00	322.32	477.68	800.00			
Total, Supreme Court	$432,355.00	$429,446.75	$432,595.92	$303,001.79	$129,594.13	$432,595.92			
SUPERIOR COURT									
Salaries of Seven Judges	$225,000.00	$225,000.00	$225,000.00	$159,274.67	$65,725.33	$225,000.00			
	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	27,895.59	21,104.41	49,000.00			

Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	42,250.00	42,250.00	42,250.00	24,150.14	18,099.86	42,250.00
Docket, Stationery and Supplies	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,314.66	2,685.34	10,000.00
Total, Superior Court	$326,250.00	$326,250.00	$326,250.00	$218,635.06	$107,614.94	$326,250.00
COMMON PLEAS COURT						
Salaries of Common Pleas Judges	$2,100,000.00	$2,160,000.00	$2,183,000.00	$1,507,417.80	$675,582.20	$2,183,000.00
Salaries of Common Pleas Judges—Deficiency	43,794.24	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of Common Pleas and Traveling Judges	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	50,600.55	9,399.45	60,000.00
Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	2,638.57	2,361.43	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	10,200.00	4,200.00	14,400.00
Total, Common Pleas Court	$2,224,194.24	$2,247,400.00	$2,262,400.00	$1,570,856.92	$691,543.08	$2,262,400.00
ORPHAN'S COURT						
Salaries of Orphan's Court Judges	$452,000.00	$432,000.00	$432,000.00	$301,999.34	$130,000.66	$432,000.00
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA						
Salaries of Judges	145,000.00	161,000.00	161,000.00	114,040.59	46,959.41	161,000.00
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	10,904.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THE COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY						
President Judge's Salary	17,000.00	17,000.00	97,000.00	68,152.15	28,847.85	97,000.00
Salaries of Other Judges of County	64,000.00	80,000.00				
Judge's Salaries—Deficiency	11,551.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS						
Retired Judges—Salaries	80,000.00	100,488.44	100,000.00	94,031.44	5,968.56	100,000.00
Retired Judges—Deficiency	2,943.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Associate Judges—Salaries	80,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	24,758.70	25,241.30	50,000.00
Associate Judges—Mileage	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,040.10	1,959.90	5,000.00
Total, Miscellaneous	$177,943.87	$155,488.44	$155,000.00	$121,830.24	$33,169.76	$155,000.00
RECAPITULATION						
Supreme Court	$432,355.00	$428,555.00	432,595.92	$303,001.79	$129,594.13	$432,595.92
Supreme Court—Deficiency	.....	891.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Court	326,250.00	326,250.00	326,250.00	218,635.06	107,614.94	326,250.00
Comomn Pleas Court	2,180,400.00	2,239,400.00	2,262,400.00	1,570,856.92	691,543.08	2,262,400.00
Common Pleas Court—Deficiency	43,794.24	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans Court	452,000.00	432,000.00	432,000.00	301,999.34	130,000.66	432,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	145,000.00	161,000.00	161,000.00	114,040.59	46,959.41	161,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia—Deficiency	10,904.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Court of Allegheny	81,000.00	97,000.00	97,000.00	68,152.15	28,847.85	97,000.00
County Court of Allegheny—Deficiency	11,551.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	175,000.00	155,488.44	155,000.00	121,830.24	33,169.76	155,000.00
Miscellaneous—Deficiency	2,943.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	$3,861,199.92	$3,848,585.19	$3,866,245.92	$2,698,516.09	$1,167,729.83	$3,866,245.92

BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE*

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Clerk to Sinking Fund Commission	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salary of Clerk to Board of Public Accounts	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Salary of Clerk to Revenue Commission	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Interest and Redemption Highway Bonds	$4,420,000.00	$7,090,820.00	Now Paid from Motor License Fund						
TOTAL	$4,425,000.00	$7,090,820.00	.....	.....	.....	.....			

*Board of Public Accounts, Board of Revenue Commissioners and Sinking Fund Commission combined into a single board by Administrative Code.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Commissioner	$15,000.00	$15,000.00							
Deputy	10,000.00								
Special Deputy on Legislation	4,800.00								
Acturial Staff	25,200.00								
Compensation Staff	14,800.00	185,000.00 (Self Sustaining)				(Self Sustaining)			
Examining Staff	68,800.00								
Complaint and Investigation Staff	12,000.00								
Clerical Staff	70,000.00								
Contingent Expenses	20,000.00								
TOTAL	$240,600.00	$200.000.00							

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Salary of Commissioners	$ 4,500.00								
Clerk	1,500.00								
Stenographers	2,400.00								
Contingent Expenses	5,000.00								
Expenses of Commissioners and Commission	5,000.00								
Salaries and Expenses of Fish Wardens	20,000.00								
Counsel Fees	1,000.00								
Hatching, Propagating and Distributing Fish	60,000.00		(Self Sustaining)			(Self Sustaining)			
Field Work—Gathering Spawn, Transferring Fish, Etc.	10,000.00								
Payment of Rewards for Convictions of Violations Fish and Game Laws	1,000.00								
Operating Boat on Lake Erie (Commodore Perry)	7,000.00								
Operating Cruiser Anna at Torresdale	1,500.00								
Completing Hatcheries and Building Ponds	20,000.00								
Purchase of Land and Water Supply	1,000.00								
TOTAL	$139,900.00								

SECTARIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriation	Amount of Appropriations			1925-27 Appropriation Expenditures and Available Balances as Shown by the Auditor General		Amount Recommended by the Governor 1927-29	Senate Appropriation Committee	H. R. Appropriation Committee	Final Passage
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	Expended June 1, 1925 To Oct. 31, 1926, Inclusive	Balance Available Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927, Inclusive				
Duquesne University	$50,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
DePaul University	45,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School	8,000.00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
TOTAL	$103,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

*Institutions declared to be sectarian by Supreme Court decision and not entitled to State Aid.

PART I SECTION III GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION LIABILITY JUNE 1, 1925 UNDER ACTS OF 1923 AND PRIOR YEARS AND DEFICIENCY ACTS OF 1925 TOGETHER WITH PAYMENTS JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926 SHOWING APPROPRIATION LIABILITY, OCTOBER 31, 1926

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY
JUNE 1, 1925 AND SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS WITH CREDITS AND PAYMENTS
SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION LIABILITY OCTOBER 31, 1926

APPROPRIATIONS	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct. 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct. 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926
Under Acts of 1909	$2,072.28	.....	$2,072.28	.....	.....
Under Acts of 1911	14,636.98	.....	13,582.01	.....	$1,054.97
Under Acts of 1913	40,527.02	.....	36,668.48	.....	3,858.54
Under Acts of 1915	14,969.42	.....	14,871.14	.....	98.28
Under Acts of 1917	39,285.99	.....	20,066.68	$1,280.00	17,939.31
Under Acts of 1919	48,522.08	.....	17,743.92	11,693.27	19,084.89
Under Acts of 1921	3,768,665.93	$2,012,152.31	4,379,600.73	.....	1,401,208.51
Under Acts of 1923*	47,243.09	.....	6,344.27	.....	40,898.82
Under Acts of 1923	7,778,252.11	365,326.83	7,269,309.15	11,579.64	862,690.15
Under Acts of 1925*	1,613,950.38	.....	1,597,315.95	.....	16,834.43
Subsequent Credits and Payments of Federal Aid, Etc.	.....	281,718.14	281,718.14	.....	.....
Under Acts of 1925	120,373,229.02†	519,393.30	79,061,809.45	.....	41,830,812.87
Under Acts of Special Session 1926	.....	254,826.47	185,064.90	.....	69,761.57
TOTAL	$133,741,354.30	$3,433,417.05	$92,886,176.10	$24,552.91	$44,264,042.34

*Deficiency Appropriations, applicable to previous period.
†Does not include $68,763.19 expended prior to June 1, 1925.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY

Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 Under Acts of 1923 and Prior Years Together With the Deficiency Acts of 1925 and Subsequent Payments Showing the Appropriation Liability as of October 31, 1926

Act or Page Number	PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1909						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
P. L. 594	Mural and Art Paintings	$2,072.28	.....	$2,072.28	.....	.....	.....
	Under Acts of 1911						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
P. L. 937	Commission to Erect Statue to Robert Morris	$6,166.64	.....	$5,111.67	.....	$1,054.97	.....
P. L. 951	Perry's Victory on Lake Erie	8,470.34	.....	8,470.34	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	$14,636.98	.....	$13,582.01	.....	$1,054.97	$1,054.97
	Under Acts of 1913						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
P. L. 105	Expense of Committee Statue to General Meade	$1,102.66	.....	.....	.....	$1,102.66	.....
P. L. 246	Perry Memorial Commission	37,424.36	.....	$36,668.48	.....	755.88	.....
P. L. 767	State Museum—Purchase of Relief Map	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
	TOTAL	$40,527.02	.....	$36,668.48	.....	$3,858.54	$3,858.54
	Under Acts of 1915						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
694 A	Memorial to General Meade	$125.00	.....	$125.00	.....	.....	.....
790 A	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	98.28	.....	.....	.....	$98.28	.....
	Department of Forests and Waters						
718 A	Valley Forge Park—Land	14,746.14	.....	14,746.14	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	$14,969.42	.....	$14,871.14	.....	$98.28	$98.28
	Under Acts of 1917						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
P. L. 421	Meade Memorial Commission	$5,066.68	.....	$5,066.68	.....	.....	.....
	Public Service Commission						
419 A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	31,280.00	.....	15,000.00	$1,280.00	$15,000.00	.....
	Miscellaneous						
220 A	Compilation and Publication of Laws Prior to 1815	2,939.31	.....	.....	.....	2,939.31	.....
	TOTAL	$39,285.99	.....	$20,066.68	$1,280.00	$17,939.31	$17,939.31
	Under Acts of 1919						
	Department of Auditor General						
42 A	Informants—Escheats	$8,880.15	.....	$8,880.15	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Forests and Waters						
42 A	Purchase of Land	2,033.16	.....	1,363.77	.....	$669.39	.....

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY (Continued)

Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 Under Acts of 1923 and Prior Years Together With the Deficiency Acts of 1925 and Subsequent Payments Showing the Appropriation Liability as of October 31, 1926

Act or Page Number	PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1919—Continued.						
	Department of Property and Supplies						
410 A	Erecting Monument to Colonel Boquet	$7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....
	Public Service Commission						
P. L. 416	Elimination of Grade Crossings	29,193.27	.....	7,500.00	$11,693.27	10,000.00	.....
	Department of Welfare						
61 A	Laurelton State Village, Construction of Power House	697.33	.....	.....	.....	697.33	.....
	Commissions						
382 A	Commission to Revise Tax Laws	218.17	.....	.....	.....	218.17	.....
	TOTAL	$48,522.08	.....	$17,743.92	$11,693.27	$19,084.89	$19,084.89
	Under Acts of 1921						
	Department of Agriculture						
P. L. 443	State Fair Commission	$6,737.17	.....	.....	.....	$6,737.17	.....
	Department of Forests and Waters						
41 A	Pymatuning Swamp Project	5,200.00	.....	.....	.....	5,200.00	.....
P. L. 436	Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, Erie	7,869.25	.....	$7,869.25	.....	.....	.....
450 A	French Creek	49,381.18	.....	.....	.....	49,381.18	.....
	Department of Health						
383 A	Tuberculosis Fund	1,893.62	.....	1,893.62	.....	.....	.....
	U. S. Government—Child Welfare	24,405.49	.....	.....	.....	24,405.49	.....
	U. S. Government—Social Hygiene	16,645.54	.....	.....	.....	16,645.54	.....
	Department of Highways						
2 A	State Highway	41.40	$1,627.19	1,668.59	.....	.....	.....
2 A	State Aid	2,477,956.91	1,951,890.74	3,843,763.41	.....	586,084.24	.....
2 A	State Aid Maintenance	110,333.80	32,294.85	108,625.86	.....	34,002.79	.....
2 A	Maintenance and Repairs—Boroughs	98,947.53	26,339.53	104,030.67	.....	21,256.39	.....
2 A	Township Rewards	125,646.11	.....	125,646.11	.....	.....	.....
2 A	Property Damage	18,602.70	.....	2,697.78	.....	15,904.92	.....
	Department of Property and Supplies						
446 A	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	577,123.12	.....	150.00	.....	576,973.12	.....
441 A	Approaches and Right of Way—Bridges	9,220.21	.....	.....	.....	9,220.21	.....
445 A	Maintenance and Repairs—Pennsylvania—New York Bridges	5,822.77	.....	3,494.25	.....	2,328.52	.....
448 A	Pennsylvania—New York Toll Bridges	7,724.94	.....	7,724.94	.....	.....	.....
420 A	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	5,713.47	.....	.....	.....	5,713.47	.....
414 A	Gregg Monument Commission	498.46	.....	.....	.....	498.46	.....
418 A	Monument to General Galusha Pennypacker	28,000.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	24,500.00	.....
418 A	Monument to General Galusha Pennypacker	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....
415 A	Statue to General Meade	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....

	Department of Public Instruction						
42 A	Consolidated Schools, Closed	$2,822.68	.....	$755.43	.....	2,067.25	.....
42 A	Encouraging and Promoting Vocational Education	4,495.03	.....	4,495.03	.....	.....	.....
	Public Service Commission						
447 A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	60,500.00	.....	60,500.00	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Welfare						
76 A	Western Penitentiary—Rockview	52,794.79	.....	52,794.79	.....	.....	.....
77 A	Eastern State Hospital, Selinsgrove	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....
47 A	Farview State Hospital	289.76	.....	.....	.....	289.76	.....
	TOTAL	$3,768,665.93	$2,012,152.31	$4,379,609.73	.....	$1,401,208.51	$1,401,208.51
	Under Acts of 1923						
	Governor's Office						
44 A	Maintenance	$91.27	.....	$91.27	.....	.....	.....
	Lieutenant Governor's Office						
44 A	Painting Portrait of former Lieutenant Governor, E. E. Beidelman	750.00	.....	.....	.....	$750.00	.....
44 A	Painting and Reframing Portraits of Former Lieutenant Governors	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
	Department of Auditor General						
44 A	General Maintenance	$31,435.09	.....	$31,435.09	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Purchase of Patent Indices, Law and Other Books	262.00	.....	262.00	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Postage, Express, Filing Liens and Contingent Expenses	231.87	.....	231.87	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Balance Due Retired County Officers	149.37	.....	149.37	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Mercantile Appraisers Mileage	287.06	.....	287.06	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Cost of Suits Against Dealers	11.25	.....	11.25	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Fees of County Officers for Information Furnished	10.50	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Escheats—Collecting and Refunding	4,839.31	.....	4,839.31	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Refunding Inheritance Taxes Paid in Error	2.24	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.....
P. L. 268	County and Township Taxes For the Years 1923 and 1924 to Be Refunded	675.34	.....	675.34	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Treasurer						
44 A	Contingent Expenses	5,180.43	.....	5,180.43	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Purchase of Patent Indices, Law Books, Etc.	586.90	.....	586.90	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Traveling Expenses of State Treasurer and Employes	89.78	.....	89.78	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Postage, Freight and Express	351.44	$30.00	351.44	$30.00	.....	.....
	Department of Internal Affairs						
44 A	Investigating and Surveying Vacant Land	59.44	.....	59.44	.....	.....	.....
44 A	General Expenses	325.88	.....	325.88	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Forest and Waters						
44 A	General Administration—Salaries and Wages	93,985.61	934.86	94,485.80	.....	$434.67	.....
44 A	Other Salaries	5,267.65	.....	5,267.65	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Compensation of Engineer Member of Water and Power Resources Board	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Salaries and Expenses of Water and Power Resources Board	802.37	.....	802.37	.....	.....	.....
P. L. 308	Reappropriation of 1917-1919 for Conservation Cooperation with the United States Government	25,000.00	.....	3,693.55	.....	21,306.45	.....
198	Pymatuning Swamp Project	8,285.33	10,540.50	15,009.08	.....	3,816.75	.....
36 A	Lake Erie and Ohio Canal Board	4,163.80	.....	4,163.80	.....	.....	.....
53 A	Washington Crossing Park Commission—Land and Monument	459.98	.....	459.98	.....	.....	.....
52 A	Fairmont Park Commission—Interest on Mortgages	1,252.50	.....	1,252.50	.....	.....	.....
35 A—43 A	Valley Forge Park Commission—Salaries and Expenses	77.91	.....	77.91	.....	.....	.....
54 A	Valley Forge Park Commission—Purchase of Land	26,228.29	.....	18,141.47	.....	8,086.82	.....
33 A	Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, Erie	386.20	.....	386.20	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY (Continued)

Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 Under Acts of 1923 and Prior Years Together With the Deficiency Acts of 1925 and Subsequent Payments Showing the Appropriation Liability as of October 31, 1926

Act or Page Number	PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1923—Continued.						
	Department of Health						
44 A	Maintenance	197,395.96	3,988.44	201,384.40	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Highways						
44 A	Cost of Erecting Highway Bridges, Including Reappropriation From 1919-1921	19,238.53	.....	11,564.17	.....	7,674.36	.....
P. L. 436	Rebuilding State Highway Bridges Destroyed by Fire	339.055.84	.....	339,055.84	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Insurance						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	214.51	.....	214.51	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Justice						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	11,302.84	.....	5,251.33	.....	6,051.51	.....
44 A	Commission on Uniform State Laws	10.73	.....	10.73	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Labor and Industry						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	7,730.80	.....	7,730.80	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Military Affairs						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	28.80	.....	28.80	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Purchase of Military Stores	9,288.12	.....	9,288.12	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Contingent Expenses	27.21	.....	27.21	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Support of the National Guard	780.10	.....	780.10	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Maintenance of Armories	7,138.23	.....	7,138.23	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Mines						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses—General	$104.41	.....	$104.41	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Salaries and Expenses—Mine Inspectors	302.45	.....	302.45	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Property and Supplies						
44 A	General Administration—Salaries and Wages	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
44 A	General Supplies	77,845.04	.....	77,213.60	.....	$631.44	.....
44 A	Water	131.31	.....	131.31	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Contingent Expenses	8,549.24	.....	8,549.24	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Advertising	1,972.76	.....	1,972.76	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Heat, Light and Power	18.53	.....	18.53	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Bureau of Publications—Salaries	458.50	.....	458.50	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Bureau of Publications—Expenses	304,016.15	.....	278,174.00	.....	25,742.15	.....
44 A	Advertising for Contracts for State Supplies	105.15	.....	105.15	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Rent of Rooms and Offices Outside of Capitol	.. 1,197.32	.....	1,197.32	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Completion of South Office Building	27,045.90	.....	27,045.90	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Capitol Power Plant—Additions and Extensions	18,235.14	.....	18,235.14	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Surety Bonds	6,370.42	.....	5,338.06	.....	1,032.36	.....
44 A	Telephones	154.75	.....	154.75	.....	.....	.....
46 A	Pennsylvania and New York Joint Bridges	6,856.84	.....	403.00	.....	6,453.84	.....

	Department of Public Instruction						
44 A	Administration—Salaries and Expenses	8,642.46	$4,261.31	8,642.46	$4,261.31	.....	.....
44 A	Normal Schools,	52,660.73	183.56	52,660.73	183.56	.....	.....
44 A	Public School Subsidies	790,072.29	343,815.98	1,133,888.27	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Reimbursing School Districts on Basis of Teachers' Salaries	478,582.02	.....	58,796.46	.....	419,785.56	.....
44 A	Library and Museum—Maintenance	2,251.31	.....	2,251.31	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses	1,857.50	.....	1,857.50	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	243.63	.....	243.63	.....	.....	.....
44 A	School Employes Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses	1,475.00	.....	1,475.00	.....	.....	.....
60 A	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf	2,750.00	.....	2,750.00	.....	.....	.....
66 A	Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
67 A	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....
68 A	Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind	11,875.00	.....	11,875.00	.....	.....	.....
71 A	Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf	23,750.00	.....	23,750.00	.....	.....	.....
56 A	Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School	228.93	.....	228.93	.....	.....	.....
49 A	Pennsylvania School of Design for Women	1,875.00	.....	1,875.00	.....	.....	.....
87 A	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	22,497.51	.....	22,497.51	.....	.....	.....
55 A	Philadelphia Museum	68.20	.....	68.20	.....	.....	.....
48 A	Nautical School	8,124.94	.....	7,390.20	.....	734.74	.....
65 A	National Farm School	3,125.00	.....	3,125.00	.....	.....	.....
165 A	Berean Manual Training and Industrial School	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....
99 A	Women's Medical College	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
98 A	University of Pennsylvania	51,035.13	.....	51,035.13	.....	.....	.....
59 A	University of Pittsburgh	355,589.19	.....	355,589.19	.....	.....	.....
90 A	State College	10,539.52	.....	10,539.52	.....	.....	.....
89 A	Temple University	115,664.31	.....	115,664.31	.....	.....	.....
23 A	Cornplanter Indians-Roads	107.60	.....	107.60	.....	.....	.....
P. L. 269	Refunding School Taxes Due Sundry Districts For the Years 1921 to 1924 Inclusive	45.97	.....	45.97	.....	.....	.....
	Public Service Commission						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	3,718.98	.....	3,718.98	.....	.....	.....
	Department of State and Finance						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	2,018.85	.....	2,018.85	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Uniform System of Accounts	15.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Publishing Amendments to the Constitution	273.90	.....	273.90	.....	.....	.....
44 A	Painting of Former Secretary of the Commonwealth, Bernard J. Myers	$750.00	.....	.....	.....	$750.00	.....
44 A	State Employes Retirement Board	669.00	.....	$669.00	.....	.....	.....
	Department of State Police						
44 A	Salaries and Expenses	44,426.49	.....	44,426.49	.....	.....	.....
	Department of Welfare						
44 A	General Administration—Salaries and Wages	5,584.24	.....	4,584.24	.....	.....	.....
	Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)						
108 A	Ashland	9,704.36	.....	9,704.36	.....	.....	.....
100 A	Blossburg	1,165.80	.....	1,165.80	.....	.....	.....
69 A	Connellsville	1,539.53	.....	1,539.53	.....	.....	.....
338 A	Hazleton	9,187.24	.....	9,187.24	.....	.....	.....
339 A	Nanticoke	12,873.25	.....	12,873.25	.....	.....	.....
337 A	Shamokin	4,771.78	.....	4,771.78	.....	.....	.....
	Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned)						
102 A	Huntingdon—Repairs and Maintenance	49,011.20	.....	49,011.20	.....	.....	.....
105 A	Morganza—Repairs and Maintenance	44,674.94	.....	44,674.94	.....	.....	.....
94 A	Morganza—Construction and Equipment—Reappropriation	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
101 A	Muncy—Erection of Barn	3,140.75	.....	3,140.75	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY (Continued)

Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 Under Acts of 1923 and Prior Years Together With the Deficiency Acts of 1925 and Subsequent Payments Showing the Appropriation Liability as of October 31, 1926

Act or Page Number	PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1923—Continued						
85 A	Eastern Penitentiary—Salaries and Expenses	44,302.98	.....	44,302.98	.....	.....	.....
103 A	Western Penitentiary—Salaries and Expenses	4,177.14	.....	4,177.14	.....	.....	.....
86 A	New Western Penitentiary—Construction	23,916.01	.....	23,916.01	.....	.....	.....
	Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Aided)						
61 A	Glen Mills	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned)						
83 A	Laurelton	15,586.63	.....	15,586.63	.....	.....	.....
81 A	Pennhurst—Maintenance	21,515.47	.....	21,515.47	.....	.....	.....
82 A	Pennhurst—Construction, Repairs and Equipment	6,903.27	.....	6,897.09	.....	6.18	.....
95 A	Polk—Erection and Equipment of Isolation Hospital	22,000.00	.....	.....	.....	22,000.00	.....
72 A	Polk—Maintenance	37,888.81	.....	37,888.81	.....	.....	.....
95 A	Polk—Erection and Equipment of Nurses Home	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
73 A	Polk—Repairs and Replacements	5,421.30	.....	5,421.30	.....	.....	.....
	Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Aided)						
62 A	Elwyn—Maintenance	44,345.72	.....	44,345.72	.....	.....	.....
57 A	Hospitals for Insane (Lump Sum Appropriation for Care and Treatment)	405,898.96	$29.74	405,834.57	$94.13	.....	.....
76 A	Allentown—Sundry and Various Purposes	24,602.95	.....	24,602.95	.....	.....	.....
74 A	Danville—Sundry and Various Purposes	36,967.18	.....	22,675.32	.....	14,291.86	.....
104 A	Harrisburg—Sundry and Various Purposes	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....
75 A	Norristown—Sundry and Various Purposes	49,937.85	.....	36,927.81	.....	13,010.04	.....
107 A	Torrance—Sundry and Various Purposes	40,932.01	.....	40,102.64	.....	829.37	.....
78 A	Warren—Sundry and Various Purposes	4,402.15	.....	4,402.15	.....	.....	.....
96 A	Warren—Reappropriation of Balance from 1919	145,307.65	.....	.....	.....	145,307.65	.....
77 A	Wernersville—Sundry and Various Purposes	6,462.39	.....	6,462.39	.....	.....	.....
251	Mothers Assistance	84,003.69	.....	84,003.69	.....	.....	.....
	Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided)						
335 A	Adrain Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	836.07	.....	836.07	.....	.....	.....
231 A	Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	977.64	.....	977.64	.....	.....	.....
142 A	American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia	7,296.17	.....	1,856.00	.....	5,440.17	.....
159 A	American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	9,000.50	.....	2,585.00	.....	6,415.50	.....
127 A	Berwick Hospital	114.87	.....	114.87	.....	.....	.....
143 A	Bon Air Sanatorium, Bells Camp	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
118 A	Butler County General Hospital	6,741.75	.....	1,044.33	.....	5.697.42	.....
193 A	Carlisle Hospital	$531.94	.....	$531.94	.....	.....	.....
195 A	Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	2,440.91	.....	2,440.91	.....	.....	.....
280 A	Corry Hospital Association	144.93	.....	144.93	.....	.....	.....
233 A	Coudersport General Hospital	185.52	.....	185.52	.....	.....	.....
277 A	Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	4,449.70	.....	4,449.70	.....	.....	.....
231 A	Ellwood City Hospital	109.29	.....	109.29	.....	.....	.....
235 A	Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,535.86	.....	2,535.86	.....	.....	.....

120 A	Franklin City Hospital	3,853.00	544.00		$3,309.00	
189 A	Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	2,781.55	2,781.55			
224 A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	395.58			395.58	
332 A	Greenville Hospital, Greenville	4,804.08	1,164.00		3,640.08	
232 A	Grove City Hospital	5,464.00	420.00		5,044.00	
145 A	Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	1,733.61			1,733.61	
123 A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	10,081.50	10,081.50			
291 A	Kane Summit Hospital Association	453.59	453.59			
241 A	Kittanning General Hospital	698.54	698.54			
272 A	Lock Haven Hospital	4,124.08	4,124.08			
188 A	Maple Avenue Hospital Association, DuBois	35.40	35.40			
134 A	McKeesport Hospital	2,090.90	2,090.90			
229 A	Meadville City Hospital	7,962.45	7,458.75		503.70	
253 A	Memorial Hospital Association	3,512.52	1,146.00		2,366.52	
243 A	Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital	1,761.25	1,761.25			
112 A	North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitorium, Austin	1,069.78	1,069.78			
222 A	Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	2,168.75	2,168.75			
186 A	Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	2,516.00	2,516.00			
258 A	Oil City Hospital	4,328.00	3,764.99		563.01	
275 A	Providence General Hospital, Philadelphia	1,000.00			1,000.00	
191 A	Punxsutawney Hospital Association	10,772.36	5,647.28		5,125.08	
273 A	Renovo Hospital	2,243.09	814.02		1,429.07	
333 A	Rochester General Hospital	1,142.63	1,142.63			
230 A	Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia	4,571.40			4,571.40	
148 A	Saint Agnes, Hospital, Philadelphia	2,600.00			2,600.00	
194 A	Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	3,238.28	2,937.26		301.02	
177 A	Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	7,266.18	7,266.18			
110 A	Sewickly Valley Hospital	2,622.20	2,106.54		515.66	
166 A	Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	4,718.28	4,718.28			
121 A	South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh	2,568.68	2,568.68			
266 A	Spencer Hospital, Meadville	6,729.84	1,368.37		5,361.47	
227 A	Titusville Hospital	2,539.00	750.00		1,789.00	
245 A	Warren General Hospital	7,107.99	6,142.15		965.84	
209 A	Waynesburg Hospital	849.97	849.97			
161 A	Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	98.89	98.89			
274 A	West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	3,032.58	2,290.50		733.08	
	Homes (State Aided)					
288 A	Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	290.15	290.15			
167 A	Almira Home Association, New Castle	812.50	812.50			
323 A	Beacon Light Mission, Bradford	250.00	250.00			
237 A	Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	2,049.11	2,049.11			
327 A	Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh	2,250.00		$ 2,250.00		
156 A	Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	1,625.00	1,625.00			
325 A	Beulah Anchorage, Reading	250.00	250.00			
292 A	Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	598.68	534.20	64.48		
294 A	Childrens' Home of South Bethlehem	312.50	312.50			
171 A	Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg	750.00	750.00			
309 A	Christian Home, Johnstown	375.00	375.00			
256 A	Christian Home for Women, Pittsburgh	187.50	187.50			
214 A	Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, Pittsburgh	625.00	625.00			
310 A	Easton Home for Friendless Children	937.50	937.50			
264 A	Elmwood Home, Erie	$750.00		$750.00		
266 A	Erie Home for the Friendless	10,130.38	$10,130.38			
267 A	Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	539.87	343.58	196.29		
246 A	First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh	375.00	375.00			
198 A	Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre	500.00		500.00		
268 A	Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	62.50	62.50			
173 A	Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg	317.83		317.83		

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY

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						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1923—Continued						
305 A	Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....
290 A	Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....
318 A	Friends' Home for Children, Philadelphia	312.50	.....	312.50	.....	.....	.....
321 A	Home for Aged, Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia	562.50	.....	562.50	.....	.....	.....
311 A	Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton	625.00	.....	625.00	.....	.....	.....
326 A	Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	562.50	.....	562.50	.....	.....	.....
208 A	Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	437.50	.....	437.50	.....	.....	.....
176 A	Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....
300 A	Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster	812.50	.....	812.50	.....	.....	.....
302 A	Home for Friendless Children, Reading	425.00	.....	425.00	.....	.....	.....
291 A	Home for the Friendless, Williamsport	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....
213 A	Home for Friendless Women, Scranton	2,333.00	.....	2,333.00	.....	.....	.....
313 A	Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	437.50	.....	437.50	.....	.....	.....
297 A	Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives, Philadelphia	2,750.00	.....	2,750.00	.....	.....	.....
298 A	Homes for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	375.00	.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....
316 A	Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	2,605.98	.....	2,605.98	.....	.....	.....
322 A	Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
315 A	Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People, La Mott	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....
225 A	Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station	3,375.00	.....	3,375.00	.....	.....	.....
304 A	Midnight Mission, Philadelphia	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....
420 A	Nazarene Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	625.00	.....	625.00	.....	.....	.....
299 A	Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	1,750.00	.....	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....
234 A	Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	437.50	.....	437.50	.....	.....	.....
174 A	Nursery Home, Harrisburg	562.50	.....	562.50	.....	.....	.....
178 A	Old Ladies' Home, Philadelphia	1,437.50	.....	1,437.50	.....	.....	.....
216 A	Orphans' Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth	3,625.00	.....	3,625.00	.....	.....	.....
251 A	Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
170 A	Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia	5,625.00	.....	5,625.00	.....	.....	.....
295 A	Philadelphia Home for Incurables, Philadelphia	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
312 A	Philadelphia Home for Infants	636.15	.....	636.15	.....	.....	.....
285 A	Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	1,375.00	.....	1,375.00	.....	.....	.....
262 A	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	1,312.50	.....	1,312.50	.....	.....	.....
324 A	Pittsburgh Newsboys Home	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....
307 A	Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	812.50	.....	812.50	.....	.....	.....
319 A	Union Home for Old Ladies, West Philadelphia	875.00	.....	835.40	639.60	.....	.....
296 A	Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia	375.00	.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....
289 A	Williamsport Training Schools for Girls	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....
317 A	Robert Wood Home, Philadelphia	187.50	.....	187.50	.....	.....	.....
301 A	Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	106.29	.....	106.29	.....	.....	.....
306 A	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	5,625.00	.....	5,625.00	.....	.....	.....
190 A	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
308 A	George Junior Republic Association, Grove City	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....
228 A	Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged, Meadville	437.50	.....	437.50	.....	.....	.....
287 A	Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....

164 A	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia	1,125.00		1,125.00			
274 A	Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women	1,125.00		1,125.00			
303 A	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, Philadelphia	337.50		337.50			
199 A	United Charities of Hazleton	225.00		225.00			
160 A	Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	1,571.05		1,571.05			
255 A	Wood's Run Settlement Association, Pittsburgh	150.00		150.00			
261 A	York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	750.00		750.00			
	Commissions						
P. L. 141	Old Age Assistance Commission	$12,630.86				$12,630.86	
P. L. 177	Commission to Study Conditions Relating to Blind Persons	556.65		$81.37		475.28	
P. L. 197	Commission to Codify Banking Laws, Balance of 1921 Appropriation—Reappropriation	1,617.45				1,617.45	
P. L. 292	Commission to Revise Penal Code	1,500.25				1,500.25	
P. L. 297	Commission to Examine and Revise Tax Laws	57.08				57.08	
P. L. 434	Commission to Revise and Codify Laws Relating to Poor Districts	15.84				15.84	
P. L. 411	Commission to Study Laws Relating to Child Welfare	3.09				3.09	
P. L. 145	Locust Mountain Hospital Commission	200.00				200.00	
51 A	Commission to Erect Memorial to Joseph F. Rothrock	412.97				412.97	
47 A	Commission of Navigation of Delaware River	1,560.30		672.81		887.49	
440 A	Commission to Investigate Conditions of Disabled World War Veterans	803.25		802.91		.34	
P. L. 448	Commissions to Investigate Battlefields of France and Belgium	209,666.66		151,026.52		58,640.14	
P. L. 146	Historical Spot for Burial of Soldiers' Bodies—Reappropriated	300.00				300.00	
44 A	Committee to Consider Alleviating of Unfavorable Conditions of Farmers	4,253.40				4,253.40	
	Miscellaneous						
21 A	Commission to Erect Delaware River Bridge	2,688,685.37		2,688,685.37			
44 A	Compensation and Expenses of the Electoral College	26.86		26.86			
	Senate						
44 A	Lump Sum Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses	5,243.00		5,243.00			
	House of Representatives						
44 A	Lump Sum Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses	18,810.61	$1,542.44	18,810.61	$1,542.44		
	Legislative Journal						
44 A	Indexing Legislative Journal, Session of 1925	1,500.00		1,500.00			
	Judiciary						
44 A	Expense of Supreme and Superior Courts, Middle District at Harrisburg	46.04		46.04			
	Purchase of Books, Supreme Court, Philadelphia	4.68		4.68			
	Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses of Supreme Court, Western District	17.23		17.23			
	Salary of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas	3,333.39		3,333.39			
	Salary of Judges of Orphans' Court	1,666.82		1,666.82			
	Salary of Other Judges of County Court of Allegheny County	172.04		172.04			
	Salary of Retired Judges	708.48		708.48			
	Salary of Associate Judges	1,805.40		1,805.40			
	Mileage of Associate Judges	439.20		439.20			
	TOTAL	$7,778,252.11	$365,326.83	$7,269,309.15	$11,579.64	$862,690.15	$862,690.15
	Under Acts of 1923 Department of Property and Supplies						
2 A	Bureau of Publications	$47,243.09		$6,344.27		$40,898.82	
	TOTAL	$47,243.09		$6,344.27		$40,898.82	$40,898.82

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY

Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 Under Acts of 1923 and Prior Years Together With the Deficiency Acts of 1925 and Subsequent Payments Showing the Appropriation Liability as of October 31, 1926

Act or Page Number	PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
						In Detail	By Years
	Under Acts of 1925						
	Department of Auditor General						
11 A	Salary of Auditor General	$.10				$.10	
	Fees of County Officers, Furnishing Information	86.20				86.20	
	Publishing Monthly Statements, All Funds	6,367.22		$3,083.45		3,283.77	
	Department of State Treasurer						
11 A	Clerk Hire	905.66		905.66			
	Department of Internal Affairs						
11 A	Salaries of Officers and Employes, Bureau of Statistics	175.23				175.23	
	Department of Public Instruction						
277 A	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, Mt. Airy, Maintenance	25,000.00		25,000.00			
128 A	Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, Maintenance	5,490.36		3,173.18		2,317.18	
10 A	University of Pennsylvania, Maintenance	111,250.00		111,250.00			
	Teachers' Retirement System						
328 A	Payment into Contingent Reserve Fund	225,000.00		225,000.00			
	Payment into State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	1,165,000.00		1,165,000.00			
	State Employes' Retirement System						
11 A	Salaries of Retired State Employes	1,502.97		802.16		700.81	
	Department of Welfare						
	Hospitals—State Owned						
91 A	Bllossburg, Sundry Purposes	12,033.74		5,324.66		6,709.08	
96 A	Coaldale, Maintenance	8,995.71		8,392.97		602.74	
260 A	Locust Mountain State Hospital, Maintenance	3,653.70		3,564.02		89.68	
9 A	Mercer State Hospital, Debts and Expenses	541.71		470.99		70.72	
285 A	Scranton State Hospital, Maintenance	12,000.00		10,081.38		1,918.62	
316 A	Shamokin State Hospital, Maintenance	4,000.00		3,998.50		1.50	
	Institutions, Penal and Correctional						
33 A	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Gratuities	210.00		210.00			
298 A	Western State Penitentiary, Salaries, Repairs and Expense	31,054.00		31,030.53		23.47	
	Miscellaneous						
11 A	Expenses in Connection with Presentation of Wm. Penn Charter	655.33				655.33	
	Judiciary						
11 A	Compensation of Judges Holding Court Outside of Their Own Judicial Districts	28.45		28.45			
	TOTAL	$1,613,950.38		$1,597.315.95		$16,634.43	$16,634.43

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY

Subsequent Credits and Payments of Federal Aid, Etc.

PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925	Credits to Appropriation Liability June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Payments June 1, 1925 to Oct 31, 1926 Inclusive	Amounts Considered Lapsed Oct. 31, 1926	Total Appropriation Liability Oct. 31, 1926	
					In Detail	By Years
United States Government Aid to Child Welfare	.....	$138,865.66	$138,865.66	.....	.....	.....
United States Aid to State College	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest to Federal Government	.....	26,895.03	26,895.03	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Escheats	.....	5,957.45	5,957.45	.....	.....	.....
Annuity for Right of Way—Act of 1899	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	.....	$281,718.14	$281,718.14	.....	.....	.....

PART I, SECTION IV

GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1927, TO MAY 31, 1929, COMPARED WITH ACTUAL RECEIPTS JUNE 1, 1915, TO OCTOBER 31, 1926, TOGETHER WITH ESTIMATED RECEIPTS NOVEMBER 1, 1926, TO MAY 31, 1927, (ESTIMATES MADE BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL)

RECAPITULATION OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS
FOR THE PERIODS SHOWN BEGINNING JUNE 1, AND ENDING MAY 31
RECEIPTS SHOWN SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1926, ESTIMATED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	1915 to 1917	1917 to 1919	1919 to 1921	1921 to 1923	1923 to 1924	1924 to 1925	1925 to 1926	June 1, 1926 to Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Nov. 1, 1926 May 31, 1927	Actual and Estimated June 1, 1925 May 31, 1927	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1927 May 31, 1929
Corporation Taxes	$40,605,818	$42,278,522	$48,423,068	$58,081,880	$36,652,881	$35,533,509	$38,212,964	$15,969,796	$15,408,476	$69,591,236	$71,335,000
Miscellaneous Taxes	8,146,272	10,167,603	12,199,037	14,860,199	11,985,824	15,031,748	10,546,942	1,163,391	8,258,687	19,969,020	18,359,000
Collections from County Officers	9,320,768	15,217,175	25,050,776	31,563,880	15,667,897	17,516,099	18,749,038	10,178,573	7,927,314	36,854,925	36,140,000
Miscellaneous Income	1,330,695	1,662,587	2,217,725	2,586,028	1,343,759	1,295,154	1,010,499	498,484	1,106,336	2,615,319	2,953,361
Licenses	3,336,406	3,394,631	2,906,012	2,274,658	519,500	510,861	593,290	88,348	320,700	1,002,338	1,113,470
Fines	138,486	194,761	351,046	105,069	62,983	59,766	61,642	22,481	33,507	117,630	109,675
Miscellaneous Receipts	126,829	72,586	780,723	22,905	43,591	39,304	17,040	1,780	14,949	33,769	26,250
TOTAL GENERAL FUND..	$63,005,274	$72,987,865	$91,928,392	$109,494,619	$66,276,435	$69,986,441	$69,191,415	$27,922,853	$33,069,969	$130,184,237	$130,036,756
Miscellaneous Credits and Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	$249,933	$2,934,818	$1,902,312	$539,727	$1,039,145	$3,481,184	$436,400
Receipts Available for Special Purposes Only	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,110	1,060,095	207,220	140,769	.....	347,989	540,000
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	$66,723,478	$73,981,354	$71,300,947	$28,603,349	$34,109,114	$134,013,410	$131,013,156

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS
FOR THE PERIODS SHOWN BEGINNING JUNE 1, AND ENDING MAY 31
RECEIPTS SHOWN SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1926, ESTIMATED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	1915 to 1917	1917 to 1919	1919 to 1921	1921 to 1923	1923 to 1924	1924 to 1925	1925 to 1926	June 1, 1926 to Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Nov. 1, 1926 May 31, 1927	Actual and Estimated June 1, 1925 May 31, 1927	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1927 May 31, 1929
CORPORATION TAXES											
Anthracite Coal Tax	$23*	.....	.....	$2,102,984	$6,741,762	$3,952,507	$6,006,944	$3,738,730	$454,326	$10,200,000	$10,500,000
Bonus on Charters	1,513,424	$2,180,202	$3,596,022	5,079,223	1,760,393	1,703,965	1,922,544	532,142	345,314	2,800,000	2,500,000
Capital Stock	28,145,946	27,056,979	30,937,460	33,533,870	18,333,086	17,596,419	19,110,001	8,843,065	8,206,935	36,160,001	38,200,000
Corporation Gross Premiums	310,275	376,610	488,052	566,948	309,514	338,912	261,803	1,452	236,745	500,000	500,000
Corporation Gross Receipts	3,713,392	5,541,310	5,815,566	7,645,175	4,104,414	4,217,974	4,010,971	1,211,627	3,027,402	8,250,000	8,500,000
Corporation Interest	.....	28,897	.....	163,841	78,287	88,842	44,369	32,572	3,059	80,000	75,000
Corporation Loans	6,737,053	6,988,787	7,374,464	8,906,812	5,238,574	4,239,067	4,364,865	1,375,296	3,131,731	8,871,892	11,000,000
Corporation Penalties	185,751	105,737	211,504	83,027	56,391	62,506	38,312	28,724	2,964	70,000	60,000
Emergency Profits Tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,460	3,333,317	2,453,155	206,188	.....	2,659,343	.....
TOTAL	$40,605,818	$42,278,522	$48,423,068	$58,081,880	$36,652,881	$35,533,509	$38,212,964	$15,969,796	$15,408,476	$69,591,236	$71,335,000
MISCELLANEOUS TAXES											
Bankers and Brokers Gross Receipts	$59,068	$72,536	$102,374	$88,504	$43,853	$40,414	$61,723	$696	$35,581	$98,000	$80,000
Bank Stock	2,161,330	2,286,935	2,422,669	2,769,508	1,455,704	1,561,865	1,978,599	524,664	1,496,737	4,000,000	4,250,000
Borough Loans	382,803	784,528	165,359	1,600,353	1,015,605	1,002,479	1,068,616	204,572	1,554,920	2,828,108	2,200,000
Building and Loan Stock	40,618	78,992	69,293	130,920	43,740	103,409	171,958	12,669	115,373	300,000	300,000
County Loans	747,558	565,313	1,411,118	315,388	271,632	276,716	245,868	41,511	212,621	500,000	600,000
Foreign Insurance Premiums—Life	3,929,949	5,298,956	7,022,306	6,387,093	3,716,975	4,194,936	4,419,519	54	4,430,000	8,849,573	8,925,000
Gasoline—Act of 1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,900	66,228	20,462	3,532	.....	23,994	.....
Gasoline—Act of 1923	.....	.....	.....	2,178,681	4,228,437	6,992,128	1,671,571	60,997	14,003	1,746,571	25,000
Income Tax	106,905	116,751	144,499	178,993	109,009	96,658	75,521	.....	74,479	150,000	175,000
Notary Public Commissions	77,375	110,650	136,925	157,825	51,850	121,676	35,000	12,200	142,825	190,025	180,000
Notary Public Gross Receipts	9,462	11,328	15,471	16,093	8,304	7,768	1,457	13	.....	1,470	.....
Pennsylvania Reciprocal Exchange	.....	.....	.....	20,748	6,506	909	.....	.....	11,000	11,000	24,000
Sale—Stock Transfer Stamps	276,376	244,202	394,692	359,912	201,348	266,399	320,279	97,015	52,985	470,279	600,000
School Loans	354,828	591,679	313,783	653,591	326,178	298,672	476,369	205,468	118,163	800,000	1,000,000
Unregistered Foreign Insurance Premium	.....	5,733	548	2,590	1,783	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	$8,146,272	$10,167,603	$12,199,037	$14,860,199	$11,985,824	$15,031,748	$10,546,942	$1,163,391	$8,258,687	$19,969,020	$18,359,000
COLLECTIONS FROM COUNTY OFFICERS											
Auctioneers Licenses	$28,149	$34,270	$36,432	$46,142	$20,185	$18,124	$15,586	$4,117	$10,883	$30,586	$30,000
Billiard and Pool Licenses	280,298	278,393	347,380	399,475	181,508	202,831	195,263	124,847	70,153	390,263	435,000
Bottlers Licenses	72,887	58,678	60,069	69,964	34,928	21,949	11,256	3,648	1,352	16,256	15,000
Brewers Licenses	565,441	436,781	330,116	219,668	51,700	30,929	19,951	6,900	2,100	18,951	.....
Brokers Licenses	150,963	182,111	280,914	333,306	160,064	189,041	193,797	77,663	117,337	388,797	350,000
Distillers Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eating House Licenses	66,779	87,222	172,553	219,402	113,761	132,121	133,843	67,125	67,875	268,843	245,000
Inheritance—Collateral	4,856,416	5,566,313	3,273,629	913,218	539,799	400,725	331,307	144,128	.....	475,435	150,000
Inheritance—Direct	.....	4,522,297	3,051,345	161,393	65,806	40,749	26,706	9,866	.....	36,572	20,000
Inheritance—Transfer (Resident)	.....	.....	10,766,851	19,946,865	10,087,006	11,338,188	12,649,325	6,911,022	5,488,978	25,049,325	25,000,000

Inheritance—Transfer (Non-Resident)	.....	.....	541,616	1,752,339	868,756	978,050	1,063,259	400,176	499,824	1,963,259	2,000,000
Liquor Licenses—Retail	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor Licenses—Wholesale	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,965	28,775	17,080	4,893	.....	21,973	.....
Mercantile Licenses—Retail	1,951,481	2,383,690	3,803,475	4,922,911	2,212,274	2,742,204	2,730,021	1,780,379	954,621	5,465,021	5,250,000
Mercantile Licenses—Wholesale	751,262	1,061,878	1,555,620	1,603,794	729,833	839,335	813,783	406,836	408,164	1,628,783	1,500,000
Non-Resident Hunters Licenses	5,886	9,947	27,008	33,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peddlers Licenses	8,377	6,070	6,394	9,394	5,484	9,506	6,989	3,568	1,432	11,989	10,000
Theater and Circus Licenses	125,001	112,204	119,650	132,704	59,479	66,474	62,310	31,554	31,446	125,310	120,000
Writs, Wills and Deeds	457,828	477,321	677,724	799,418	456,309	477,092	478,562	201,851	273,149	953,562	1,015,000
TOTAL	$9,320,768	$15,217,175	$25,050,776	$31,563,880	$15,667,897	$17,516,099	$18,749,038	$10,178,573	$7,927,314	$36,854,925	$36,150,000
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME											
Bank Balance Interest	$44,370	$5,205	$8,172	$ 46	$ 2,839	$ 10	$ 90	$ 7	$ 23	$ 120	$ 50
Care of Insane	178,133	349,459	305,670	385,886	361,454	192,003	250,776	124,063	160,000	534,839	500,000
Collection of Surety on Bonds	787	.....	.....	37,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conscience Money	648	260	1,412	856	210	76	33	191	.....	224	.....
Cup Vending Machines	83	216	266	220	71	168	373	.....	200	573	400
Escheat Examinations	.....	.....	.....	3,102	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escheat—General Fund	55,215	56,217	366,322	620,126	114,522	58,266	90,318	34,460	43,858	168,636	170,000
Examination—Moving Picture Films	91,124	97,935	189,310	186,973	91,711	102,222	117,290	48,864	63,818	229,972	240,000
Fees of Public Officers	690,848	774,107	1,041,089	1,192,247	642,111	658,748	311,046	110,151	290,544	711,741	483,435
General Fund Interest	191,559	280,053	180,875	94,793	75,057	180,392	192,927	167,904	24,169	385,000	500,000
Receipts of Toll Houses	136*	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rent—State Property	2,077	5	5,642	5,717	3,606	3,019	2,320	715	753	3,788	1,200
Sale of Confiscated Property	.....	2,670	2,065	2,017	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sale of Publications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	84	.....
Sale—Highway Blue Prints	.....	2,354	7,431	7,795	1,892	4,847	2,496	.....	.....	2,496	2,000
Sale—Highway Maps	878	1,115	2,033	2,860	1,207	2,077	1,966	776	1,224	3,966	2,000
Sale—Highway Plans	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,965	1,713	7,925	3,818	2,000	13,743	10,000
Sale—Lands	434	19,324	12,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale—Military Stores	32,463	34,449	38,254	11,582	5,613	2,027	403	373	9,223	9,999	10,000
Sale—Pamphlet Laws	343	238	399	238	334	14	276	65	60	401	576
Sale—Picture Seals	4,715	9,315	8,189	7,757	4,689	4,591	2,665	996	2,039	5,700	6,000
Sale—State Property	37,154	28,895	48,479	26,117	36,331	84,761	27,884	4,406	5,025	37,315	21,000
Sale—Testimony (Workmen's Compensation)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,711	1,611	3,400	6,722	6,500
Delaware River Bridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	$1,330,695	$1,662,587	$2,217,725	$2,586,028	$1,343,759	$1,295,154	$1,010,499	$498,484	$1,106,336	$2,615,319	$2,953,361
LICENSES											
Annual Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9,805	.....	$2,000	$11,805	$10,000
Architect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	$1,290	1,250	4,700	5,000
Assistant Pharmacy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	100	300	300
Bedside Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$900	.....	.....	250	250	250
Certification Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	120	129	200
Chiropody Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776	25	.....	250	275	500
Cold Storage Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,700	3,450	3,650	2,500	2,150	8,300	7,400
Dental Licenses and Examination Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,106	10,875	2,000	16,981	13,000
Dental Registrations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,301	744	1,955	6,000	5,000
Drug Store Registrations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	.....	134	500	500
Egg Opening Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	1,150	1,250	150	900	2,300	2,600
Employment Agents Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,400	16,000	17,450	15,500	3,000	35,950	35,000
Engineers Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,076	854	570	6,500	6,000
Enrollment and Licensing Stallions	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,190	2,500	660	2,130	5,290	5,000

*Credit.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS
FOR THE PERIODS SHOWN BEGINNING JUNE 1, AND ENDING MAY 31
RECEIPTS SHOWN SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1926, ESTIMATED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	1915 to 1917	1917 to 1919	1919 to 1921	1921 to 1923	1923 to 1924	1924 to 1925	1925 to 1926	June 1, 1926 to Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Nov. 1, 1926 May 31, 1927	Actual and Estimated June 1, 1925 May 31, 1927	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1927 May 31, 1929
Feeding Stuff Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,505	54,594	62,462	6,025	36,393	104,880	105,000
Fertilizer Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,910	28,045	26,590	1,340	13,297	41,227	40,000
Fees for Registration of Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,181	7,129	21,238	13,126	4,000	38,364	30,000
Insecticide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245	162	678	2,085	2,000
Lime Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270	1,315	1,320	35	750	2,105	2,600
Medical Education and Licensure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	631	1,000	1,000
Medical Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	371	500	4,221	4,000
Midwife Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	210	20	50	280	500
Oleomargarine Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,167	380,949	390,848	3,773	226,862	621,483	755,000
Optometrical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,753	602	645	5,000	5,000
Osteopathic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572	1,675	753	4,000	3,000
Pharmacy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,635	11,814	4,500	33,949	13,000
Pharmacists Certification	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	674	.....	1,174	1,200
Pharmacists Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	1,190	1,380	3,000	4,000
Prarmacy Permits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	4,616	2,000	6,782	7,000
Physic Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	100	100	100
Pre-Professional Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	1,587	1,607	5,944	5,000
Public Accountants Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,855	285	400	3,540	3,500
Reciprocity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,550	840	300	500	1,640	2,000
Reciprocal Licenses—Seed Testing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	100
Reciprocal Pharmacy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	275	325	500
State Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,917	4,583	1,333	.....	1,800	3,133	3,500
Reciprocal Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	25	75	100
Undertakers Examination Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	145	240	500
Undertakers Permits Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	7,923	6,575	17,698	14,000
Veterinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	190	25	796	120
TOTAL	$3,336,406	$3,394,631	$2,906,012	$2,274,658	$519,500	$510,861	$593,290	$88,348	$320,700	$1,002,338	$1,113,470
FINES											
Bake Shop Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 80	$ 30	$ 30	.....	$ 30	$ 60	$100
Blocking Railroad Crossing Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	$ 25	.....	62	.....
Butter Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	1,100	2,100	5,400	7,000
Child Labor Law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	370	.....
Cigarette Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....
Crane Code Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....
Cold Storage Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	670	820	200	481	1,501	1,600
Court Martial Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,962	1,767	215	16	.....	231	.....
Department Act Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,323	2,965	2,915	10	1,670	4,595	5,800
Employment Agent Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Corn Borer Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	45	200	905	500
Factory Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	150	865	170	320	1,355	700
Feeding Stuff Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	3,250	4,225	3,800	2,725	10,750	7,000
Female Labor Law Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495	1,245	1,520	615	1,000	3,135	1,500

Fertilizer Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	900	3,550	825	2,075	6,450	6,000
Filled Milk Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	25	115	170	400	685	700
Fire Escape Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	580	720	.....	.....	720	.....
Fishing Fines—General Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	380	40	.....	.....	40	.....
Fruit Syrup Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140	360	310	50	200	560	600
Japanese Beetle Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	255	.....	80	335	200
Ice Cream Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	160	300	525	175	1,000	800
Labor Law Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Lard Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	650	600	50	300	950	1,000
Lime Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	80	145	65	90	300	300
Linseed Oil Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattress Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,091	5,350	3,197	950	1,700	5,847	6,000
Milk Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,164	10,733	6,735	1,950	4,825	13,510	15,000
Milk Plant Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk Testing Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	295	950	390	650	1,990	2,000
Minor Labor Law Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950	1,465	1,890	360	1,250	3,500	2,000
Moving Picture Building Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	435	50	100	.....	150	.....
Moving Picture Censor Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	865	750	640	400	1,790	1,500
Non Alcoholic Drink Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,075	1,675	945	400	450	1,795	2,000
Oleomargarine Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	100	300	.....	100	400	500
Optometrical Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	30	100	540	200
Oyster Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	25	75	200
Paint Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,145	3,275	7,556	1,650	3,700	12,906	15,000
Potato Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	20	22	.....	10	32	50
Pure Food Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,717	17,637	12,680	5,940	6,720	25,340	25,000
Registered Milk Containers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3,332	1,449	850	5,631	3,000
Registered Package Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	1,172	190	268	150	608	500
Renovated Butter Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	2,200	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	.....
Removing Tree Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	25	50	162	150
Sanitation Rule Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....
Sanitary Bottling Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	75	125	400
Sausage Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	600	595	99	300	994	1,200
Selling Cigarettes to Minors	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Police Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	112	87	14	.....	101	.....
State Forest Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	50
Summary Court Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	51	86	150
Trespass Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	50
Turpentine Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	325	75	100	500	400
Uncleansed Container Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	5	27	25
Vinegar Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	275	150	450	100	700	500
Gambling Law Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
TOTAL	$138,486	$194,761	$351,046	$105.039	$62,983	$59,766	$61,642	$22,481	$33,507	$117,630	$109,675
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS											
Contract Forfeiture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage on State Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$72	$100	$50	$222	$250
Limited Water Power Permits	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8	161	291	1	399	691	1,000
Protest Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunded Cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,783	28,641	12,917	1,679	4,000	18,596	25,000
Refunded Cash Special	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenues from Institutional Farms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unexpected Balance—Department Public Instruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,760	.....	10,500	14,260	.....
TOTAL	$126,829	$72,586	$780,728	$22,905	$43,591	$39,309	$17,040	$1,780	$14,949	$33,769	$26,250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS
FOR THE PERIODS SHOWN BEGINNING JUNE 1, AND ENDING MAY 31
RECEIPTS SHOWN SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1926, ESTIMATED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	1915 to 1917	1917 to 1919	1919 to 1921	1921 to 1923	1923 to 1924	1924 to 1925	1925 to 1926	June 1, 1926 to Oct. 31, 1926	Estimated Nov. 1, 1926 May 31, 1927	Actual and Estimated June 1, 1925 May 31, 1927	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1927 May 31, 1929
MISCELLANEOUS CREDITS AND REFUNDS											
Annuity for Right of Way through Susquehanna and Pike Counties					$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	.....	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
Contribution Control of Forest Fires					2,455	9,297	23,837	$18,756	6,633	49,226	60,000
Coal Mine Inspector's Salary and Expense Credits					1,553	5,762	4,479	5,764	409	10,643	2,400
Highway Construction Refund					138,256	2,843,791	1,534,158	486,994	1,003,434	3,024,586	.....
Protest Fees					.....	3	.....				
Pymatuning Reservoir Rentals					3,468	5,517	5,142	2,978	7,091	15,211	15,000
Refunded Cash-Credit to Appropriations					86,963	52,159	89,418	19,337	10,000	118,755	100,000
Rent—State Property					.....	54	27	.....	166	193	.....
Sale—State Property					.....	37	654	.....	.....	654	.....
Telephone Lines Rental—Forestry					602	1,124	902	371	927	2,200	2,000
Vocational Education Fund—Interest					6,636	7,074	33	4,433	.....	4,466	.....
Foreign Insurance Premiums, F. & M.					.....	.....	229,009	154	.....	229,163	225,000
Pymatuning Reservoir Sales					.....	.....	1,490	930	494	2,914	1,000
Mine Foremen Examining Fees					.....	.....	3,011	.....	.....	3,011	11,000
Control of Wart Diseases					.....	.....	54	10	.....	64	.....
Cup Vending Machines					.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98	.....
TOTAL					$249,933	$2,934,818	$1,902,312	$539,727	$1,039,145	$3,481,184	$436,400
RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES											
U. S. GOVERNMENT											
Aid—Children's Welfare					$67,343	$35,874	$100,810	$61,809	.....	$162,619	$150,000
Aid—Control of Forest Fires					.....	4,400	5,857	.....	.....	5,857	5,000
Aid—Highway					9,529	914,619	985	.....	.....	985	200,000
Aid—Nautical School					25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	50,000	50,000
Aid—Social Hygiene					8,249	2,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Aid—Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie					.....	28,140	20,580	3,960	.....	24,540	25,000
Aid—State College					50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	.....	100,000	100,000
Aid—Tuberculosis					36,989	.....	.....				
Care and Maintenance Disabled Soldiers					.....	.....	3,972	.....	.....	3,972	5,000
National Forest of Pennsylvania					.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....
TOTAL					$197,110	$1,060,095	$207,220	$140,769	.....	$347,989	$540,000
Total Miscellaneous Credits, Refunds and Receipts Available for Special Purposes					$447,043	$3,994,913	$2,109,532	$680,496	$1,039,145	$3,829,173	$976,400

PART I, SECTION V, BRIEF REFERENCES TO ACTS OF ASSEMBLY RELATING TO MAJOR REVENUES OF THE GENERAL FUND AND GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS

ANTHRACITE COAL TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1921-1923	$2,102,984	.....	
1923-1924	6,741,762	.....	
1924-1925	3,952,507	.....	
1925-1926	6,006,944	.....	Rate 1½ per cent of the market value.
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	3,738,730	.....	The tax is imposed on the market value of each ton of anthracite coal of the weight of 2240 pounds when mined, washed, screened or otherwise prepared for the market.
11 -1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$454,326	Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 479.
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	10,200,000	Law became operative July 1st, 1921. Declared constitutional U. S. Supreme Court, December 1924.
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	10,500,000	

BONUS ON CHARTERS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1915-1917	$1,513,424	.....	Rate 1/3 of 1 per cent.
1917-1919	2,180,202	.....	The tax is levied upon the amount of capital stock of every domestic corporation and limited partnership, which is authorized to have, and upon the capital of foreign corporations and limited partnerships employed in the Commonwealth.
1919-1921	3,596,022	.....	
1921-1923	5,079,223	.....	
1923-1924	1,760,393	.....	
1924-1925	1,703,965	.....	Capital has been interpreted by the Courts to be tangible property.
1925-1926	1,922,544	.....	Foreign corporations must file a bonus report annually at time of filing capital stock reports showing capital employed in the State.
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	532,142	.....	Bonus is payable on increases shown.
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$345,314	EXEMPTIONS:— A. First class or non-business corporations. B. Building and Loan Associations.
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	2,800,000	NOTE:—The taxes are also collected on any increase in stock in case of merger and consolidations of corporations and limited partnerships.
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	2,500,000	Act of May 3, 1889, P. L. 189. Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 150.

CAPITAL STOCK TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$28,145,946	.....
1917-1919	27,056,979	.....
1919-1921	30,937,460	.....
1921-1923	33,533,870	.....
1923-1924	18,333,086	.....
1924-1925	17,596,419	.....
1925-1926	19,110,001	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	8,843,065	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$8,206,935
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	36,160,001
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	38,200,000

Rate generally 5 mills.
Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, 3 mills.
Distilling Corporations, 10 mills.
The tax is levied upon the actual value of the whole capital stock of all kinds of domestic and foreign corporations, limited partnerships, and joint stock associations, with the following exemptions:—

A. So much of the capital stock of manufacturing and laundering companies except those possessing the right of eminent domain, as is actually and specifically engaged in Manufacture.
B. Building and Loan Associations.
C. Manufacturers of Denatured Alcohol.
D. Bourse Companies.
E. Banks and Trust Companies.

Act of June 7, 1879, P. L. 112, and Amendments.
Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 903.
Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292.

TAX ON GROSS PREMIUMS—INSURANCE COMPANIES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$310,275	.....
1917-1919	376,610	.....
1919-1921	488,052	.....
1921-1923	566,948	.....
1923-1924	309,514	.....
1924-1925	338,912	.....
1925-1926	261,803	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	1,452	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$236,745
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	500,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	500,000

Rate 8 mills on domestic companies.
2 per cent on foreign companies.
The tax is levied on the entire amount of premiums and assessments received by the company from business transacted within the Commonwealth.
Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Companies doing business purely on the mutual plan without capital stock or accumulated reserve.
B. Mutual Beneficial Associations whose funds are made up entirely of weekly or monthly contributions by members.

NOTE:—
Persons taking contracts of insurance with foreign companies not registered within the State are required to deduct the tax before paying the premium.
Act of 1921, P. L. 789.
Reciprocal and Inter-Insurance Exchanges are required to pay the same taxes as are paid by stock and mutual companies transacting like kinds of business.
Act of 1921, P. L. 682.
Act of 1895, P. L. 408.

TAX ON CORPORATION GROSS RECEIPTS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$3,713,392	.....
1917-1919	5,541,310	.....
1919-1921	5,815,566	.....
1921-1923	7,645,175	.....
1923-1924	4,104,414	.....
1924-1925	4,217,974	.....
1925-1926	4,010,971	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	1,211,627	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$3,027,402
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	8,250,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	8,500,000

Rate 8 mills.

The taxes are on gross receipts from traffic or business done only within the State.

The tax is levied on railroad companies, pipe line companies, conduit companies, steam boat companies, canal companies, slack water navigation companies, transport companies, street passenger railway companies, transporting freight, or passengers or oil, telegraph companies, telephone companies, express companies, electric companies, water power companies, hydro-electric companies, palace car companies, sleeping car companies. Companies include corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships.

EXEMPTION:—
Municipally owned and operated public utilities.
Act of June, 1889, P. L. 420.
Act of May 14, 1925, No. 384.

CORPORATION INTEREST

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	.....	.....
1917-1919	$28,897	.....
1919-1921	.....	.....
1921-1923	163,841	.....
1923-1924	78,287	.....
1924-1925	88,842	.....
1925-1926	44,369	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	32,572	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$3,059
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	80,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	75,000

Collected under the particular tax assessed.

CORPORATION LOANS TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$6,737,053	.....
1917-1919	6,988,787	.....
1919-1921	7,374,464	.....
1921-1923	8,906,812	.....
1923-1924	5,238,574	.....
1924-1925	4,239,067	.....
1925-1926	4,364,865	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	1,375,296	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$3,131,731
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	8,871,892
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	11,000,000

Rate 4 mills.

The tax is levied on scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness issued or assumed on which interest is paid by every private corporation, domestic or foreign.

Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193.
Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507.
Act of July 15, 1919, P. L. 955.

Every county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district of the Commonwealth.

Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501.

The tax is levied only on the above obligations held by residents of Pennsylvania.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Building and Loan Associations.
B. Savings Institutions having no capital stock.
C. Bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any Bank, Banking Institution, Savings Institution or Trust Company.
D. Fire Companies, Fireman's Relief Associations.
E. Life or Fire Insurance Corporations having no capital stock.
F. Secret and Beneficial Societies.
G. Labor Unions and Labor Union Relief Associations.
H. Beneficial Organizations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions.
I. Mortgages and bonds owned by corporations which pay a capital stock tax.

CORPORATION PENALTIES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$185,751	.....
1917-1919	105,737	.....
1919-1921	211,504	.....
1921-1923	83,027	.....
1923-1924	56,391	.....
1924-1925	62,506	.....
1925-1926	38,312	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	28,724	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$2,964
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	70,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	60,000

Penalties as charged for non-compliance with the law in filing reports, etc.

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS—PRIVATE BANKERS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$59,068	.....
1917-1919	72,536	.....
1919-1921	102,374	.....
1921-1923	88,504	.....
1923-1924	43,853	.....
1924-1925	40,414	.....
1925-1926	61,723	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	696	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$35,581
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	98,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	80,000

Rate 1 per cent.

The tax is imposed upon the aggregate amount of gross receipts from commissions, discounts, abatements, allowances, and all other receipts arising from the business during the year by private bankers.

NOTE:—The taxes levied under the Act of June 13, 1901, P. L. 559, which applied also to all classes of Brokers, are, however, now collected under the Act of May 7, 1907, P. L. 175, which repeals the Act of 1901 so far as it related to brokers. There should therefore be a separation of the receipts from these two sources. The tax on brokers should be computed with the mercantile license tax.

Act of June 13, 1901, P. L. 559.

BANK STOCK TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$2,161,330	.....
1917-1919	2,286,935	.....
1919-1921	2,422,669	.....
1921-1923	2,769,508	.....
1923-1924	1,455,704	.....
1924-1925	1,561,865	.....
1925-1926	1,978,599	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	524,664	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$1,496,737
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	4,000,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	4,250,000

Rate 4 mills.

The tax is levied on the actual value of each share of stock which value is ascertained by adding together the amount of the capital stock paid in, the surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this amount by the number of shares.

The Act applies to Banks and Savings Institutions having capital stock whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States.

Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292.

Act of May 2, 1925, P. L. 497.

EXEMPTION:—

Trust Companies.

TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

(There is no separate heading for this tax, the Fiscal Officers evidently lumped this with the Bank Stock Tax.)

Rate 5 mills.

The tax is levied on the actual value of each share of stock which is ascertained by adding together the capital stock paid in, the surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this amount by the number of shares, "except so much thereof as is invested in shares of corporations liable to a capital stock tax or tax on shares."

The tax is imposed on corporations formed for the insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, and others interested in real estate, commonly known as Title Insurance and Trust Companies.

Act of June 13, 1907, P. L. 640, as amended, July 11, 1923, P. L. 1071.

BOROUGH LOANS TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$382,803	.....
1917-1919	784,528	.....
1919-1921	165,359	.....
1921-1923	1,600,353	.....
1923-1924	1,015,605	.....
1924-1925	1,002,479	.....
1925-1926	1,068,616	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	204,572	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$1,554,920
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	2,828,108
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	2,200,000

Rate 4 mills.

The tax is levied on scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness, issued or assumed, on which interest is paid by every private corporation, domestic or foreign.

Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193.

Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507.

Act of July 15, 1919, P. L. 955.

Every county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district of the Commonwealth.

Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501.

The tax is levied only on the above obligations held by residents of Pennsylvania.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Building and Loan Associations.
B. Saving Institutions having no capital stock.
C. Bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any Bank, Banking Institutions, Savings Institutions or Trust Company.
D. Fire Companies, Firemen's Relief Associations.
E. Life or Fire Insurance Corporations having no capital stock.
F. Secret and Beneficial Societies.
G. Labor Unions and Labor Union Relief Associations.
H. Beneficial Organizations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions.
I. Mortgages and bonds owned by corporations which pay a capital stock tax.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS STOCK TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$40,618	.....
1917-1919	78,992	.....
1919-1921	69,293	.....
1921-1923	130,920	.....
1923-1924	43,740	.....
1924-1925	103,409	.....
1925-1926	171,958	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	12,669	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$115,373
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	300,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	300,000

Rate 4 mills.

(The law requires the tax to be imposed the same as that paid upon money at interest under the General Tax Laws.)

The taxes are levied upon all full-paid, prepaid, and fully matured or partly matured stock of Building and Loan Associations domestic or foreign. The tax is imposed only on the stock held by residents of this State.

Act of June 22, 1897, P. L. 178.

COUNTY LOANS TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$747,558	.....
1917-1919	565,313	.....
1919-1921	1,411,118	.....
1921-1923	315,388	.....
1923-1924	271,632	.....
1924-1925	276,716	.....
1925-1926	245,868	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	41,511	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$212,621
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	500,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	600,000

Rate 4 mills.

The tax is levied on scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidence of indebtedness issued or assumed on which interest is paid by every private corporation, domestic or foreign.

Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193.

Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507.

Act of July 15, 1919, P. L. 955.

Every county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district of the Commonwealth.

Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501.

The tax is levied only on the above obligations held by residents of Pennsylvania.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Building and Loan Associations.
B. Saving Institutions having no capital stock.
C. Bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any Bank, Banking Institution, Savings Institution or Trust Company.
D. Fire Companies, Firemen's Relief Associations.
E. Life or Fire Insurance Corporations having no capital stock.
F. Secret and Beneficial Societies.
G. Labor Unions and Labor Union Relief Associations.
H. Beneficial Organizations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions.
I. Mortgages and bonds owned by corporations which pay a capital stock tax.

TAX ON FOREIGN INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$3,929,949	.....
1917-1919	5,298,956	.....
1919-1921	7,022,306	.....
1921-1923	6,387,093	.....
1923-1924	3,716,975	.....
1924-1925	4,194,936	.....
1925-1926	4,419,519	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	54	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$4,430,000
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	8,849,573
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	8,925,000

This is a tax at the rate of two per cent upon the gross premiums received from business done within the Commonwealth by insurance companies of other states or foreign countries. It is collected by the Insurance Commissioner.

The basis of the tax is the amount of premiums received from business done in this State. One-half of the tax is returned to cities, boroughs and townships of first class.

TAX ON LIQUID FUELS

Rate 2 cents per gallon.

NOTE:—One cent per gallon is a permanent tax, one-half of which is returned to the counties where the tax is collected. The other one cent tax is temporary and will lapse on the 30th day of June 1927, unless re-enacted.

The tax is levied on all liquids used for the generation of power, except kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil. The liquid on which the taxes is levied includes, distillates of, and condensates from petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments, the same being usually referred to as gasoline, naphtha, benzol, benzine, and alcohol.

The tax is collected from retail dealers who in turn are required to collect the same from the persons purchasing the liquid at retail.

The revenue returned to counties can be used only for the construction and repair of highways and the payment of interest on road bonds.

NOTE:—The Fiscal Officers evidently carry a separate item for receipts which still come in under the first Gasoline Tax Act of 1921, which was repealed by the Act of June 15, 1923, P. L. 834, under which the present tax is collected.

Periods End May 31	ACTUAL RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS—ESTIMATED BY AUDITOR GENERAL		
	Returned to Counties	Retained	Total	Counties to Returned	Retained	Total
1923-1925	$4,307,800	$11,791,693	$16,099,493	.....	.....	.....
1925-1926	2,706,579	7,991,545	10,698,124	.....	.....	.....
1926-1927	.....	.....	.....	$2,753,000	$8,253,000	$11,006,000
1925-1927	.....	.....	.....	5,459,881	16,244,545	21,704,426
1927-1929	.....	.....	.....	5,500,000	16,500,000*	22,000,000

*Highway Department estimates $20,000,000.00.

NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSIONS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$77,375	.....
1917-1919	110,650	.....
1919-1921	136,925	.....
1921-1923	157,825	.....
1923-1924	51,850	.....
1924-1925	121,676	.....
1925-1926	35,000	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	12,200	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$142,825
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	190,025
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	180,000

NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSIONS

Every Notary Public must pay a fee of $25 to the State Treasurer for a Commission for a period of four years.

STOCK TRANSFER TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$276,376	.....
1917-1919	244,202	.....
1919-1921	394,692	.....
1921-1923	359,912	.....
1923-1924	201,348	.....
1924-1925	266,399	.....
1925-1926	320,279	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	97,015	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$52,985
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	470,279
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	600,000

Rate 2 cents on each $100 share or fraction thereof.

The tax is imposed on sales or agreements to sell or memoranda of sales of stock, and transfers or deliveries of shares of certificates of stock in domestic or foreign corporations, co-partnership associations and joint stock companies, made within the State.

Act of May 8, 1915, P. L. 120.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Stock of Building and Loan Associations.
B. Stock certificates delivered as collateral.
C. Stocks delivered as the result of death, and subject to the inheritance tax.

SCHOOL LOANS TAX

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917 4	$354,828	.....
1917-1919	591,679	.....
1919-1921	313,783	.....
1921-1923	653,591	.....
1923-1924	326,178	.....
1924-1925	298,672	.....
1925-1926	476,369	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	205,469	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$118,163
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	800,000
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	1,000,000

Rate 4 mills.

The tax is levied on scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidence of indebtedness, issued or assumed, on which interest is paid by every private corporation, domestic or foreign.

Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193.
Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507.
Act of July 15, 1919, P. L. 955.

Every county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district of the Commonwealth.

Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501.

The tax is levied only on the above obligations held by residents of Pennsylvania.

EXEMPTIONS:—

A. Building and Loan Associations.
B. Saving Institutions having no capital stock.
C. Bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any Bank, Banking Institution, Savings Institution or Trust Company.
D. Fire Companies, Firemen's Relief Associations.
E. Life or Fire Insurance Corporations having no capital stock.
F. Secret and Beneficial Societies.
G. Labor Unions and Labor Union Relief Associations.
H. Beneficial Organiations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions.
I. Mortgages and bonds owned by corporations which pay a capital stock tax.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
AUCTIONEERS LICENSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1915-1917	$28,149	.....	
1917-1919	34,270	.....	
1919-1921	36,432	.....	
1921-1923	46,142	.....	
1923-1924	20,185	.....	
1924-1925	18,124	.....	
1925-1926	15,586	.....	
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	4,117	.....	Auctioneers 3 per cent upon gross commissions with a minimum of $500 in Philadelphia.
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$10,883	
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	30,586	
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	30,000	

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
BILLIARD AND POOL LICENSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1915-1917	$280,298	.....	
1917-1919	278,393	.....	
1919-1921	347,380	.....	
1921-1923	399,475	.....	
1923-1924	181,508	.....	
1924-1925	202,831	.....	
1925-1926	195,263	.....	
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	124,847	.....	SHOOTING GALLERIES, SHUFFLE BOARDS, BILLIARDS AN POOL AND BOWLING ALLEYS,—$20 for the first gallery, po table or alley; $10 for each additional table, gallery, board alley; $25 fee for season at summer resort.
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$70,153	
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	390,263	
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	435,000	

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
BROKERS LICENSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$150,963	.....
1917-1919	182,111	.....
1919-1921	280,914	.....
1921-1923	333,306	.....
1923-1924	160,064	.....
1924-1925	189,041	.....
1925-1926	193,797	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	77,663	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$117,337
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	388,797
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	350,000

Brokers:—$10 where the gross receipts are less than $5,000,—$25 where the gross receipts run from $5,000 to $10,000,—$50 where the gross receipts run from $10,000 to $20,000 and $100 where the gross receipts are over $20,000.

THE FOLLOWING BROKERS ARE TAXED:—

STOCK BROKERS.
BILL BROKERS.
NOTE BROKERS.
EXCHANGE BROKERS.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS.
FACTORS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS.
PAWNBROKERS.

The tax applies whether the brokers are persons, partnerships, or corporations.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
EATING HOUSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$66,779	.....
1917-1919	87,222	.....
1919-1921	172,553	.....
1921-1923	219,402	.....
1923-1924	113,761	.....
1924-1925	132,121	.....
1925-1926	133,843	.....
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	67,125	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	.....	$67,875
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	268,843
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	245,000

RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES
1 mill on gross volume of business plus $2.

INHERITANCE TAXES

(Under this heading are included all the taxes received as the result of inheritance, whether collected under the titles of collateral inheritance, direct inheritance, resident transfer inheritance and non-resident transfer inheritance).

Rate 2 per cent on direct heirs, 10 per cent on collateral heirs which includes charities.

The tax is imposed on all real property located within this State, either passing from resident or non-resident decedents, and all tangible personal property located within this State, either passing from resident or non-resident decedents, and all intangible personal property of resident decedents, wherever situated, and all goods, wares and merchandise and stocks of Pennsylvania Corporations and National Banks passing from non-resident decedents if located here or the transfer office of the corporation is here.

Inheritance Taxes are collected by the Register of Wills under the supervision of the Auditor General.

NOTE:—The item from collateral inheritance receipts, is undoubtedly retained by the Fiscal Officers to take care of small amounts which still come in from the former collateral inheritance tax act of 1887, which has been repealed by the present law.

The same is also true of the item Direct Inheritance, which represents taxes still collected under the Act of 1917, which first imposed a direct inheritance tax. The two items under the Transfer Tax, Resident Tax, Resident and Non-Resident, is a division made by the Fiscal Officers under the Act of June 10, 1919, P. L. 521, and this law is now in force.

	Resident Transfer		Non-Resident Transfer		Collateral Inheritance Tax		Direct Inheritance Tax	
	Actual	Estimated By Auditor General	Actual	Estimated By Auditor General	Actual	Estimated By Auditor General	Actual	Estimated By Auditor General
1915-1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,856,416	.....	.....	.....
1917-1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,566,313	.....	$4,522,297	.....
1919-1921	$10,766,851	.....	$541,616	.....	3,273,629	.....	3,051,345	.....
1921-1923	19,946,865	.....	1,752,339	.....	913,218	.....	161,393	.....
1923-1924	10,087,006	.....	868,756	.....	539,799	.....	65,806	.....
1924-1925	11,338,188	.....	978,050	.....	400,725	.....	40,749	.....
1925-1926	12,649,325	.....	1,063,259	.....	331,307	.....	26,706	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	6,911,022	.....	400,176	.....	144,128	.....	9,868	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$5,488,978	.....	$499,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	25,049,325	.....	1,963,259	.....	$475,435	.....	$36,57
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	25,000,000	.....	2,000,000	.....	150,000	.....	20,00

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
RETAIL

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1915-1917	$1,951,481	.....	
1917-1919	2,383,690	.....	
1919-1921	3,803,475	.....	
1921-1923	4,922,911	.....	
1923-1924	2,212,274	.....	
1924-1925	2,742,204	.....	
1925-1926	2,730,021	.....	
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	1,780,379	.....	
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$954,621	Rate on retail dealers 1 mill on the gross volume of business plus $2. Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184.
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	5,465,021	Wholesale dealers ½ mill on gross volume of business plus $3. Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184. Dealers on Exchanges or Boards of Trade, 25 cents on each $1,000 worth sold gross.
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	5,250,000	

NOTE:—Under this heading should be included the following receipts which are separately itemized by the Fiscal Officers.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX,
AUCTIONEERS LICENSES,
BILLIARD AND POOL LICENSES,
BROKERS LICENSES,
EATING HOUSE LICENSES,
PEDDLERS LICENSES,
THEATRE AND CIRCUS LICENSES.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
WHOLESALE

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts		
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General	
1915-1917	$751,262	.....	
1917-1919	1,061,878	.....	
1919-1921	1,555,620	.....	
1921-1923	1,603,794	.....	
1923-1924	729,833	.....	
1924-1925	839,335	.....	
1925-1926	813,783	.....	
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	406,836	.....	
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$408,164	Rate on retail dealers 1 mill on the gross volume of business plus $2. Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184.
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	1,628,783	Wholesale dealers ½ mill on gross volume of business plus $3. Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184. Dealers on Exchanges or Boards of Trade, 25 cents on each $1,000 worth sold gross.
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	1,500,000	

NOTE:—Under this heading should be included the following receipts which are separately itemized by the Fiscal Officers.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX,
AUCTIONEERS LICENSES,
BILLIARD AND POOL LICENSES,
BROKERS LICENSES,
EATING HOUSE LICENSES,
PEDDLERS LICENSES,
THEATRE AND CIRCUS LICENSES.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
PEDDLERS LICENSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$8,377	.....
1917-1919	6,070	.....
1919-1921	6,394	.....
1921-1923	9,394	.....
1923-1924	5,484	.....
1924-1925	9,506	.....
1925-1926	6,989	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	3,568	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$1,432
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	11,989
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	10,000

License to travel on foot, $8 in Philadelphia; outside of Philadelphia, $10.

License to travel with horse and wagon, cities $16. Two horses and wagon, cities $25.

Outside of cities $40 with vehicles.

NOTE:—Peddler licenses granted to disabled soldiers, sailors and marines without cost by applying to Prothonotary.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX
THEATERS AND CIRCUSES

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$125,001	.....
1917-1919	112,204	.....
1919-1921	119,650	.....
1921-1923	132,704	.....
1923-1924	59,479	.....
1924-1925	66,474	.....
1925-1926	64,310	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	31,554	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$31,446
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	125,310
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	120,000

In cities of the first class $500,—In cities of the second class where the place has not more than 1,000 chairs, $400. Less than 1,000 but more than 400 chairs, $75. Less than 400 chairs $30. In cities of the third class $75. In boroughs and townships $30.

Moving Pictures, exclusively, $25.

ITINERANT CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES AND MUSEUMS.

For shows transported on 50 cars or over, $1,000; 25 to 50 cars $750; less than 25 cars, but more than 15 cars, $500; less than 15 cars, but more than 5 cars, $150; less than 5 cars, but more than 2 cars, $100; on 2 cars, or less, $50.

WRITS, WILLS AND DEEDS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$457,828	.....
1917-1919	477,321	.....
1919-1921	677,724	.....
1921-1923	799,418	.....
1923-1924	456,309	.....
1924-1925	477,092	.....
1925-1926	478,562	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	201,851	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$273,149
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	953,562
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	1,015,000

Rate 50 cents on each original writ issued out of a court except on writs of habeas corpus and those issuing out of the Supreme Court, and on each amicable action and on each writ of certiorari to remove proceedings from a Justice of a Peace, on every entry of judgment by confession or otherwise; 25 cents on every transcript of a judgment from a Justice of the Peace or Alderman. All of these taxes are to be collected by the Prothonotary.

A tax of $10 is collected by the Recorder of Deeds on every commission of a Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds.

A tax of 50 cents is collected by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for each marriage license.

The Recorder of Deeds collects 50 cents on every deed, mortgage and other instrument recorded.

Register of Wills collects one dollar on all letters testamentary and of administration.

County Officers are required to make returns monthly.

ESCHEATS, GENERAL FUND

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$55,215	.....
1917-1919	56,217	.....
1919-1921	366,322	.....
1921-1923	620,126	.....
1923-1924	114,522	.....
1924-1925	58,266	.....
1925-1926	90,318	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	34,460	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$43,858
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	168,636
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	170,000

In compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 878, and its amendments, the Auditor General and the Attorney General collect unclaimed bank deposits and such moneys as have been deposited in Court as the result of a judgment accounting or an award, and the rightful owners of which or their whereabouts having been unknown for a period of seven years or more.

RECEIPTS FROM CARE OF INSANE

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$178,133	.....
1917-1919	349,459	.....
1919-1921	305,670	.....
1921-1923	385,886	.....
1923-1924	361,454	.....
1924-1925	192,003	.....
1925-1926	250,776	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	124,063	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$160,000
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	534,839
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	500,000

RECEIPTS FROM CARE OF INSANE.

The Department of Justice maintains a Bureau to collect such amounts as may be possible to reimburse the State for the care and maintenance of insane persons.

Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.
Act of May 10, 1923, P. L. 438.

FEES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Periods End May 31 Except as Otherwise Indicated	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated by Auditor General
1915-1917	$690,848	.....
1917-1919	774,107	.....
1919-1921	1,041,089	.....
1921-1923	1,192,247	.....
1923-1924	642,111	.....
1924-1925	658,748	.....
1925-1926	311,046	.....
6- 1-1926 to 10-31-1926	110,151	.....
11- 1-1926 to 5-31-1927	.....	$290,544
6- 1-1925 to 5-31-1927	.....	711,741
6- 1-1927 to 5-31-1929	.....	483,435

Represents the fees received under various Acts of Assembly for services performed by Officers of the State.

PART I SECTION VI PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH TOGETHER WITH STATEMENTS SHOWING CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS WHICH INCLUDE BOTH CASH AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL FUNDS, THE BALANCES OF WHICH AT OCTOBER 31, 1926 INCLUDED BOTH CASH AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Sinking Fund	School Employes' Retirement System		State School Fund
			State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	Employes' Annuity Savings Fund	
Public Debt of the United States	$135,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$70,650.00
Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	4,464,000.00	$203,000.00	$7,790,000.00	$910,000.00	281,000.00
Public Debt of Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Townships and School, Poor and Improvement Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	179,000.00	.....	16,058,670.00	12,916,000.00	485,000.00
Public Debt of State, Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Townships and School, Poor and Improvement Districts of States Other than Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,000.00
Farm Loan Bonds of Federal Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks	.....	.....	230,000.00	320,000.00	.....
Mortgages or Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate in Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL INVESTMENTS (PAR VALUE)	$4,778,000.00	$203,000.00	$24,078,670.00	$14,146,000.00	$997,650.00
CASH ON DEPOSIT	429.88	12,423.83	141,883.51	68,148.90	26,156.38
TOTAL	$4,778,429.88	$215,423.83	$24,220,553.51	$14,214,148.90	$1,023,806.38

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL FUNDS, THE BALANCES OF WHICH AT OCTOBER 31, 1926 INCLUDED BOTH CASH AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	State Employes' Retirement System		State Workmen's Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund	Agricultural College, Land Script Fund	Total
	Annuity Savings Fund	Annuity Reserve Fund Number 2				
Public Debt of the United States	.....	.....	.....	$15,000.00	$ 500.00	$ 221,150.00
Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$240,000.00	$165,000.00	$1,365,000.00	.....	.....	15,418,000.00
Public Debt of Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Townships and School, Poor and Improvement Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	820,200.00	335,000.00	3,901,000.00	406,000.00	481,000.00	35,581,870.00
Public Debt of State, Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Townships and School, Poor and Improvement Districts of States Other than Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	211,000.00
Farm Loan Bonds of Federal Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks	15,000.00	.....	275,000.00	.....	.....	840,000.00
Mortgages or Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate in Pennsylvania	20,000.00	.....	735,116.20	.....	.....	755,116.20
TOTAL INVESTMENTS (PAR VALUE)	$1,095,200.00	$500,000.00	$6,276,116.20	$471,000.00	$481,500.00	$53,027,136.20
CASH ON DEPOSIT	53,794.53	107,203.91	247,203.37	52,910.46	9,165.90	719,320.67
TOTAL	$1,148,994.53	$607,203.91	$6,523,319.57	$523,910.46	$490,665.90	$53,746,456.87

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DECEMBER 10, 1919 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926, WITH ESTIMATES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927

DECEMBER 10, 1919 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.

APPROPRIATIONS AND CASH RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURES	
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS					
Act No. 42—A, 1919	$3,185,000.00			Premium on Road Bond Purchases	$ 68,008.62
Act No. 42—A, 1921,	4,420,000.00				
Act No. 44—A, 1923,	7,090,820.00	$14,695,820.00		Interest Payments on oRad Bonds	14,740,460.33
MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATION					
Act No. 33 (P. L. 51, 1925)	$10,277,800.00			Road Bond Redemptions	2,112,000.00
Less: Unavailable Balance October 31, 1926,	3,903,319.67	6,374,480.33	$21,070,300.33	Premium on Investments	6,222.00
CASH RECEIPTS					
Interest on Investments		$58,286.25		Accrued Interest on Investments	3,816.55
Interest on Daily Bank Balances		88,460.09		Accrued Interest on Road Bond Purchases,	32,434.94
Sabbath Breaking Fines		2,765.05			
Interest on Road Bonds Purchased and Not Cancelled		521,560.00	671,071.90	BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	4,778,429.88
TOTAL			$21,741,372.32	TOTAL	$21,741,372.32

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926.

Cash on Deposit		$429.88
Investment Securities (par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Federal Government	$ 135,000.00	
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth (Road Bonds not Cancelled)	4,464,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	179,000.00	4,778,000.00
TOTAL		$4,778,429.88

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927

BALANCE NOVEMBER 1, 1926		$4,778,429.88
MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATION ACT NO. 33 (P. L. 51, 1925)		
For Redemption of Bonds	$ 750,000.00	
For Payment of Interest	2,811,700.00	3,561,700.00
OTHER RECEIPTS (ESTIMATED)		
Interest on Investments		9,033.75
Interest on Road Bonds Purchased and Not Cancelled		91,155.00
Other Interest and Sabath Breaking Fines		18,700.00
TOTAL		$8,459,018.63

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	
Interest Payments on Road Bonds	$2,811,700.00
BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (ESTIMATED)	5,647,318.63
TOTAL	8,459,018.63

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (Continued)

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND DEFICIENCY JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927

Based on Actual Experience for 17 Months and Estimates for 7 Months

APPROPRIATION AND CASH RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
BALANCE, June 1, 1925		$3,085,340.27			
MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATION, (P. L. 1925)			Interest Payments on Road Bonds	$7,716,180.33	
For Interest Payments on Road Bonds	$8,057,800.00		Excess Interest Provision to May 31, 1927 (Estimated to Lapse)	341,619.67	$8,057,800.00
For Sinking Fund Requirements	2,220,000.00	10,277,800.00	Accrued Interest on Road Bonds Purchased		16,237.77
CASH RECEIPTS			Balance, May 31, 1927 (Estimated)		5,647,318.63
Interest on Investments	$30,555.00				
Other nIterest and Sabbath Breaking Fines	44,321.13				
Interest on Road Bonds Purchased and Not Cancelled	283,340.00	358,216.13			
TOTAL		$13,721,356.40	TOTAL		$13,721,356.40
BALANCE MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$5,647,318.63			
DEFICIENCY MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		1,450,012.58	Requirements Based on Redemption of All Bonds at Maturity		$7,097,331.21
		$7,097,331.21			$7,097,331.21

COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATED DEFICIENCCY AS OF MAY 31, 1927

Series	Annual Requirement	Years	Total	Interest	Total Requirement
"A"	$372,692.74	2	$745,925.48	$37,404.29	$783,329.77
"B"	214,736.61	6	1,288,419.66	159,162.41	1,447,582.07
"C"	290,569.95	5	155,313.03	1,452,849.75	1,608,162.78
"D"	216,958.90	5	1,084,794.50	99,000.30	1,183,794.80
"E"	687,591.66	2	1,375,183.32	32,227.99	1,407,411.31
"F"	649,988.29	1	649,988.29	17,062.19	667,050.48
			$6,597,161.00	$500,170.21	$7,097,331,21
Less: Estimated Balance in State Bond Road Sinking Fund at May 31, 1927					5,647,318.63
Deficiency May 31, 1927 (Estimated)					$1,450,012.58

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-29.

Deficiency, May 31, 1927 (Estimated as Above)	$1,450,012.58
Requirements for Two Years, 1927-29 (See Detail Page 139)	14,076,052.88
Total Requirements, 1927-29 (Estimated)	$15,526,065.46

NOTE:—For the redemption of all State Road Bonds at maturity and the interest charges to May 31, 1927, there will be a deficiency in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund at May 31, 1927 of $1,450,012.58, and the estimated amount to meet the requirements of the State Bond Road Sinking Fund from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929 will be $14,076,052.88, or a total of $15,526,065.46 as shown above.

It is recommended that the amount of the deficiency at May 31, 1927 together with the interest and sinking fund requirements for the biennium 1927-29 be appropriated out of the Motor License Fund as required.

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (Continued)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPROPRIATION BIENNIAL

JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929, EXCLUSIVE OF PROVISIONS FOR THE ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY IN SINKING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO MAY 31, 1927 AND MAKING NO PROVISION FOR SERIES "D" REDEMPTION PRIOR TO MATURITY IN 1951

REQUIREMENTS

Month	Sinking Fund	Interest	Total
1927			
July 1	$663,532.69	$587,500.00	$1,251,032.69
August 2	214,736.61	292,200.00	506,936.61
September 1	649,988.20	400,000.00	1,049,988.29
October 1	313,818.29	200,000.00	513,818.29
December 1	216,958.90	666,000.00	882,958.90
1928			
January 1	.....	587,500.00	587,500.00
February 2	.....	292,200.00	292,200.00
March 1	.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
April 1	687,591.66	200,000.00	887,591.66
June 1	.....	666,000.00	666,000.00
July 1	663,532.69	587,500.00	1,251,032.69
August 2	214,736.61	292,200.00	506,936.61
September 1	649,988.29	400,000.00	1,049,988.29
October 1	313,818.29	200,000.00	513,818.29
December 1	216,958.90	666,000.00	882,958.90
1929			
January 1	.....	587,500.00	587,500.00
February 2	.....	292,200.00	292,200.00
March 1	.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
April 1	687,591.66	200,000.00	887,591.66
June 1	.....	666,000.00	666,000.00
TOTAL	$5,493,252.88	$8,582,800.00	$14,076,052.88

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (Continued)
STATEMENT SHOWING DATE OF SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

Year	January 1	February 2	March 1	April 1	June 1	July 1	August 2	September 1	October 1	December 1	Total Annual Requirements
1920	$255,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$627,962.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	$882,962.74
1921	255,000.00	$265,500.00	.....	.....	.....	627,962.74	$516,293.24	.....	.....	.....	1,664,755.98
1922	630,000.00	294,720.00	.....	.....	$266,000.00	1,293,532.69	545,513.24	.....	.....	$482,958.90	3,512,724.83
1923	630,000.00	294,720.00	.....	.....	266,000.00	1,293,532.69	545,513.24	.....	.....	482,958.90	3,512,724.83
1924	630,000.00	292,200.00	.....	.....	266,000.00	1,293,532.69	506,936.61	.....	.....	482,958.90	3,471.628.20
1925	587,500.00	292,200.00	.....	.....	266,000.00	1,251,032.69	506,936.61	.....	.....	1,016,339.23	3,920,008.53
1926	587,500.00	292,200.00	$400,000.00	$687,591.66	666,000.00	1,251,032.69	506,936.61	$1,049,988.29	.....	882,958.90	6,324,208.15
1927	587,500.00	292,200.00	400,000.00	887,591.66	666,000.00	1,251,032.69	506,936.61	1,049,988.29	$513,818.29	882,958.90	7,038,026.44
1928	587,500.00	292,200.00	400,000.00	887,591.66	666,000.00	1,251,032.69	506,936.61	1,049,988.29	513,818.29	882,958.90	7,038,026.44
1929	587,500.00	292,200.00	400,000.00	887,591.66	666,000.00	1,251,032.69	506,936.61	1,049,988.29	513,818.29	882,958.90	7,038,026.44
1930	545,000.00	292,200.00	400,000.00	914,258.33	626,000.00	1,208,532.69	506,936.61	1,049,988.29	513,818.29	842,958.90	6,899,693.11
1931	545,000.00	292,200.00	400,000.00	887,591.66	626,000.00	1,208,532.69	506,936.61	1,049,988.29	513,818.29	842,958.90	6,873,026.44
1932	545,000.00	292,200.00	360,000.00	914,258.33	586,000.00	1,208,532.69	506,936.61	1,009,988.29	513,818.29	802,958.90	6,739,693.11
1933	545,000.00	292,200.00	360,000.00	887,591.66	586,000.00	1,208,532.69	506,936.61	1,009,988.29	513,818.29	802,958.90	6,713,026.44
1934	545,000.00	292,200.00	320,000.00	887,591.66	586,000.00	1,208,532.69	506,936.61	969,988.29	513,818.29	802,958.90	6,633,026.44
1935	502,500.00	292,200.00	320,000.00	874,258.33	506,000.00	1,166,032.69	506,936.61	969,988.29	473,818.29	762,958.90	6,414,693.11
1936	502,500.00	292,200.00	320,000.00	847,591.66	546,000.00	1,166,032.69	506,936.61	969,988.29	473,818.29	762,958.90	6,388,026.44
1937	502,500.00	292,200.00	280,000.00	874,258.33	546,000.00	1,166,032.69	506,936.61	929,988.29	473,818.29	722,958.90	6,254,693.11
1938	502,500.00	292,200.00	280,000.00	847,591.66	506,000.00	1,166,032.69	506,936.61	929,988.29	473,818.29	722,958.90	6,228,026.44
1939	502,500.00	292,200.00	240,000.00	847,591.66	506,000.00	1,166,032.69	506,936.61	889,988.29	473,818.29	722,958.90	6,148,026.44
1940	460,000.00	292,200.00	240,000.00	834,258.33	466,000.00	1,123,532.69	506,936.61	889,988.29	433,818.29	682,958.90	5,920,963.11
1941	460,000.00	292,200.00	240,000.00	807,591.66	466,000.00	1,123,532.69	506,936.61	889,988.29	433,818.29	682,958.90	5,903,026.44
1942	460,000.00	292,200.00	200,000.00	834,258.33	426,000.00	1,123,532.69	506,936.61	849,988.29	433,818.29	642,958.90	5,769,693.11
1943	460,000.00	292,200.00	200,000.00	807,591.66	426,000.00	1,123,532.69	506,936.61	849,988.29	433,818.29	642,958.90	5,743,026.44
1944	460,000.00	292,200.00	160,000.00	807,591.66	426,000.00	1,123,532.69	506,936.61	809,988.29	433,818.29	642,958.90	5,663,026.44
1945	417,500.00	292,200.00	160,000.00	794,258,33	386,000.00	1,081,032.69	506,936.61	809,988.29	393,818.29	602,958.90	5,444,693.11
1946	417,500.00	292,200.00	160,000.00	767,591.66	386,000.00	1,081,032.69	506,936.61	809,988.29	393,818.29	602,958.90	5,418,026.44
1947	417,500.00	292,200.00	120,000.00	794,258.33	346,000.00	1,081,032.69	506,936.61	769,988.29	393,818.29	562,958.90	5,284,693.11
1948	417,500.00	292,200.00	120,000.00	767,591.66	346,000.00	1,081,032.69	506,936.61	769,988.29	393,818.29	562,958.90	5,258,026.44
1949	417,500.00	292,200.00	80,000.00	767,591.66	346,000.00	1,081,032.69	506,936.61	729,988.29	393,818.29	562,958.90	5,178,026.44
1950	375,000.00	292,200.00	80,000.00	754,258.33	306,000.00	665,569.95	506,936.61	729,988.29	353,818.29	522,958.90	4,586,730.37
1951	375,000.00	292,200.00	80,000.00	727,591.66	306,000.00	665,569.95	506,936.61	729,988.29	353,818.29	522,958.90	4,560,063.70
1952	.....	.....	40,000.00	754,258.33	.....	.....	.....	689,988.29	353,818.29	.....	1,833,064.91
1953	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	689,988.29	353,818.29	.....	1,123,806.58
1954	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,818.29	.....	393,818.29
TOTAL	$15,712,500.00	$9,036,540.00	$6,800,000.00	$22,431,641.52	$13,980,000.00	$35,618,480.70	$15,801,544.80	$24,999,672.12	$12,386,912.12	$21,022,147.33	$177,789,438.59

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (Continued)

Statement Showing the Sinking Fund and Interest Requirements to Maturity for all Issues of Roads Bonds

Year	SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS							Total Annual Requirements	Total Interest Requirements	Total Sinking Fund Requirements
	Series "A"	Series "B"	Series "C"	Series "D"	Series "E"	Series "F"	Series "G"			
1920	$882,962.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$882,962.74	$510,000.00	$372,962.74
1921	882,962.74	$781,793.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,664,755.98	1,041,000.00	623,755.98
1922	882,962.74	840,233.24	$1,040,569.95	$748,958.90	.....	.....	.....	3,512,724.83	2,381,440.00	1,131,284.83
1923	882,962.74	840,233.24	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	.....	.....	.....	3,512,724.83	2,381,440.00	1,131,284.83
1924	882,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	.....	.....	.....	3,471,628.20	2,376,400.00	1,095,228.20
1925	797,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	$533,380.33	.....	.....	3,920,008.53	2,824,780.33	1,095,228.20
1926	797,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,487,591.66	$1,449,988.29	.....	6,324,208.15	3,891,400.00	2,432,808.15
1927	797,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,487,591,66	1,449,988.29	$713,818.29	7,038,026.44	4,291,400.00	2,746,626.44
1928	797,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,487,591,66	1,449,988.29	$713,818.29	7,038,026.44	4,291,400.00	2,746,626.44
1929	797,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,487,591,66	1,449,988.29	$713,818.29	7,038,026.44	4,291,400.00	2,746,626.44
1930	712,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,434,258.33	1,449,988.29	713,818.29	6,899,693.11	4,153,066.67	2,746,626.44
1931	712,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,407,591.66	1,449,988.29	713,818.29	6,873,026.44	4,126,400.00	2,746,626.44
1932	712,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,354,258.33	1,369,988.29	713,818.29	6,739,693.11	3,993,066.67	2,746,626.44
1933	712,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,327,591.66	1,369,988.29	713,818.29	6,713,026.44	3,966,400.00	2,746.626.44
1934	712,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,327,591.66	1,289,988.29	713,818.29	6,633,026.44	3,886,400.00	2,746,626.44
1935	627,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,274,258.33	1,289,988.29	633,818.29	6,414,693.11	3,668,066.67	2,746,626.44
1936	627,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,247,591.66	1,289,988.29	633,818.29	6,388,026.44	3,641,400.00	2,746,626.44
1937	627,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,194,258.33	2,209,988.29	633,818.29	6,254,693.11	3,508,066.67	2,746,626.44
1938	627,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,167,591.66	1,209,988.29	633,818.29	6,228,026.44	3,481,400.00	2,746,626.44
1939	627,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,167,591.66	1,129,988.29	633,818.29	6,148,026.44	3,401,400.00	2,746,626.44
1940	542,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,114,258.33	1,129,988.29	553,818.29	5,929,693.11	3,183,066.67	2,746,626.44
1941	542,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,087,591.66	1,129,988.29	553,818.29	5,903,026.44	3,156,400.00	2,746,626.44
1942	542,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,034,258.33	1,049,988.29	553,818.29	5,769,693.11	3,023,066.67	2,746,626.44
1943	542,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,007,591.66	1,049,988.29	553,818.29	5,743,026.44	2,996,400.00	2,746,626.44
1944	542,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	1,007,591.66	969,988.29	553,818.29	5,663,026.44	2,916,400.00	2,746,626.44
1945	457,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	954,258.33	969,988.29	473,818.29	5,444,693.11	2,698,066.67	2,746,626.44
1946	457,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	927,591.66	969,988.29	473,818.29	5,418,026.44	2,671,400.00	2,746,626.44
1947	457,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	874,258.83	889,988.29	473,818.29	5,284,693.11	2,538,066.67	2,746,626.44
1948	457,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	847,591.66	889,988.29	473,818.29	5,258,026.44	2,511,400.00	2,746,626.44
1949	457,962.74	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	847,591.66	809,988.29	473,818.29	5,178,026.44	2,431,400.00	2,746,626.44
1950	.....	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	794,258.83	809,988.29	393,818.29	4,586,730.37	2,213,066.67	2,373,663.70
1951	.....	799,136.61	1,040,569.95	748,958.90	767,591.66	809,988.29	393,818.29	4,560,063.70	2,186,400.00	2,373,663.70
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	714,258.33	729,988.29	393,818.29	1,838,064.91	186,666.67	1,651,398.24
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	729,988.29	393,818.29	1,123,806.58	160,000.00	963,806.58
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,818.29	393,818.29	80,000.00	313,818.29
TOTAL	$20,113,822.20	$24,838,084,80	$31,217,098.50	$22,468,767.00	$31,365,021.85	$31,799,672.12	$15,986,912.12	$177,789,438.59	$99,058,127.03	$78,731,311.56

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (Continued)

Statement Showing the Estimated Deficiency at May 31, 1927 in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund (Based on Redemption of Series "D" December 1, 1936)

Series	Annual Requirements	Years	Total	Interest	Total Requirements
"A"	$372,962.74	2	$745,925.48	$37,404.29	$783,329.77
"B"	214,736.61	6	1,288,419.66	159,162.41	1,447,582.07
"C"	290,569.95	5	1,452,849.75	155,313.03	1,608,162.78
"D"	580,440.78	5	2,902,203.90	264,860.38	3,167,064.28
"E"	687,591.66	2	1,375,183.32	32,227.99	1,407,411.31
"F"	649,988.29	1	649,988.29	17,062.19	667,050.48
TOTAL			$8,414,570.40	$666.030.29	$9,080,600.69
LESS: ESTIMATED BALANCE IN STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND MAY 31, 1927					5,647,318.63
DEFICIENCY MAY 31, 1927 (ESTIMATED)					$3,433,282.06

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1927-1929
(BASED ON REDEMPTION OF SERIES "D" DECEMBER 1, 1936)

DEFICIENCY MAY 31, 1927 (ESTIMATED AS ABOVE)	$3,433,282.06
REQUIREMENTS FOR TWO YEARS 1927-1929	14,803,016.64
	$18,236,298.70

NOTE:—Series "D" Road Bonds mature December 1, 1951. They may however, be redeemed as a whole, at par and accrued interest at December 1, 1926, or at any interest period thereafter, upon sixty days notice by public advertisement.

The above statement shows the sinking fund and interest requirements, together with the estimated deficiency at May 31, 1927 for the redemption of the Series "D" Road Bonds at December 1, 1936, the earliest optional date, together with all other Road Bonds at maturity. The statement is presented for information and is not a recommendation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SINKING FUND
Statement Showing Cash Receipts and Transfers
May 7, 1917 to October 31, 1926 Together With Balances at Beginning and End of Period

BALANCE, MAY 7, 1917	$651,110.02		
Add Unclaimed Bond Interest Transferred from Fiscal Agents to Sinking Fund, May 8, 1919	7,210.24	$658,320.26	
Deduct Transfer to Agricultural College Land Script Fund, May 12, 1924		500,000.00	$158,320.26*
CASH RECEIPTS			
Interest on Deposits		$49,660.24	
Interest on Investments		7,443.33	57,103.57
BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926			$215,423.83

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926.

Cash on Deposit	$12,423.83
Investment Securities (Par)	
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	203,000.00
TOTAL	$215,423.83

* The balance of $158,320.26 as shown above is equivalent to the outstanding public loans of the Commonwealth exclusive of outstanding State Road Bonds.

NOTE:—The balance in the Sinking Fund at May 7, 1917 was $651,110.02. To this balance was added on May 8, 1919 unclaimed bond interest received from the fiscal agents in the amount of $7,210.24, resulting in a total of $658,320.26. On May 12, 1924, a transfer of $500,000.00 was made to the Agricultural College Land Script Fund. This transfer reduced the balance to $158.320.26, which is equivalent to the recorded outstanding public loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at October 31, 1926, excluding the outstanding portion of the highway loans of 1919 and 1925.

The balance in the Sinking Fund at October 31, 1926 was $215,423.83, which is in excess of the outstanding public loans by the amount of earned interest credited to the Sinking Fund of $57,103.57 to October 31, 1926.

It is recommended that the $57,103.57 together with any other interest receipts or income to May 31, 1927 be transferred to the General Fund and all future income be deposited in the General Fund.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures
September 18, 1919 to October 31, 1926

STATE ANNUITY RESERVE FUND NO. 2

Receipts		Expenditures	
Received from Local Districts	$12,073,340.06	Superannuation Disability Retirement	$2,272,341.28
Received from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	12,761,708.93	Refund to School Districts	146.40
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	2,598,723.47	Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	255,662.22
Premium on Sale of Securities	67,563.25	Premiums on Securities Purchased	762,944.62
Discount on Securities Purchased	10,312.32	BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1926	24,220,553.51
TOTAL	$27,511,648.03	TOTAL	$27,511,648.03

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$141,883.51
Investment Securities (Par		
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	$7,790,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	16,058,670.00	
Bonds—Federal Farm Loan	230,000.00	24,078,670.00
TOTAL		$24,220,553.51

EMPLOYES ANNUITY SAVINGS FUND

Receipts		Expenditures	
		Refund to Contributors	$3,099,184.45
Contributions of School Employes	$15,820,556.12	Refunded to School Districts	367.74
Contributions Returned and Deposited	19,125.71	Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	165,567.90
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	2,219,983.42	Premiums on Securities Purchased	578,345.39
Premium on Sale of Securities	9,123.00	Transfers to Teachers Retirement Board, State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	11,173.87
		BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1926	14,214,148.90
TOTAL	$18,068,788.25	TOTAL	$18,068,788.25

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$68,148.90
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	$910,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	12,916,000.00	
Bonds—Federal Farm Loan	320,000.00	14,146,000.00
TOTAL		$14,214,148.90

SUMMARY OF CASH ON DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENTS AT PAR BOTH FUNDS, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit—Both Funds	$210,032.41	
Investment Securities (Par)—Both Funds	38,224,670.00	$38,434,702.41

STATE SCHOOL FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures
July 22, 1913 to October 31, 1926

Receipts		Expenditures	
Forestry Department	$299,664.53	Paid to School Districts	$37,457.50
Escheats	241,876.73	Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	8,156.09
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	282,650.08	Premiums on Securities Purchased	21,970.89
Sale of Land	122,903.03	BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1926	1,023,806.38
Transfers from General Fund	144,296.49		
TOTAL	$1,091,390.86	TOTAL	$1,091,390.86

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$26,156.38
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Federal Government	$70,650.00	
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	281,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	485,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of States other than Pennsylvania	161,000.00	997,650.00
TOTAL		$1,023,806.38

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
JANUARY 1, 1924 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926

ANNUITY SAVINGS FUND

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Deductions from Salaries	$1,237,585.54	Refunds to Employes	$95,973.83
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	73,950.70	Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	11,048.99
		Premiums on Securities Purchased	40,484.32
		Transfers to State Employes Retirement System State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	15,034.57
		BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	1,148,994.53
TOTAL	$1,311,536.24	TOTAL	$1,311,536.24

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$53,794.53
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	$240,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	820,200.00	
Bonds—Federal Farm Loan	15,000.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate	20,000.00	1,095,200.00
		$1,148,994.53

ANNUITY RESERVE FUND NO. 2

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES	
			Retirement Allowances	$27,743.08
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION (ACT 328-A, 1925)		$740,000.00	Retirement Superannuation	97,100.48
OTHER RECEIPTS			Retirement Disability	8,286.31
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	$14,571.94		Wishdrawal from Service, not Voluntary	3,948.08
Transferred from State Employes' Retirement System Annuity Savings Fund	15,034.57	29,606.51	Final Settlement, Deceased	111.85
			Premiums on Securities Purchased	20,851.47
			Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	4,361.33
			BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	607,203.91
TOTAL		$769,606.51	TOTAL	$769,606.51

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$107,203.91
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of Commonwealth	$165,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	335,000.00	500,000.00
		$607,203.91

SUMMARY OF CASH ON DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENTS AT PAR BOTH FUNDS OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit—Both Funds	$160,998.44	
Investment Securities (Par)—Both Funds	1,595,200.00	$1,756,198.44

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
JANUARY 1, 1916 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
		Losses Paid	$12,715,744.28
Net Premiums Collected	$21,615,465.71	General Expenses	3,933,335.91
Interest	2,127,221.01	Reinsurance Premiums	403,399.48
Coal Operators Mutual of Western Pennsylvania	58,000.00	For Account of Coal Operators Mutual of Western Pennsylvania	47,646.69
Advances from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Appropriation	500,000.00	Return of Appropriation of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	500,000.00
Borrowed Money	300,000.00	Borrowed Money Repaid	300,000.00
		Interest on Borrowed Money	3,366.67
		Net Premium on Bonds Owned	173,874.19
		BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	6,523,319.50
TOTAL	$24,600,686.72	TOTAL	$24,600,686.72

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$247,203.37
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Commonwealth	$1,365,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	3,901,000.00	
Bonds—Federal Farm Loan	275,000.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate	735,116.20	6,276,116.20
TOTAL		$6,523,319.57

INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
AUGUST 5, 1915 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Transfers from General and Sinking Fund	$173,356.01	Transfers to General Fund	$250,000.00
Interest on Sinking Fund	77,784.41	Transfers to State Bond Road Sinking Fund	38,919.77
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	366,826.75	Transfers to Insurance Tax Fund	770,793.15
Sabbath Breaking Fines	4,527.80	Fire Losses and Claims	841,520.29
Return Premiums on Policies	7,860.05	Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	6,398.04
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums	1,734,909.50	Premiums on Securities Purchased	45,176.95
Fire Insurance Recoveries and Salvage Sales	99,216.38	BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	523,910.46
Transfer from Insurance Tax Fund	5,000.00		
Dividends on Fire Insurance Policies	915.76		
Premiums Received on Sale of Securities	6,222.00		
Sale of State Property	100.00		
TOTAL	$2,476,718.66	TOTAL	$2,476,718.66

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$52,910.46
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Federal Government	$15,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	406,000.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of States other than Pennsylvania	50,000.00	471,000.00
TOTAL		$523,910.46

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIPT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
MAY 12, 1924 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Transferred from Sinking Fund	$500,000.00	Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College	$48,218.94
Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	57,384.84	Premiums on Securities Purchased	18,500.00
		BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1926	490,665.90
TOTAL	$557,384.84	TOTAL	$557,384.84

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Cash on Deposit		$9,165.90
Investment Securities (Par)		
Bonds—Debt of the Federal Government	$500.00	
Bonds—Local Governments of the Commonwealth	481,000.00	481,500.00
TOTAL		$490,665.90

NOTE—The Federal Government, in 1863, gave $500,000.00 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the proceeds of sale of agricultural scrip, on condition that it be invested in securities yielding 5 per cent, and the income paid to the Agricultural College, which is now the Pennsylvania State College. In 1872, the money was invested in a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bond which matured in 1922. In 1924 the proceeds were reinvested, but acceptable securities yielding 5 per cent, income were not available at that time. Securities were purchased at a cost of $500,000.00, having a par value of $481,500.00. The average yield on these securities is 4.72 per cent, or $22,701.25 per annum. The deficiency in yield between the 5 per cent guarantee and the 4.72 per cent average yield is payable from a General Fund appropriation, and the full 5 per cent income is being paid to Pennsylvania State College.

It is recommended that $48,500.00 be appropriated from the General Fund to the Agricultural College Land Script Fund and that amount together with the cash balance in the fund be invested at an interest yield equal to that which is now received on the $481,500.00. The fund would then earn $25,000.00 annually or 5 per cent, on the $500,000.00, the guarantee to Pennsylvania State College. No other appropriation would then be necessary from the General Fund. Without this method, an appropriation of $4,597.50 will be required for the period June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 31, 1926

Date of Loan	Pamphlet Law Reference	Purpose	Amount	Interest Rate	Date of Maturity	Amount Outstanding Oct. 31, 1926	
		NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED					
April 2, 1821 ...	222—1821	For Expenses and Other Purposes	$1,000,000.00	5 %			
December 18, 1828	21—1828	Canal and Railroad	800,000.00	5 %	June 1, 1841	$230.00	.....
April 22, 1829 ...	252—1829	Canal and Railroad	2,200,000.00	5 %	January 1, 1854	2,000.00	.....
March 21 1831 ..	196—1831	Canal and Railroad	2,483,161.88	5 %	December 1, 1854 ...	2,138.83	.....
March 30, 1832 ..	222—1832	Canal and Railroad	2,348,680.00	5 %	July 1, 1856	150.00	.....
April 13, 1835 ..	201—1835	Canal and Railroad	1,159,600.00	5 %	July 1, 1860	.66	.....
January 26, 1839	8—1839	Interest and Internal Improvements	1,200,000.00	5 %	July 1, 1865	1,500.00	.....
March 27, 1839 ..	660—1839	To Pay Maturing Loans	470,000.00	5 %	August 15, 1867	1,245.64	.....
June 27, 1839 ...	517—1839	To Pay Temporary Loans	1,150,000.00	5 %	July 1, 1868	62.00	.....
July 19, 1839 ...	634—1839	Canal and Railroad	2,054,000.00	5 %	June 27, 1864	100.00	.....
January 23, 1840	29—1840	Interest and Temporary Loans	870,000.00	5 %	July 1, 1868	4,600.00	.....
April 3, 1840 ...	716—1840	For Redemption of Specie Payments	927,010.00	5 %	January 1, 1865	80.00	.....
June 11, 1840 ..	648—1840	Improvements of State, and Interest	1,956,362.15	5 %	January 1, 1865	3,553.00	.....
May 5, 1841	147—1841	Regulating Banks	575,737.50	5 %	July 1, 1870	1,000.00	.....
May 4, 1841	307—1841	Relief Loans	.....	.....	(6)	506.08	.....
July 27, 1842 ...	441—1842	Interest Certificates	.....	.....	July 1, 1870	96,093.00	.....
March 7, 1843 ..	375—1843	Interest Certificates	.....	.....	.....	4,158.15	.....
May 31, 1844	582—1844	Interest Certificates	.....	.....	August 1, 1846	4,312.43	.....
April 29, 1844 ..	502—1844	Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad	60,643.72	5 %	August 1, 1846	4,567.96	.....
April 16, 1845 ..	513—1845	Expenses, Repairs of Canal	4,476,572.00	5 %	March 1, 1848	18.50	.....
May 15, 1861 ...	749—1861	Arming the State	3,000,000.00	6 %	August 1, 1855	1,229.89	.....
May 27, 1871 ...		Outstanding Scrip, Chambersburg Sufferers	.....	6 %	August 1, 1871	2,000.00	.....
		Domestic Creditors' Certificates	.....		.....	90.40	.....
		Interest Certificates Unclaimed	.....		.....	25.00	.....
					.....	11,658.62	$141,320.26(7)
		INTEREST BEARING DEBT					
May 13, 1887 ..	115—1887	Proceeds from Sale of Experimental Farms, Payable to State College	$17,000.00	6 %	.....	$17,000.00(7)	.....
July 1, 1919 ...	62—1919 (1)	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "A"	12,000,000.00	4½%	July 1, 1949 (3)	10,000,000.00	.....
July 1, 1919	62—1919	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "B" (old)	112,000.00 (4)	4½%			
August 2, 1921, ..	62—1919 (1,2)	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "B"	11,688,000.00	5 %	August 2, 1951	11,688,000.00	.....
July 1, 1921	62—1919 (1)	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "C"	15,000,000.00	5 %	July 1, 1951	15,000,000.00	.....
December 1, 1921	62—1919 (1)	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "D"	11,200,000.00	4¼%	December 1, 1951 (5),	11,200,000.00	.....
April 1, 1925 ...	24—1925	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "E"	20,000,000.00	4 %	April 1, 1952 (8) ...	20,000,000.00	.....
September 1, 1925	24—1925	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "F"	20,000,000.00	4 %	September 1, 1953 (8)	20,000,000.00	.....
October 1, 1926 ..	24—1925	Improving and Rebuilding Highways, Series "G"	10,000,000.00	4 %	October 1, 1954 (8) ..	10,000,000.00	97,905,000.00
		TOTAL PUBLIC LOANS OCTOBER 31, 1926			.....		$98,046,320.26

(1) Amended by Act of February 18, 1921, P. L. 3.
(2) See Also Act of April 14, 1921, P. L. 145.
(3) Serial Bonds, Due at Various Dates, $2,000,000.00 Matured July 1, 1924.
(4) Matured August 2, 1923.
(5) May be Redeemed at December 1, 1936 or at Interest Periods Thereafter.
(6) At Expiration of Charters.
(7) $141,320.26 plus $17,000.00 of Interest Bearing Debt equals $158,320.26 as Shown in Sinking Fund Statement.
(8) Serial Bonds, Due at Various Dates.
NOTE:—For Comments See Sinking Fund Statements.

PART I, SECTION VII, SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED, JUNE 1, 1925 TO MAY 31, 1927, SHOWING ESTIMATED BALANCES IN FUNDS MAY 31, 1927 AND RECEIPTS AS ESTIMATED BY COLLECTING AGENCIES JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929

SPECIAL FUNDS
IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE TREASURER
RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29

Funds Classified by Departments		Actual, By Treasury Department			
		Cash Balance June 1, 1925	Receipts		
			Other Than Transfers	Transfers From Other Funds	Total
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL—	Insurance Tax	$1,290,481.71	$889,397.55	.....	$889,397.55
	Gasoline Tax	569,187.16	3,803,376.87	$5.00	3,803,381.87
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—	Agricultural Beverage	.....	87,143.08	.....	87,143.08
	Bureau of Markets	2,247.91	6,597.04	.....	6,597.04
	Dog License	365,357.17	758,225.37	.....	758,225.37
	Experimental	12,871.71	342.94	.....	342.94
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING—	Banking Department	28,820.93	745,628.11	.....	745,628.11
	Securities Bureau	137.053.64	103,389.22	.....	103,389.22
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—	Motor License	4,783,557.25	40,384,559.49	10,690.82	40,395,250.31
	State Bond Road	18,373,886.14	44,043,772.15	.....	44,043,772.15
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—	Bedding and Upholstery	24,882.16	67,949.32	190.00	68,139.32
	Boiler Inspection	46,072.84	60,896.29	.....	60,896.29
	Elevator Inspection	1,398.76	6,641.32	.....	6,641.32
	The State Workmen's Insurance	386,391.33	5,535,015.06	.....	5,535,015.06
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—	Insurance	61,566.75	50,764.01	.....	50,764.01
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge	.....	300,000.00	.....	300,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—	State School	183,158.55	164,920.91	.....	164,920.91
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education	553,716.59	507,897.13	.....	507,897.13
	Industrial Rehabilitation	82,832.38	29,822.79	.....	29,822.79
	Engineers'	17,482.70	1,674.22	.....	1,674.22
	State School Employes' Retirement System, Employes' Annuity Savings	85,286.11	6,184,272.22	.....	6,184,272.22
	State School Employes' Retirement System, State Annuity Reserve No. 2	310,456.85	14,371,460.13	11,173.87	14,382,634.00
	Former Teachers	.....	75,405.10	.....	75,405.10
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—	Standardization Laboratory	2,075.85	19,683.65	.....	19,683.65
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE—	Registered Names	10,574.05	991.06	.....	991.06
	The State Bond Road Sinking	1,248,340.27	262,327.38	6,374,480.33	6,636,807.71
	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Sinking	204,470.18	11,630.32	.....	11,630.32
	Agricultural College Land Script	6,272.12	34,242.68	.....	34,242.68
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—	Manufacturing	160,385.15	1,075,759.81	172.60	1,075,932.47
	Permit	.....	15,800.00	.....	15,800.00
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—	Insurance Department	.....	413,683.16	.....	413,683.16
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION—	State Athletic Commission	73,807.92	194,556.67	.....	194,556.67

SPECIAL FUNDS
IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE TREASURER
RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29

Funds Classified by Departments		Actual, By Treasury Department			
		Cash Balance June 1, 1925	Receipts		
			Other Than Transfers	Tansfers From Other Funds	Total
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS—	Fish	252,255.09	457,444.00	120.00	457,564.00
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS—	Game	185,639.01	853,354.46	11,406.07	864,760.53
	Game Damage	3,041.50	.....	.....	.....
	Game Fence	8,262.75	1,019.41	.....	1,019.41
TOTAL		$29,471,852.53	$121,519,642.98	$6,408,238.69	$127,927,881.67
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—	Expense Fund	$8,854.73	$91.70	.....	$91.70
	Contingent Fund	.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
	Annuity Savings	2,903.20	771,094.51	.....	771,094.51
	Annuity Reserve No. 2	.....	755,103.68	15,034.57	770,138.25
TOTAL		$29,483,610.46	$123,053,432.87	$6,423,273.26	$129,476.706.13

SPECIAL FUNDS
IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE TREASURER
RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29

Funds Classified by Departments		Actual, By Treasury Department			
		Expenditures			Cash Balance Oct. 31, 1926
		Other Than Transfers	Transfers To Other Funds	Total	
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL—	Insurance Tax	$692,343.45	.....	$692,343.45	$1,487,535.81
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—	Gasoline Tax	3,983,867.13	$326.72	3,984,193.85	388,375.18
	Agricultural Beverage	23,179.72	32,436.64	55,616.36	31,526.72
	Bureau of Markets	8,793.75	.....	8,793.75	51.20
	Dog License	976,798.77	.....	976,798.77	146,783.77
	Experimental	1,882.03	.....	1,882.03	11,332.62
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING—	Banking Department	715,133.37	.....	715,133.37	59,315.67
	Securities Bureau	110,085.93	.....	110,085.93	130,356.93
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—	Motor License	28,908,697.52	6,374,951.33	35,283,648.85	9,895,178.71
	State Bond Road	52,115,212.77	.....	52,115,212.77	10,302,445.52

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—	Bedding and Upholstery	57,639.45	.....	57,639.45	35,382.03
	Boiler Inspection	100,063.04	.....	100,063.04	6,906.09
	Elevator Inspection	5,896.16	.....	5,896.16	2,143.92
	The State Workmen's Insurance	5,674,203.02	.....	5,674,203.02	247,203.37
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—	Insurance	59,420.30	.....	59,420.30	52,910.46
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—	State School	321,913.99	9.09	321,923.08	26,156.38
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education	.....	591,037.46	591,037.46	470,576.26
	Industrial Rehabilitation	.....	46,395.23	46,395.23	66,259.94
	Engineers'	7,440.29	11,716.63	19,156.92	.....
	State School Employes' Retirement System, Emplayes' Annuity Savings	6,190,235.56	11,173.87	6,201,409.43	68,148.90
	State School Employes' Retirement System, State Annuity Reserve No. 2	14,551,207.34	.....	14,551,207.34	141,883.51
	Former Teachers	75,405.10	.....	75,405.10	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—	Standardization Laboratory	20,656.82	.....	20,656.82	1,102.68
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE—	Registered Names	2,927.51	8,637.60	11,565.11	.....
	The State Bond Road Sinking	7,884,718.10	.....	7,884,718.10	429.88
	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Sinking	203,676.67	.....	203,676.67	12,423.83
	Agricultural College Land Scrips	31,348.90	.....	31,348.90	9,165.90
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—	Manufacturing	1,180,857.52	.....	1,180,857.52	55,460.10
	Permit	8,395.57	.....	8,395.57	7,404.43
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—	Insurance Department	165,768.78	192,562.63	358,331.41	55,351.75
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION—	State Athletic Commission	67,251.39	.....	67,251.39	201,113.20
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS—	Fish	443,838.94	120.00	443,958.94	265,860.15
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS—	Game	982,859.79	.....	982.859.79	67,539.75
	Game Damage	317,00	2,724.50	3,041.50	.....
	Game Fence	740.94	8,541.22	9,282.16	.....
TOTAL		$125,572,776.62	$7,280,632.92	$132,853,409.54	$24,546,324.66
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—	Expense Fund	$8,257.99	$688.44	$8,946.43	.....
	Contingent Fund	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
	Annuity Savings	705,163.93	15,039.25	720,203.18	53,794.53
	Annuity Reserve No. 2	662,934.34	.....	662,934.34	107,203.91
TOTAL		$126,949,132.88	$7,296,360.61	$134,245,493.49	$24,714,823.10

SPECIAL FUNDS
IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE TREASURER
RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
BIENNIUMS 1925-27 AND 1927-29

Funds Classified by Departments		Estimated, By Departments			
		Cash Receipts Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Cash Expenditures Nov. 1, 1926 To May 31, 1927	Cash Balance May 31, 1927	Cash Receipts June 1, 1927 To May 31, 1929
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL—	Insurance Tax	$800,000.00	$690,000.00	$1,597,535.81	$1,600,000.00
	Gasoline Tax	1,633,037.13	1,451,412.31	570,000.00	5,500,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—	Agricultural Beverage	2,377.92	12,795.28	21,109.36*	88,000.00
	Bureau of Markets	5,768.96	4,007.16	1,813.00	27,250.00
	Dog License	487,884.63	372,980.40	261,688.00	1,250,000.00
	Experimental	.....	11,332.62	.....	.....*
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING—	Banking Department	340,198.89	361,459.56	38,055.00	1,279,205.00
	Securities Bureau	69,301.78	53,736.71	145,922.00	170,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—	Motor License	28,721,985.69	17,577,730.03	21,039,434.37	93,421,814.00
	State Bond Road	2,452,944.12	7,320,824.83	5,434,564.81	6,435,159.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—	Bedding and Upholstery	24,474.68	38,846.71	21,010.00	96,000.00
	Boiler Inspection	30,889.71	37,795.80	.....	.....**
	Elevator Inspection	2,362.68	4,506.60	.....	9,000.00
	The State Workmen's Insurance	1,175,561.94	804,217.31	618,548.00	6,852,000.00†
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—	Insurance	15,603.99	19,141.45	49,373.00	61,255.00†
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge	.....	.....	300,000.00	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—	State School	41,576.54	16,767.92	50,965.00	288,119.00†
	Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education	.....	403,857.84	66,718.42	1,086,813.06
	Industrial Rehabilitation	25,404.82	26,000.00	65,664.76	100,000.00
	Engineers'	.....	.....	.....	.....**
	State School Employes' Retirement System, Employes' Annuity Savings	2,932,000.00	2,975,148.90	25,000.00	9,472,500.00†
	State School Employes' Retirement System, State Annuity Reserve No. 2	3,405,174.00	3,522,057.51	25,000.00	14,140,500.00†
	Former Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....**
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—	Standardization Laboratory	8,758.35	9,089.03	772.00	28,440.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE—	Registered Names	.....	.....	.....	.....**
	The State Bond Road Sinking	3,680,588.75	2,811,700.00	869,318.63	16,256,837.26†
	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Sinking	4,184.24	.....	16,608.07	16,900.00†
	Agricultural College Land Scrips	11,159.82	10,970.00	9,355.72	45,402.50†
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—	Manufacturing	677,783.73	445,679.85	287,563.98	1,904,000.00
	Permit	21,200.00	14,994.43	13,610.00	39,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—	Insurance Department	196,248.84	94,160.22	157,440.37*	615,000.00**
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION—	State Athletic Commission	9,155.33	28,852.53	181,416.00	194,500.00
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS—	Fish	177,409.00	249,540.15	193,729.00	640,200.00
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS—	Game	591,984.47	460,233.22	199,291.00	1,464,200.00
	Game Damage	.....	.....	.....	.....**
	Game Fence	.....	.....	.....	.....**
TOTAL		$47,545,020.01	$39,829,838.37	$32,261,506.30	$163,082,094.82

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—	Expense Fund				**
	Contingent Fund				**
	Annuity Savings				**†
	Annuity Reserve No. 2				**†
TOTAL					

* Balance to be remitted to General Fund.
** See detail of Fund for special notes on receipts or abolishment of Fund.
† These Funds hold investments in addition to cash balances.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL

Insurance Tax Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$1,290,481.71
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		889,397.55
TOTAL		$2,179,879.26
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		682,343.45
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$1,487,535.81
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		800,000.00
TOTAL		$2,287,535.81
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		690,000.00
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$1,597,535.81

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$1,600,000.00

Gasoline Tax Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$569,187.16
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$3,803,376.87	
Transfer from Motor License Fund	5.00	$3,803,381.87
TOTAL		$4,372,569.03
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$3,983,867.13	
Transfer to General Fund	$326.72	$3,984,193.85
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$ 388,375.18
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		1,633,037.13
TOTAL		$2,021,412.31
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		1,451,412.31
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$570,000.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$5,500,000.00

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Beverage Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
License Fees	$82,450.00	
Fines	4,310.00	
Interest	383.08	$87,143.08
TOTAL		$87,143.08
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	$11,871.78	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	3,282.00	
Postage	50.23	
Telephones	23.95	
Telegrams	14.97	
Traveling Expenses	7,900.22	
Other Items	36.57	
TOTAL	$23,179.72	
Transfer to General Fund	32,436.64	$55,616.36
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$31,526.72
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		2,377.92
TOTAL		$33,904.64
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		12,795.28
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)—TO BE REMITTED TO GENERAL FUND		$21,109.36
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$88,000.00		

Bureau of Markets Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$2,247.91
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Fruits and Vegetables Inspection Fees	$3,173.75	
Poultry Certification Fees	3,423.29	$6,597.04
TOTAL		$8,844.95
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Wages, Fees, Etc.	$6,776.60	
Motor Supplies	188.98	
Miscellaneous Supplies	609.56	
Postage	1.17	
Telephone	5.15	
Telegrams	1.66	
Traveling Expenses	797.42	
Contracted Repairs and Replacements	136.96	
Miscellaneous Equipment	214.50	
Rents	27.50	
Other Items	34.25	$8,793.75
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$ 51.20
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		5,768.96
TOTAL		$5,820.16
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		4,007.16
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$1,813.00
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$27,250.00		

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

DOG LICENSE FUND

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	$365,357.17	
LESS: LIABILITIES AS OF MAY 31, 1925 (Shown as Paid on Books of Department	149,778.77	
NET CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$215,578.40
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.	$666,647.57	
License Fees	78,734.50	
Fines	7,993.55	
Recovered Damages	1,495.07	
Refunded Cash	1,459.90	
Interest	1,509.90	
Sales of State Farm Products	1,918.18	
Receipts Shown by Auditor General in Excess of Department Records	26.60	$758,225.37
TOTAL		$973,803.77

CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.

	Dog Law Enforcement	General Maintenance Bureau of Animal Industry		
Salaries	$78,259.29	$307,797.24	$386,056.53	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	56,597.87	42,185.20	98,783.07	
Damages—Sheep Killed and Injured	116,519.93	.....	116,519.93	
Office Supplies	1,136.12	4,178.89	5,315.01	
Motor Supplies	416.49	5,405.25	5,821.74	
Food and Forage	.....	3,073.38	3,073.38	
Miscellaneous Supplies	7,558.87	21,099.95	28,658.82	
Postage	1,363.30	3,924.02	5,287.32	
Telephone	142.27	4,272.69	4,414.96	
Telegrams	8.06	642.92	650.98	
Express (Cartage, Etc.	99.27	1,246.57	1,345.84	
Traveling Expenses	45,879.66	95,402.94	141,822.60	
Printing and Binding	1,693.98	2,585.16	4,279.14	
Newspaper Advertising	.....	742.79	742.79	
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	1,287.65	1,287.65	
Contracted Repairs and Replacements	144.17	2,104.98	2,249.15	
Office Equipment	618.89	3,653.06	4,271.95	
Motor Equipment	32.65	4,568.45	4,601.10	
Miscellaneous Equipment	688.60	2,807.83	3,496.43	
Buildings and Construction	.....	4,575.96	4,575.96	
Rents	55.60	1,493.00	1,548.60	
Other Items	407.16	2,268.29	2,675.45	
Expenditures Shown by Auditor General in Excess of Department Records	.....	81.60	81.60	$827,020.00
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$311,622.19	$515,397.82		

ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	$146,783.77
TOTAL	487,884.63
	$634,668.40
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	$261,688.00
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (ESTIMATED)	372,980.40

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (ESTIMATED)—$1,250,000.00.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Continued)

Experimental Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$12,871.71
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Interest		342.94
TOTAL		$13,214.65
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Wages, Fees, Etc.	$259.75	
Motor Supplies	23.40	
Food and Forage	53.01	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	17.50	
Traveling Expenses	.10	
Heat, Light, Power and Water	13.30	
Miscellaneous Equipment	16.75	
Building and Construction	7,102.66	
Other Items	135.00	
TOTAL	$7,621.47	
Less: Requisitions in transit not included in Auditor Generals records	5,739.44	$1,882.03
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$11,332.62
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 1, to May 31, 1927		
TOTAL		$11,332.62
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926, to May 31, 1927		$11,332.62
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		NONE

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—None

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Banking Department Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$28,820.93
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Charges for Examination	$523,775.88	
Assessment for Overhead Expenses	172,187.58	
License Fees—Private Banks	50.00	
License Fees—Small Money Lenders	23,050.00	
License Fees—Steamship Ticket	22,250.00	
License Fees—Foreign Corporation	14.00	
License Fees—Act May, 5, 1921	25.00	
Fees of Office	1,065.00	
Interest	1,357.23	
Refunds	1,853.42	$745,628.11
TOTAL		$774,449.04
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	$498,627.06	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	2,346.05	
Office Supplies	2,221.23	
Postage	6,974.24	
Telephones	3,458.76	
Telegrams	157.05	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	845.84	
Traveling Expenses	179,182.45	
Printing	308.14	
Heat, Light and Power	15.72	
Contracted Repairs and Replacements	81.96	
Office Equipment	6,954.58	
Rents	13,121.75	
Other Items	838.54*	$715,133.37
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$59,315.67
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		340,198.89
TOTAL		$399,514.56
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		361,459.56
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$38,055.00

* Includes a $500.00 Advance Requisition of which $211.40 remains unexpended.

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$1,279,205.00

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING (Continued)

Securities Bureau Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$137,053.64
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Dealers' Application Fees	$10,240.00	
Dealers' Registration Fees	29,360.00	
Salesmen's Application Fees	18,460.00	
Salesmen's Registration Fees	40,780.00	
Interest	4,511.34	
Refunds	37.88	$103,389.22
TOTAL		$240,442.86
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	$76,139.60	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	11,460.95	
Office Supplies	1,605.87	
Postage	1,811.17	
Telephones	705.75	
Telegrams	317.16	
Express, Cartage, Etc.,	14.20	
Traveling Expenses	2,945.20	
Printing	427.78	
Heat, Light and Power	73.69	
Contracted Repairs and Replacements	49.01	
Office Equipment	3,251.34	
Rents	10,450.17	
Other Items	834.04	110,085.93
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$130,356.93
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO May 31, 1927		69,301.78
Total		$199,658.71
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927		53,736.71
Cash Balance, May 31, 1927 (Estimated)		* $145,922.00
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$170,000.00		

*Subject to Act 310—1923, Section 33, which provides: "In case at any time the funds on hand in the State Treasury and available under this act to the commissioner are insufficient to insure the continuous and effectual administration of the provisions of this act, the commissioner shall be empowered to requisition from the State Treasurer, by warrant from the Auditor General, the amount of money sufficient to insure the effectual administration of this act, but not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year; and such amount is hereby specifically appropriated annually to the Commissioner of Banking."

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	Figures Submitted by Department of Highways for Periods Indicated			
	Actual June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926	Estimated November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929
	Motor License Fund			
ASH BALANCE	$4,327,804.37	$10,147,965.67*	$4,327,804.37*	$21,039,434.37
ASH RECEIPTS				
License Fees	$27,948,164.01	$20,916,988.99	$48,865,153.00	$57,819,000.00
Fines	523,765.64	279,806.36	803,572.00	931,000.00
Interest	214,541.55	113,143.45	327,685.00	761,750.00
Refunds	157,354.32	23,080.68	180,435.00	155,000.00
Local Aid	1,872,432.72	1,263,877.28	3,136,310.00	7,153,587.00
Sale of Property	6,146.17	4,895.83	11,042.00	12,100.00
Gasoline Tax	9,599,714.82	5,788,105.18	15,387,820.00(6)	20,000,000.00(4)
Federal Aid	236,845.04	79,300.96	316,146.00	6,589,377.00
Total Receipts	$40,558,964.27	$28,469,198.73	$69,028,163.00	$93,421,814.00
OTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$44,886,768.64	$38,617,164.40	$73,355,967.37	$114,461,248.37
ASH EXPENDITURES				
Salaries	$5,411,832.39	$2,312,300.61	$7,724,133.00	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	7,297,241.17	2,665,604.83	9,962,846.00	
Office Supplies	283,051.43	118,089.57	401,141.00	
Motor Supplies	1,565,413.64	964,710.36	2,530,124.00	
Miscellaneous Supplies	975,842.31	299,443.69	1,275,286.00	
Postage	409,214.25	305,141.75	714,356.00	
Telephones	59,422.01	19,080.99	78,503.00	
Telegrams	7,550.76	5,384.24	12,935.00	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	85,491.37	39,608.63	125,100.00	
Traveling Expenses	1,023,963.10	358,432.90	1,382,396.00	
Printing	83,532.45	55,381.55	138,914.00	
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	60,896.86	6,177.14	67,074.00	
Heat, Light and Power	17,975.01	15,442.99	33,418.00	
Office Equipment	158,205.47	8,941.53	167,147.00	
Motor Equipment	93,951.68	80,126.32	174,078.00	
Miscellaneous Equipment	496,678.64	147,485.36	644,164.00	
Building and Construction	7,964,747.62	3,878,053.38	11,842,801.00	
Rents	384,791.01	60,027.99	444,819.00	
Subsidies	1,716,506.21	2,038,369.79	3,754,876.00	
Other Items	6,642,495.59	4,199,926.41(5)	10,842,422.00(5)	
Total Expenditures	$34,738,802.97	$17,577,730.03	$52,316,533.00	
SH BALANCE	$10,147,965.67	$21,039,434.37	$21,039,434.37	

* Cash Baances at beginning are actual.
) Estimated by Department of Highways on the basis of 1½c per gallon, which is collected by the Auditor General, whose estimate is $16,475,000 for the same period.
) Does not provide for deficiency in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, in the amount of $1,450,012.58.
) Estimated by Auditor General, $14,474,512.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (Continued
SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Motor License Fund (Continued)

	Comparison		
	Department of Highways	Auditor General	
CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	$4,327,804.37(1)	$4,783,577.25	
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	40,558,964.27(2)	40,395,250.31	
TOTAL	$44,886,768.64	$45,178,827.56	
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	34,738,802.97(3)	35,283,648.85	
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$10,147,965.67	$9,895,178.71	
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926 (per Auditor General)	.....	.....	$9,895,178.71
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927 (per Department)	.....	$28,469,198.73	.....
Difference in Departmental and Auditor General's Balance October 31, 1926	.....	252,786.96	28,721,985.69
	.....	.....	$38,617,164.40
DEDUCT: ESTIMATE CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927 (per Department)	.....	.....	17,577,730.03(5)
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated by Department of Highways)	.....	.....	$21,039,434.37(5)
LESS OBLIGATIONS STATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AS CHARGEABLE TO THIS BALANCE.			
Unexpended Balance of the State-Aid Construction Appropriation of 1925	.....	$2,153,587.00	
Proposed Projects, neither advertised nor authorized; Completion of Primary System of Roads; Special written Commitments of the last Administration; Replacements of Worn-out Pavements, delayed due to complications	.....	3,655,088.83	$5,808,675.83
	.....	.....	$15,230,758.54
LESS ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY MAY 31, 1927 IN THE STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	.....	.....	1,450,012.58
BALANCE MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated As Above)	.....	.....	$13,780,745.96
ADD: TOTAL RECEIPTS JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated By Department of Highways)	.....	.....	93,421,814.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE (Estimated As Above)	.....	.....	$107,202,559.96
LESS: SINKING FUND AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (As shown on Page 139)	.....	.....	14,076,052.88
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated As Above)	.....	.....	$93,126,507.08

(1) The cash balance of the Department of Highways is less than that shown by Auditor General's records for the reason that the Auditor General has not approved for payment all requisitions which have been transmitted to him, and which are considered as paid by the Department of Highways.

(2) The receipts of the Department of Highways are greater than those shown by the books of the Auditor General on account of the Auditor General's Department closing books prior to entering of all receipts which were credited to the same period by the Department of Highways.

(3) The expenditures of the Department of Highways are less than those shown by the books of the Auditor General on account of the Department of Highways closing books prior to actual payment of all requisitions which were charged to this period by the Auditor General's Department.

(5) Does not provide for deficiency in the State Road Sinking Fund in the amount of $1,450,012.58.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (Continued)
SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Figures Submitted by Department of Highways for Periods Indicated			
	Actual June 1, 1925 to October 31, 1926	Estimated November 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927	Estimated June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929
State Bond Road Fund				
CASH BALANCE	$18,268,367.81	$10,408,883.84*	$18,268,367.81*	$5,434,564.81(4)
CASH RECEIPTS				
Sale of Bonds	$29,920,000.00	$80,000.00	$30,000,000.00	.....
Premium and Interest	129,832.13	257.87	130,090.00	.....
Interest	385,538.35	114,461.65	500,000.00	$53,125.00
Federal Aid	6,601,635.86	1,201,919.14	7,803,555.00	3,824,404.00
Local Aid	7,059,942.64	946,323.36	8,006,266.00	2,555,130.00
Refunds	10,241.22	3,543.78	13,785.00	2,500.00
Total Receipts	$44,107,190.20	$2,346,505.80	$46,453,696.00	$6,435,159.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$62,375,558.01	$12,755,389.64	$64,722,063.81	$11,869,723.81
CASH EXPENDITURES				
Wages, Fees, Etc.,	$2,237,709.89	$270,435.11	$2,508,145.00	.....
Building and Construction	49,728,964.28	7,050,389.72	56,779,354.00	.....
Total Cash Expenditures	$51,966,674.17	$7,320,824.83	$59,287,499.00	.....
CASH BALANCE	$10,408,883.84	$5,434,564.81	$5,434,564.81(4)	.....

	Comparison		
	Department of Highways	Auditor General	
CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	.....	$18,268,367.81(1)	$18,373,886.14	.....
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	.....	44,107,190.20(2)	44,043,772.15	.....
TOTAL	.....	$62,375,558.01	$62,417,658.29	.....
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	.....	51,966,674.17(3)	52,115,212.77	.....
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	.....	$10,408,883.84	$10,302,445.52	.....
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926 (per Auditor General)	.....	.....	.....	$10,302,445.52
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927 (per Department)	.....	.....	$2,346,505.80	.....
Difference in Departmental and Auditor General's Balance, October 31, 1926	.....	.....	106,438.32	2,452,944.12
	.....	.....	.....	$12,755,389.64
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927 (per Department)	.....	.....	.....	7,320,824.83
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)	.....	.....	.....	$5,434,564.81(4)

* Cash Balances at beginning are actual.
(1) (2) (3) For explanation of difference see notes under Motor License Fund.
(4) The Department of Highways states that all of this fund will be used or obligated May 31, 1927 except $486,611.17.

Bedding and Upholstery Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$24,882.16
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Sale of Tags	$67,264.90	
Interest	684.42	
Transfer From Motor License Fund	190.00	$68,139.32
TOTAL		$93,021.48
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Salaries	$29,480.48	
Office Supplies	151.37	
Motor Supplies	2,300.25	
Miscellaneous Supplies	324.92	
Postage	1,288.03	
Telephones	59.71	
Telegrams	80.31	
Express	57.01	
Traveling Expenses	5,929.08	
Printing	6,591.74	
Office Equipment	531.61	
Motor Equipment	3,698.00	
Rents	872.83	
Tag Material	6,274.11	$57,639.45
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$35,382.03
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		24,474.68
TOTAL		$59,856.71
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		38,846.71
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$21,010.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated) $96,000.00

Boiler Inspection Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		46,072.84
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Boiler Inspection Fees	$59,221.54	
Interest	1,666.25	
Bad Checks Charged to Fund	8.50	$60,896.29
TOTAL		$106,969.13
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Salaries	$81,786.73	
Office Supplies	12.34	
Motor Supplies	1,215.68	
Miscellaneous Supplies	13.50	
Postage	50.72	
Telephones	120.50	
Telegrams	83.64	
Express	.56	
Traveling Expenses	15,170.83	
Motor Equipment	1,247.69	
Rents	352.35	
Bad Checks Returned	8.50	$100,063.04
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$6,906.09
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		30,889.71
TOTAL		$37,795.80
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		37,795.80
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		NONE

By act of Legislature the Boiler Inspection receipts are to be credited to General Fund beginning June 1, 1927. See Act of April 23, 1925, P. L. 251. (No. 159)

Elevator Inspection Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$1,398.76
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Elevator Inspection Fees	$6,563.00	
Interest	78.32	6,641.32
TOTAL		$8,040.08

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$386,391.33
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		5,535,015.06
TOTAL		$5,921,406.39

CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Salaries	$5,894.16	
Refund	2.00	$5,896.16
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$2,143.92
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		2,362.68
TOTAL		$4,506.60
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		4,506.60
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		NONE

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$9,000.00.

CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		5,674,203.02
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$247,203.37
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		1,175,561.94
TOTAL		$1,422.765.31
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		804,217.31
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$618,548.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$6,852,000.00.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Insurance Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$61,566.75
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		50,764.01
TOTAL		$112,330.76
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		59,420.30
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$52,910.46
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		15,603.99
TOTAL		$68,514.45
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		19,141.45
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$49,373.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$61,255.00

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926*		$300,000.00
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$300,000.00
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$300.000.00

*Paid into the State Treasury by the city of Harrisburg as required by Section 6, Act 420—1923.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State School Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$183,158.55
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		164,920.91
TOTAL		$348,079.46
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$321,913.99	
Transferred to General Fund	9.09	321,923.08
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$26,156.38
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		41,576.54
TOTAL		$67,732.92
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		16,767.92
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$50,965.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—288,119.00

Industrial Rehabilitation Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$82,832.38
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		29,822.79
TOTAL		$112,655.17
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		46,395.23
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$66,259.94
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		25,404.82
TOTAL		$91,664.76
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		26,000.00
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$65,664.76

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$100,000.00

Federal Appropriation for Vocational Education Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$553,716.59
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		507,897.13
Total		$1,061,613.72
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		591,037.46
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$470,576.26
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		NONE
TOTAL		$470,576.26
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		403,857.84

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$1,086,813.06

Engineers' Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$17,482.70
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		1,674.22
TOTAL		$19,156.92
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$7,440.29	
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	11,716.63	$19,156.92
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		NONE

Engineers' Fund Abolished by Act No. 78 (1925) P. L. 112.

State School Employes' Retirement System, Employes' Annuity Savings Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$85,286.11
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salary Deductions	$3,974,061.44	
Interest	932,410.78	
Bonds Matured	1,277,800.00	$6,184,272.22
TOTAL		$6,269,558.33
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Refunded to Members Who Separated from Service	$1,356,896.23	
Investments	4,833,339.33	
TOTAL	$6,190,235.56	
Transfer to State Employes' Retirement System State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	11,173.87	$6,201,409.43
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$68,148.90
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		
Salary Deductions	$2,650,000.00	
Interest	225,000.00	
Bonds Matured	57,000.00	$2,932,000.00
TOTAL		$3,000,148.90
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		
Refunded to Members Who Separated from Service	$545,000.00	
Investments	2,430,148.90	$2,975,148.90
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$25,000.00

CASH RECEIPTS (Not Including Bonds Matured, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$9,472,500.00.

State School Employes' Retirement System, State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$310,456.85
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
School District Payments	$3,819,447.34	
State Payments	5,125,730.33	
Superannuation Retirement Checks Returned	1,600.50	
Disability Retirement Checks Returned	1,576.21	
Interest	1,459,505.75	
Bonds Matured	3,963,600.00	
	$14,371,460.13	
Transfer from State Employes' Retirement System		
Employes' Annuity Savings Funds	11,173.87	14,382,634.00
TOTAL		$14,693,090.85
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Superannuation Retirement Allowances	$780,956.79	
Disability Retirement Allowances	140,499.29	
Investments	13,629,751.26	$14,551,207.34
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$141,883.51
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		
School District Payments	$2,083,530.00	
State Payments	869,256.00	
Superannuation Retirement Checks Returned	1,144.00	
Disability Retirement Checks Returned	644.00	
Interest	375,000.00	
Bonds Matured	75,600.00	$3,405,174.00
TOTAL		$3,547,057.51
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		
Superannuation Retirement Allowances	$406,000.00	
Disability Retirement Allowances	69,500.00	
Investments	3,046,557.51	$3,522,057.51
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$25,000.00

CASH RECEIPTS (Not Including Bonds Matured), JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$14,140,500.00.

Former Teachers' Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$75,405.10
TOTAL	$75,405.10
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	75,405.10
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	NONE
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	NONE
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	NONE
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)	NONE

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATION BY 1927 LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Standardization Laboratory Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$2,075.85
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Testing Electric Standards		
Watthour Meters	$5,763.00	
Indication Instruments	940.00	
Instrument Transformers	220.00	
Standard Cells	40.00	
Standard Resistances	110.00	
Potentiometers	200.00	
Testing Gas Standards		
Gas Meter Provers	12,355.00	
Testing Water Standards	3.00	
Interest	52.65	$19,683.65
TOTAL		$21,759.50
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	$14,497.09	
Supplies	644.60	
Traveling Expenses	2,834.58	
Contracted Repairs	465.31	
Equipment	2,002.20	
Other Items	204.04	$20,656.82
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$1,102.68
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		8,758.35
TOTAL		$9,861.03
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		9,089.03
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$772.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$28,440.00

Registered Names Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$10,574.05
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		991.06
TOTAL		$11,565.11
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$2,927.51	
Transfer to General Fund	8,637.60	$11,565.11
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		NONE

See Act of Assembly, P. L. 246—1923

The State Bond Road Sinking Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$1,248,340.27
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$262,327.38	
Transfer from Motor License Fund	6,374,480.33	$6,636,807.71
TOTAL		$7,885,147.98
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		7,884,718.10
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		429.88
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		3,680,588.75
TOTAL		$3,681,018.63
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		2,811,700.00
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$869,318.63

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$16,256,837.26

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Sinking Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	$204,470.18
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	11,630.32
TOTAL	$216,100.50
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	203,676.67
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$12,423.83
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	4,184.24
TOTAL	$16,608.07
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	NONE
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)	$16,608.07

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$16,900.00

Agricultural College, Land Script Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	$6,272.12
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	34,242.68
TOTAL	$40,514.80
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	31,348.90
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$9,165.90
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	11,159.82
TOTAL	$20,325.72
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	10,970.00
CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1927 (Estimated)	9,355.72

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$45,402.50

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

Manufacturing Fund		
CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$160,385.15
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$1,075,759.87	
Transfer from General Fund	172.60	$1,075,932.47
TOTAL		$1,236,317.62
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		1,180,857.52
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$55,460.10
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		677,783.73
TOTAL		$733,243.83
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER, 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		445,679.85
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$287,563.98
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)		$1,904.000.00

Permit Fund		
CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		$15,800.00
TOTAL		$15,800.00
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		8,395.57
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$7,404.43
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		21,200.00
TOTAL		$28,604.43
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		14,994.43
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$13,610.00
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)		$39,000.00

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Insurance Department Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Public Adjusters' Licenses	$1,200.00	
Excess Insurance Tax	2,261.44	
Valuing Policies	62,484.59	
Agents' Licenses	230,037.10	
Insurance Brokers' Licenses	88,177.80	
Copies	1,136.40	
Statements	14,876.00	
Charters	1,361.77	
Licenses	7,015.00	
Service	1,812.00	
Certificates	3,256.00	
Interest	65.06	$413,683.16
TOTAL		$413,683.16
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	139,807.65	
Wages	917.49	
Office Supplies	1,601.12	
Miscellaneous Supplies	248.96	
Postage and Box Rent	3,986.21	
Telephones	88.29	
Telegrams	68.96	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	58.19	
Traveling Expenses	8,405.80	
Printing	4,340.58	
Repairs	216.36	
Office Equipment	5,725.94	
Rents	85.34	
Other Items	217.89	
TOTAL	$165,768.78	
Transfer to General Fund	192,562.64	$358,331.41
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$55,351.75
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		196,248.84
TOTAL		$251,600.59
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		94,160.22
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated) TO BE REMITTED TO GENERAL FUND		$157,440.37
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)		
Statutory Allowance for Departmental Expenditures		$350,000.00
Amount to be Credited to General Fund		265,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS		$615,000.00

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

State Athletic Commission Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	$73,807.92
ADD: CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	194,556.67
TOTAL	$268,364.59
DEDUCT: CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	67,251.39
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$201,113.20
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	9,155.33
TOTAL	$210,268.53
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	28,852.53
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)	$181,416.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$194,500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

Fish Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	.....	$252,255.00
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Fines	$29,653.10	.....
Shad Seine Licenses	316.00	.....
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	326.50	.....
Lake Erie Licenses	8,629.00	.....
Non Resident Fishing Licenses	25,467.71	.....
Resident Fishing Licenses	384,763.43	.....
Interest	8,192.73	.....
Other Sources	95.53	.....
	$457,444.00	.....
Game Fund Receipts Later Transferred	120.00	$457,564.00
TOTAL	.....	$709,819.09
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926.		
Salaries	$155,216.08	.....
Wages and Fees	60,710.40	.....
Office Supplies	4,373.97	.....
Motor Supplies	5,608.91	.....
Food and Forage	15,102.77	.....
Miscellaneous Supplies	44,004.46	.....
Postage	2,279.18	.....
Telephones	4,164.14	.....
Telegrams	760.80	.....
Express, Cartage, Etc.	1,455.05	.....
Traveling Expenses	48,794.49	.....
Printing	6,883.75	.....
Newspaper Advertising	34.50	.....
Heat, Light, Power and Water	6,663.20	.....
Contracted Repairs	5,696.33	.....
Office Equipment	2,079.26	.....
Motor Equipment	7,515.59	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	11,999.48	.....
Land	15,001.00	.....
Building and Construction	31,976.58	.....
Rents	467.18	.....
Other Items	13,051.82	.....
	$443,838.94	.....
Transfer to Game Fund	120.00	$443,958.94
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	.....	$265,860.15
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	.....	177,409.00
TOTAL	.....	$443,269.15
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927	.....	249,540.15
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)	.....	$193,729.00

CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)—$640,200.00.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Game Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$185,639.01
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31 1926.		
Hunters' License Fees	$759,393.66	
Penalties and Costs	71,585.75	
Special Licenses	2,875.00	
Special Deer Licenses	11,508.00	
Confiscated and Salvaged Skins	1,512.35	
Skins of Illegally Killed Deer	689.10	
Sale of Confiscated Guns	525.35	
Miscellaneous	1,765.25	
Redeposit Advancement for Purchase of Mule Deer	3,500.00	$853,354.46
TRANSFERS FROM		
Motor License Fund	$10.00	
Fish Fund	120.00	
Game Damage Fund	2,724.50	
Game Fence Fund	8,541.22	
General Fund	10.35	11,406.07
TOTAL		$1,050,399.54
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		
Salaries	$325,453.43	
Wages, Fees, Etc.	40,893.14	
Office Supplies	2,901.19	
Motor Supplies	7,380.86	
Food and Forage	20,944.07	
Miscellaneous Supplies	130,125.41	
Postage	8,600.23	
Telephones	7,561.94	
Telegrams	302.26	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	24,499.59	
Traveling Expenses	144,490.91	
Printing	52,632.96	
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	2,117.43	
Contracted Repairs and Replacements	6,514.79	
Office Equipment	6,684.01	
Motor Equipment	13,185.64	
Miscellaneous Equipment	5,565.85	
Land	43,053.26	
Buildings and Construction	29,005.58	
Rents	2,224.81	
Subsidies	11,760.51	
Other Items	96,961.92	$982,859.79
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$67,539.75
ADD: ESTIMATED CASH RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31 1927		591,984.47
TOTAL		$659,524.22
DEDUCT: ESTIMATED CASH EXPENDITURES, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 TO MAY 31, 1927		460,233.22
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1927 (Estimated)		$199,291.00
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1927 TO MAY 31, 1929 (Estimated)		$1,464,200.00

Game Damage Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$3,041.50
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$317.00	
Transfer to Game Fund	2,724.50	$3,041.50
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		NONE*

Game Fence Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$8,262.75
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		1,019.41
TOTAL		$9,282.16
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$740.94	
Transfer to Game Fund	8,541.22	$9,282.16
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		NONE*

* Closed by Act No. 228 (1923) P. L. 359.

SPECIAL FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Expense Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$8,854.73
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		91.70
TOTAL		$8,946.43
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$8,257.99	
Transfer to General Fund	688.44	$8,946.43
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		NONE

Abolished—Necessary Expenses of the State Employes' Retirement System for 1925-1927 Biennium Provided by Act 328 A– 1925.

Contingent Reserve Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925	NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$7,500.00
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926	$7,500.00

No estimates given for later periods.

Annuity Savings Fund

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		$2,903.20
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		771,094.51
TOTAL		$773,997.71
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$705,163.93	
Transfer to Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	15,034.57	
Transfer to General Fund	4.68	720,203.18
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$53,794.53

No estimates given for later periods.

Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2

CASH BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1925		NONE
CASH RECEIPTS, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926	$755,103.68	
Transfer from Annuity Savings Fund	15,034.57	$770,138.25
TOTAL		$770,138.25
CASH EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1925 TO OCTOBER 31, 1926		662,934.34
CASH BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1926		$107,203.91

No estimates given for later periods.

PART II.

Actual and Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Bienniums 1923-25 and 1925-27 Summarized from Statements Submitted by Departments, Boards, Commissions and Other Spending Agencies of the Commonwealth.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS, FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1925			Current Appropriations	Receipts		Total Funds Available
	Appropriations	Special Funds	Other Income		Special Funds	Other Income	
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices				$140,000			$140,000
Department of Auditor General	$86			1,327,032			1,327,118
Treasury Department				482,150			482,150
Department of Internal Affairs				302,300			302,300
Department of Agriculture		$233,689		2,680,000	$1,372,822		4,286,511
Department of Banking	10,000	172,382		50,000	1,258,518		1,490,900
Department of Forests and Waters	122,406		$54,041	2,295,748		$219,565	2,691,760
Department of Health			3,974	4,870,000		284,372	5,158,346
Department of Highways	3,188,864	22,670,663		103,323	116,556,938	3,045,059	145,564,847
Department of Justice				292,300			292,300
Department of Labor and Industry		73,400		1,695,000	193,404	155,482	2,117,286
Department of Military Affairs				1,825,725		94,674	1,920,399
Department of Mines				617,800*		13,897	631,697
Department of Property and Supplies	728,311	61,566		4,022,152	66,668		4,878,697
Department of Public Instruction				65,129,460†		19,608,708	84,738,168
Public Service Commission	120,973	2,076		771,000	28,442		922,491
Department of State and Finance		10,574		328,478	991		340,043
State Employes' Retirement System				929,252			929,252
Pennsylvania State Police				1,662,000			1,662,000
State Reporter				22,000			22,000
Department of Welfare	222,018			23,455,700		12,345,252	36,022,970
Commissions	2,852,585			2,638,662		1,498	5,492,745
Miscellaneous	7,500			979,312			986,812
Senate				373,697			373,697
Senate—Special Session				66,511			66,511
House of Representatives				829,852			829,852
House of Representatives—Special Session				185,786			185,786
Legislative Journal				7,500			7,500
Legislative Journal—Special Session				2,500			2,500
Legislative Reference Bureau				75,000			75,000
Judiciary Department				3,866,246			3,866,246
Board of Finance and Revenue					609,932		609,932
Insurance Department		244,656			634,853		879,509
Board of Fish Commissioners		195,885			1,446,499		1,642,384
Board of Game Commissioners							
TOTAL	$7,252,743	$23,664,891	$58,015	$122,026,486	$122,169,067	$35,768,507	$310,939,709

*The Reappropriation for Mine Inspectors amounting to $13,000 in 1925 is accounted for in the biennium 1923—25.

†Includes Deficiency amounting to $1,390,000 which is shown in the Appropriation Budget in the biennium 1923—25. Does not include $47,303 reappropriated 1925 and expended prior to June 1, 1925.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS, FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27

	Less Expenditures	Unexpended Balance, May 31, 1927						Deficiency
		Appropriations		Special Funds		Other Income		
		To Lapse	To Continue	To Lapse	To Continue	To Lapse	To Continue	
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices	$141,109							
Department of Auditor-General	1,287,050	$100,000	$5,068					[illegible]
Treasury Department	504,075	3,075						[illegible]
Department of Internal Affairs	301,635	665						[illegible]
Department of Agriculture	3,908,724	54,396		$53,546	$269,845			
Department of Banking	1,296,923		10,000		183,977			
Department of Forests and Waters	2,670,498	10,493	79,381				$81,[illegible]	[illegible]
Department of Heath	5,158,346							
Department of Highways	122,171,032	42,344	40,173		[illegible]			
Department of Justice	[illegible]							
Department of Labor and Industry	2,096,276				21,010			
Department of Military Affairs	1,717,787	202,612						
Department of Mines	613,719	11,078						
Department of Property and Supplies	4,367,625	188,160	313,539		49,373			40,000
Department of Public Instruction	85,303,670	68,862	454,000				634,364‡‖	454,000
Public Service Commission	908,746	12,973			772			
Department of State and Finance	330,717	688		8,638				
State Employes' Retirement System	919,023	14,448						4,219
Pennsylvania State Police	1,662,000							
State Reporter	21,874	126						
Department of Welfare	34,907,074	879,470	145,308				140,789	50,571
Commissions	5,447,760	44,985						
Miscellaneous	903,970	223	$2,500					
Senate	373,097							
Senate—Special Session	64,232	2,379						
House of Representatives	839,852							
House of Representatives—Special Session	188,845	1,043						
Legislative Journal	7,560							
Legislative Journal—Special Session	500	2,000						
Legislative Reference Bureau	71,361	3,639						
Judiciary Department	3,859,946	7,800						1,750
Board of Finance and Revenue	259,929			350,003§				
Insurance Department	685,780				193,729			
Board of Fish Commissioners	1,443,093				199,291			
Board of Game Commissioners								
TOTAL	$284,719,475	$1,653,269	$1,129,969	$412,187	$24,228,395		$462,187‡‖	$741,399

‡Expenditures over receipts-State Aided Institutions.
§Available for General Fund.
‖Represents Credits.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS, FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1923			Current Appropriations	Deficiency Appropriations	Receipts		Total Funds Available	Less Expenditures
	Appropriations	Special Funds	Other Income			Special Funds	Other Income		
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices				$122,500				$122,500	$109,046
Department of Auditor General				1,375,100	$21,007			1,396,107	1,184,067
Treasury Department				391,000	11,667			402,667	400,294
Department of Internal Affairs				263,134	2,000			265,134	261,896
Department of Agriculture		$577,791		710,000	23,246	$1,498,345		2,609,382	2,375,684
Department of Banking		41,266		40,000		886,808		968,074	775,692
Department of Forests and Waters	$122,925		$22,506	2,211,521			$228,322	2,585,274	2,405,010
Department of Health				4,000,000			320,306	4,320,306	4,315,421
Department of Highways	11,783,884	16,854,467		434,844		71,311,872	3,909,296	104,294,363	78,406,221
Department of Justice				230,300				230,300	221,965
Department of Military Affairs				1,490,000		137,577	67,787	1,695,364	1,621,904
Department of Labor and Industry				1,490,800			105,765	1,596,565	1,401,374
Department of Mines				581,500*	20,400		16,117	618,017	617,048
Department of Property and Supplies	804,896	167,854		3,994,500		69,807		5,037,147	4,187,118
Department of Public Instruction				55,100,879	440,000†		20,077,942	75,618,821	75,195,582
Public Service Commission	240,855			640,000		27,146		908,001	784,952
Department of State and Finance				421,000	5,839	12,084		438,923	333,716
State Employes' Retirement System				183,250	17,282			200,532	177,963
Pennsylvania State Police				1,500,000				1,500,000	1,500,000
State Reporter				20,000				20,000	20,000
Department of Welfare	294,531			17,503,938	173,976		11,677,610	29,650,055	28,767,967
Commissions	1,120,555			6,832,677			6,073	7,959,305	5,086,359
Miscellaneous	7,500			717,276	1,500			726,276	716,590
				371,197				371,197	362,522
Senate									
Senate—Special Session				829,852				829,852	790,671
House of Representatives									
House of Representatives—Special Session				7,500				7,500	6,847
Legislative Journal									
Legislative Journal—Special Session				72,000				72,000	70,812
Legislative Reference Bureau				3,839,693	8,892			3,848,585	3,799,549
Judiciary Department				7,090,820				7,090,820	7,090,820
Board of Finance and Revenue				200,000				200,000	176,241
Insurance Department		176,689				535,323		712,012	467,356
Board of Fish Commissioners		224,338				1,350,835		1,575,173	1,379,288
Board of Game Commissioners									
TOTAL	$14,375,146	$17,842,405	$22,506	$112,665,281	$725,809	$75,829,887	$36,409,218	$257,870,252	$225,010,035

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS, FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925-27

	Unexpended Balance, May 31, 1925						
	Appropriations		Special Funds		Other Income		Deficiency
	To Lapse	To Continue	To Lapse	To Continue	To Lapse	To Continue	
Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's Offices	$13,454						
Department of Auditor General	206,972	$5,068					
Treasury Department	2,373						
Department of Internal Affairs	3,238						
Department of Agriculture			$9	$233,689			
Department of Banking	10,000	10,000		172,382			
Department of Forests and Waters	1,853	124,370				$54,041	
Department of Health	911					3,974	
Department of Highways	28,615	3,188,864		22,670,663			
Department of Justice	8,335						
Department of Labor and Industry				73,400			
Department of Military Affairs	195,191						
Department of Mines	969						
Department of Property and Supplies	60,152	728,311		61,566			
Department of Public Instruction	469,299				46,060‡‖		
Public Service Commission		120,973	2,076				
Department of State and Finance	94,633			10,574			
State Employes' Retirement System	22,569						
Pennsylania State Police							
State Reporter							
Department of Welfare	375,246	222,018				301,954	$17,130
Commissions	20,361	2,852,585					
Miscellaneous	2,186	7,500					
Senate	8,675						
Senate—Special Session							
House of Representatives	39,181						
House of Representatives—Special Session							
Legislative Journal	653						
Legislative Journal—Special Session							
Legislative Reference Bureau	1,188						
Judiciary Department	49,036						
Board of Finance and Revenue							
Insurance Department	23,759						
Board of Fish Commissioners				244,656			
Board of Game Commissioners				195,885			
Total	$1,638,849	$7,259,689	$2,085	$23,662,815	$46,060‡‖	$359,969	$17,130

*Includes $13,000 reappropriated 1925 which is listed in the Appropriation Budget in the biennium 1925—27.
†Does not include Deficiency Appropriation amounting to $1,390,000 accounted for in the biennium 1925—27.
‡Expenditures over receipts—State Aided Institutions.
‖Represents Credits.

GOVERNOR'S AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE					
Salary of Governor	1	$18,000	$18,000	$36,000	$20,000
Other Salaries and Wages	14	33,661	38,220	71,881	68,050
Postage		2,011	2,000	4,011	2,678
Telephone and Telegrams		1,721	1,858	3,579	
Traveling Expenses		1,966	2,600	4,590	2,952
Other Items		1,320	4,619	5,939	4,617
Painting Portrait of Governor			750	750	
Total Salaries and Expenses		$58,703	$68,047	$126,750	$98,297
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE					
Salary of Lieutenant Governor	1	$5,000	$6,109	$11,109	$10,000
Contingent Expenses		606	1,894	2,500	749
Painting Portrait of Lieutenant Governor			750	750	
Total Salaries and Expenses		$5,606	$8,753	$14,359	$10,749
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$64,309	$76,800	$141,109	$109,046
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations—Governor's Office				$126,750	$110,000
Current Appropriations—Lieutenant Governor's Office				13,250	12,500
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$140,000	$122,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)				141,109	109,046
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$13,451
Deficiency				$1,109	
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Notary Public Commissions		$35,000	$155,000	$190,000	$173,526
Notary Public Gross Receipts		1,457	15	1,472	16,072
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$36,457	$155,015	$191,472	$189,598

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED

EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

1925—1927

	Current Appropriation	Unexpended Balance June 1 To Continue	Total Available for Expenditures	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse	Unexpended Balance To Continue	Deficiency
Salary of Auditor General	$21,000		$24,000	$24,000			
Salary of Revenue Deputy	15,000		15,000	15,000			
Salary of Disbursing Deputy	15,000		15,000	15,000			
Salary of Assistant Deputy	12,000		12,000	12,000			
Salaries, Wages and Expenses	948,800		948,800	948,800			
Refunding Emergency Profits Tax	100,000		100,000		$100,000		
Purchase of Patent Indices, Etc.,	3,000		3,000	3,000			
Contingent Expenses	30,000		30,000	30,000			
Retired County Officers	2,000		2,000	2,000			
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	1,000		1,000	1,000			
Informants in Escheats	10,000		10,000	10,000			
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	25,000		25,000	25,000			
Payment of Costs against Delinquent Dealers	8,000		8,000	8,000			
Refunding Inheritance Taxes	80,000		80,000	130,000			$50,000
Publishing Monthly Statement of Funds	35,000		35,000	50,000			15,000
Fees of County Officers	4,000	$86	4,086	4,000		$86	
Portrait of Auditor General S. S. Lewis	750		750	750			
Refunding Liquor Licenses (Includes $4,982—Reappropriated June 1925)	12,482		12,482	7,500		4,982	
Compensation of Fiscal Agents	1,000		1,000	1,000			
Site for Inebriates Home							
TOTAL	$1,327,032	$86	$1,327,118	$1,287,050	$100,000	$5,068	$65,000

1923—1925

	Current Appropriation	Deficiency Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse	Unexpended Balance To Continue
Salary of Auditor General	$23,600	$166	$23,766	$23,616	$150	
Salary of Revenue Deputy	15,000		15,000	15,000		
Salary of Disbursing Deputy	15,000		15,000	15,000		
Salary of Assistant Deputy	12,000		12,000	12,000		
Salaries, Wages and Expenses	958,000		958,000	878,346	79,654	
Refunding Emergency Profits Tax	100,000		100,000		100,000	
Purchases of Patent Indices, Etc.	3,000		3,000	1,688	1,312	
Contingent Expenses	30,000		30,000	29,990	10	
Retired County Officers	4,000		4,000	3,017	983	
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	1,500		1,500	40	1,460	
Informants in Escheats	20,000		20,000	12,070	7,930	
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	25,000		25,000	15,207	9,793	
Payment of Costs against Delinquent Dealers	8,000		8,000	6,712	1,288	
Refunding Inheritance Taxes	55,000		55,000	55,000		
Publishing Monthly Statement of Funds	25,000	10,000	35,000	21,716	3,284	
Fees of County Officers	4,000	86	4,086	2,922	1,078	$86
Portrait of Auditor General S. S. Lewis						
Refunding Liquor Licenses (Includes $4,982—Reappropriated June 1925)	50,000		50,000	45,018		4,982
Compensation of Fiscal Agents	16,000	3,125	19,125	19,125		
Site for Inebriates Home	10,000	7,630	17,630	17,630		
Total	$1,375,100	$21,007	$1,396,107	$1,184,067	$206,972	$5,068

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Administration	8	$44,604	$50,600	$95,204	$96,982
Bureau of Audits and Accounts	11	16,198	41,161	57,359	
Bureau of Statistics	3	3,283	11,600	14,883	
Bureau of Reimbursements	24	51,188	65,100	116,288	97,667
Traveling Auditors	10	23,800	23,800	47,600	51,356
Stenographic Bureau					31,237
Net Profits Tax Bureau					33,323
Personnel Records	2	2,900	3,100	6,000	3,508
Gasoline Bureau	17	26,495	32,140	58,635	52,450
Escheat Bureau	3	5,530	5,300	10,830	32,845
Addressograph and Supply Division	4	6,675	8,800	15,475	10,720
Investigation of Death Registration	7	10,500	10,800	21,300	19,954
Bureau of Corporations	54	119,660	130,900	250,560	201,650
County Bureau	16	35,564	41,980	77,544	70,954
Filing and Index Clerks	11	19,950	20,000	39,950	36,499
Messengers and Watchmen	4	4,887	6,300	11,187	8,941
Discovery and Collection of Delinquent Taxes	26	51,758	60,280	112,038	49,464
Employes Paid from Contingent Fund	5	3,447	3,120	6,567	5,488
Outside Accountants					66,525
Total Salaries and Wages		$426,439	$514,981	$941,420	$869,566
Office Supplies					$1,407
Miscellaneous Supplies					14,226
Postage, Express, Etc.		$12,850	$17,150	$30,000	29,960
Traveling Expenses		38,279	49,265	87,544	63,549
Newspaper Advertising and Notices		15,197	34,803	50,000	31,716
Rents		166	9,834	10,000	12,070
Subsidies, Refunds, Fees, Costs		79,951	72,549	152,500	112,709
Other Items		750		750	3,125
Collecting Taxes		3,918	6,918	10,836	10,421
Patent Indices		1,055	1,945	3,000	1,688
Claim for Architects Fees—Institution for Inebriates					17,630
Compensation of Fiscal Agents		500	500	1,000	16,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$579,105	$707,945	$1,287,050	$1,184,067

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION					
Salary of State Treasurer	1	$12,000	$12,000	$24,000	$23,617
Salary of Cashier	1	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
Salary of Assistant Cashier	1	3,525	3,600	7,125	7,200
Salaries and Expenses—Other Employes	100	197,148	229,352	426,500	322,974
Total		$217,673	$249,952	$467,625	$363,791
Patent Indices, Law Books, Etc.		438	262	700	700
Contingent Expense		7,698	27,302	35,000	34,990
Portrait, C. A. Snyder, State Treasurer		750		750	
Salaries of Clerks and Stenographers to Board of Finance and Revenue					812
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$226,559	$277,516	$504,075	$400,294
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS					
Salary of State Treasurer				$24,000	$23,600
Salary of State Treasurer—Deficiency					167
Salary of Cashier				10,000	10,000
Salary of Assistant Cashier				7,200	7,200
Salaries and General Expenses				401,500	331,500
Salaries and General Expenses—Deficiency					11,500
Contingent Expense				35,000	15,000
Patent Indices and Law Books				700	700
Clerk, Board of Finance and Revenue				3,000	3,000
Painting Portrait of C. A. Snyder, State Treasurer				750	
Total State Appropriations				$482,150	$402,667
Less Unexpended Balance {Salary of Assistant Cashier (to Lapse)			$75		
Less Unexpended Balance {Salary of Clerk, Board of Finance and Revenue (To Lapse)			3,000	3,075	2,373
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$479,075	$400,294
Less Expenditures (As Above)				504,075	400,294
DEFICIENCY				$25,000	

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1925-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Executive Bureau	7	$22,533	$22,529	$45,062	$45,333
Land Office	12	20,354	24,123	44,477	46,225
Bureau of Standards	8	19,261	20,200	39,461	26,233
Bureau of Municipalities	11	17,029	22,740	39,769	39,968
Bureau of Statistics and Information	24	24,726	25,274	50,000	51,825
Bureau of Draftsmen Copying Surveys and Records	7	10,725	11,275	22,000	10,000
Bureau of Warrantee Map Work	7	4,868	13,132	18,000	9,967
Bureau of Boundary Line Examination	2	5,213	3,800	9,013	
Bureau of Tax Statistics (County Commissioners)		5,298	6,702	12,000	9,000
Bureau of Appraisement of Vacant Land		82	118	200	29
Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey					2,264
Salaries Paid from Contingent Fund	2	439	461	900	5,140
Total, Salaries and Wages		$130,528	$150,354	$280,882	$245,984
Other Expenses		7,704	13,049	20,753	15,912
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$138,232	$163,403	$301,635	$261,896
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$302,300	$263,134
Deficiency Appropriation					2,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$302,300	$265,134
Less Expenditures (As Above)				301,635	261,896
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$665	$3,238
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Fees for Copied Records P. L. 75— 1873		$967	$1,200	$2,167	$2,553
Warrant and Patent Fees for Land P. L. 229— 1899		320	320	640	720
Purchase Money and Interest for Land P. L. 413— 1909		680	1,000	1,680	88,547

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927 Estimated									
	Experimental Fund	Dog Fund	Bureau Of Markets Fund	Agricultural Beverage Fund	Milk Testers' License Fees	General Fund	Total	Total Funds Available	Unexpended Balance	
									To Continue	To Lapse
EXPENDITURES										
Department of Agriculture—General Maintenance						$666,000	$666,000	$666,000		
Department of Agriculture—Transfer to Dog Fund										
Indemnity—Bureau of Animal Industry						1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000		
Emergency Fund						45,604	45,604	100,000		$54,396
European Corn Borer						15,000	15,000	15,000		
Japanese Beetle						100,000	100,000	100,000		
Experimental Fund—Executive Office	$11,793						11,793	11,793		
Experimental Fund Executive Office—Transfer to Department of Agriculture										
Experimental Fund—Bureau of Animal Industry	1,606						1,606	1,606		
Dog Law Enforcement		$450,000					450,000	1,461,688	$261,688	
Bureau of Animal Industry—General Maintenance		750,000					750,000			
Bureau of Animal Industry—Transfer to Japanese Beetle										
Bureau of Animal Industry—Transfer to Department of Agriculture General Maintenance										
Bureau of Markets			$12,796				12,796	14,609	1,813	
Agricultural Beverage Fund				$35,975			35,975	89,521		53,546
Milk Permit and License Account					$21,040		21,040	27,384	6,344	
TOTAL	$13,309	$1,200,000	$12,796	$35,975	$21,040	$2,625,604	$3,908,724	$4,286,511	$269,845	$107,942
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME										
Current Appropriations For Maintenance						$666,000	$666,000			
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits										
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits Deficiency										
Indemnity—Bureau of Animal Industry						1,799,000	1,799,000			
Emergency Fund						100,000	100,000			
European Corn Borer						15,000	15,000			
Japanese Beetle						100,000	100,000			
Transfers From Dog Fund (Act 2-A, 1925) To Japanese Beetle Fund										
General Fund (Act 44-A, 1925) To Dog Fund										
Dog Fund (Act 2-A, 1925) to Department of Agriculture										
Current Receipts		$1,216,110	$12,306	$89,521	$21,500		1,337,497			
Interest	$325						325			
Sale of Experimental Farms										
Balance as of June 1	12,984	215,578	2,243		2,884		233,689			
TOTAL	$13,309	$1,461,688	$14,609	$89,521	$27,384	$2,680,000	$4,286,511			
Less Expenditures (As above)	13,309	1,200,000	12,796	35,975	21,040	2,625,604	3,908,724			
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, JUNE 1		$261,688	$1,813	$53,546	$6,344	$54,396	$377,787			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925 Actual								
	Experimental Fund	Dog Fund	Bureau Of Markets Fund	Milk Testers' License Fees	General Fund	Total	Total Funds Available	Unexpended Balance	
								To Continue	To Lapse
EXPENDITURES									
Department of Agriculture—General Maintenance					$698,105	$788,269	$788,269		
Department of Agriculture—Transfer to Dog Fund					90,164				
Indemnity—Bureau of Animal Industry									
Emergency Fund									
European Corn Borer									
Japanese Beetle					33,328	33,328	33,337		$9
Experimental Fund—Executive Office									
Experimental Fund Executive Office—Transfer to Department of Agriculture	$48,297					62,736	75,720	$12,984	
Experimental Fund—Bureau of Animal Industry	14,439								
Dog Law Enforcement		$389,708							
Bureau of Animal Industry—General Maintenance		1,010,688				1,488,756	1,704,334	215,578	
Bureau of Animal Industry—Transfer to Japanese Beetle		3,337							
Bureau of Animal Industry—Transfer to Department of Agriculture General Maintenance		85,023							
Bureau of Markets							2,243	2,243	
Agricultural Beverage Fund									
Milk Permit and License Account				$2,595		2,595	5,479	2,884	
TOTAL	$62,736	$1,488,756		$2,595	$821,597	$2,375,684	$2,609,382	$233,689	$9
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME									
Current Appropriations For Maintenance					$580,000				
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits					100,000	$703,246			
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits—Deficiency					23,246				
Indemnity—Bureau of Animal Industry									
Emergency Fund									
European Corn Borer									
Japanese Beetle					30,000	30,000			
Transfers From									
Dog Fund (Act 2-A, 1925) To Japanese Beetle Fund					3,337	3,337			
General Fund (Act 44-A, 1925) To Dog Fund		$90,164				90,164			
Dog Fund (Act 2-A, 1925) to Department of Agriculture					85,023	85,023			
Current Receipts		1,238,742	$2,135	$3,224		1,244,101			
Interest	$4,379					4,379			
Sale of Experimental Farms	71,341					71,341			
Balance as of June 1		375,428	108	2,255		377,791			
TOTAL	$75,720	$1,704,334	$2,243	$5,479	$821,606	$2,609,382			
Less Expenditures (As above	62,736	1,488,756		2,595	821,597	2,375,684			
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, JUNE 1	$12,984	$215,578	$2,243	$2,884	$9	$233,698			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
SALARIES OF					
Executive Office	28	$39,093	$38,020	$77,113	$70,433
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry	45	83,796	81,263	165,059	169,968
Bureau of Plant Industry	31	70,806	69,400	140,206	133,868
Bureau of Statistics	11	8,377	14,080	22,457	15,738
Bureau of Markets	16	28,192	31,737	59,929	46,828
Total Salaries		$230,264	$234,500	$464,764	$436,835
WAGES, FEES, ETC.					
Executive Office		$2,251	$901	$3,152	$978
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry		14,748	26,186	40,934	37,084
Bureau of Plant Industry		1,681	3,065	4,746	2,480
Bureau of Statistics					2,740
Bureau of Markets		51	49	100	2,382
Total Wages, Fees, Etc.		$18,731	$30,201	$48,932	$45,664
Grand Total Salaries, Wages, Fees, Etc.,		$248,995	$264,701	$513,696	$482,499
Traveling Expenses		39,907	52,779	92,686	86,394
Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits					123,246
Other Expenditures		24,340	35,278	59,618	54,263
Total Expenditures for General Maintenance		$313,242	$352,758	$666,000	$746,402
Less Expenditures—Amount Used out of Experimental Fund to Meet Deficiency					48,297
TOTAL, NET EXPENDITURES OUT OF APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE				$666,000	$698,105
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
For Maintenance				$666,000	$580,000
For Encouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits					100,000
For Envouraging Agricultural Association Exhibits—Deficiency					23,246
Total State Appropriations				$666,000	$703,246
Transfer from Dog Fund (Act 2 A, 1925)					85,023
Total Receipts				$666,000	$788,269
Less Amount Transferred to Dog Fund (Act 44-A, 1923)					90,164
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$666,000	$698,105
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				666,000	698,105
INDEMNITY—BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$1,212,600	$586,400	$1,799,000	
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$1,799,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,799,000	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
EMERGENCY FUND					
Salaries and Wages		$3,944	$2,691	$6,635	
Supplies		377	3,944	4,321	
Traveling		1,252	1,661	2,913	
Motor Equipment		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Other Expenditures		519	1,935	2,454	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$6,040	$39,564	$45,604	
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$100,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				15,604	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$84,396	
EUROPEAN CORN BORER					
Salaries and Wages	1	$5,576	[illegible]	$[illegible]	
Traveling Expenses		473	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Other Expenditures		451	[illegible]	[illegible]	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$6,500	$8,500	$15,000	
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$15,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				15,000	
JAPANESE BEETLE					
Salaries and Wages	3	$38,512	$33,201	$71,713	$24,190
Supplies		5,975	3,512	9,487	860
Traveling Expenses		5,485	2,715	8,200	2,916
Motor Equipment		5,204	1,796	7,000	2,747
Other Expenditures		2,892	3,708	6,600	2,615
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$58,068	$44,932	$100,000	$33,328
SUMMARY					
Current Appppropriations				$100,000	$30,000
Transferred from Dog Fund (Act 2A, 1925)					3,337
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$100,000	$33,337
Less Expenditures (As Above)				100,000	33,328
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

EXPERIMENTAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
EXPERIMENTAL FUND—EXECUTIVE OFFICE				
Wages, Fees, Etc.		$2,500	$2,500	$40,580
Traveling		1,203	1,203	269
Buildings and Construction		8,000	8,000	
Other Expenditures				7,448
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$11,703	$11,703	$48,297*
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation (From Experimental Fund)				$60,000
Continuing Balance as of June 1			$11,703	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$11,703	$60,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			11,703	48,297
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$11,703
EXPERIMENTAL FUND—ANIMAL INDUSTRY				
Wages, Fees, Etc.	$373		$373	$2,458
Miscellaneous Equipment	17		17	1,334
Purchase of Land				8,014
Buildings and Construction	648	$326	974	1,595
Other Expenditures	242		242	858
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,280	$326	$1,606	$14,439
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$1,281	$11,341
Receipts—Interest on Total Fund			325	4,379
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,606	$15,720
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,606	14,439
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$1,281
RECAPITULATION				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
Executive Office		$11,703	$11,703	$48,297
Animal Industry	$1,280	326	1,606	14,439
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,280	$12,029	$13,309	$62,736
SUMMARY				
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				
Balance as of June 1—Executive Office			$11,703	
Balance as of June 1—Animal Industry			1,281	
Total Balance as of June 1, 1925			$12,984	
From Sale of Experimental Farm (Appropriation Act, 1923 for General Expenses of Department)				$60,000
From Sale of Experimental Farm (Appropriation Act, 1923 for Purchase of Lands, Etc.)				11,341
Total Received from Sale of Experimental Farm				$71,341
Received Interest on Fund			$325	4,379
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$13,309	$75,720
Less Expenditures (As Above)			13,309	62,736
UNEXPENDED BALANCE—Continued (See Balance as of June 1, 1925, Above)				$12,984

*Used for General Maintenance in the Department of Agriculture to meet deficiency in that Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

DOG FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
DOG LAW ENFORCEMENT					
Salaries	30	$55,336	$57,420	$112,756	$100,676
Wages, Fees, Etc.		43,615	46,569	90,184	63,391
Total Salaries and Wages		$98,951	$103,989	$202,940	$164,067
Miscellaneous Supplies		7,413	7,918	15,331	12,728
Traveling Expenses		30,093	30,828	60,921	57,002
Claims for Damages		76,378	77,002	153,380	142,899
Other Expenditures		4,374	13,054	17,428	13,012
TOTAL EXPENDITURES- DOG LAW ENFORCEMENT		$217,209	$232,791	$450,000	$389,708
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—GENERAL MAINTENANCE					
Salaries	119	$215,672	$223,820	$439,492	$304,735
Wages, Fees, Etc.		33,166	14,405	47,571	16,516
Total Salaries and Wages		$248,838	$238,225	$487,063	$321,251
Supplies		23,237	15,554	38,791	23,896
Traveling Expenses		67,381	49,978	117,359	79,179
Buildings and Construction		4,474	60,744	65,218	549,962
Indemnity for Cattle		23,272	18,297	41,569	36,367
Other Expenditures					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$367,202	$382,798	$750,000	$1,010,688
Grand Total Expenditures (General Maintenance and Law Enforcement)		$584,411	$615,589	$1,200,000	$1,400,396
Plus Transfer to Japanese Beetle (Act 2A, 1925)					3,337
Plus Transfer to General Maintenance Department of Agriculture (Act 2A, 1925)					85,023
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES OUT OF DOG FUND				$1,200,000	$1,488,756
SUMMARY					
Balance as of June 1				$215,578	$375,428
Transfer from General Fund, Department of Agriculture (Act 44A, 1923)					90,164
Receipts from Dog Law Enforcement				1,246,110	1,238,742
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,461,688	$1,704,334
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,200,000	1,488,756
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$261,688	$215,578

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPEECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
BUREAU OF MARKETS FUND					
Wages, Fees, Etc.		$1,715	$7,400	$9,115	
Traveling Expenses		569	725	1,294	
Other Expenditures		462	1,925	2,387	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,746	$10,050	$12,796	
SUMMARY					
Balance as of June 1				$2,243	$108
Receipts				12,366	2,135
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$14,609	$2,243
Less Expenditures (As Above)				12,796	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$1,813	$2,243
AGRICULTURAL BEVERAGE FUND					
Salaries and Wages	7	$8,510	$14,755	$23,265	
Traveling Expenses		4,392	7,953	12,345	
Other Expenditures		82	283	365	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$12,984	$22,991	$35,975	
SUMMARY					
Current Receipts		$45,471	$44,050	$89,521	
Less Expenditures (As Above)		12,984	22,991	35,975	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Remitted to General Fund, State Treasury, First of Each Year)		$32,487	$21,059	$53,546	
MILK PERMIT AND LICENSE ACCOUNT—Funds Collected and Retained for Expending by Department					
Salaries and Wages	3	$5,274	$7,260	$12,534	$1,800
Traveling Expenses		2,847	5,323	8,170	787
Other Expenditures		131	205	336	8
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$8,252	$12,788	$21,040	$2,595
SUMMARY					
Balance as of June 1				$2,884	$2,255
Current Receipts				24,500	3,224
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$27,384	$5,479
Less Expenditures (As Above)				21,040	2,595
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$6,344	$2,884

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
SUPERVISION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	46	$20,468	$29,532	$50,000	$20,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$20,468	$29,532	$50,000	$20,000
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$50,000	$20,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				50,000	20,000
SECURITIES BUREAU					
Current Appropriations					$10,000
Emergency Appropriation					10,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE					$20,000
Less Expenditures					None
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$10,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					10,000
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$50,000	$40,000
Emergency Appropriation (To Continue 1923-25)				10,000	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$60,000	$40,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				50,000	20,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$10,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue) (P. L. 310-1923)				$10,000	10,000

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

1923-27 SPECIAL FUNDS

BANKING ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	203	$337,820	$404,373	$742,193	$492,055
Office Supplies		1,853	3,025	4,878	1,935
Postage		5,076	6,900	11,976	6,394
Telephones and Telegrams		2,604	4,170	6,774	1,468
Express and Cartage		536	740	1,276	458
Traveling Expenses		119,211	168,000	287,211	151,833
Office Equipment		5,417	1,800	7,217	2,432
Rents		8,795	10,620	19,415	7,588
Other Items		682	750	1,432	494
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$481,994	$600,378	$1,082,372	$664,652
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Examination Fees		$359,733	$490,000	$849,733	$508,611
Assessment for Overhead		82,891	89,300	172,191	86,027
Private Banker's License Fees		50	50	100	900
Small Money Lender's License Fees		17,400	18,000	35,400	30,300
Steamship Ticket Agent's License Fees		11,350	11,000	22,350	28,800
Fees of Office		835	900	1,735	801

Refund		1,675		1,675	
Foreign Corporation License Fees		14	6	20	88
Act of May 5, 1921		25	25	50	50
Interest		1,073	1,500	2,573	2,409
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$475,046	$610,781	$1,085,827	$657,986
SUMMARY					
Receipts (Carried Forward)				$1,085,827	$657,986
Balance in Special Fund				34,600	41,266
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,120,427	$699,252
Less Expenditures (Carried Forward)				1,082,372	664,652
BALANCE (To Continue)				$38,055	$34,600
SECURITIES BUREAU					
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	37	$58,122	$73,300	$131,422	$74,208
Office Supplies		931	1,500	2,431	1,013
Postage, Express and Cartage		1,822	1,860	3,682	1,630
Telephones and Telegrams		787	960	1,747	297
Traveling Expenses		2,227	2,400	4,627	4,045
Office Equipment		2,730	1,200	3,930	3,243
Rents		7,259	7,656	14,915	5,915
Other Items		427	1,370	1,797	689
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$74,305	$90,246	$164,551	$91,040
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Filing Fees		$23,070	$22,300	$45,370	$60,850
Registration Fees		62,090	60,100	122,190	165,060
Refund		2		2	
Interest		2,529	2,600	5,129	2,912
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$87,691	$85,000	$172,691	$228,822
SUMMARY					
Receipts Remitted to State Treasurer				172,691	228,822
Balance, Special Fund				137,782	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$310,473	$228,822
Less Expenditures (As Above)				164,551	91,040
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$145,922	$137,782

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

RECAPITULATION OF SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
EXPENDITURES				
Banking			$1,082,372	$664,652
Securities Bureau			164,551	91,040
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$1,246,923	$755,692
RECEIPTS				
Balance in Fund			$34,600	$41,266
Banking			1,085,827	657,986
Balance in Fund			137,782	
Securities Bureau			172,691	228,822
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$1,430,900	$928,074
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,246,923	755,692
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$183,977	$172,382

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927							
	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1925	Current Appropriations	Receipts from Other Sources	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance		Deficiency
						To Continue	To Lapse	
General Forestry Division		$1,191,030		$1,191,030	$1,191,030			
Water and Power Resources Board		131,000		131,000	131,000			
Topographic and Geological Survey		135,000		135,000	135,000			
Pennsylvania State Park Commission of Erie (Act 44-A-1925)		75,000		75,000	75,000			
Pennsylvania State Park Commission of Erie (Act 436-1921)	$7,869			7,869	7,869			
Valley Forge Park Commission		150,000		150,000	150,000			
Valley Forge Park Commission (Condemned Land)	8,087			8,087	8,087			
Valley Forge Park Commission (Roads)		100,000		100,000	100,000			
Washington Crossing Park Commission		120,000		120,000	120,000			
Interest on Fort Washington Park Mortgage		5,010		5,010	5,010			
Land Purchase at Valley Forge	14,746			14,746	14,746			
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board		5,000		5,000	5,000			
Delaware River Treaty Commission		15,000		15,000	15,000			
Laurel Dam		10,000		10,000	10,000			
French Creek Improvement	49,381			49,381		$49,381		
French Creek Improvement—Interest								
Dredging West Basin at Erie		25,000		25,000		25,000		
Matamoras Dyke		1,000		1,000	797		$203	
Matamoras Dyke—Reappropriated		1,964		1,964	1,964			
Dyke at Lackawaxen	5,000			5,000		5,000		
Lock Haven Flood Survey		3,500		3,500	3,500			
Flood Control Survey	25,000			25,000	25,000			
Pymatuning Taxes		5,274		5,274	5,274			
Control of Forest Fires		200,000		200,000	300,000			$100,000
Purchase of Forest Land	2,033			2,033	2,033			
Fixed Charges for Taxes on State Forest Land		115,970		115,970	115,970			
Moral Claims for Injury to Fire Fighters		6,000		6,000	6,000			
Water Supply Commission—Pymatuning Reservoir	10,290			10,290			10,290	
Total	$122,406	$2,295,748		$2,418,154	$2,428,280	$79,381	$10,493	$100,000
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION								
Federal Contribution Fund—Protection	$12,277		$56,000	$68,277	$64,277	$4,000		
Federal Contribution Fund—Nursery			2,700	2,700	2,600	100		
Pymatuning Reservoir Project Fund	8,286		18,125	26,411	26,411			
Operation Fund					6,630‡			
	24,158		139,240	163,398	138,000	18,768		
Telephone and Contribution Fund	1,331		3,500	4,831	3,831	1,000		
Total	$46,052		$219,565	$265,617	$241,749	$23,868		
RECEIPTS COLLECTED AND RETAINED BY COMMISSION UNTIL EXPENDITURE IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY								
Valley Forge Wood Fund††	$7,989			$7,989	$469	$7,520		
GRAND TOTAL	$176,447	$2,295,748	$219,565	$2,691,760	$2,670,498	$110,769	$10,493	$100,000

‡Net Profits Transferred to Pennsylvania State School Fund.

††The Valley Forge Wood Fund does not include 1923-25 and 1925-27 receipts estimated to be $4,536.00 as of June 1, 1927. These Funds are deposited in the Mechanics Trust Company of Harrisburg pending authorization by the Legislature to expend.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925						
	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1923	Current Appropriations	Receipts from Other Sources	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
						To Continue	To Lapse
General Forestry Division		$1,315,000		$1,315,000	$1,314,644		$356
Water and Power Resources Board		100,000		100,000	98,999		1,001
Topographic and Geological Survey		107,166		107,166	107,019		147
Pennsylvania State Park Commission of Erie (Act 44-A-1925)		10,000		10,000	9,997		3
Pennsylvania State Park Commission of Erie (Act 436-1921)	$40,000			40,000	32,131	$7,869	
Valley Forge Park Commission		35,000		35,000	35,000		
Valley Forge Park Commission (Condemned Land)		500,000		500,000	491,913	8,087	
Valley Forge Park Commission (Roads)		100,000		100,000	100,000		
Washington Crossing Park Commission		6,453		6,453	6,263		190
Interest on Fort Washington Park Mortgage	14,746			14,746		14,746	
Land Purchase at Valley Forge		5,000		5,000	4,844		156
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board							
Delaware River Treaty Commission							
Laurel Dam	49,423			49,423	42	49,381	
French Creek Improvement		1,917		1,917	1,917		
French Creek Improvement—Interest							
Dredging West Basin at Erie							
Matamoras Dyke		2,000		2,000	36	1,964	*
Matamoras Dyke—Reappropriated	5,000			5,000		5,000	
Dyke at Lackawaxen							
Lock Haven Flood Survey		25,000		25,000		25,000	
Flood Control Survey		3,985		3,985	3,985		
Pymatuning Taxes							
Control of Forest Fires	3,466			3,466	1,433	2,033	
Purchase of Forest Land							
Fixed Charges for Taxes on State Forest Land							
Moral Claims for Injury to Fire Fighters							
Water Supply Commission—Pymatuning Reservoir	10,290			10,290		10,290	
Total	$122,925	$2,211,521		$2,334,446	$2,208,223	$124,370	$1,853
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION							
Federal Contribution Fund—Protection	$2,371		$30,416	$32,787	$20,510	$12,277	
Federal Contribution Fund—Nursery			8,985	8,985	699	8,286	
Pymatuning Reservoir Project Fund					1,351†		
Operation Fund	10,623		184,367	194,990	169,481	24,158	
Telephone and Contribution Fund	750		4,554	5,304	3,973	1,331	
Total	$13,744		$228,322	$242,066	$196,014	$46,052	
RECEIPTS COLLECTED AND RETAINED BY COMMISSION UNTIL EXPENDITURE IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY							
Valley Forge Wood Fund††	$8,762			$8,762	$773	$7,989	
GRAND TOTAL	$145,431	$2,211,521	$228,322	$2,585,274	$2,405,010	$178,411	$1,853

* Reappropriated 1925-27.

† Transferred to Telephone and Contribution Fund.

†† The Valley Forge Wood Fund does not include 1923-25 and 1925-27 receipts estimated to be $4,536.00 as of June 1, 1927. These Funds are deposited in the Mechanics Trust Company of Harrisburg pending authorization by the Legislature to expend.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
GENERAL FORESTRY DIVISION					
SALARIES					
Office of Secretary	2	$9,632	$9,620	$19,252	$19,600
Office of Deputy	4	9,685	9,780	19,465	19,798
Office of Accounts and Maintenance	15	22,502	22,980	45,482	41,085
Office of Information	6	13,827	13,880	27,707	25,638
Bureau of Protection	7	16,202	16,340	32,542	32,104
Bureau of Extension	4	7,550	8,100	15,650	14,078
Bureau of Lands and Management	6	11,538	13,320	24,858	25,273
Field Personnel	126	188,022	194,354	382,376	351,121
State Forest School	11	25,545	26,160	51,705	39,685
Associate Secretary	1	1,413	1,500	2,913	2,645
Total Salaries		$305,916	$316,034	$621,950	$571,027
Wages		75,586	121,744	197,330	342,851
Supplies		41,025	46,645	87,670	89,658
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express, Etc.		12,853	16,427	29,280	28,019
Traveling Expenses		24,910	29,090	54,000	49,058
Subsidies					116,888
Other Expenditures		66,383	134,417	200,800	117,143
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$526,673	$664,357	$1,191,030	$1,314,644
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR					
Salary of Secretary				$16,000	$16,000
Maintenance and General Expenses				1,175,030	1,299,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,191,030	$1,315,000
less Total Expenditures (As Above)				1,191,030	1,314,644
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$356
RECEIPTS—REMITTED TO GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE TREASURY					
Miscellaneous(Department, General Fund)		$641	$200	$841	$23
Limited Power Permits		292	400	692	170
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$933	$600	$1,533	$193
RECEIPTS—REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER FOR THE THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SCHOOL FUND		$29,767	$29,268	$59,035	$49,973

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD					
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Salary of Engineer Member of Board	1	$2,750	$3,250	$6,000	$4,950
Chief Engineer's Office	3	10,200	10,200	20,400	18,200
Bureau of Dams and Encroachments	14	22,949	31,609	54,558	38,915
Bureau of Hydrography	4	10,280	11,920	22,200	18,000
Salaries of Commissioners (Water Supply Commission)					375
Miscellaneous Wages		5,174	6,710	11,884	10,825
Total Salaries and Wages		$51,353	$63,689	$115,042	$91,265
Traveling Expenses		3,500	7,002	10,502	4,875
Other Expenditures		2,417	3,269	5,456	2,859
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$57,270	$73,960	$131,000	$98,999
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR					
Compensation of Engineer Board Member				$6,000	$5,875
Maintenance and General Expenses				125,000	93,750
Salaries of Commissioners (Water Supply Commission)					375
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$131,000	$100,000
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				131,000	98,999
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$1,001
TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Salaries	18	$37,286	$34,709	$71,995	$87,481
Wages		16,585	21,075	37,660	9,658
Total salaries and wages		$53,871	$55,784	$109,655	$97,139
Traveling Expenses		7,862	12,222	20,084	5,955
Other Expenditures		2,858	2,403	5,261	3,925
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$64,591	$70,409	$135,000	$107,019
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$135,000	$107,166
Less Expenditures (As Above)				135,000	107,019
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$147

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK COMMISSION OF ERIE (Act 44A—1925)					
Salaries and Wages	2	$4,171	$3,371	$7,542	$8,735
Land		8,997	56,208	65,205	
Other Expenditures		1,893	360	2,253	1,262
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$15,061	$59,939	$75,000	$9,997
Current Appropriations				75,000	10,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$3
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK COMMISSION OF ERIE (Act 436—1921)					
Salaries and Wages		$483		$483	$19,260
Supplies		24		24	3,100
Equipment		86		86	9,535
Construction		7,211		7,211	236
Other Expenditures		65		65	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$7,869		$7,869	$32,131
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation (Continuing Unexpended Balance)				$7,869	$40,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				7,869	32,131
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Continued and Expended in 1925-26)					$7,869
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION					
Salaries	10	$8,723	$15,562	$24,285	$12,884
Wages		9,465	28,850	38,315	12,300
Supplies		2,394	11,911	14,305	5,646
Repairs		1,636	21,834	23,470	452
Equipment		3,397	5,815	9,212	474
Land			35,000	35,000	
Construction			3,000	3,000	
Other Expenditures		808	1,605	2,413	3,244
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$26,423	$123,577	$150,000	$35,000
Current Appropriations				150,000	35,000

(Note: In addition to the above see expenditures and amount available for expenditure out of the Wood Fund as authorized by Act 66—1925)

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION—CONDEMNED LAND (Act 54-A-1923)					
Paying for Land Condemned			$8,087	$8,087	$491,913
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation					$500,000
Unexpended Balance as of June 1,				$8,087	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				8,087	491,913
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$8,087
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION ROADS (Act 278—1925)					
Wages		$34,190	$14,810	$49,000	
Miscellaneous Supplies		34,361	16,269	50,630	
Other Expenditures		221	149	370	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$68,772	$31,228	$100,000	
Current Appropriations				100,000	
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION (Act 46-A—1925)					
Salaries	2	$2,141	$2,600	$4,741	$2,710
Wages		20,045	6,709	26,754	27,630
Supplies		8,104	1,017	9,121	5,422
Equipment		5,197	1,017	6,214	1,447
Land		34,921	36,000	70,921	56,268
Other Expenditures		299	1,950	2,249	6,523
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$70,707	$49,293	$120,000	$100,000
Current Appropriations				120,000	100,000

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
INTEREST ON FORT WASHINGTON PARK MORTGAGE ($41,750)					
Interest Paid		$2,505	$2,505	$5,010	$6,263
Current Appropriations				5,010	6,452
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$189
LAND PURCHASE AT VALLEY FORGE (Act 718-1915)					
Purchase of Land		$14,746		$14,746	
SUMMARY					
Unexpended Balance as of June 1 (To Continue)				$14,746	$14,746
Less Expenditures (As Above)				14,746	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$14,746
LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD (Act 281—1925)					
Salaries	1	$1,142	$420	$1,562	$4,006
Wages		1,788	340	2,128	268
Other Expenditures		1,024	286	1,310	570
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,954	$1,046	$5,000	$4,844
Current Appropriations				5,000	5,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$156
DELAWARE RIVER TREATY COMMISSION					
Salaries	2	$3,578	$3,560	$7,138	
Traveling Expenses		69	1,800	1,869	
Other Expenditures			5,993	5,993	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,647	$11,353	$15,000	
Current Appropriations				15,000	
LAUREL DAM (Act 280 A—1925)					
Expended for Repairs		$9,024	$976	$10,000	
Current Appropriations				$10,000	

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
FRENCH CREEK IMPROVEMENT (Act 450-A—1921)					
Traveling Expenses					$42
SUMMARY					
Unexpended Balance as of June 1				$49,381	$49,423
Less Expenditures (As Above)					42
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$49,381	$49,381
FRENCH CREEK IMPROVEMENT INTEREST (Act 27-A—1923)					
Interest Paid					$1,917
Current Appropriations					1,917
DREDGING WEST BASIN AT ERIE (Act 592—1925)					
Current Appropriations		(No Expenditure)		$25,000	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				25,000	
MATAMORAS DYKE (Acts 321-A and 5-A, 1925)					
Expenditures (Act 321-A)		$1,964		$1,964	$36
Expenditures (Act 5-A)		697	$100	797	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,661	$100	$2,761	$36
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations (Act 321-A)					$2,000
Current Appropriations (Act 321-A) (Reappropriated)				$1,964	
Current Appropriations (Act 5-A)				1,000	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$2,964	$2,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				2,761	36
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Reappropriated—1925)					$1,964
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$203	
DYKE AT LACKAWAXEN (Act 449-A—1921)					
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)		(No Expenditure)		$5,000	$5,000
LOCK HAVEN FLOOD SURVEY (Act 338—1925)					
Salaries	2	$2,660		$2,660	
Wages		287		287	
Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses		461	$92	553	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,408	$92	$3,500	
Current Appropriations				3,500	

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
FLOOD CONTROL SURVEY (Act No. 308-1923)				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,897	$23,103	$25,000	
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance, June 1			$25,000	
Current Appropriation				$10,000
Reappropriated (1917 Appropriation)				15,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$25,000	$25,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			25,000	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$25,000
PYMATUNING TAXES				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,027	$4,247	$5,274	$3,985
Current Appropriations			5,274	3,985
CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES				
Wages	$72,526	$227,474	$300,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$200,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			300,000	
DEFICIENCY			$100,000	
PURCHASE OF FOREST LAND (Act 42A-1919)				
Purchase of Land	$226	$1,807	$2,033	$1,433
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$2,033	$3,466
Less Expenditures (As Above)			2,033	1,433
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,033
FIXED CHARGES FOR TAXES ON STATE FOREST LAND				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$56,475	$59,495	$115,970	
Current Appropriations			115,970	
MORAL CLAIMS FOR INJURY TO FIRE FIGHTERS (Act 153-1925)				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$6,000	$6,000	
Current Appropriations			6,000	
WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION—(Pymatuning Reservoir)				
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue) (Reappropriated Act 41A—1921			$10,290	$10,290
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			10,290	

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION FUND—(Protection)				
Salaries	$18,893	$25,107	$44,000	$13,796
Traveling Expenses	3,816	5,492	9,308	6,670
Miscellaneous Equipment	9,616	4	9,620	
Other Expenditures	1,345	4	1,349	44
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$33,670	$30,607	$64,277	$20,510
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1, 1925			$12,277	$2,371
Federal Allotment	$20,065	$26,935	56,000	30,416
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$68,277	$32,787
Less Expenditures (As Above)			64,277	20,510
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$4,000	$12,277
FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION FUND—(Nursery)				
Wages	$266	$934	$1,200	
Other Expenditures	505	895	1,400	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$771	$1,829	$2,600	
SUMMARY				
Federal Allotment	$1,115	$1,585	$2,700	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			2,600	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$100	
PYMATUNING RESERVOIR PROJECT FUND				
Salaries and Wages	$3,961	$4,080	$8,041	$452
Traveling Expenses	758	1,291	2,049	189
Purchase of Land	7,180	7,796	14,976	
Other Expenditures	70	1,275	1,345	58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$11,969	$14,442	$26,411	$699
SUMMARY				
Balance as of June 1			$8,286	
Current Receipts	$6,631	$11,494	18,125	$8,985
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$26,411	$8,985
Less Expenditures (As Above)			26,411	699
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$8,286

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
OPERATION FUND				
Salaries and Wages	$29,007	$63,093	$92,100	$135,124
Supplies	9,807	12,593	22,400	22,213
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express, Etc.	3,723	5,727	9,450	4,567
Equipment	5,181	3,819	9,000	7,577
Other Expenditures	1,971	3,079	5,050	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$49,689	$88,311	$138,000	$169,481
SUMMARY				
Balance as of June 1			$24,158	$10,623
Current Receipts	$68,910	$70,330	139,240	184,367
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$163,398	$194,990
Less Expenditures (As Above)			138,000	169,481
Unexpended Balance			$25,398	$25,509
Less Amount Transferred to the Telephone and Contribution Fund				1,351
Less Amount of Net Profits to Pennsylvania State School Fund			6,630	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$18,768	$24,158
TELEPHONE AND CONTRIBUTION FUND				
Wages	$267	$1,364	$1,631	$2,355
Other Expenditures	769	1,431	2,200	1,618
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,036	$2,795	$3,831	$3,973
SUMMARY				
Balance as of June 1			$1,331	$750
Receipts from Telephone	$902	$1,298	2,200	1,606
Received from Operation Fund				1,351
Other Receipts	356	945	1,300	1,597
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$4,831	$5,304
Less Expenditures (As Above)			3,831	3,973
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$1,000	$1,331

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS COLLECTED AND RETAINED BY THE COMMISSION UNTIL EXPENDITURE IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
VALLEY FORGE WOOD FUND—(See Act 66-1925 For Authority to Spend)				
Wages and Fees	$469		$469	$773
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$7,989	$8,762
Less Expenditures (As Above)			469	773
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$7,520	$7,989
VALLEY FORGE WOOD FUND				
Current Receipts From Sale of Wood, Stone, Etc.		$400	$2,965	$1,571
Note—Receipts Deposited in the Mechanics Trust Company, Harrisburg, Pending Authorization to Expend.				

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	No. of Employes Aug. 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
MAINTENANCE AND GENERAL EXPENSES					
Executive	20	$42,948	$44,400	$87,348	$91,308
Finance Executive	53	65,906	64,197	130,103	136,891
Laboratories	30	44,901	47,550	92,451	90,773
Engineering and Housing	28	81,759	64,718	146,477	197,137
Vital Statistics	49	63,077	69,760	132,837	131,513
Nursing	153	206,360	246,420	452,780	371,468
Drug Control	8	18,198	18,300	36,498	40,184
Transmissible Diseases	*(180) 324	226,595	256,930	483,525	431,065
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	*(133) 150	40,745	45,621	86,366	90,019
Genito-Urinary	42	30,492	32,500	62,992	49,541
Child Welfare	5	15,866	10,300	26,166	28,804
Sheppard-Towner (Federal)	*(37) 90	70,200	67,870	138,070	80,185
Medical School Inspection	*(275) 296	88,859	108,585	197,444	132,188
Dental	3	6,040	6,755	12,795	13,400
Public Health Education	1	1,989	1,340	3,329	18,249
Mont Alto Sanatorium	316	146,839	176,689	323,528	266,829
Cresson Sanatorium	266	161,939	174,764	336,703	309,008
Hamburg Sanatorium	224	121,108	145,010	266,118	244,995
Social Hygiene		965		965	13,056
Total, Salaries, Wages and Fees		$1,434,786	$1,581,709	$3,016,495	$2,736,613
Office Supplies		$2,049	$3,713	$5,762	$5,267
Motor Supplies		25,415	40,432	65,847	37,274
Food and Forage		360,213	434,461	794,674	619,620
Miscellaneous Supplies		201,360	317,388	518,748	482,608
Postage		14,829	18,787	33,616	55,062
Telephone, Telegrams and Express		9,556	11,953	21,509	16,913
Traveling		94,454	122,607	217,061	177,263
Heat, Light and Power		9,721	11,464	21,185	20,566
Contracted Repairs		19,541	28,151	47,692	43,029
Equipment		18,595	30,931	49,526	107,367
Other Expenditures		6,300	9,931	16,231	13,839
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,196,819	$2,611,527	$4,808,346	$4,315,421
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations for Salary of Secretary				$20,000	$20,000
Current Appropriations for Maintenance and General Expenses				4,500,000	3,980,000
Income Credited to Appropriations					
Veterans Bureau (Maintenance of Soldiers at Sanatoria)		$73,511	$541	74,052	146,338
Borough Refunds		1,353	1,435	2,788	5,956
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,099		1,099	3,622
Sheppard-Towner Fund (Federal Funds)		100,811	105,622	206,433	137,884
Social Hygiene Fund (Federal Funds)		**3,974		**3,974	26,506
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$4,808,346	$4,320,306
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				4,808,346	4,315,421
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Continued to 1925-27)					**$3,974
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					911

*Number of employes paid on fee basis and included in total.

**Unexpended Balance of Federal Funds continued and available for 1925-27 biennium.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SANITARY WATER BOARD					
Salaries and Wages	20	$29,327	$64,449	$93,776	
Traveling Expenses		1,465	2,708	4,173	
Other Expenditures		653	1,398	2,051	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$31,445	$68,555	$100,000	
Current Appropriation				100,000	
CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries, Wages and Fees		$236	$25,654	$25,890	
Traveling Expenses		909	300	1,209	
Construction and Miscellaneous Expenditures		62,088	160,813	222,901	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$63,233	$186,767	$250,000	
Current Appropriations				250,000	
RECAPITULATION					
EXPENDITURES					
General Administration and Maintenance				$4,808,346	$4,315,421
Sanitary Water Board				100,000	
Crippled Children's Hospital				250,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$5,158,346	$4,315,421
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Appropriation for General Administration and Maintenance				$4,520,000	$4,000,000
Appropriation for Sanitary Water Board				100,000	
Appropriation for Crippled Children's Hospital				250,000	
Other Income Credited to the Appropriation (See detail under Administration Summary)				288,346	320,306
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$5,158,346	$4,320,306
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				5,158,346	4,315,421
UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE (Continued to 1925-27)					$3,974
UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE (To Lapse)					911

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925–27						
	General Fund Balance June 1	Current Appropriations	Other Income	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
						To Lapse	To Continue
Salary of Secretary		$24,000		$24,000	$8,400	$15,600	
Maintenance of Interstate Bridges		19,323		19,323	254	19,069	
Intercounty Bridges Destroyed by Fire		60,000		60,000	60,000		
Intercounty Bridges Destroyed by Fire, 1923	$339,056			339,056	339,056		
Refund Motor Licenses, 1923							
Construction of Highway Bridges, 1923	19,239			19,239	11,564	7,675	
State Aid Highway, 1921	2,477,956		$2,930,756	5,408,712	5,408,712		
Property Damages, 1921	18,603			18,603	3,660		$14,943
Township Reward, 1921	125,646			125,646	125,646		
State Highway, 1921	41		1,628	1,669	1,669		
General Salary Expense, 1921							
Borough Repairs and Maintenance, 1921	97,241		45,150	142,391	137,391		5,000
State Aid, Maintenance and Repairs, 1921	111,082		67,525	178,607	158,377		20,230
State Reward, 1919							
TOTAL	$3,188,864	$103,323	$3,045,059	$6,337,246	$6,254,729	$42,344	$40,173

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923–25						
	General Fund Balance June 1	Current Appropriations	Other Income	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
						To Lapse	To Continue
Salary of Secretary		$24,000		$24,000	$23,919	$81	
Maintenance of Interstate Bridges							
Intercounty Bridges Destroyed by Fire		350,000		350,000	10,944		$339,056
Intercounty Bridges Destroyed by Fire, 1923		9,500		9,500	9,500		
Refund Motor Licenses, 1923		51,344		51,344	32,105		19,239
Construction of Highway Bridges, 1923	$6,656,083		$2,793,660	9,449,743	6,971,787		2,477,956
State Aid Highway, 1921	19,467			19,467	864		18,603
Property Damages, 1921	582,450			582,450	456,804		125,646
Township Reward, 1921	3,697,780		1,068,574	4,766,354	4,766,313		41
State Highway, 1921	257,415		1,196	258,611	258,611		
General Salary Expense, 1921	285,638		234	285,872	188,631		97,241
Borough Repairs and Maintenance, 1921	245,691		44,236	289,927	178,845		111,082
State Aid, Maintenance and Repairs, 1921	39,360		1,396	40,756	12,222	28,534	
State Reward, 1919							
TOTAL	$11,783,884	$434,844	$3,909,296	$16,128,024	$12,910,545	$28,615	$3,188,864

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SALARY OF SECRETARY	$4,000	$4,400	$8,400	$23,919
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$24,000	$24,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			8,400	23,919
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$15,600	$81
MAINTENANCE OF INTERSTATE BRIDGES	$254		$254	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$19,323	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			254	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$19,069	
INTERCOUNTY BRIDGES DESTROYED BY FIRE		$60,000	$60,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$60,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			60,000	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
INTERCOUNTY BRIDGES DESTROYED BY FIRE 1923				
Building and Construction	$296,455	$42,601	$339,056	$10,944
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$339,056	
Current Appropriation				$350,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$339,056	$350,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			339,056	10,944
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$339,056
REFUND MOTOR LICENSES 1923				
Other Items				$9,500
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriations				$9,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)				9,500
CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES, 1923				
Building and Construction	$11,564		$11,564	$32,105
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$19,239	
Current Appropriation				$10,000
Unexpended Balance—Reappropriated				41,344
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$19,239	$51,344
Less Expenditures (As Above)			11,564	32,105
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$19,239
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$7,675	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE AID HIGHWAY, 1921				
Salaries and Wages and Fees	$19,137		$19,137	
Supplies	1,399		1,399	$5,462,803
Building and Construction	2,841,400	$2,546,626	5,388,026	
Other Items	150		150	
Transfer to State Bond Road Fund 1919 (Act No. 196-1923)				1,508,984
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,862,086	$2,546,626	$5,408,712	$6,971,787
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$2,477,956	$6,656,083
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation			2,930,756	2,793,660
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$5,408,712	$9,449,743
Less Expenditures (As Above)			5,408,712	6,971,787
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,477,956
PROPERTY DAMAGE, 1921				
Other Items	$2,660	$1,000	$3,660	$864
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$18,603	$19,467
Less Expenditures (As Above)			3,660	864
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$14,943	$18,603
TOWNSHIP REWARD, 1921				
Subsidies	$125,646		$125,646	$456,804
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$125,646	$582,450
Less Expenditures (As Above)			125,646	456,804
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$125,646

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE HIGHWAY, 1921				
Building and Construction	$1,669		$1,669	$4,766,313*
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$41	$3,697,780
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation			1,628	1,068,574
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,669	$4,766,354
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,669	4,766,313
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$41
GENERAL SALARY EXPENSE, 1921				
Miscellaneous				$258,611*
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation				$257,415
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation				1,196
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$258,611
Less Expenditures (As Above)				258,611
BOROUGH REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1921				
Salaries, Wages and Fees	$30,659	$19,833	$50,492	$188,631
Building and Construction	53,802	33,054	86,856	
Other Items	43		43	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$84,504	$52,887	$137,391	$188,631
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$97,241	$285,638
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation			45,150	234
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$142,391	$285,872
Less Expenditures (As Above)			137,391	188,631
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$5,000	$97,241

*Standard classification figures not available.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE AID MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS, 1921				
Salaries, Wages and Fees	$36,583	$16,303	$52,886	$178,845
Building and Construction	67,245	38,041	105,286	
Other Items	205		205	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$104,033	$54,344	$158,377	$178,845
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation			$111,082	$245,691
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation			67,525	44,236
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$178,607	$289,927
Less Expenditures (As Above)			158,377	178,845
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$20,230	$111,082
STATE REWARD, 1919				
Subsidies				$12,222
SUMMARY				
Balance of Continuing Appropriation				$39,360
Proportion of General Fund Receipts Credited to Appropriation				1,396
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$40,756
Less Expenditures (As Above)				12,222
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$28,534

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
MOTOR LICENSE FUND					
SALARIES					
Clerical and Accounting	255	$229,472	$240,600	$470,072	
Equipment and Transport	73	73,515	72,720	146,235	
Headquarters Engineering	246	315,698	326,600	642,298	$5,772,718
Bureau of Motor Vehicles	545	546,823	534,260	1,081,083	
Highway Motor Patrol	259	252,442	407,740	660,182	
Field	1,938	2,221,245	2,503,018	4,724,263	
Wages		4,362,846	5,600,000	9,962,846	15,610,904
Supplies		1,846,551	2,360,000	4,206,551	3,483,350
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph, Express		418,894	512,000	930,894	649,421
Traveling Expenses		657,396	725,000	1,382,396	1,033,391
Printing		63,914	75,000	138,914	79,787
Newspaper Advertising and Notices		57,074	10,000	67,074	16,121
Light, Heat, Power and Water		13,918	19,500	33,418	9,879
Contracted Repairs					75,750
Equipment		489,869	495,520	985,389	1,570,244
Buildings and Construction		3,044,233	10,798,568	13,842,801	24,327,848
Rents		214,819	230,000	444,819	620,097
Subsidies		1,022,876	2,732,000	3,754,876	1,297,058
Sinking Fund and Interest on Highway Bonds		5,094,780	5,201,400	10,296,180	
Payment to State Fiscal Agent		5,625	7,500	13,125	
Payment to Philadelphia County		100,000	100,000	200,000	
Other Items		40,617	292,500	333,117	247,754
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$21,072,607	$33,243,926	$54,316,533	$54,794,391
SUMMARY					
Balance of Special Fund as of June 1				$4,327,804	$12,954,202
Receipts from License Fund		$23,365,153	$25,500,000	48,865,153	41,688,554
Fines		303,572	500,000	803,572	472,237
Interest on Deposits		77,685	250,000	327,685	678,713
Refunds		105,435	75,000	180,435	230,946
Local Aid		289,897	2,000,000	2,289,897	1,220,859
Sale of Property		6,042	5,000	11,042	3,634
Gasoline Tax		6,387,820	9,000,000	15,387,820	
Federal Aid		185,523		185,523	1,873,050
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$30,721,127	$37,330,000	$72,378,931	$59,122,195
Less Expenditures (As Above)				54,316,533	54,794,391
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$18,062,398	$4,327,804

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE BOND ROAD FUND—1923				
Wages	$1,308,145	$1,200,000	$2,508,145	$31,080
Buildings and Construction	36,973,572	22,044,246	59,017,818	2,260,468
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$38,281,717	$23,244,246	$61,525,963	$2,291,548
SUMMARY				
Balance of Special Fund as of June 1,			$18,268,368	
Receipts from Sale of Bonds	$20,000,000	$10,000,000	30,000,000	$20,000,000
Premium and Interest	129,197	50,000	179,197	361,560
Interest on Deposits	223,258	75,000	298,258	
Federal Aid	5,587,839	3,665,120	9,252,959	2,050
Local Aid	5,185,025	3,576,371	8,761,396	196,306
Refunds	4,285	9,500	13,785	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$31,129,604	$17,375,991	$66,773,963	$20,559,916
Less Expenditures (As Above)			61,525,963	2,291,548
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$5,248,000	$18,268,368
STATE BOND ROAD FUND 1919				
Building and Construction	$74,707		$74,707	$8,409,737
SUMMARY				
Balance of Special Fund as of June 1			$74,491	$3,900,271
Interest on Deposit				223,265
Local Aid	$216		216	818,074
Federal Aid				2,020,069
Refunds				13,565
Transfer from General Fund				1,508,984
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$216		$74,707	$8,484,228
Less Expenditures (As Above)			74,707	8,409,737
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$74,491
SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS				
Balance of Special Funds of June 1			$22,670,663	$16,854,467
Receipts from all Sources			116,556,938	71,311,872
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$139,227,601	$88,166,339
Less Expenditures			115,917,203	65,495,676
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$23,310,398	$22,670,663

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	35	$125,574	$140,974	$266,548	$203,601
Supplies		223	300	523	446
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express		1,531	1,620	3,151	1,459
Traveling Expenses		7,163	8,100	15,263	10,400
Equipment		935	1,080	2,015	1,534
Other Items					508
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$135,426	$152,074	$287,500	$217,948
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$287,500	$224,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				287,500	217,948
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$6,052
RECEIPTS—REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION					
Maintenance of Insane Persons Alleged to Be Indigent		$249,307	$282,793	$532,100	$417,373
Escheats		89,177	79,460	168,637	172,556
Taxes and Other Claims Due Commonwealth		73,143	230,000	303,143	37,140
Costs		186	570	756	163
TOTAL		$411,818	$592,823	$1,004,641	$627,232
BOARD OF PARDONS					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	4	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000	$2,150
Postage		50	100	150	100
Traveling Expenses		319	231	550	91
Equipment		50	50	100	457
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$1,419	$1,381	$2,800	$2,798
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$2,800	$4,800
Less Expenditures (As Above)				2,800	2,798
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$2,002
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS					
Traveling Expenses		$523	$777	$1,300	$869
Subsidies and Other Items		350	350	700	350
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$873	$1,127	$2,000	$1,219
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$2,000	$1,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)				2,000	1,219
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$281
RECAPITULATION					
Current Appropriation				$292,300	$230,300
Less Expenditures (As Above)				292,300	221,965
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$8,335

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Office of Secretary	1	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
Departmental Service	32	43,307	46,522	89,829	58,327
General Inspection Bureau	100	191,145	202,062	393,207	384,136
Elevator Inspection Section	11	16,198	14,895	31,093	
Bureau of Women and Children	11	14,968	21,766	36,734	
Industrial Relations	4	10,355	11,580	21,935	11,634
Industrial Board	4	390	500	890	680
Industrial Standards	18	29,675	27,098	56,773	18,179
Employment Bureau	47	65,623	71,073	136,696	119,492
Rehabilitation Bureau	19	34,656	35,176	69,832	70,501
Workmen's Compensation Board	19	60,248	58,320	118,568	141,029
Workmen's Compensation Referees	37	99,156	97,752	196,908	170,384
Workmen's Compensation Bureau	67	96,009	94,238	190,247	174,944
Bureau of Statistics	10	15,609	16,754	32,363	23,260
Total Salaries and Wages		$687,339	$707,736	$1,395,075	$1,192,566
Postage		15,189	14,400	29,589	26,932
Traveling Expenses		84,287	87,000	171,287	149,094
Rehabilitation (Cost of Artificial Appliances, Etc.)		26,350	30,000	56,350	38,089
Other Expenses		24,840	21,046	45,886	13,487
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$838,005	$860,182	$1,698,187	$1,420,168
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation—Salary of Secretary				$20,000	$20,000
Current Appropriation—Salaries and Expenses				1,525,000	1,470,000
					$1,490,000
				Less	*137,619
					$1,352,381
Refunded Cash				$750	
Federal Aid for Rehabilitation				93,000	67,787
Transfer From Boiler Fund to Meet Deficiency				59,437	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,698,187	$1,420,168
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,698,187	1,420,168
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO GENERAL FUND—STATE TREASURY					
Fines		$5,550	$3,000	$8,550	$9,625
Employment Agent's License Fees		17,250	18,000	35,250	33,800
Sale of Testimony by the Workmen's Compensation Board		3,125	3,400	6,525	
TOTAL		$25,925	$24,400	$50,325	$43,425

*Amount of Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes transferred to Workmen's Compensation budget for comparable data only. An equal amount is accordingly deducted and transferred from the appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION TO INJURED STATE EMPLOYES				
Salaries and Wages	$1,420	$5,220	$6,640	
Traveling and Other Expenses	1,530	2,304	3,834	
Compensation to Injured	62,785	79,036	141,821	$137,619*
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$65,735	$86,560	$152,295	$137,619
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$150,000	$137,619*
Refunded Cash			2,295	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$152,295	$137,619
Less Expenditures (As Above)			152,295	137,619
RECAPITULATION				
EXPENDITURES				
General Department Expenses			$1,698,187	$1,420,168
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employes			152,295	137,619
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$1,850,482	$1,557,787
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME				
Current Appropriation for Salary of Secretary			$20,000	$20,000
Current Appropriation for Department Maintenance			1,525,000	1,470,000
Current Appropriation for Workmen's Compensation			150,000	
TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS			$1,695,000	$1,490,000
Refunded Cash			3,045	
Federal Aid for Rehabilitation			93,000	67,787
Transfer From Boiler Fund to Meet Deficiency			59,437	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,850,482	$1,557,787
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,850,482	1,557,787

*Transferred from Departmental Expenditures for comparable data only.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
BOILER INSPECTION FUND*					
Salaries of Boiler Inspectors	17	$25,700	$28,983	$54,683	
Salaries of Department Employes (Transferred to Administration)		44,195	15,242	59,437	
Total Salaries		$69,895	$44,225	$114,120	
Traveling Expense		12,316	7,200	19,516	
Other Expenses		2,654	2,339	4,993	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$84,865	$53,764	$138,629	
SUMMARY					
Special Fund Balance June 1				$46,843	
Boiler Inspection Fees		$39,635	$52,151	91,786	$46,843
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$138,629	$46,843
Less Expenditures (As Above)				138,629	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$46,843
ELEVATOR INSPECTION FUND					
Salaries and Wages		$4,918	$5,551	$10,469	$5,447
SUMMARY					
Special Fund Balance June 1				$1,465	
Elevator Inspection Fees				9,004	$6,912
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$10,469	$6,912
Less Expenditures (As Above)				10,469	5,447
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$1,465

*Salaries for administration of the Department of Labor and Industry partly paid from this fund, to cover deficiency in Department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1922-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY FUND				
Salaries and Wages	$18,267	$29,385	$47,652	$22,008
Traveling Expenses	3,847	7,500	11,347	4,962
Printing	4,329	4,800	9,129	5,733
Tag Material	5,134	5,000	10,134	24,313
Other Expenses	6,104	12,330	18,434	1,724
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$37,681	$59,015	$96,696	$58,730
SUMMARY				
Special Fund Balance June 1			$25,092	
Sale of Bedding and Upholstery Tags			92,614	$83,822
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$117,706	$83,822
Less Expenditures (As Above)			96,696	58,730
UNEXPENDED BALANCES (To Continue)			$21,010	$25,092
RECAPITULATION				
EXPENDITURES				
Boiler Inspection Fund	$84,865	$53,764	$138,629	
Elevator Inspection Fund	4,918	5,551	10,469	$5,447
Bedding and Upholstery Fund	37,681	59,015	96,696	58,730
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	127,464	$118,330	$245,794	$64,177
RECEIPTS				
Boiler Inspection Fund			$138,629	$46,843
Elevator Inspection Fund			10,469	6,912
Bedding and Upholstery Fund			117,706	83,822
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$266,804	$137,577
Less Expenditures (As Above)			245,794	64,177
UNEXPENDED BALANCES (To Continue)			$21,010	$73,400*

*Carried forward and included in Total Funds Available for 1925-27.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927				
	Current Appropriations	Other Income	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse
Adjutant General	$16,000		$16,000	$16,000	
Division Commander	16,000		16,000	16,000	
Administration	268,600		268,600	262,397	$6,203
Pennsylvania National Guard	800,000	$4,503	804,503	804,503	
Pennsylvania National Guard—Additional Maintenance	100,000		100,000	100,000	
Purchase of Military Stores	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Improvements—Military Reservation	13,600		13,600	13,600	
Emergency	200,000		200,000	14,106	185,894
Contingent Expenses	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Records of World War Soldiers	25,000		25,000	17,058	7,942
Additional Land—Mt. Gretna	21,400		21,400	21,400	
Presidential Inauguration	4,000		4,000	3,827	173
Marking Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves	5,000		5,000	5,000	
State Armory Board	336,125	90,171	426,296	423,896	2,400
TOTAL	$1,825,725	$94,674	$1,920,399	$1,717,787	$202,612

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925				
	Current Appropriations	Other Income	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse
Adjutant General	$17,200		$17,200	$17,179	$21
Division Commander	16,000		16,000	15,533	467
Administration	268,600		268,600	268,600	
Pennsylvania National Guard	700,000	$45	700,045	700,045	
Pennsylvania National Guard—Additional Maintenance					
Purchase of Military Stores	10,000		10,000	9,288	712
Improvements—Military Reservation	20,000		20,000	20,000	
Emergency	200,000		200,000	6,255	193,745
Contingent Expenses	10,000		10,000	9,999	1
Records of World War Soldiers	12,000		12,000	12,000	
Additional Land—Mt. Gretna					
Presidential Inauguration					
Marking Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves					
State Armory Board	237,000	105,720	342,720	342,475	245
TOTAL	$1,490,800	$105,765	$1,596,565	$1,401,374	$195,191

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ADJUTANT GENERAL					
Salary	1	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	$17,179
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS					
Salary of Adjutant General				$16,000	$16,000
Salary of Adjutant General (As Member of Military Board)					1,200
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$16,000	$17,200
Less Expenditures (As Above)				16,000	17,179
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$21
DIVISION COMMANDER					
Salary	1	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	$15,533
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$16,000	$16,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				16,000	15,533
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$467
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries of Adjutant General's Office	19	$30,793	$30,382	$61,175	$64,203
Salaries of State Arsenal	40	59,434	60,788	120,222	122,396
Salaries of Military Reservation	13	22,250	22,270	44,520	45,794
Salaries of Division Headquarters	7	18,070	18,410	36,480	36,207
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$130,547	$131,850	$262,397	$268,600
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$268,600	$268,600
Less Expenditures (As Above)				262,397	268,600
UNEXPENDED BALANCE				$6,203*	

*Will be absorbed by transfer of employes paid from $800,000 appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD—(Maintenance)					
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Adjutant General's Office	1	$71,076	$90,219	$161,295	$186,275
World War Record					450
State Arsenal	5	2,723	5,395	8,118	8,102
Military Reservation	3	17,620	21,410	39,030	48,011
Division Headquarters	2	1,457	2,100	3,557	1,389
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES		$92,876	$119,124	$212,000	$244,227
Miscellaneous Supplies		$8,656	$15,301	$23,957	
Postage, Expenses, Etc.		4,705	9,570	14,275	
Traveling Expenses		12,727	17,273	30,000	
Miscellaneous Equipment		4,068	8,082	12,150	$455,818
Land		7,948	7,852	15,800	
Rents		11,950	13,000	24,950	
Subsidies		149,646	285,754	435,400	
Other Items		9,121	26,850	35,971	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Maintenance)		$301,097	$502,806	$804,503	$700,045
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$800,000	$700,000
Receipts—Credited to Appropriation (Court Martial Fines)				4,503	45
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$804,503	$700,045
Less Expenditures (As Above)				804,503	700,045
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD—(Additional Maintenance)					
Salaries and Wages		$20,428		$20,428	
Traveling Expenses		3,501		3,501	
Subsidies		71,966		71,966	
Other Items		4,105		4,105	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$100,000		$100,000	
Current Appropriation				100,000	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PURCHASE OF MILITARY STORES				
Salaries and Wages		$2,000	$2,000	
Purchase of Land		8,000	8,000	$9,288
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$10,000	$10,000	$9,288
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriations			$10,000	$10,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			10,000	9,288
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$712
RECEIPTS GENERAL FUND REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER				
Sale of Military Stores			$10,000	$9,288
IMPROVEMENTS—MILITARY RESERVATIONS				
Salaries and Wages	$1,745	$4,005	$5,750	$2,960
Construction and Repairs	166	2,500	2,666	17,040
Miscellaneous Equipment and Supplies	3,272	1,912	5,184	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,183	$8,417	$13,600	$20,000
Current Appropriations			13,600	20,000
EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION				
Salaries and Wages	$3,688		$3,688	
Food and Forage	2,535		2,535	
Traveling Expenses	5,190		5,190	$6,255
Contracted Repairs	1,514		1,514	
Other Items	1,179		1,179	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$14,106		$14,106	$6,255
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriations			$200,000	$200,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			14,106	6,255
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$185,894	$193,745

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
CONTINGENT EXPENSES					
Salaries and Wages	2	$566	$674	$1,240	
Postage		1,028	1,022	2,050	
Traveling Expenses		767	1,233	2,000	
Miscellaneous Supplies		1,317	1,460	2,777	$9,999
Telephone and Express		400	520	920	
Other Items		328	685	1,013	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$4,406	$5,594	$10,000	$9,999
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$10,000	$10,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				10,000	9,999
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$ 1
RECORDS OF WORLD WAR VETERANS					
Salaries and Wages	5	$7,338	$8,460	$15,798	$12,000
Postage		100	400	500	
Traveling Expenses		160	600	760	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$7,598	$9,460	$17,058	$12,000
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$25,000	$12,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				17,058	12,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$7,942	
ADDITIONAL LAND—Mt. Gretna					
Purchase of Land		$20,000		$20,000	
Other Items		1,400		1,400	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$21,400		$21,400	
Current Appropriation				21,400	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION					
Traveling Expenses		$3,054		$3,054	
Other Items		773		773	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,827		$3,827	
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$4,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				3,827	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$ 173	
MARKING REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES					
Miscellaneous Equipment			$5,000	$5,000	
Current Appropriation				5,000	
STATE ARMORY BOARD					
Salaries	7	$4,800	$4,800	$9,600	$11,913
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$12,000	$12,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				9,600	11,913
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$2,400	$ 87
STATE ARMORY BOARD (Repairs and Maintenance)					
Salaries and Wages	6	$1,810	$3,480	$5,290	$3,500
Traveling Expenses		1,428	2,572	4,000	2,440
Contracted Repairs		30,072	70,680	100,752	22,185
Miscellaneous Equipment		210	9,790	10,000	9,993
Rents		20,015	22,185	42,200	40,409
Subsidies { Expenditures from Rentals		53,371	36,800	90,171	105,720
Subsidies { Expenditures from State Appropriation		77,075	84,550	161,625	146,275
Other Items		258		258	40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$184,239	$230,057	$414,296	$330,562
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$324,125	$225,000
Rentals Received by Armory Boards		$53,371	$36,800	90,171	105,720
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$414,296	$330,720
Less Expenditures (As Above)				414,296	330,562
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$158

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and Wages	16	$30,495	$32,445	$62,940	$55,031
Postage		181	484	665	1,118
Traveling Expenses		1,019	1,281	2,300	1,902
Other Expenditures		373	522	895	446
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$32,068	$34,732	$66,800	$58,497
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$66,800	$71,800
Less Expenditures (As Above)				66,800	58,497
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Reappropriated 1925 for Inspectors' Salaries)					$13,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					303
EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR MINE FOREMAN, ASSISTANTS, ETC.					
Wages, Fees, Etc.		$3,794	$2,997	$6,791	$2,183
Traveling Expenses		703	500	1,203	633
Other Expenditures		668	391	1,059	518
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$5,165	$3,888	$9,053	$3,334
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$10,000	$4,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				9,053	3,334
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$947	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (Reappropriated to the Anthracite Mine Inspectors' Examining Board, Act 8-A, 1925)					$666

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
MINE INSPECTORS					
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Inspectors	55	$223,200	$251,600	$474,800	$489,165
Other Wages and Fees		205	1,000	1,205	1,640
Total Salaries, Wages and Fees		$223,405	$252,600	$476,005	$490,805
Traveling Expenses		11,539	36,001	47,540	32,036
Rents		4,014	10,120	14,134	10,801
Other Expenditures		1,777	4,410	6,187	8,575
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$240,735	$303,131	$543,866	$542,217
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance and General Expenses				$541,000	$492,700
Deficiency Appropriations (Act 11-A 1925)					20,400
Deficiency Appropriations (Act 303-A—Unexpended Administrative Balance Reappropriated)					13,000
Receipts Credited to Appropriation (See Detail Below)				13,897	16,117
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$554,897	$542,217
Less Expenditures (As Above)				543,866	542,217
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$11,031	
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER AND CREDITED TO GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION (Acts Nos. 248, 249 and 266 of 1923)					
From Sale of Mine Official Record Books		$1,761	$734	$2,495	$3,521
Fees from Mine Foremen's Examining Boards		6,262	5,140	11,402	12,596
TOTAL RECEIPTS (As Above)		$8,023	$5,874	$13,897	$16,117

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
RECAPITULATION				
Administration	$32,068	$34,732	$66,800	$58,497
Mine Inspectors	240,735	303,131	543,866	542,217
Examination of Candidates for Mine Foremen, Etc.	5,165	3,888	9,053	3,334
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$277,968	$341,751	$619,719	$604,048
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME				
Current Appropriations for Administration			$66,800	$71,800
Mine Inspectors (Maintenance)			541,000	492,700
Mine Inspectors (Deficiency)				20,400
Mine Inspectors (Reappropriated Balance from Administration)				13,000
Examination of Candidates for Mine Foremen			10,000	4,000
TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS			$617,800	$601,900
Receipts Credited to the Appropriations			13,897	16,117
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$631,697	$618,017
Less Expenditures (As Above)			619,719	604,048
BALANCE			$11,978	$13,969
Less Amount Reappropriated for Mine Inspectors				13,000
Unexpended Balance of Administration				303
Unexpended Balance of Mine Inspectors			11,031	
Unexpended Balance of Examination of Candidates			947	666
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$11,978	$969

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance To Continue June 1, 1925	1925—1927					
		Current Appropriations	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance		Deficiency
					To Lapse	To Continue	
Administration		$741,000	$741,000	$712,897	$28,103		
General Supplies and Equipment		625,000	625,000	625,000			
Advertising		16,000	16,000	7,551	8,449		
Contingent Fund		17,000	17,000	17,000			
Heat, Light, Power and Water		58,000	58,000	58,000			
Telephone and Telegraph		150,000	150,000	98,943	51,057		
Rent of Offices Outside of Capitol		290,000	290,000	264,988	25,012		
New South Office Building		350,000	350,000	340,000	10,000		
Estate A. W. Brunner, Architect, South Office Building		5,000	5,000	4,245	755		
Alterations to Capitol Power Plant		80,000	80,000	80,000			
Installation of Vault—Treasury Department		55,000	55,000	55,000			
Freight, Express, Drayage, Etc.		45,000	45,000	45,000			
Changing Motors and Equipment—Capitol Elevators		86,000	86,000	86,000			
Refund L. B. Smith		40	40	40			
Purchase of Surety Bonds—Employes		23,000	23,000	23,000			
Capitol Park Improvements		150,000	150,000	150,000			
Pennsylvania and New York Joint Bridge Commission to Eliminate Toll Bridges Over Delawahe River		58,500	58,500			$58,500	
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission to Erect Center Bridge		100,000	100,000	140,000			$40,000
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission to Acquire Toll Bridges over Delaware River		100,000	100,000	50,000		50,000	
Maintaining Toll Bridges over Delaware River Between Pennsylvana and New Jersey							
Mantenance and Repairs to Bridges over Delaware River Between Pennsylvania and New York	$6,819		6,819	403		6,416	
Galusha Pennypacker Memorial Commission	40,000	5,000	45,000	23,500		21,500	
George Gordon Meade Memorial Commission	56,294	232,000	288,294	255,016	33,278		
Robert Morris Statue	6,166	6,000	12,166	6,120	6,046		
Joseph F. Rothrock Memorial Commission	413		413	413			
Mural and Art Painting, Violet Oakley	2,072	35,612	37,684	37,684			
Commission to Commemorate Battle of Lake Erie	37,424		37,424	36,964	460		
Division of Publications		789,000	789,000	764,000	25,000		
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	577,123		577,123	400,000		177,123	
Painting Portraits of State Officials	2,000		2,000	2,000			
Harrisburg Fire Company		5,000	5,000	5,000			
Total	$728,311	$4,022,152	$4,750,463	$4,288,764	$188,160	$313,539	$40,000

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance To Continue June 1, 1923	1923—1925				
		Current Appropriations	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
					To Lapse	To Continue
Administration		$540,958	$540,958	$516,597	$24,361	
General Supplies and Equipment		620,000	620,000	618,127	1,873	
Advertising		10,000	10,000	10,000		
Contingent Fund,		25,000	25,000	22,764	2,236	
Heat, Light, Power and Water		61,000	61,000	61,000		
Telephone and Telegraph		130,000	130,000	130,000		
Rent of Offices Outside of Capitol		275,000	275,000	275,000		
New South Office Building		1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000		
Estate A. W. Brunner, Architect, South Office Building		69,000	69,000	69,000		
Alterations to Capitol Power Plant		150,000	150,000	150,000		
Installation of Vault—Treasury Department						
Freight, Express, Drayage, Etc.						
Changing Motors and Equipment—Capitol Elevators						
Refund L. B. Smith						
Purchase of Surety Bonds—Employes		30,000	30,000	21,968	8,032	
Capitol Park Improvements						
Pennsylvania and New York Joint Bridge Commission to Eliminate Toll Bridges Over Delaware River						
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission to Erect Center Bridge						
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Joint Bridge Commission to Acquire Toll Bridges over Delaware River						
Maintaining Toll Bridges over Delaware River Between Pennsylvania and New Jersey		93,000	93,000	93,000		
Maintenance and Repairs to Bridges over Delaware River Between Pennsylvania and New York		15,000	15,000	8,181		$6,819
Galusha Pennypacker Memorial Commission	$42,000		42,000	2,000		40,000
George Gordon Meade Memorial Commission	133,817		133,817	77,523		56,294
Robert Morris Statue	6,166		6,166			6,166
Joseph F. Rothrock Memorial Commission		1,500	1,500	1,087		413
Mural and Art Painting, Violet Oakley	8,072		8,072	6,000		2,072
Commission to Commemorate Battle of Lake Erie	37,718		37,718	294		37,424
Division of Publicatons		916,292	916,292	892,642	23,650	
Solders and Sailors Memorial Bridge	577,123		577,123			577,123
Panting Portraits of State Officials		2,750	2,750	750		2,000
Harrisburg Fire Company		5,000	5,000	5,000		
Total	$804,896	$3,994,500	$4,799,396	$4,010,933	$60,152	$728,311

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	274	$330,744	$381,099	$711,843	$516,597
Traveling Expenses		527	527	1,054	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$331,271	$381,626	$712,897	$516,597
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$741,000	$540,958
Less Expenditures (As Above)				712,897	516,597
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$28,103	$24,361
GENERAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT					
Office Supplies		$43,151	$66,300	$109,451	$166,990
Miscellaneous Supplies		77,798	113,016	190,814	205,750
Express, Cartage, Etc.		3,781	5,477	9,258	8,633
Contracted Repairs		90,108	45,600	135,708	43,076
Office Equipment		80,540	61,550	142,090	148,707
Miscellaneous Equipment		17,275	20,046	37,321	44,240
Other Items		138	220	358	731
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$312,791	$312,209	$625,000	$618,127
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$625,000	$620,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				625,000	618,127
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$1,873

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
ADVERTISING				
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	$3,051	$4,500	$7,551	$10,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,051	$4,500	$7,551	$10,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$16,000	$10,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			7,551	10,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$8,449	
CONTINGENT FUND				
Salaries, Wages and Fees	$9,087	$1,234	$10,321	Detail Not Available
Miscellaneous Supplies	219	5,514	5,733	
Traveling Expense	139	100	239	
Other Items	180	527	707	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$9,625	$7,375	$17,000	$22,764
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$17,000	$25,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			17,000	22,764
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$2,236
HEAT, LIGHT, POWER AND WATER				
Heat, Light, Power and Water	$31,463	$26,537	$58,000	$61,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$31,463	$26,537	$58,000	$61,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$58,000	$61,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			58,000	61,000
TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAMS				
Telephones	$48,573	$49,600	$98,173	$115,446
Telegrams	340	430	770	14,554
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$48,913	$50,030	$98,943	$130,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$150,000	$130,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			98,943	130,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$51,057	

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
RENT OF OFFICES AND ROOMS OUTSIDE CAPITOL BUILDING				
Rents	$134,015	$130,973	$264,988	$275,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$290,000	$275,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			264,988	275,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$25,012	
NEW SOUTH OFFICE BUILDING				
Traveling Expense	$636		$636	
Building and Construction	123,723	$215,641	339,364	$1,050,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$124,359	$215,641	$340,000	$1,050,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$350,000	$1,050,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			340,000	1,050,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$10,000	
ESTATE OF A. W. BRUNNER ARCHITECT—SOUTH OFFICE BUILDING				
Salaries and Wages	$4,245		$4,245	$69,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$5,000	$69,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			4,245	69,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$755	
ALTERATIONS TO CAPITOL POWER PLANT				
Contracted Repairs	$80,000		$80,000	$150,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$80,000	$150,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			80,000	150,000
PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF VAULT—TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Building and Construction	$37,026	$17,974	$55,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$55,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			55,000	

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	(1923—25) (Actual)
FREIGHT, EXPRESS AND DRAYAGE, ETC.				
Miscellaneous Supplies	$114		$114	
Postage	14,317	$12,924	27,241	
Express, Cartage, Etc.	7,820	8,276	16,096	
Traveling Expenses	681	840	1,521	
Rents	28		28	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	22,960	22,040	45,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$45,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			45,000	
CHANGING MOTORS AND EQUIPMENT—CAPITOL ELEVATORS				
Contracted Repairs		$86,000	$86,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$86,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			86,000	
REFUND L. B. SMITH				
Other Items	$40		$40	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$40	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			40	
PURCHASE OF SURETY BONDS FOR EMPLOYES				
Surety Bonds	$10,199	$12,801	$23,000	$21,968
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$23,000	$30,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			23,000	21,968
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$8,032
CAPITOL PARK IMPROVEMENTS				
Express and Cartage	$135		$135	
Building and Construction	76,560	$73,305	149,865	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$76,695	$73,305	$150,000	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$150,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			150,000	
GALUSHA PENNYPACKER MEMORIAL COMMISSION				
Building and Construction	$3,500	$20,000	$23,500	$2,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$5,000	
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			40,000	$42,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$45,000	$42,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			23,500	2,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$21,500	$40,000

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
GEORGE GORDON MEADE MEMORIAL COMMISSION				
Salaries and Wages	$1,068		$1,068	
Traveling Expenses	427		427	
Building and Construction	100,614	$152,907	253,521	$77,523
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$102,109	$152,907	$255,016	$77,523
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$232,000	
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			56,294	$133,817
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$288,294	$133,817
Less Expenditures (As Above)			255,016	77,523
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$56,294
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$33,278	
ROBERT MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION				
Traveling Expenses	$251		$251	
Building and Construction	4,666	$1,203	5,869	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$4,917	$1,203	$6,120	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$6,000	
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			6,166	$6,166
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$12,166	$6,166
Less Expenditures (As Above)			6,120	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$6,166
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$6,046	
ROTHROCK MEMORIAL COMMISSION				
Salaries and Wages		$413	$413	$919
Other Items				168
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$413	$413	$1,087
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$1,500
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$413	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$413	$1,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)			413	1,087
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$413
MURAL AND ART PAINTING				
Building and Construction	$10,000	$27,684	$37,684	$6,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$35,612	
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			2,072	$8,072
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$37,684	$8,072
Less Expenditures (As Above)			37,684	6,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,072

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925–26 (Actual)	1926–27 (Estimated)	1925–27 (Estimated)	1923–25 (Actual)
COMMISSION TO COMMEMORATE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE				
Building and Construction	$17,381	$19,583	$36,964	$294
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$37,424	$37,718
Less Expenditures (As Above)			36,964	294
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$37,424
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$460	
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS				
Salaries and Wages				$68,896
Miscellaneous Supplies				67
Postage				33,970
Express, Cartage, Etc.				9,926
Printing	$191,723	$572,277	$764,000	769,000
Newspaper Advertising and Notices				554
Purchase of Copyright Smull's Handbook				10,000
Other Items				229
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$191,723	$572,277	$764,000	$802,642
SUMMARY				
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Postage, Drayage, Express, Etc.				$108,292
Printing and Binding			$789,000	789,000
Advertising				3,000
Purchase of Copyright Smull's Handbook				16,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$789,000	$916,292
Less Expenditures (As Above)			764,000	892,642
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$25,000	$23,650

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL BRIDGE				
Buildings and Construction		$400,000	$400,000	
SUMMARY				
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$577,123	$577,123
Less Expenditures (As Above)			400,000	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$177,123	$577,123
PAINTING PORTRAITS OF STATE OFFICIALS				
Governor W. C. Sproul				$750
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Bernard J. Myers		$750	$750	
Lieutenant Governor E. E. Beidleman		750	750	
Retouching and Reframing Portraits of Former Lieutenant Governors		500	500	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,000	$2,000	$750
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$2,750
Unexpended Balance as of June 1			$2,000	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$2,000	$2,750
Less Expenditures (As Above)			2,000	750
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,000
HARRISBURG FIRE COMPANY				
Subsidies	$2,344	$2,656	$5,000	$5,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$5,000	$5,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			5,000	5,000
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				
Sale of Unserviceable State Property	$10,529	$10,500	$21,029	$110,900
Rent of State Property	1,455	868	2,323	2,503
Sale of Waste Paper	1,923	1,900	3,823	4,763
Vending Machines	104	150	254	250
Refund Cash	4		4	
TOTAL	$14,015	$13,418	$27,433	$118,416
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER AND CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				
Refund Cash	$1,682	$235	$1,917	$2,316
Rents (Pittsburgh)	28		28	273
TOTAL	$1,710	$235	$1,945	$2,589
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS				
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				
Sale of Pamphlet Laws	$276	$100	$376	$352
Sale of Waste Paper				726
TOTAL	$276	$100	$376	$1,078

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUND

ITEMS	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
STATE FIRE INSURANCE FUND				
SPECIAL FUND RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER (Each Fund Separately)				
Interest on Investments	$22,784	$22,615	$45,399	$45,566
Interest on Bank Balances	1,605	1,500	3,105	7,537
Miscellaneous Income—(Refund Cash)	364	300	664	294
Bonds Sold	9,500	8,000	17,500	16,500
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$34,253	$32,415	$66,668	$69,897
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and Wages	$4,473	$1,300	$5,773	$16,821
Traveling Expenses	1,266	2,400	3,666	3,318
Contracted Repairs	38,910	30,512	69,422	157,015
Other Items				380
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$44,649	$34,212	$78,861	$177,534
SUMMARY				
Special Fund Balance as of June 1			$61,566	$167,854
Special Funds Receipts (As Above)			66,668	69,897
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$128,234	$237,751
Less Expenditures (As Above)			78,861	177,534
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$49,373	$60,217
Add Requisitions Drawn Prior to June 1, 1925 and Paid After June 1, 1925				1,349
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$61,566

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

RECAPITULATION	1925—1927							
	Receipts From		Total Funds Available	Total Expenditures	Expenditures over Receipts	Deficiency	Balance	
	State Appropriation	Other Sources					To Continue	To Lapse
Administration	$873,584	$80,445	$954,029	$943,529				$10,500
State Library and Museum-Maintenance	180,000		180,000	180,000				
State Library and Museum-Special Equipment	3,500		3,500	3,500				
Support of Common Schools	41,910,000		41,910,000	42,364,000		$454,000*		
School Subsidies	4,030,000	914,450	4,944,450	4,450,450			$454,000*	40,000
Special Education for the Deaf and Blind	986,000	606,148	1,592,148	1,592,148				
State Normal Schools-Maintenance	4,500,000							
State Normal Schools-Building and Construction	750,000	5,746,529	10,996,529	10,996,529				
State Normal Schools-Liquidating Indebtedness**								
Pennsylvania Historical Commission	20,000		20,000	20,000				
Pennsylvania State Board of Censors	130,000		130,000	130,000				
Professional Examining Boards	303,486	7,440	310,926	292,564				18,362
Pennsylvania School Employes Retirement System	5,587,610†		5,587,610	5,587,610				
Former Teachers Fund	75,000		75,000	75,000				
State Owned Institutions	623,500	25,410	648,910	648,910				
Universities and Colleges (State Aided)	4,869,530	11,322,831	16,192,361	16,730,162	$537,801			
Other State Aided Institutions	286,000	905,455	1,191,455	1,288,018	96,563			
Miscellaneous	1,250		1,250	1,250				
TOTAL	$65,129,460	$19,608,708	$84,738,168	$85,303,670	$634,364	$454,000	$454,000	$68,862

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

RECAPITULATION	1923—1925					
	Receipts From		Total Funds Available	Total Expenditures	Balance	
	State Appropriation	Other Sources			Expenditures over Receipts	To Lapse
Administration	$878,614	$81,156	$959,770	$946,540		$13,230
State Library and Museum-Maintenance	171,785		171,785	170,769		1,016
State Library and Museum-Special Equipment						
Support of Common Schools	38,803,246		38,803,246	38,383,460		419,786
School Subsidies	2,697,480	718,891	3,416,371	3,416,157		214
Special Education for the Deaf and Blind	906,000	457,201	1,363,201	1,363,201		
State Normal School-maintenance	3,500,000	5,182,714	8,682,714	8,681,045		$1,669
State Normal School-Building and Construction						
State Normal Schools-Liquidating Indebtedness**	73,371		73,371	47,304		26,067
Pennsylvania Historical Commission	7,500		7,500	7,500		
Pennsylvania State Board of Censors	110,000		110,000	110,000		
Professional Examining Boards	53,483	205,862	259,345§	259,345		
Pennsylvania School Employes Retirement System	3,080,000		3,080,000	3,080,000		
Former Teachers Fund						
State Owned Institutions	409,500	43,365	452,865	450,548		2,317
Universities and Colleges (State Aided)	4,588,600	12,610,882	17,199,482	17,225,666	$26,184	
Other State Aided Institutions	256,000	777,871	1,033,871	1,053,747	19,876	
Miscellaneous	5,300		5,300	300		5,000
TOTAL	$55,540,879	$20,077,942	$75,618,921	$75,195,582	$46,060	$469,299

**The Expenditure of $47,304 was reappropriated by the 1925-27 Legislature, but is not shown in the above statement of appropriations for 1925-27 as the amount was spent in 1923-25. †Includes $1,300,000.00 deficiency for 1923-25.

§Fees, Fines, Etc., collected and retained for use by Boards prior to the 1925 change in law. *The unexpended balance for school subsidies is requested to be reappropriated to meet the deficiency for the support of Common Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
MAINTENANCE OF DEPARTMENT					
SALARIES AND WAGES FOR					
Office of Superintendent	2	$14,268	$13,500	$27,768	
Office of Executive Secretary	12	14,097	15,480	29,577	
Research and Statistics	10	12,670	13,260	25,930	
Budgets and Fiscal Control	8	16,064	13,080	29,144	
Publications	1	240	1,200	1,440	
Chauffeur	1	1,208		1,208	
TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	34	$58,547	$56,520	$115,067	$137,742
Secondary Education	5	$16,078	$13,920	$29,998	
Teacher Bureau	26	36,547	37,860	74,401	
Extension Education	3	8,870	9,020	17,890	
Special Education	3	10,610	9,900	20,510	
TOTAL SECONDARY, EXTENSION, SPECIAL AND TEACHER BUREAU	37	$72,099	$70,700	$142,799	$149,104
Rural School Service	7	$22,090	$22,800	$44,890	
Curriculum Service	17	54,935	63,020	117,955	
Health Education	6	17,920	18,180	36,100	
TOTAL RURAL, CURRICULUM AND HEALTH SERVICE	30	$94,945	$104,000	$198,945	$185,999
School Business Bureau	8	$20,348	$20,760	$41,108	
School Buildings Bureau	11	26,983	28,200	55,183	
Attendance Bureau	10	15,554	19,200	34,754	
TOTAL SCHOOL BUSINESS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND ATTENDANCE	29	$62,885	$68,160	$131,045	$117,935
Credentials Bureau	10	$23,655	$23,520	$47,175	$41,166
Vocational Bureau	28	$74,718	$77,760	$152,478	$149,450
Temporary Employes	(Average) 20	$15,629	$15,500	$31,129	$41,292
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES		$402,478	$416,160	$818,638	$822,688
Traveling Expenses		41,543	47,957	89,500	94,744
Other Expenses		13,396	21,995	35,391	29,108
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES		$457,417	$486,112	$943,529	$946,540
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$873,584	$878,614
Federal Funds (For Vocational Education)				80,445	81,156
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$954,029	$959,770
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				943,529	946,540
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$10,500	$13,230
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Pre-Professional Examination Fees		$3,914	$4,086	$8,000	$9,685
Sale of Publications		30	170	200	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM					
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Administration	16	$20,560	$21,968	$42,528	$34,856
General Library	12	14,655	15,781	30,436	30,446
Law Library	1	2,760	2,970	5,730	5,610
Library Extension	10	10,768	12,730	23,498	23,307
Archives and History	8	8,249	10,573	18,822	17,333
Museum	9	12,275	11,905	24,180	21,957
Temporary Help	6	998	1,900	2,898	1,274
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES		$70,265	$77,827	$148,092	$134,843
Postage		$634	$800	$1,434	$2,468
Express		394	400	794	4,348
Traveling Expense		1,252	1,986	3,238	2,590
Binding		1,238	3,762	5,000	3,552
Miscellaneous Equipment		9,006	11,296	20,302	22,894
Other Expense		70	1,070	1,140	62
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$82,859	$97,141	$180,000	$170,769
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$180,000	$171,785
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				180,000	170,769
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$1,016
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER		$555	$600	$1,155	$3,788
STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM (Special Equipment)					
Expenditures		$2,554	$946	$3,500	
Current Appropriation for Special Equipment				3,500	
SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS					
Expenditures		$21,159,279	$21,204,721	$42,364,000	$38,383,460
Current Appropriations				$41,910,000	$38,803,246
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)				42,364,000	38,383,460
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$419,786
DEFICIENCY				$454,000*	

*Recommended by the Department of Public Instruction that amount be provided by transferring or reappropriating the unexpended balance in the appropriation for Vocational Education. Act 254 of the 1925 Legislature amended the Edmonds' Act so that the basic reimbursement of vocational teachers is made under the provisions of the Edmonds' Act. Therefore a deficiency is created in the appropriation for the Support of Common Schools and a corresponding amount unexpended in the appropriation for Vocational Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
SCHOOL SUBSIDIES				
Salaries and Expenses of County Superintendents	$248,249	$258,751	$507,000	$497,979
Salaries and Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	272,063	315,937	588,000	543,983
Notice of Election of County Superintendents	468	232	700	
Education of Blind Children	1,645	1,755	3,400	5,711
Transportation and Consolidated Schools	13,305	1,211,695	1,225,000	698,816
State Scholarships	26,900	27,100	54,000	52,600
Cornplanter Indians	896	904	1,800	1,469
Vocational Education {Federal	128,207	676,993	805,200	619,513
Vocational Education {State	151,263	349,387	500,650	783,713
Vocational Teacher Training {Federal	44,591	64,659	109,250	99,378
Vocational Teacher Training {State	45,457	63,793	109,250	100,589
Blind Students at Institutions of Higher Learning	3,289	3,711	7,000	6,396
Special Education by Districts		513,000	513,000	
Children Placed by Court		21,000	21,000	
Taxes on Land Acquired for Water Conservation	2,457	2,743	5,200	6,010
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$938,790	$3,511,660	$4,450,450	$3,416,157
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriations (School Subsidies)			$4,030,000	$2,691,256
Current Appropriations (Water Conservation)				6,224
Federal Funds for Vocational Education			914,450	718,891
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$4,944,450	$3,416,371
Less Total Expenditures (As Above)			4,450,450	3,416,157
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$40,000	$214
TRANSFERRED TO TEACHERS' SALARIES			454,000*	

*The Department of Public Instruction requests this item be transferred or reappropriated to the Support of Common Schools (Edmonds's Act) to provide for deficiency due to amendment to Section 1210 of the School Code requiring Vocational Teachers to be included under the Edmonds Act—(See Act 254—1925)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	1925-26		EXPENDITURES			
	Number of Pupils	Average Per Capita	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SPECIAL EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND BLIND						
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf	293	$547	$160,151	$171,313	$331,464	$283,151
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf	533	657	350,231	372,029	722,260	589,159
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind	139	672	93,382	103,063	196,445	166,593
Pennsylvania Institution for Instructing the Blind	206	774	159,502	182,477	341,979	324,298
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$763,266	$828,882	$1,592,148	$1,363,201
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME						
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf			$113,400	$130,250	$243,650	$190,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf			199,588	226,813	426,401	366,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf (Deficiency)						135,000
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind			66,295	74,325	140,620	95,000
Pennsylvania Institution for Instructing the Blind			83,666	91,663	175,329	120,000
Total State Funds			$462,949	$523,051	$986,000	$906,000
From School Districts (¼ of Per Capita of State Pupils)			145,102	160,000	305,102	
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED FOR STATE PUPILS			$608,051	$683,051	$1,291,102	$906,000
*Difference between cost to institution and reimbursement from the State and Districts for State Pupils			155,215	145,831	301,046	457,201
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$763,266	$828,882	$1,592,148	$1,363,201
Less Expenditures (As Above)			763,266	828,882	1,592,148	1,363,201

*Provided by interest on investments, contributions, aid from parents of pupils, etc.

NOTE: The 1925 Legislature appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction $986,000 for purchasing education on a per capita basis. Rates fixed for the year 1925-26 were $520 for deaf pupils and $630 for blind pupils. Of this amount the State pays ¾ and the districts ¼.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

NORMAL SCHOOLS	1925—1927				1923—1925		
	From State Funds for		From All Other Sources	Grand Total Expenditures	From State Funds	From All Other Sources	Grand Total Expenditures
	and Repairs Maintenance	Buildings and Construction					
Bloomsburg	$375,000		$445,401	$820,401	$285,000	$450,495	$735,495
California	270,000	$10,000	333,768	613,768	223,991	344,794	568,785
Cheyney	140,000	50,000	53,454	243,454	139,618	82,946	222,564
Clarion	234,000		190,155	424,155	223,563	217,017	440,580
East Stroudsburg	376,650	125,000	513,916	1,015,566	275,501	375,094	650,595
Edinboro	298,000		252,242	550,242	255,999	227,644	483,643
Indiana	500,250	185,000	901,398	1,586,648	325,000	854,221	1,179,221
Kutztown	267,000	25,000	386,706	678,706	205,000	324,899	529,899
Lock Haven	242,000	20,000	207,362	469,362	205,000	215,350	420,350
Mansfield	350,000	110,000	428,412	888,412	296,126	335,483	631,609
Millersville	266,000	4,000	321,005	591,005	234,000	317,799	551,799
Shippensburg	330,000	35,000	367,902	732,902	248,476	358,346	606,822
Slippery Rock	332,000	6,000	458,249	796,249	289,999	398,771	688,770
West Chester	437,942	150,000	886,559	1,474,501	291,058	679,855	970,913
Contingent Reserve Fund	81,158	30,000		111,158			
TOTAL	$4,500,000	$750,000	$5,746,529	$10,996,529	$3,498,331	$5,182,714	$8,681,045

SUMMARY OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS—NORMAL SCHOOLS

	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
Current Appropriations for Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.	$4,500,000	$3,500,000
Current Appropriations for Buildings and Construction	750,000	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$5,250,000	$3,500,000
Less Expenditures for Buildings and Construction (As Above)	$4,500,000	
Less Expenditures for Maintenance, Repairs, Etc., (As Above)	750,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,250,000	$3,498,331
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)		$1,669

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS					
BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	165	$202,133	$226,348	$428,481	$394,517
Fuel		8,058	8,700	16,758	18,805
Provisions		46,189	49,990	96,179	109,073
Other Expenses		66,074	68,285	134,359	188,094
Plant Suspense		8,857	10,932	19,789	7,265
Repairs and Replacements		16,032	108,803	124,835	17,741
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$347,343	$473,058	$820,401	$735,495
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
State Maintenance				$305,000	$256,950
Repairs				70,000	28,050
Total State Appropriation				$375,000	$285,000
Other Income				439,452	456,444
Balance, Local Income, June 1				5,949	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$820,401	$741,444
Less Expenditures (As Above)				820,401	735,495
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$5,949
CALIFORNIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	196	$150,180	$169,846	$320,026	$296,787
Fuel		8,221	8,200	16,421	15,788
Provisions		44,346	44,500	88,846	75,670
Other Expenses		70,478	60,597	131,075	130,082
Plant Suspense		2,685	54,715	57,400	50,458
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$275,910	$337,858	$613,768	$568,785
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$235,000	
Repairs				35,000	$223,991
Buildings and Construction				10,000	
Total State Appropriation				$280,000	$223,99
Other Income				331,281	347,28
Balance, Local Income, June 1				2,487	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$613,768	$571,279
Less Expenditures (As Above)				613,768	568,785
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$2,487

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
CHENEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS					
Salaries and Wages	37	$55,031	$58,520	$113,551	
Fuel		4,847	5,180	10,027	
Provisions		10,304	12,100	22,404	$198,870
Other Expenses		31,803	35,854	67,657	
Plant Suspense		3,869	25,946	29,815	23,694
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$105,854	$137,600	$243,454	$222,564
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$100,000	$116,109
Repairs				40,000	23,509
Building and Construction				50,000	
Total State Appropriation				$190,000	$139,618
Other Income				94,790	87,204
Balance Local Income June 1				4,258	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$289,048	$226,822
Less Expenditures (As Above)				243,454	222,564
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$45,594	$4,258
CLARION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	108	$100,220	$104,640	$204,860	$185,047
Fuel		6,519	7,000	13,519	13,063
Provisions		22,451	20,500	42,951	52,092
Other Expenses		43,036	38,960	81,996	142,104
Plant Suspense		18,063	62,766	80,829	48,274
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$190,289	$233,866	$424,155	$440,580
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$160,000	$181,308
Repairs				74,000	42,255
Total State Appropriation				$234,000	$223,563
Other Income				190,155	219,032
Balance Local Income, June 1				2,015	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$426,170	$442,595
Less Expenditures (As Above)				424,155	440,580
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,015	$2,015

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
EAST STROUDSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	174	$215,043	$236,064	$451,107	
Fuel		17,964	16,500	34,464	
Provisions		85,023	87,000	172,023	$650,595
Other Expenses		104,097	128,875	232,972	
Building and Construction			125,000	125,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$422,127	$593,439	$1,015,566	$650,595
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$330,150	
Repairs				46,500	$275,501
Building and Construction				125,000	
Total State Appropriations				$501,650	$275,501
Other Income				513,916	381,486
Balance, Local Income, June 1				6,392	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,021,958	$656,987
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,015,566	650,595
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$6,392	$6,392

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
EDINBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	134	$165,095	$175,742	$340,837	$284,688
Fuel		7,423	9,500	16,923	21,512
Provisions		32,011	32,200	64,211	52,231
Other Expenses		46,386	51,385	97,771	79,212
Plant Suspense		24,288	5,712	30,000	46,000
Land		500		500	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$275,703	$274,539	$550,242	$483,643
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$268,000	$209,999
Repairs				30,000	46,000
Total State Appropriations				$298,000	$255,999
Other Income				252,242	227,644
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$550,242	$483,643
Less Expenditures (As Above)				550,242	483,643
INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	330	$328,262	$345,246	$673,508	$579,786
Fuel		26,514	30,300	56,814	65,000
Provisions		118,796	122,287	241,083	250,554
Other Expenses		117,668	124,577	242,245	219,487
Plant Suspense		48,030	324,968	372,998	64,394
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$639,270	$947,378	$1,586,648	$1,179,221
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$500,000	$305,489
Repairs				250	19,511
Building and Construction				185,000	
Total State Appropriation				$685,250	$325,000
Other Income				901,398	854,233
Balance, Local Income, June 1				12	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,586,660	$1,179,233
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				1,586,648	1,179,221
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$12	$12

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
KUTZTOWN—KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	124	$149,710	$161,996	$311,706	$265,144
Fuel		26,169	27,175	53,344	53,482
Provisions		45,193	52,000	97,193	74,006
Expenses		66,215	125,248	191,463	137,273
Building and Constuction			25,000	25,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$287,287	$391,419	$678,706	$529,899
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$232,000	$184,636
Repairs				35,000	20,364
Building and Construction				25,000	
Total State Appropriations				$292,000	$205,000
Other Income				393,555	327,786
Balance, Local Income, June 1				2,887	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$688,442	$532,786
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				678,706	529,899
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$9,736	$2,887
LOCKHAVEN—CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	103	$126,187	$139,278	$265,465	$216,219
Fuel		8,667	9,000	17,667	17,352
Provisions		36,109	40,000	76,169	48,735
Other Expenses		51,161	58,900	110,061	138,044
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$222,184	$247,178	$469,362	$420,350
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$202,000	$182,223
Repairs				40,000	22,777
Building and Construction				20,000	
Total State Appropriation				$262,000	$205,000
Other Income				257,940	208,779
Balance, Local Income, June 1					6,571
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$519,940	$420,350
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				469,362	420,350
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$50,578	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	168	$197,884	$228,414	$426,298	$339,015
Fuel		17,424	17,500	34,924	32,580
Provisions		50,779	65,000	115,779	82,166
Other Expenses		70,969	72,379	143,348	145,941
Plant Suspense		24,705	33,360	58,063	31,907
Building and Constuction			110,000	110,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$361,759	$526,653	$888,412	$631,609
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$295,000	$246,126
Repairs				55,000	50,000
Building and Construction				110,000	
Total State Appropriations				$460,060	$296,126
Other Income				$421,630	$342,265
Balance, Local Income, June 1				6,782	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$888,412	$638,391
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				888,412	631,609
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)					$6,782
MILLERSVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	126	$142,541	$150,246	$292,787	$264,803
Fuel		12,964	13,000	25,964	29,322
Provisions		54,104	56,800	110,904	100,882
Other Expenses		50,461	46,889	97,350	123,794
Plant Suspense		21,201	42,799	64,000	33,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$281,271	$309,734	$591,005	$551,801
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$206,000	$201,000
Repairs				60,000	33,000
Building and Construction				4,000	
Total State Appropriations				$270,000	$234,000
Other Income				322,104	294,930
Balance, Local Income, June 1					22,871
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$592,104	$551,801
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				591,005	551,801
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$1,099	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SHIPPENSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	141	$180,808	$181,650	$362,458	$289,673
Fuel		8,111	8,100	16,211	17,610
Provisions		38,441	47,000	85,441	73,189
Other Expenses		74,827	71,570	146,397	145,674
Plant Suspense		19,595	102,800	122,395	80,676
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$321,782	$411,120	$732,902	$606,822
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$295,000	$215,445
Repairs				35,000	33,031
Building and Construction				35,000	
Total State Appropriations				$365,000	$248,476
Other Income				369,275	360,151
Balance, Local Income, June 1				1,805	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$736,080	$608,627
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				732,902	606,822
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$3,178	1,805

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
SLIPPERY ROCK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	208	$230,469	$250,046	$480,455	$406,315
Fuel		6,900	6,900	13,800	13,200
Provisions		54,422	50,000	104,922	70,334
Plant Suspense		4,428	37,434	41,862	37,661
Building and Constuction			6,000	6,000	
Other Expenditures		79,626	63,584	143,210	161,260
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$376,285	$419,964	$796,249	$688,770
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$332,000	$289,999
Construction				6,000	
Total State Appropriations				$338,000	$289,999
Other Income				459,482	399,748
Balance, Local Income, June 1				977	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$798,459	$689,747
Less Expenditures, (As Above)				796,249	688,770
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$2,210	$977
WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	226	$256,313	$274,711	$531,024	$443,790
Fuel		11,106	12,000	23,106	52,066
Provisions		85,167	85,000	170,167	180,192
Plant Suspense		57,063	72,288	129,351	52,987
Building and Construction		236,644	163,357	400,001	
Other Expenditures		112,142	108,710	220,852	241,878
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$758,435	$716,066	$1,474,501	$970,913
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$437,942	$291,058
Construction				150,000	
Total State Appropriation				$587,942	$291,058
Other Income				854,769	712,550
Balance, Local Income, June 1				32,695	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$1,475,406	$1,003,608
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,474,501	970,913
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$905	$32,695

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	1923—1925					
	RECEIPTS FROM		Total Funds Available	Total Expenditures	BALANCE	
	State	Other Sources			To Continue	To Lapse
LIQUIDATING INDEBTEDNESS OF EAST STROUDSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	$73,371		$73,371	$47,304*		$26,067

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and Wages	2	$5,262	$5,538	$10,800	$4,728
Traveling Expenses		2,105	4,035	6,140	1,965
Other Expenses		1,243	1,817	3,060	807
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$8,610	$11,390	$20,000	$7,500
Current Appropriations				20,000	7,500
PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CENSORS					
Salaries and Wages	32	$52,163	$58,200	$110,363	$105,096
Traveling Expenses		6,088	9,079	15,167	3,493
Other Items		1,624	2,846	4,470	1,411
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$59,875	$70,125	$130,000	$110,000
Current Appropriations				$130,000	$110,000

*Reappropriated by 1925 Legislature, but spent prior to June 1, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926		EXPENDITURES			
	Board Members	Other Employes	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS						
Architects	3	3	$3,603	$4,326	$7,929	$6,000
Anthracite Mine Irspectors	5		628	2,659	3,287	
Bituminous Mine Inspectors	5		4,446		4,446	
Dental Council	6	3	14,039	19,961	34,000	35,652
Engineers and Land Surveyors	5	12	14,352	11,904	26,256	60,734
Medical Education and Licensure	5	32	27,810	35,440	63,250	37,280
Nurses	5	6	16,917	23,995	40,912	37,462
Optometrical	7	1	8,341	10,049	18,390	18,061
Osteopathic	5		2,186	4,664	6,850	3,300
Osteopathic Surgeons	4		392	808	1,200	
Pharmacy	5	3	20,620	23,341	43,961	39,888
Public Accountants	5		2,178	4,122	6,300	
Undertakers	5	4	6,848	13,835	20,683	17,824
Veterinary Medical	5		2,155	2,945	5,100	3,144
Estimated Expenditures from Contingent Reserve Fund				10,000	10,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$124,515	$168,049	$292,564	$259,345
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS						
Support of Examining Boards					$302,820	$53,483*
Balance Reappropriated to Anthracite Board					666	
Received From "Engineers Fund"					7,440	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE					$310,926	
Less Expenditures (As Above)					292,564	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$18,362	

*Prior to 1925 Fees, Fines, Etc. were collected and retained by Boards for Expenditures.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
RECEIPTS INCLUDING EXAMINING FEES, FINES, ETC., REMITTED TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE TREASURY				
Architects	$2,700	$2,300	$5,000	$4,290
Dental Council		24,200	24,200	
Engineers and Land Surveyors	6,691	6,500	13,191	16,924
Medical Education and Licensure	22,217	24,000	46,217	22,788
Nurses	22,977	30,000	52,977	49,028
Optometrical	9,676	9,175	18,851	19,818
Osteopathic	2,805	3,705	6,510	3,198
Osteopathic Surgeons		200	200	
Pharmacy	30,033	32,350	62,383	60,077
Public Accountants	3,140	3,400	6,540	4,324
Undertakers	11,177	11,500	22,677	11,595
Veterinary Medical	1,472	1,472	2,944	3,848
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$112,888	$148,802	$261,690	$195,890

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM					
Salaries and Wages	34	$39,166	$41,929	$81,095	$75,378
Other Expenses		4,308	12,207	16,515	4,622
Total Administration Expenditures		$43,474	$54,136	$97,610	$80,000
Contingent Reserve Fund		552,123	797,877	1,350,000	700,000
State Annuity Reserve Fund Number 2		2,727,111	1,412,889	4,140,000	2,300,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,322,708	$2,264,902	$5,587,610	$3,080,000
SUMMARY					
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR					
Administrative Salaries and Expenses				$97,610	$80,000
Contingent Reserve Fund				1,125,000	700,000
Contingent Reserve Fund (Deficiency included in 1925 Appropriation)				225,000	
Annuity Reserve Fund Number 2				2,975,000	2,300,000
Annuity Reserve Fund Number 2 (Deficiency included in 1925 Appropriation)				1,165,000	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$5,587,610	$3,080,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				5,587,610	3,080,000
FORMER TEACHERS' FUND					
Expenditures		$75,000		$75,000	
Current Appropriations				75,000	

Note—The Former Teachers' Fund was established by Act 55,—1925. There were 413 names on the payroll as of May 1, 1926 and forty-two(42) additional applications which cannot be acted upon till sufficient funds are available.

The monthly payroll as of May 1, 1926 was $6,558.66. It is estimated this figure will be not less than $7,500 when all eligible teachers have filed applications. With thirteen (13) monthly allowances of the present biennium unpaid, there is a deficiency for the 1925-27 biennium of approximately $97,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STATE OWNED INSTITUTIONS					
HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE SCHOOL AGE					
Salaries and Wages	28	$18,602	$26,350	$44,952	$38,991
Fuel		2,110	2,312	4,422	6,710
Provisions		10,822	12,600	23,422	23,661
Contracted Repairs from Special Appropriation		1,147	3,853	5,000	4,000
Contracted Repairs from Special Appropriation		18,986	514	19,500	
Other Expenditures		5,489	23,548	29,037	7,570
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$57,156	$69,177	$126,333	$80,932
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
Maintenance				$97,000	$66,000
Maintenance (Deficiency)					10,000
Repairs, Etc.				5,000	4,000
Heating System				19,500	
Total State Appropriation				$121,500	$80,000
Other Income				4,833	3,249
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$126,333	$83,249
Less Expenditures (As Above)				126,333	80,932
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$2,317
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	32	$31,065	$34,365	$65,430	$47,231
Fuel		4,265	4,270	8,535	6,214
Provisions		8,354	9,500	17,854	13,066
Repairs (Ordinary)		3,619	4,760	8,379	13,082
Special Repairs to Buildings and Grounds		15,367	1,633	17,000	
Other Expenditures		8,973	10,026	18,999	4,341
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$71,643	$64,554	$136,197	$83,934
SUMMARY					
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME					
State Appropriation				$117,000	$72,000
Receipts from School Districts				18,934	11,810
Other Income				263	124
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$136,197	83,934
Less Expenditures (As Above)				$136,197	$83,934

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	65	$64,926	$54,855	$109,781	$97,441
Fuel		7,681	7,853	15,534	23,500
Provisions		17,430	16,728	34,158	29,500
Contracted Repairs		5,937	3,063	9,000	
Equipment		9,849	600	10,449	30,000
Buildings and Construction		35,785	39,215	75,000	
Other Expenditures		24,084	22,494	46,578	27,059
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	65	$155,692	$144,808	$300,500	$207,500
SUMMARY					
State Appropriation				$300,000	$207,500
Other Income				500	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$300,500	$207,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)				300,500	207,500
THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL					
Salaries and Wages	20	$23,716	$24,574	$48,290	$46,232
Fuel		4,270	4,300	8,570	7,084
Provisions		5,785	6,000	11,785	10,360
Contracted Repairs		389	1,271	1,660	3,519
Miscellaneous Supplies		5,542	6,120	11,662	7,379
Other Expenditures		1,098	2,815	3,913	3,608
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	20	$40,800	$45,080	$85,880	$78,182
SUMMARY					
State Appropriation				$85,000	$50,000
Receipts from U. S. Veterans' Bureau					28,023
Other Income				880	159
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$85,880	$78,182
Less Expenditures (As Above)				85,880	78,182

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925--26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
RECAPITULATION OF STATE OWNED INSTITUTIONS				
Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before School Age	$57,156	$69,177	$126,333	$80,932
Pennsylvania State Oral School	71,643	64,554	136,197	83,934
Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School	155,692	144,808	300,500	207,500
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	40,800	45,080	85,880	78,182
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$325,291	$323,619	$648,910	$450,548
SUMMARY				
APPROPRIATION AND OTHER INCOME				
State Appropriation			$623,500	$409,500
Other Income			25,410	43,365
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$648,910	$452,865
Less Expenditures (As Above)			648,910	450,548
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$2,317

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Income 1925-27 (Estimated)			Total Expenditures 1925-27 Estimated	Expenditures Over + or Under — Receipts
	State Appropriations	Other Sources	Total Funds Available		
STATE-AIDED INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES					
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE	$2,358,030	$2,920,322	$5,278,352	$5,276,054	$2,298—
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY					
College of Liberal Arts	$90,000	$200,096	$290,096	$331,935	$41,839+
School of Education	80,000	398,503	478,503	490,469	11,966+
Professional Schools	100,000	538,287	638,287	705,336	67,049+
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$270,000	$1,136,886	$1,406,886	$1,527,740	$120,854+
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA					
Liberal and Fine Arts	$355,950	$2,026,293	$2,382,243	$2,398,820	$16,577+
Technical Courses	222,600	284,430	507,030	614,303	107,273+
Education (Including Extension Courses in Education)	105,000	534,336	639,336	642,773	3,437+
Professional Schools	534,450	1,088,871	1,623,321	1,893,519	270,198+
Extension other than Education	73,500	74,955	148,455	149,921	1,466+
TOTAL	$1,291,500	$4,008,885	$5,300,385	$5,699,336	$398,951+
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH					
Liberal and Fine Arts	$357,000	$1,825,228	$2,182,228	$2,182,228	----------
Technical Schools	225,000	114,236	339,236	339,236	----------
Education (Including Extension Work)	65,000	372,314	437,314	437,314	----------
Professional Schools	253,000	847,753	1,100,753	1,100,753	----------
TOTAL	$900,000	$3,159,531	$4,059,531	$4,059,531	----------
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA	$50,000	$97,207	$147,207	$167,501	$20,294+

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Income 1923-25(Actual)			Total Expenditures 1923-25 (Actual)	Expenditures Over + or Under — Receipts
	State Appropriations	Other Sources	Total Funds Available		
STATE-AIDED INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES					
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE	$2,168,600	$2,677,513	$4,846,113	$4,840,235	$5,878—
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY					
College of Liberal Arts		$146,405	----------	$288,075	----------
School of Education	$270,000	256,889	$1,184,932	328,957	$19,904—
Professional Schools		511,638	----------	547,996	----------
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$270,000	$914,932	$1,184,932	$1,165,028	$19,904—
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA					
Liberal and Fine Arts Technical Courses Education (Including Extension Courses in Education) Professional Schools Extension other than Education	$1,230,000	$6,211,165	$7,441,165	$7,456,520	$15,355—
	(Note—The above state appropriation includes $295,000 appropriated by the 1925) (Legislature to correct error in the amount approved by the 1923 Legislature.)				
TOTAL	$1,230,000	$6,211,165	$7,441,165	$7,456,520	$15,355—
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH					
Liberal and Fine Arts Technical Schools Education (Including Extension Work) Professional Schools	$900,000	$2,711,665	$3,611,665	$3,616,373	$4,708—
TOTAL	$900,000	$2,711,665	$3,611,665	$3,616,373	$4,708—
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA	$20,000	$95,607	$115,607	$147,510	$31,903

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

SUMMARY	Income 1925-27 (Estimated)			Total Expenditures 1925-27 (Estimated)	Expenditures Over + or Under — Receipts
	State Appropriations	Other Sources	Total Funds Available		
STATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES					
Pennsylvania State College	$2,358,030	$2,920,322	$5,278,352	$5,276,054	$2,298—
Temple University	270,000	1,136,886	1,406,886	1,527,740	120,854+
University of Pennsylvania	1,291,500	4,008,885	5,300,385	5,699,336	398,951+
University of Pittsburgh	900,000	3,159,531	4,059,531	4,059,531	
Womens Medical College of Philadelphia	50,000	97,207	147,207	167,501	20,294+
TOTAL	$4,869,530	$11,322,831	$16,192,361	$16,730,162	$537,801+

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

STATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS (Other than Universities and Colleges)					
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	$56,000	$46,091	$102,091	$105,938	$3,847+
National Farm School	25,500	266,490	291,490	314,987	23,497+
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	85,000	447,455	532,455	586,327	53,872+
Pennsylvania State Nautical School	75,000	50,000	125,000	125,000	
Philadelphia Museum*	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Philadelphia School of Design for Women	20,000	95,419	115,419	130,766	15,347+
TOTAL	$286,000	$905,455	$1,191,455	$1,288,018	$96,563+

*Receipts and expenditures include State Funds only. No other data submitted.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SUMMARY	Income 1923-25 (Actual)			Total Expenditures 1923-25 (Actual)	Expenditures Over + or Under — Receipts
	State Appropriations	Other Sources	Total Funds Available		
STATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES					
Pennsylanvia State College	$2,168,600	$2,677,513	$4,846,113	$4,840,235	$5,878—
Temple University	270,000	914,932	1,184,932	1,165,028	19,904—
University of Pennsylvania	1,230,000	6,211,165	7,441,165	7,456,520	15,355+
University of Pittsburgh	900,000	2,711,665	3,611,665	3,616,373	4,708+
Womens Medical College of Philadelphia	20,000	95,607	115,607	147,510	31,903+
TOTAL	$4,588,600	$12,610,882	$17,199,482	$17,225,666	$26,184+

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

STATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS (Other than Universities and Colleges)					
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	$56,000	$35,058	$91,058	$87,050	$4,008—
National Farm School	25,000	185,791	210,791	210,791	
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	60,000	423,801	483,801	501,756	17,955+
Pennsylvania State Nautical School	75,000	50,000	125,000	124,265	735—
Philadelphia Museum*	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Philadelphia School of Design for Women	15,000	83,221	98,221	104,885	6,664+
TOTAL	$256,000	$777,871	$1,033,871	$1,053,747	$19,876+

*Receipts and expenditures include State Funds only. No other data submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
MISCELLANEOUS				
Cornplanter Indian School—Roads		$600	$600	$300
Cornplanter Indian School—Equipment	$650		650	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$650	$600	$1,250	$300
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation—Roads			$600	$300
Current Appropriation—Equipment			650	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,250	$300
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,250	300
Blind at Institutions of Higher Learning				$5,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$5,000

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Chairman and Commissioners	6	$61,904	$68,417	$130,321	$130,933
Bureau of Public Convenience	15	22,672	28,528	51,200	38,153
Bureau of Accidents	6	13,118	14,237	27,355	22,965
Secretary's Department (Regular)	44	64,097	67,339	131,436	136,725
Secretary's Department (Wages and Fees)		32,147	40,260	72,407	43,544
Counsel's Department	7	19,847	25,217	45,064	36,668
Bureau of Rates and Tariffs	8	14,837	16,544	31,381	26,681
Bureau of Engineering	21	68,007	71,432	139,439	101,633
Bureau of Accounts and Statistics	17	39,319	42,353	81,672	65,552
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES		$335,948	$374,327	$710,275	$602,854
Traveling Expenses		15,765	23,345	39,110	28,121
Other Expenditures		8,480	13,135	21,615	9,025
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$360,193	$410,807	$771,000	$640,000
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations for Maintenance, Etc.				771,000	640,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				771,000	640,000
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Fees for Filing Applications for Certificate of Public Convenience		$12,775	$13,000	$25,775	$27,030
Fees for Filing Applications for Certificates of Valuation		25	25	50	150
Filing, Copying and Certifying Certificates of Notifications		4,380	4,500	8,880	13,250
Copying and Certifying Annual Reports		801	900	1,701	876
Transcripts of Testimony		402	500	902	1,794
Fines Imposed		500		500	
Refund on 1921-23 Appropriation for Grade Crossings		674		674	
TOTAL RECEIPTS REMITTED TO GENERAL FUND		$19,557	$18,925	$38,482	$43,100

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS (Act 447A-1921)				
Purchase of Land	$40,000	$20,500	$60,500	$29,875
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation (Continuing Balance as of June 1)			$60,500	$90,375
Less Expenditures (As Above)			60,500	29,875
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue to 1925-27)				$60,500
ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS (Act 419—1919)				
Expenditures for Land and Construction	$7,500	$10,000	$17,500	$86,882
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation (Continuing Balance as of June 1)			$29,193	$116,075
Less Expenditures (As Above)			17,500	86,882
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue to 1925-27)				$29,193
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$11,693	
ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS (Act 419A—1917)				
Expenditures for Land and Construction	$15,000	$15,000	$30,000	$3,125
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation (Continuing Balance as of June 1)			$31,280	$34,405
Less Expenditures (As Above)			30,000	3,125
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue to 1925-27)				$31,280
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$1,280	
RECAPITULATION				
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and Wages, Etc.	$360,193	$410,807	$771,000	$640,000
Elimination of Grade Crossings (Act 447A—1921)	40,000	20,500	60,500	29,875
Elimination of Grade Crossings (Act 419—1919)	7,500	10,000	17,500	86,882
Elimination of Grade Crossings (Act 419A—1917)	15,000	15,000	30,000	3,125
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$422,693	$456,307	$879,000	$759,882
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER INCOME				
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			$771,000	$640,000
Continuing Balance (Act 447A—1921)			60,500	90,375
Continuing Balance (Act 419—1919)			29,193	116,075
Continuing Balance (Act 419A—1917)			31,280	34,405
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$891,973	$880,855
Less Expenditures (As Above)			879,000	759,882
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$120,973
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$12,973	

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
STANDARDIZATION LABORATORY FUND					
Salaries and Wages	6	$10,173	$10,530	$20,703	$18,612
Traveling Expenses		1,957	2,115	4,072	3,673
Equipment		2,003	1,038	3,041	2,030
Other Expenditures		955	975	1,930	755
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$15,088	$14,658	$29,746	$25,070
SUMMARY					
Fees for Testing					
Watthour Meters		$3,795	$4,201	$7,996	$7,632
Indicating Instruments		730	740	1,470	1,500
Instrument Transformers		190	190	380	530
Standard Cells		40	40	80	30
Standard Resistances		110	110	220	20
Potentiometers		150	150	300	250
Gas Meter Provers		9,065	8,890	17,955	17,150
Water Standards		3		3	
Interest on Deposits		38		38	34
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS		$14,121	$14,321	$28,442	$27,146
Plus Unexpended Balance (1923-25)				2,076	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$30,518	$27,146
Less Expenditures (As Above)				29,746	25,070
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$772	$2,076

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927			1923—1925				
	Appropriations Current	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse	Current Appropriations	Deficiency Appropriations	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse
Salary of Secretary and General Expenses	$217,840	$217,152	$688	$220,000		$220,000	$208,984	$11,016
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	160,000	160,000		175,000		175,000	91,383	83,617
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,000	1,000		1,000		1,000	1,000	
Interest on the Funded Debt	9,638	9,638		25,000	$5,839	30,839	30,839	
TOTAL	$328,478	$327,790	$688	$421,000	$5,839	$426,839	$332,206	$94,633

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
REGISTERED NAMES FUND				
Salaries, Wages and Fees		$315	$315	$1,346
Printing		2,612	2,612	7
Motor Equipment				157
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,927	$2,927	$1,510
SUMMARY				
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER				
License			$910	$11,990
Interest on Deposits			81	94
Balance in Special Fund			10,574	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$11,565	$12,084
Less Expenditures (As Above)			2,927	1,510
UNEXPENDED BALANCE				
To Continue				$10,574
Transferred to General Fund			$8,638	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE			$8,638	$10,574
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				
Fees- Corporation			$285,694	$328,760
Fees—Miscellaneous			171,798	149,114
TOTAL			$457,492	$477,874

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927				1923—1925				
	Current Appropriation	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse	Deficiency	Current Appropriation	Deficiency Appropriation	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse
State Employes' Retirement Board Expense Fund	$44,500	$30,701	$13,799		$50,000		$50,000	$29,312	$20,688
State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	740,000	740,000							
Contingent Reserve Fund	10,000	10,000							
Pensions and Gratuities	4,752	4,103	649		6,000		6,000	4,820	1,180
Retired State Employes	130,000	134,219		$4,219	127,250	$17,282	144,532	143,831	701
TOTAL	$929,252	$919,023	$14,448	$4,219	$183,250	$17,282	$200,532	$177,963	$22,569

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Executive Office	32	$54,960	$59,300	$114,260	$105,932
State Police Force	291	435,970	451,033	887,003	786,711
Bureau of Fire Protection	15	25,737	25,499	51,236	50,222
Bureau of Criminal Identification	10	16,581	22,020	38,601	34,990
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES		$533,248	$557,852	$1,091,100	$977,855
Traveling Expenses		128,655	135,345	264,000	295,187
Other Expenses		124,980	181,920	306,900	226,958
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$786,883	$875,117	$1,662,000	$1,500,000
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriation				$1,662,000	$1,500,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,662,000	1,500,000
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Sale of "Lost" Property		$1,283	$1,160	$2,443	$2,126
Miscellaneous		172	185	357	378
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,455	$1,345	$2,800	$2,504

STATE REPORTER

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
Salaries and Wages	$10,760	$10,760	$21,580	$19,879
Office Supplies	118	100	218	37
Traveling Expenses	15	15	30	30
Other Items	23	23	46	54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$10,916	$10,898	$21,874	$20,000
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$22,000	$20,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)			21,874	20,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$126	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927				
	Unexpended Balance State Appropriations June 1,	Receipts From			
		State Appropriations	State Aid	Counties	Other Sources
General Administration		$375,000.00			
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)		1,665,000.00			$1,065,829.44
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned)	$76,710.80	3,230,000.00		$2,303,828.71	508,531.14
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Aided)		500,000.00		500,000.00	125,016.51
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned)		2,600,000.00			662,091.89
Schools for Feeble Minded (State Aided)		357,500.00			
Hospitals for Insane (State Owned)	145,307.65	1,265,000.00	$3,020,507.72	3,308,217.85	2,073,775.07
Other Care and Maintenance for Indigent Insane			2,304,492.28		
Mothers Assistance		1,750,000.00			
Homes (State Owned)		280,000.00			7,245.00
State Council for Blind		15,000.00			
Development of Prison Industries					
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided)		5,548,100.00			
Homes (State Aided)		545,100.00			
Total	$222,018.45	$18,130,700.00	$5,325,000.00	$6,112,046.56	$4,442,489.05
RECEIPTS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION					
Prison Manufacturing Fund					1,753,716.20
Alcohol Permit Board					37,000.00
Total	$222,018.45	$18,130,700.00	$5,325,000.00	$6,112,046.56	$6,233,205.25

	1925-1927.				
	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance		Deficiency
			To Lapse	To Continue	
General Administration	$375,000.00	$375,000.00			
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)	2,730,829.44	2,766,336.18	$2,881.09		$38,387.83
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned)	6,119,070.65	6,119,070.65			
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Aided)	1,125,016.51	1,125,016.51			
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned)	3,262,091.89	3,262,091.89			
Schools for Feeble Minded (State Aided)	357,500.00	357,500.00			
Hospitals for Insane (State Owned)	9,812,808.29	9,667,480.70	19.94	$145,307.65	
Other Care and Maintenance for Indigent Insane	2,304,492.28	2,304,492.28			
Mothers Assistance	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00			
Homes (State Owned)	287,245.00	299,428.00			12,183.00
State Council for Blind	15,000.00	15,000.00			
Development of Prison Industries					
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided)	5,548,100.00	4,671,530.00	876,570.00		
Homes (State Aided)	545,100.00	545,100.00			
Total	$34,232,254.06	$33,258,046.21	$879,471.03	$145,307.65	$50,570.83
RECEIPTS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION					
Prison Manufacturing Fund	1,753,716.20	1,626,537.37		127,178.83	
Alcohol Permit Board	37,000.00	23,390.00		13,610.00	
Total	$36,022,970.26	$34,907,973.58	$879,471.03	$286,096.48	$50,570.83

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925					
	Unexpended Balance State Appropriations June 1,	Receipts From				
		State Appropriations	Deficiency	State Aid	Counties	Other Sources
General Administration		$345,000.00				$959,153.40
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)		942,000.00	$105,201.70		$2,318,762.22	416,971.42
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned)	$294,530.90	1,965,900.00	31,264.00		480,308.55	210,115.67
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Aided)		400,000.00				640,669.67
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (S		1,750,000.00				
Schools for Feeble Minded (State Aided)		360,000.00				
Hospitals for Insane (State Owned)		863,638.10	37,510.00	$2,470,124.42	3,091,110.11	2,009,348.98
Other Care and Maintenance for Indigent Insane				2,079,875.58		
Mothers Assistance		1,750,000.00				9,326.00
Homes (State Owned)		200,000.00				
State Council for Blind						
Development of Prison Industries		100,000.00				
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided)		3,728,400.00				
Homes (State Aided)		549,000.00				
Total	$294,530.90	$12,953,938.10	$173,975.70	$4,550,000.00	$5,890,180.88	$4,245,585.14
RECEIPTS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION						
Prison Manufacturing Fund						1,541,844.22
Alcohol Permit Board						
Total	$294,530.90	$12,953,938.10	$173,975.70	$4,550,000.00	$5,890,180.88	$5,787,429.36

	1923-1925				
	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance		Deficiency
			To Lapse	To Continue	
General Administration	$345,000.00	$344,385.00	$615.00		
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Owned)	2,006,355.10	1,957,976.56	53,325.83		$4,947.
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Owned)	5,027,428.54	4,935,419.72	15,297.82	$76,710.80	
Penal and Correctional Institutions (State Aided)	1,690,424.22	1,690,424.22			
Schools for Mental Defectives and Feeble Minded (State Owned)	2,390,669.67	2,270,136.63	120,533.04		
Schools for Feeble Minded (State Aided)	360,000.00	360,000.00			
Hospitals for Insane (State Owned)	8,471,731.61	8,296,912.79	29,511.17	145,307.65	
Other Care and Maintenance for Indigent Insane	2,079,875.58	2,079,875.58			
Mothers Assistance	1,750,000.00	1,694,037.00	55,963.00		
Homes (State Owned)	209,326.00	221,509.00			12,183.
State Council for Blind					
Development of Prison Industries	100,000.00		100,000.00		
Medical and Surgical Hospitals (State Aided)	3,728,400.00	3,728,400.00			
Homes (State Aided)	549,000.00	549,000.00			
Total	$28,108,210.72	$27,528,076.70	$375,245.86	$222,018.45	$17,130.
RECEIPTS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDED WITHOUT AN APPROPRIATION					
Prison Manufacturing Fund	1,541,844.22	1,239,890.63		301,953.59	
Alcohol Permit Board					
Total	$29,650,054.94	$28,767,967.33	$375,245.86	$523,972.04	$17,130

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND WAGES					
Office of Secretary	27	$73,735	$77,396	$151,131	$127,941
Bureau of Assistance	7	18,559	20,340	38,899	35,300
Bureau of Mental Health	9	26,812	29,248	56,060	46,160
Bureau of Children	9	17,898	19,736	37,634	35,103
Bureau of Restoration	3	9,230	9,440	18,670	16,447
Total Salaries and Wages	55	$146,234	$156,160	$302,394	$260,951
TRAVELING EXPENSES					
Office of Secretary		8,149	6,965	15,114	19,979
Bureau of Assistance		5,084	4,993	10,077	10,344
Bureau of Mental Health		7,414	7,368	14,782	12,694
Bureau of Children		4,006	4,684	8,690	9,122
Bureau of Restoration		2,926	3,206	6,132	5,582
Total Traveling Expenses		$27,579	$27,216	$54,795	$57,721
Office Supplies		91	108	199	382
Motor Supplies		1,398	1,581	2,979	1,685
Miscellaneous Supplies		271	200	471	531
Postage		1,075	1,300	2,375	2,928
Telephones		522	500	1,022	548
Telegrams		311	240	551	102
Express, Etc.		47	60	107	54
Contract Repairs		911	1,200	2,111	1,197
Motor Equipment			600	600	3,205
Miscellaneous Equipment		335	360	695	1,403
Rents		654	720	1,374	
Other Items		846	4,481	5,327	13,678
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$180,274	$194,726	$375,000	$344,385
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$375,000	$345,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				375,000	344,385
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$615
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS, REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATIONS					
License Fees		$161	$154	$315	$34
Proceeds Institutional Farms					3,000
Balance Appropriation, Selinsgrove					1,455
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$161	$154	$315	$4,489

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME, AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927						1923—1925							
	Receipts From		Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse	Deficiency	Receipts From			Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance		Deficiency
	State Appropriations	Other Sources					State Appropriations	Deficiency Appropriations	Other Sources			To Lapse	To Continue	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED														
Ashland	$250,000 00	$206,015 46	$456,015 46	$456,015 46			$273,500 00		$238,444 40	$511,944 40	$511,944 40			
Blossburg	105,000 00	113,288 24	218,288 24	218,288 24			55,500 00	$30,424 00	85,857 67	180,781 67	174,071 09	$6,710 58		
Coaldale	368,000 00	56,930 85	424,930 85	422,060 02	$2,880 83		60,000 00	41,124 00	41,265 82	142,389 82	141,787 08	602 74		
Connellsville	130,000 00	50,938 63	180,938 63	180,938 63			24,000 00		43,249 48	67,249 48	67,249 48			
Hazleton	130,000 00	162,794 67	292,794 67	292,794 41	26		125,050 00		153,967 49	278,967 49	246,592 43	32,375 06		
Locust Mountain	65,000 00	36,838 15	101,838 15	127,413 73		$25,575 58		3,653 70		3,653 70	3,653 70			
Mercer							500 00	5,000 00		5,500 00	4,929 28	570 72		
Nanticoke	75,000 00	136,380 55	211,380 55	211,380 55			80,000 00		132,274 58	212,274 58	202,631 87	9,642 71		
Philipsburg	205,000 00	79,371 39	284,371 39	297,183 64		12,812 25	55,000 00		63,623 43	98,623 43	103,570 72			$4,947 29
Scranton	235,000 00	157,883 50	392,883 50	392,883 50			196,500 00	12,500 00	143,079 03	351,579 03	348,156 51	3,422 52		
Shamokin	102,000 00	65,388 00	167,388 00	167,388 00			92,000 00	4,400 00	57,391 50	153,391 50	153,390 00	1 50		
TOTAL	$1,665,000 00	$1,065,829 44	$2,730,829 44	$2,766,336 18	$2,881 09	$38,387 83	$942,000 00	$105,201 70	$959,153 40	$2,006,355 10	$1,967,976 56	$53,325 83		$4,947 29

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$13,774.96	$14,490.00	$28,264.96	$27,082.27
Dept. B—Household	78,494.16	72,654.00	151,148.16	158,330.25
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	26,349.17	26,820.00	53,169.17	58,611.30
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	21,257.15	9,555.96	30,813.11	63,807.03
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	748.61	600.00	1,348.61	1,045.28
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	90,713 73	90,440.06	181,153.79	175,214.98
Dept. G—Social Service	664.90	1,560.00	2,224.90	714.61
Dept. H—Out Patients	2,172.76	720.00	2,892.76	3,638.08
Total Maintenance	$234,175.44	$216,840.02	$451,015.46	$488,444.40
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.		5,000.00	5,000.00	23,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$234,175.44	$221,840.02	$456,015.46	$511,944.40
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$5,000.00	$23,500.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			245,000.00	250,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			206,015.46	238,444.40
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$456,015.46	$511,944.40
Less Expenditures (As Above)			456,015.46	511,944.40

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$3,831.14	$9,623.54	$13,454.68	$7,331.90
Dept. B—Household	28,314.90	30,423.92	58,738.91	58,259.37
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	10,828.22	10,869.12	21,697.34	20,299.22
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	3,949.62	4,149.99	8,099.61	7,174.20
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	b11.82	297.65	809.47	1,817.48
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	36,885.80	38,602.43	75,488.23	75,067.08
Dept. H—Out Patients				23.34
Total Maintenance	$84,321.59	$93,966.65	$178,288.24	$170,572.59
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.		40,000.00	40,000.00	3,498.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$84,321.59	$133,966.65	$218,288.24	$174,071.09
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$40,000.00	$3,500.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			65,000.00	52,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance				39,424.00
Other Income for Maintenance			113,288.24	85,857.67
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$218,288.24	$180,781.67
Less Expenditures (As Above)			218,288.24	174,071.09
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$6,710.58
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$13,655.83	$16,229.70	$29,885.53	$26,816.65
Dept. B—Household	26,100.32	34,551.49	60,651.81	46,847.15
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	10,198.56	13,886.60	24,085.16	19,118.49
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	4,351.98	7,418.71	11,770.69	7,629.28
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	760.69	2,226.81	2,987.50	5,629.74
Dept. F.—Professional Care of Patients	22,581.41	33,581.75	56,166.16	35,745.77
Dept. H—Out Patients		1,384.00	1,384.00	
Total Maintenance	$77,648.79	$109,282.06	$186,930.85	$141,787.08
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	719.35	112,280.65	113,000.00	
New Buildings—Reimbursing Trustees		122,119.17	122,119.17*	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$78,368.14	$343,681.88	$422,050.02	$141,787.08
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$113,000.00	
Current Appropriation for New Buildings			125,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			130,000.00	$60,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance				41,124.00
Other Income for Maintenance			56,930.85	41,265.82
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$424,930.85	$142,389.82
Less Expenditures (As Above)			422,050.02	141,787.08
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$2,880.83	$602.74

*Includes $3,509.89 disbursed prior to June 1, 1925

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$3,596.97	$3,970.00	$7,566.97	$6,448.19
Dept. B—Household	14,630.30	14,830.00	29,460.30	25,743.90
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	3,314.78	3,585.00	6,899.78	6,125.87
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	2,272.19	2,150.00	4,422.19	6,127.14
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	520.74	950.00	1,470.74	624.37
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	12,407.40	13,711.25	26,118.65	22,180.01
Total Maintenance	$36,742.38	$39,196.25	$75,938.63	$67,249.48
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	966.00	104,034.00	105,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$37,708.38	$143,230.25	$180,938.63	$67,249.48
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$105,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			25,000.00	$24,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			50,938.63	43,249.48
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$180,938.63	$67,249.48
Less Expenditures (As Above)			180,938.63	67,249.48
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$19,780.66	$19,520.00	$39,300.66	$37,745.48
Dept. B—Household	53,541.99	55,625.00	109,166.99	99,453.43
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	19,643.80	20,163.00	39,806.80	34,851.43
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	3,655.55	4,575.00	8,230.55	13,322.06
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	752.01	566.00	1,318.01	710.90
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	35,439.66	34,532.00	69,971.66	60,509.13
Total Maintenance	$132,813.67	$134,981.00	$267,794.67	$246,592.43
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	17,562.60	7,437.14	24,999.74	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$150,376.27	$142,418.14	$292,794.41	$246,592.43
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$25,000.00	
Current Appropriations for Maintenance			105,000.00	$125,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			162,794.67	153,967.49
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$292,794.67	$278,967.49
Less Expenditures (As Above)			292,794.41	246,592.43
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$.26	$32,375.06

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$4,516.32	$8,897.15	$13,413.47	
Dept. B—Household	8,492.63	16,098.40	24,591.03	
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	4,675.43	7,396.97	12,072.40	
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	10,055.19	5,482.50	15,537.69	Detail not furnished
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	309.54	2,760.00	3,069.54	
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	9,519.58	38,670.02	48,189.60	
Dept. G—Social Service		60.00	60.00	
Dept. H—Out Patients		480.00	480.00	
Total Maintenance	$37,568.69	$79,845.04	$117,413.73	$3,653.70
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	5,624.78	4,375.22	10,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$43,193.47	$84,220.26	$127,413.73	$3,653.70
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$10,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			55,000.00	
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance			36,838.15	$3,653.70
Other Income for Maintenance			$101,838.15	$3,653.70
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			127,413.73	3,653.70
Less Expenditures (As Above)			$25,575.58	
DEFICIENCY				
MERCER STATE HOSPITAL				
Expenditures to Close Affairs				$4,929.28
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Maintenance				$500.00
Deficiency Appropriation to Close				5,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$5,500.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)				4,929.28
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$570.72

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$5,278.92	$8,540.00	$13,818.92	$11,953.62
Dept. B—Household	34,294.36	37,130.00	71,424.36	63,477.26
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	13,443.41	12,000.00	25,443.41	21,891.37
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	7,722.90	13,678.03	21,400.93	29,607.80
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	274.46	551.00	825.46	422.74
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	32,267.56	45,840.00	78,107.56	71,136.61
Dept. G—Social Service	159.91	200.00	359.91	367.33
Additions to Stores				3,775.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$93,441.52	$117,939.03	$211,380.55	$202,631.87
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			$75,000.00	$80,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			136,380.55	132,274.58
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$211,380.55	$212,274.58
Less Expenditures (As Above)			211,380.55	202,631.87
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$9,642.71
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$6,699.83	$6,960.00	$13,659.83	$10,543.81
Dept. B—Household	27,402.46	26,380.00	53,782.46	40,679.12
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	7,906.27	8,740.00	16,646.27	13,899.58
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	2,060.46	2,444.00	4,504.46	3,281.12
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	605.84	1,440.00	2,045.84	734.93
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	21,399.16	28,220.00	49,619.16	31,239.97
Dept. H—Out Patients	61.96	80.00	141.96	2,343.50
Additions to Stores	1,436.37	400.00	1,836.37	848.69
1923-25 Deficiency (Continued)		4,947.29	4,947.29	
Total Maintenance	$67,572.35	$79,611.29	$147,183.64	$103,570.72
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	20,471.00	29,529.00	50,000.00	
New Buildings			100,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$88,043.35	$109,140.29	$297,183.64	$103,570.72
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$50,000.00	
Current Appropriation for New Buildings			100,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			55,000.00	$35,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			79,371.39	63,623.43
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$284,371.39	$98,623.43
Less Expenditures (As Above)			297,183.64	103,570.72
DEFICIENCY			$12,812.25	$4,947.29

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925–26 (Actual)	1926–27 (Estimated)	1925–27 (Estimated)	1923–25 (Actual)
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$17,135.75	$17,597.00	$34,732.75	$29,619.44
Dept. B—Household	77,291.72	78,507.00	155,798.72	140,052.04
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	28,297.53	26,288.00	54,585.53	48,973.52
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	3,009.67	3,078.00	6,087.67	15,811.77
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	2,759.42	3,199.00	5,958.42	4,849.21
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	43,659.71	45,864.00	89,523.71	93,015.21
Dept. H—Out Patients	591.70	605.00	1,196.70	1,238.62
Total Maintenance	$172,745.50	$175,138.00	$347,883.50	$343,160.41
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	11,027.59	33,972.41	45,000.00	4,996.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$183,773.09	$209,110.41	$392,883.50	$348,156.51
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$45,000.00	$6,500.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			190,000.00	190,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance				12,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			157,883.50	143,079.03
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$392,883.50	$351,579.03
Less Expenditures (As Above)			392,883.50	348,156.51
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$3,422.52
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$12,623.00	$13,413.00	$26,036.00	$23,671.00
Dept. B—Household	25,906.00	25,418.00	51,324.00	53,849.00
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	11,330.00	11,490.00	22,820.00	22,984.00
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	4,913.00	5,544.00	10,457.00	11,969.00
Dept. E—Fixed Charges	226.00	118.00	344.00	218.00
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	20,750.00	18,657.00	39,407.00	38,699.00
Total Maintenance	$75,748.00	$74,640.00	$150,388.00	$151,390.00
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.		17,000.00	17,000.00	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$75,748.00	$91,640.00	$167,388.00	$153,390.00
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$17,000.00	$2,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			85,000.00	90,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance				4,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance			65,388.00	57,391.50
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$167,388.00	$153,391.50
Less Expenditures (As Above)			167,388.00	153,390.00
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$1.50

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance State Appropriations June 1, 1925	1925—1927					Unexpended Balance State Appropriations June 1, 1923
		Receipts From			Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	
		State Appropriations	Counties	Other Sources			
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OWNED							
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory—Huntingdon		$580,000.00	$282,967.34	$65,387.61	$928,354.95	$928,354.95	
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza		390,000.00	433,166.00	76,415.00	899,581.00	899,581.00	
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy		190,000.00	70,356.26	75,112.91	335,469.17	335,469.17	
Eastern State Penitentiary		620,000.00	519,620.00	159,752.00	1,299,372.00	1,299,372.00	
New Eastern State Penitentiary Commission		300,000.00			300,000.00	300,000.00	
Western State Penitentiary	$76,710.80	1,150,000.00	997,719.11	131,863.62	2,356,293.53	2,356,293.53	$294,530.90
TOTAL	$76,710.80	$3,230,000.00	$2,303,828.71	$508,531.14	$6,119,070.65	$6,119,070.65	$294,530.90

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925						
	Receipts From			Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
	State Appropriations	Counties	Other Sources			To Lapse	To Continue
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OWNED							
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory—Huntingdon	$360,110.00†	$228,197.18	$49,589.88	$637,897.06	$628,286.71	$9,610.35	
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	213,000.00	421,274.00	73,342.00	707,616.00	707,592.00	24.00	
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	108,000.00	85,793.48	55,924.54	249,718.02	249,718.02		
Eastern State Penitentiary	490,000.00	622,898.00	238,115.00	1,351,013.00	1,345,373.00	5,640.00	
New Eastern State Penitentiary Commission							
Western State Penitentiary	826,054.00*	960,599.56		2,081,184.46	2,004,450.19	23.47	$76,710.80
TOTAL	$1,997,164.00	$2,318,762.22	$416,971.42	$5,027,428.54	$4,935,419.92	$15,297.82	$76,710.80

†Includes Deficiency Appropriation of $210.00.
*Includes Deficiency Appropriation of $31,054.00.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY—HUNTINGDON				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$34,506.50	$37,039.36	$71,545.86	$58,089.07
Dept. B—Household	77,968.13	79,490.63	157,458.76	125,159.92
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	43,179.97	47,937.65	91,117.62	95,256.42
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	28,405.67	28,762.33	57,168.00	44,720.06
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	22,205.28	24,118.77	46,324.05	31,084.24
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	80,627.04	88,450.29	169,077.33	122,271.53
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	74,180.26	80,563.70	154,743.96	119,621.47
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	21,498.60	27,263.77	48,762.37	32,084.00
Dept. I—Industries	2,060.77	96.23	2,157.00	
Total Maintenance	$384,632.22	$413,722.73	$798,354.95	$628,286.71
Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.	43,239.23	86,760.77	130,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$427,871.45	$500,483.50	$928,354.95	$628,286.71
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Equipment, Etc.			$130,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			450,000.00	$359,900.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Gratuities for Discharged or Paroled Inmates				210.00
County Funds for Maintenance			282,967.34	228,197.18
Other Income for Maintenance			65,387.61	49,589.88
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$928,354.95	$637,897.06
Less Expenditures (As Above)			928,354.95	628,286.71
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$9,610.35

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL—MORGANZA				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$28,237.00	$29,160.00	$57,397.00	$52,452.00
Dept. B—Household	116,751.00	118,110.00	234,861.00	187,514.00
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	48,528.00	60,810.00	109,338.00	110,007.00
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	42,676.00	40,900.00	83,576.00	86,776.00
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	20,730.00	19,280.00	40,010.00	37,756.00
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	24,201.00	24,360.00	48,561.00	41,355.00
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	33,025.00	37,545.00	70,570.00	67,398.00
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	28,268.00	37,000.00	65,268.00	60,290.00
Total Maintenance	$342,416.00	$367,165.00	$709,581.00	$643,548.00
Repairs, Improvements, New Buildings and Equipment	125,144.57	64,855.43	190,000.00	64,044.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$467,560.57	$432,020.43	$899,581.00	$707,592.00
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improevments, Etc.			$190,000.00	$78,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			200,000.00	135,000.00
County Funds for Maintenance			433,166.00	421,274.00
Other Income for Maintenance			76,415.00	73,342.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$899,581.00	$707,616.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)			899,581.00	707,592.00
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$24.00
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNOY				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$16,472.09	$15,294.07	$31,766.16	$29,891.01
Dept. B—Household	29,970.49	22,053.29	52,023.78	48,999.38
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	11,685.90	9,577.49	21,263.39	19,040.45
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	11,004.25	9,044.55	20,048.80	41,100.94
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	4,408.47	3,639.03	8,047.50	9,439.50
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	13,621.75	13,339.43	26,961.18	23,283.13
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	4,337.47	4,137.43	8,474.90	11,427.86
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	27,163.68	23,619.28	50,782.96	37,367.06
Dept. I—Industries	8,617.91	7,482.59	16,100.50	11,168.69
Total Maintenance	$127,282.01	$108,187.16	$235,469.17	$231,718.02
New Buildings and Equipment		100,000.00	100,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$127,282.01	$208,187.16	$335,469.17	$249,718.02
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for New Buildings and Equipment			$100,000.00	$18,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			90,000.00	90,000.00
County Funds for Maintenance			70,356.26	85,793.48
Other Income for Maintenance			75,112.91	55,924.54
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$335,469.17	$249,718.02
Less Expenditures (As Above)			335,469.17	249,718.02

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$61,917	$92,830	$154,747	$156,485
Dept. B—Household	186,224	169,206	355,430	400,278
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	51,809	48,043	99,852	112,654
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	32,642	38,315	70,957	107,497
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	51,982	69,632	121,614	133,408
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	175,384	189,586	364,970	330,344
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	29,278	72,590	101,868	97,942
Dept. I—Industries	6,431	3,503	9,934	6,765
Total Maintenance	$595,667	$683,705	$1,279,372	$1,345,373
Repairs and Improvements		20,000	20,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$595,667	$703,705	$1,299,372	$1,345,373
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs and Improvements			$20,000	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			600,000	$490,000
County Funds for Maintenance			519,620	622,898
Other Income for Maintenance			159,752	238,115
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,299,372	$1,351,013
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,299,372	1,345,373
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$5,640
NEW EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY COMMISSION				
Traveling Expenses	$216.90		$216.90	
Purchase of Land		$299,783.10	299,783.10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$216.90	$299,783.10	$300,000.00	
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$300,000.00	
Less Expenditures (As Above)			300,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$89,320.89	$100,980.22	$190,301.11	
Dept. B—Household	300,589.49	304,328.75	604,918.24	
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	75,063.75	72,581.00	147,644.75	
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	50,647.35	68,493.28	119,140.63	Detail not Available
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	48,717.99	55,220.56	103,938.55	
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	284,490.76	316,938.43	601,429.19	
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	54,389.90	64,698.87	119,088.77	
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	40,541.80	17,579.69	58,121.49	
Total Maintenance	$943,761.93	$1,000,820.80	$1,944,582.73	$1,541,630.09
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.		35,000.00	35,000.00	
New Buildings, Improvements, Etc.	319,467.41	57,243.39	376,710.80	462,820.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,263,229.34	$1,093,064.19	$2,356,293.53	$2,004,450.19

SUMMARY

Appropriation and Other Income			
Unexpended Balance, June 1, 1921 Appropriation	$52,794.79		$294,530.90
Unexpended Balance, June 1, 1923 Appropriation	23,916.01		
Current Appropriation for Buildings and Construction	300,000.00*		245,000.00*
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.	35,000.00†		
Current Appropriation for Maintenance	815,000.00		550,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance			31,054.00
County Funds for Maintenance	997,719.11		960,599.56
Other Income for Maintenance	131,863.62		
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$2,356,293.53		$2,081,184.46
Less Expenditures (As Above)	2,356,293.53		2,004,450.19
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$76,710.80
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			23.47

Note: Due to the State appropriations being made to cover expenditures made by the Western State Penitentiary, the budgets of the Pittsburgh and Rockview Institutions have been consolidated. Information regarding 1923—1925 receipts and expenditures was not furnished in sufficient detail to allow the presentation of separate budgets.

*Rockview.

†Pittsburgh $6,000.00—Rockview $29,000.00.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED					
GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS					
ADMINISTRATION—CITY OFFICE					
Salaries		$6,849.96	$6,849.96	$13,699.92	
Printing, Stationery and Supplies		637.89	650.00	1,287.89	
Miscellaneous Supplies		271.06	274.00	545.06	
Interest on Short Term Loans		4,458.55	4,500.00	8,958.55	$30,710.57
Miscellaneous Expenses		1,280.30	1,300.00	2,580.30	
Rent		1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	
Telephone		149.62	150.00	299.62	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OFFICE		$15,447.38	$15,523.96	$30,971.34	$30,710.57
GLEN MILLS SCHOOL—BOYS' DEPARTMENT					
Dept. A—Administration	8	$22,016.41	$19,910.00	$41,926.41	$37,298.68
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	13	84,236.82	82,937.69	167,174.51	235,210.11
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	6	32,593.99	34,610.00	67,203.99	60,511.15
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	5	54,391.01	30,600.00	84,991.01	34,718.16
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	1	17,891.72	21,367.00	39,258.72	38,504.65
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	39	28,444.76	27,680.00	56,124.76	53,540.68
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	26	33,571.55	39,860.00	73,431.55	60,715.83
TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	12	19,223.60	27,315.00	46,538.60	38,917.29
		$292,369.86	$284,279.69	$576,649.56	$559,416.25
PRODUCTION RECEIPTS—BOYS' DEPARTMENT					
Farm		$15,071.47	$13,928.53	$29,000.00	$26,000.00
Truck Garden		11,001.71	8,998.29	20,000.00	19,000.00
Dairy		14,530.10	13,469.90	28,000.00	21,000.00
Piggery		2,763.32	1,436.68	4,200.00	4,000.00
Hennery		581.91	391.60	973.51	478.31
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCTION		$43,948.51	$38,225.00	$82,173.51	$70,478.31

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS—GIRLS' DEPARTMENT				
Dept. A—Administration	$24,775.92	$26,000.24	$50,776.16	$45,513.85
Dept. B—Household	91,987.74	86,880.45	178,868.19	184,709.11
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	20,578.34	24,560.00	45,138.34	57,726.98
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	28,726.14	27,552.65	56,278.79	46,600.90
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	15,373.88	14,906.96	30,280.84	32,087.92
Dept. F—Care of Inmates	23,487.31	23,777.37	47,264.68	48,940.97
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	34,475.56	38,083.45	72,559.01	49,482.97
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	18,224.61	18,005.00	36,229.61	35,234.70
TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	$257,629.50	$259,766.12	$517,395.62	$500,297.40
PRODUCTION RECEIPTS FUND—GIRLS' DEPARTMENT				
Farm	$6,921.00	$5,900.00	$12,821.00	$13,800.00
Truck Garden	11,973.00	10,000.00	21,973.00	23,000.00
Dairy	109.00	117.00	226.00	300.00
Piggery	204.00	183.00	387.00	400.00
Hennery	4,436.00	3,000.00	7,436.00	8,079.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$23,643.00	$19,200.00	$42,843.00	$45,579.00
SUMMARY				
EXPENDITURES				
Administration—City Office	$15,447.28	$15,523.96	$30,971.34	$30,710.57
Maintenance—Boys' Department	292,369.86	284,279.69	576,649.55	559,416.25
Maintenance—Girls' Department	257,629.50	259,766.12	517,395.62	500,297.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$565,446.74	$559,569.77	$1,125,016.51	$1,090,424.22
State Appropriations			$500,000.00	$400,000.00
Receipts from other sources				
Counties Per Capita Charge			500,000.00	480,308.55
Temporary Loans				94,058.36
Production Receipts Boys' Department			82,173.51	70,478.31
Production Receipts Girls' Department			42,843.00	45,579.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,125,016.51	$1,090,424.22
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,125,016.51	1,090,424.22

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927				1923—1925				
	Receipts From		Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Receipts From		Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance To Lapse
	State Appropriations	Other Sources			State Appropriations	Other Sources			
SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE MINDED—STATE OWNED									
Laurelton State Village	$670,000.00	$58,313.89	$728,313.89	$728,313.89	$191,000.00	$36,727.56	$227,727.56	$227,685.21	$42.35
Pennhurst State School	740,000.00	281,000.00	1,021,000.00	1,021,000.00	560,000.00	286,596.22	846,596.22	834,556.82	12,039.40
Polk State School	1,190,000.00	322,778.00	1,512,778.00	1,512,778.00	999,000.00	317,345.89	1,316,345.89	1,207,894.60	108,451.29
TOTAL	$2,600,000.00	$662,091.89	$3,262,091.89	$3,262,091.89	$1,750,000.00	$640,669.67	$2,390,669.67	$2,270,136.63	$120,533.04

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$15,639.68	$17,020.10	$32,659.78	$26,676.03
Dept. B—Household	26,912.00	34,272.75	61,184.75	40,108.29
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	12,063.38	16,040.00	28,103.38	18,190.18
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	7,691.29	10,110.00	17,801.29	26,444.76
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	2,909.41	3,895.00	6,804.41	6,565.05
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	10,705.38	15,030.00	25,735.38	15,322.69
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	712.70	1,925.00	2,637.70	1,990.05
Dept. H—Agricultural Acitivities	19,576.20	23,811.00	43,387.20	26,429.91
Total Maintenance	$96,210.04	$122,103.85	$218,313.89	$161,727.56
Repairs and Improvements	2,450.25	7,549.75	10,000.00	10,961.38
New Buildings and Equipment	51,216.94	448,783.06	500,000.00	54,996.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$149,877.23	$578,436.66	$728,313.89	$227,685.21
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriations for New Buildings and Equipment			$500,000.00	$55,000.00
Current Appropriation for Improvements, Etc.			10,000.00	11,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			160,000.00	125,000.00
County Funds for Maintenance			9,296.77	6,208.38
Other Income for Maintenance			49,017.12	30,519.23
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$728,313.89	$227,727.56
Less Expenditures (As Above)			728,313.89	227,685.21
Unexpended Balance (To Lapse)				$42.35

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925--26 (Actual)	1926--27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$25,011.00	$25,849.00	$50,860.00	$45,674.00
Dept. B—Household	165,475.00	160,788.00	326,263.00	289,815.00
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	52,982.00	52,655.00	105,637.00	115,639.00
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	33,251.00	31,789.00	65,040.00	54,182.00
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	32,990.00	31,150.00	64,140.00	60,295.00
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	62,425.00	64,179.00	126,604.00	78,004.00
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	22,159.00	22,788.00	44,947.00	27,950.00
Dept. H—Agricultural Acitivities	73,859.00	68,026.00	141,885.00	138,773.00
Dept. I—Industries	8,694.00	6,930.00	15,624.00	14,231.00
Total Maintenance	$476,846.00	$464,154.00	$941,000.00	$824,563.00
Repairs and Improvements	13,106.90	66,893.10	80,000.00	9,993.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$489,952.90	$531,047.10	$1,021,000.00	$834,556.82

SUMMARY

Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs and Improvements			$80,000.00	$10,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			660,000.00	550,000.00
County Funds for Maintenance			28,650.00	29,695.00
Other Income for Maintenance			252,350.00	256,901.22
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,021,000.00	$846,596.22
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,021,000.00	834,556.82
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$12,039.40

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
POLK STATE SCHOOL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$27,693.00	$32,480.00	$60,173.00	$54,261.00
Dept. B—Household	262,588.00	277,524.00	540,112.00	466,832.00
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	67,358.00	74,565.00	141,923.00	141,598.00
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	45,671.00	91,980.00	137,651.00	119,288.00
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	36,595.00	48,890.00	85,485.00	71,941.00
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	85,402.00	102,635.00	188,037.00	152,383.00
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	20,562.00	27,745.00	48,307.00	39,268.00
Dept. H—Agricultural Acitivities	73,696.00	72,394.00	146,090.00	155,617.00
Total Maintenance	$619,565.00	$728,213.00	$1,347,778.00	$1,200,588.00
Improvements, New Buildings and Equipment	7,432.31	157,567.69	165,000.00	7,306.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$626,997.31	$885,780.69	$1,512,778.00	$1,207,894.60
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Buildings, Repairs and Improvements			$165,000.00	$27,000.00
Reappropriated for Buildings and Construction				42,000.00
Current Appropriation for Maintenance			1,025,000.00	930,000.00
County Funds for Maintenance			87,448.00	88,488.00
Other Income for Maintenance			235,330.00	228,857.89
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,512,778.00	$1,316,345.89
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,512,778.00	1,207,894.60
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$108,451.29
SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVE AND FEEBLE MINDED—STATE AIDED ELWYN				
Maintenance	$133,338.59	$224,161.41	$357,500.00	$360,000.00
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriations			$357,500.00	$360,000.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)			357,500.00	360,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

1925-1927

	Balance Of Continuing Appropriation June 1 1925	Receipts From				Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Balance	
		State Appropriations	State Aid	Counties	Other Sources			To Lapse	To Continue
MENTAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED									
Allentown		$110,000.00	$373,863.88	$366,670.68	$287,419.44	$1,137,954.00	$1,137,954.00		
Danville		320,000.00	483,262.79	480,058.65	337,850.03	1,621,171.47	1,621,171.47		
Farview		90,000.00	156,000.00	235,000.00	110,550.00	591,550.00	591,550.00		
Harrisburg		15,000.00	421,478.69	450,657.89	177,595.33	1,064,731.91	1,064,711.97	$19.94	
Norristown		150,000.00	724,582.00	851,747.29	459,281.71	2,185,611.00	2,185,611.00		
Torrance		310,000.00	142,394.00	118,662.00	64,872.00	635,928.00	635,928.00		
Warren	$145,307.65	180,000.00	465,284.76	470,443.20	410,030.07	1,671,065.68	1,525,758.03		$145,307.65
Wernersville		90,000.00	253,641.60	334,978.14	226,176.49	904,796.23	904,796.23		
TOTAL	$145,307.65	$1,265,000.00	$3,020,507.72	$3,308,217.85	$2,073,775.07	$9,812,808.29	$9,667,480.70	$19.94	$145,307.65

1923-1925

	Receipts From				Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Balance	
	State Appropriations	State Aid	Counties	Other Sources			To Lapse	To Continue
MENTAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED								
Allentown	$75,000.00	$270,997.48	$347,622.72	$311,449.58	$1,005,069.78	$1,005,066.00	$3.78	
Danville	175,000.00	406,975.82	464,500.54	339,080.58	1,385,556.94	1,371,265.08	14,291.86	
Farview	50,430.45	161,130.48	194,955.23	114,271.39	520,787.55	520,784.78	2.77	
Harrisburg	28,200.00	310,083.23	428,409.02	167,355.64	934,047.89	931,707.00	2,340.89	
Norristown	50,000.00	641,977.46	845,034.44	460,889.45	1,997,901.35	1,985,863.01	12,038.34	
Torrance	318,100.00	80,359.28	69,017.72	56,498.00	532,975.00	532,145.63	829.37	
Warren	151,907.65	367,501.10	463,789.05	366,139.13	1,349,336.93	1,204,029.28		$145,307.65
Wernersville	52,510.00	222,099.57	277,781.39	193,665.21	746,056.17	746,052.01	4.16	
TOTAL	$901,148.10*	$2,470,124.42	$3,091,110.11	$2,009,348.98	$8,471,731.61	$8,296,912.79	$29,511.17	$145,307.65

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES. FROM STATE APPROPRIATION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF INDIGENT INSANE

GENERAL FUND.

EXPENDED FOR	Total Expenditures 1925-1927 Estimated	Total Expenditures 1923-1925 Actual
Maintenance of Eight Mental Hospitals (As Above)	$3,020,507.72	$2,470,124.42
Dixmont Mental Hospital	305,000.00	291,689.14
Counties (Poor Districts Hospital)	1,994,492.28	1,785,097.07
Removal of Patients	5,000.00	3,089.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$5,325,000.00	$4,550,000.00
SUMMARY		
Current Appropriations	$5,325,000.00	$4,550,000.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)	$5,325,000.00	$4,550,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$32,112.34	$23,552.66	$65,665.00	$52,998.92
Dept. B—Household	187,663.71	189,620.29	377,284.00	339,660.58
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	47,512.23	48,937.77	96,450.00	107,492.01
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	46,965.37	49,134.63	96,100.00	103,395.87
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	24,710.34	22,464.66	47,175.00	36,229.06
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	110,748.58	117,186.42	227,935.00	168,795.60
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	6,712.12	8,672.88	15,385.00	15,879.35
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	42,773.08	38,461.92	81,235.00	77,056.32
Dept. I—Industries	10,745.06	9,979.94	20,725.00	28,562.07
Total Maintenance	$509,942.83	$518,011.17	$1,027,954.00	$930,069.78
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.	29,758.82	80,241.18	110,000.00	74,996.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$539,701.65	$598,252.35	$1,137,954.00	$1,005,066.00
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.			$110,000.00	$75,000.00
State Aid for Maintenance			373,863.88	270,997.48
County Funds for Maintenance			366,670.68	347,622.72
Other Income for Maintenance			287,419.44	311,449.58
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,137,954.00	$1,005,069.78
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,137,954.00	1,005,066.00
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$3.78

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$28,998.99	$29,250.00	$58,248.99	$54,107.78
Dept. B—Household	222,404.26	228,383.00	450,787.26	412,352.15
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	69,026.42	71,335.00	140,361.42	181,464.42
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	53,479.13	47,165.00	100,644.13	73,703.03
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	20,958.43	22,246.00	43,204.43	35,424.64
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	147,376.82	165,698.00	313,074.82	275,683.01
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	8,448.01	10,629.00	19,077.01	21,889.13
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	63,973.78	64,627.00	128,600.78	114,115.12
Dept. I—Industries	24,039.63	23,133.00	47,172.63	41,817.66
Total Maintenance	$638,705.47	$662,466.00	$1,301,171.47	$1,210,556.94
New Buildings, Equipment, Repairs and Improvements	26,949.51	293,050.49	320,000.00	160,708.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$665,654.98	$955,516.49	$1,621,171.47	$1,371,265.08
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriations for New Buildings, Equipment, Repairs and Improvements			$220,000.00	$175,000.00
State Aid for Maintenance			483,262.79	406,975.82
County Funds for Maintenance			480,058.65	464,500.54
Other Income for Maintenance			337,850.03	339,080.58
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,621,171.47	$1,385,556.94
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,621,171.47	1,371,265.08
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$14,291.86

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925–26 (Actual)	1926–27 (Estimated)	1925–27 (Estimated)	1923–25 (Actual)
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$24,220.01	$23,752.54	$47,972.55	$39,543.76
Dept. B—Household	70,873.53	78,371.22	149,244.75	149,114.16
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	40,080.12	35,349.41	75,429.53	63,559.04
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	21,179.24	16,418.76	37,598.00	41,274.18
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	7,004.91	7,760.76	14,765.67	10,306.09
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	44,016.30	48,894.35	92,910.65	74,077.16
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	3,009.37	3,610.63	6,620.00	8,645.45
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	40,935.43	42,282.42	83,217.85	85,792.11
Dept. I—Industries	8,435.87	10,355.13	18,791.00	23,045.15
Total Maintenance	$259,754.78	$266,795.22	$526,550.00	$495,357.10
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.	23,041.28	41,958.72	65,000.00	25,427.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$282,796.06	$308,753.94	$591,550.00	$520,784.78
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.			$65,000.00	$25,430.45
Current Appropriations (Extra Maintenance)			25,000.00	25,000.00
State Aid for Maintenance			156,000.00	161,130.48
County Funds for Maintenance			235,000.00	194,955.23
Other Income for Maintenance			110,550.00	114,271.39
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$591,550.00	$520,787.55
Less Expenditures (As Above)			$591,550.00	$520,784.78
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$2.77

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$25,094.23	$26,250.00	$51,344.23	$48,834.88
Dept. B—Household	187,802.84	191,565.00	379,367.84	338,071.04
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	54,823.89	56,475.00	111,298.89	107,236.98
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	44,124.27	43,576.00	87,700.27	69,294.28
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	32,074.83	33,260.00	65,334.83	58,611.16
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	106,141.54	113,105.00	219,246.54	164,208.66
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	6,809.72	6,740.00	13,549.72	12,438.98
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	36,630.54	39,785.00	76,415.54	63,910.94
Dept. I—Industries	21,879.00	23,595.00	45,474.00	43,240.97
Total Maintenance	$515,380.91	$534,351.00	$1,049,731.91	$905,847.89
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.	3,003.50	11,976.56	14,980.06	25,859.11
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$518,384.41	$546,327.56	$1,064,711.97	$931,707.00
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.			$15,000.00	$28,200.00
State Aid for Maintenance			421,478.69	310,083.23
County Funds for Maintenance			450,657.89	428,409.02
Other Income for Maintenance			177,595.33	167,355.64
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,064,731.91	$934,047.89
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,064,711.97	931,707.00
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)			$19.94	$2,340.89
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$38,587.85	$44,428.47	$83,016.32	$74,066.15
Dept. B—Household	417,940.54	428,533.07	846,473.61	831,021.08
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	122,872.73	94,578.46	217,451.19	250,810.80
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	101,821.47	104,793.71	206,615.18	192,350.13
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	39,301.05	51,400.23	90,701.28	60,573.16
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	188,810.99	199,171.85	387,982.84	358,452.54
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	7,071.23	7,757.70	14,828.93	11,168.22
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	64,985.98	69,158.89	134,144.87	132,382.05
Dept. I—Industries	26,084.11	28,312.67	54,396.78	37,077.22
Total Maintenance	$1,007,475.95	$1,028,135.05	$2,035,611.00	$1,947,901.35
New Buildings, Equipment, Etc.	31,657.45	118,342.55	150,000.00	37,961.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,039,133.40	$1,146,477.60	$2,185,611.00	$1,985,863.01
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for New Buildings, Equipment Etc			$150,000.00	$50,000.00
State Aid for Maintenance			724,582.00	641,977.46
County Funds for Maintenance			851,747.29	845,034.44
Other Income for Maintenance			459,281.71	460,889.45
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$2,185,611.00	$1,997,901.35
Less Expenditures (As Above)			2,185,611.00	1,985,863.01
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$12,038.34

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$15,980.00	$18,823.00	$34,803.00	$29,918.00
Dept. B—Household	46,897.00	52,591.00	99,488.00	71,150.00
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	13,019.00	15,571.00	28,590.00	21,483.00
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	6,194.00	7,159.00	13,353.00	25,362.00
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	6,804.00	12,130.00	18,934.00	9,588.00
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	21,401.00	41,749.00	63,150.00	29,641.00
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	1,075.00	937.00	2,012.00	2,819.00
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	38,624.00	26,974.00	65,598.00	49,914.00
Total Maintenance	$149,994.00	$175,934.00	$325,928.00	$239,875.00
New Buildings, Equipment, Etc.	103,609.51	206,390.49	310,000.00	292,270.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$253,603.51	$382,324.49	$635,928.00	$532,145.63
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for New Buildings, Equipment, Etc.			$310,000.00	$293,100.00
Current Appropriation (Extra Maintenance)				25,000.00
State Aid for Maintenance			142,394.00	89,359.28
County Funds for Maintenance			118,662.00	69,017.72
Other Income for Maintenance			64,872.00	56,498.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$635,928.00	$532,975.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)			635,928.00	532,145.63
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$829.37
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$33,620.98	$33,950.00	$67,570.98	$61,798.62
Dept. B—Household	260,923.06	255,300.00	516,223.06	456,859.47
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	77,634.63	82,093.00	159,727.63	176,293.59
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	46,431.97	46,400.00	92,831.97	113,225.22
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	28,226.03	28,180.00	56,406.03	41,785.71
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	134,405.92	142,916.00	277,321.92	219,546.27
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	6,275.76	6,440.85	12,716.55	10,858.71
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	48,451.77	79,070.00	127,521.77	98,369.31
Dept. I—Industries	17,678.12	17,760.00	35,438.12	18,892.38
Total Maintenance	$653,648.18	$692,109.85	$1,345,758.03	$1,107,429.28
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.	32,310.61	147,689.39	180,000.00	6,600.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$685,958.79	$839,799.24	$1,525,758.03	$1,204,029.28
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Unexpended Balance (To Continue) New Buildings, Equipment—Reappropriation from 1919			$145,307.65	$145,307.65
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.			180,000.00	6,600.00
State Aid for Maintenance			465,284.76	367,501.10
County Funds for Maintenance			470,443.20	463,789.05
Other Income for Maintenance			410,030.07	366,139.13
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$1,671,065.68	$1,349,336.93
Less Expenditures (As Above)			1,525,758.03	1,204,029.28
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)			$145,307.65	$145,307.65

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Maintenance				
Dept. A—Administration	$20,984.35	$22,611.00	$43,595.35	$43,560.47
Dept. B—Household	127,668.39	128,109.00	255,777.39	232,833.55
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds	43,669.13	44,295.00	87,964.13	87,318.82
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep	45,949.82	57,003.30	102,953.12	77,464.25
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing	16,509.47	17,184.00	33,693.47	34,195.69
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients	67,905.64	71,152.00	139,057.64	131,051.62
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities	2,414.40	2,448.00	4,862.40	5,236.70
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities	54,052.96	52,451.00	106,503.96	87,921.71
Dept. I—Industries	19,825.77	20,563.00	40,388.77	31,473.36
Total Maintenance	$398,979.93	$415,816.30	$814,796.23	$731,056.17
Improvements, Repairs, Etc.		90,000.00	90,000.00	14,995.84
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$398,979.93	$505,816.30	$904,796.23	$746,052.01
SUMMARY				
Appropriations and Other Income				
Current Appropriation for Improvements, Repairs, Etc.			$90,000.00	$15,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation for Maintenance				37,510.00
State Aid for Maintenance (Current)			253,641.60	232,099.57
County Funds for Maintenance			334,978.14	277,781.39
Other Income for Maintenance			226,176.49	193,665.21
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			$904,796.23	$746,056.17
Less Expenditures (As Above)			904,796.23	746,052.01
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$4.16

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND					
Salaries and Wages	7	$11,812	$13,249	$25,061	$15,372
Miscellaneous Supplies		88	121	209	2
Postage		118	154	272	3,270
Telephones and Telegrams		173	192	365	78
Traveling Expenses		2,803	5,000	7,803	3,606
Miscellaneous Equipment		7	356	363	547
Subsidies—Monthly Payments to Mothers		827,928	886,072	1,714,000	1,671,162
Other Items		929	998	1,927	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$843,858	$906,142	$1,750,000	$1,694,037
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$1,750,000	$1,750,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,750,000	1,694,037
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$55,963
HOMES—STATE OWNED					
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME					
Maintenance					
Dept. A—Administration		$13,526.00	$12,525.00	$26,051.00	
Dept. B—Household		44,440.00	36,748.00	81,188.00	(Present
Dept. C—Operation of Plant and Care of Grounds		21,824.00	22,165.00	43,989.00	Accounting
Dept. D—Repairs and Upkeep		5,219.00	4,160.00	9,379.00	System
Dept. E—Shoes and Clothing		6,614.00	2,489.00	9,103.00	Not In
Dept. F—Professional Care of Patients		11,932.00	9,369.00	21,301.00	Operation)
Dept. G—Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities		544.00	2,309.00	2,853.00	
Dept. H—Agricultural Activities		8,382.00	4,999.00	13,381.00	
Total Maintenance		$112,481.00	$94,764.00	$207,245.00	
Maintenance Deficit 1923-25 Not Liquidated			12,183.00	12,183.00	
Repairs, Improvements, Etc.		56,269.87	23,730.13	80,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$168,750.87	$130,677.13	$299,428.00	$221,509.00
SUMMARY					
Appropriations and Other Income					
Current Appropriation for Repairs, Improvements, Etc.				$80,000.00	
Current Appropriation for Maintenance				200,000.00	$200,000.00
Other Income for Maintenance				7,245.00	9,326.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$287,245.00	$209,326.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)				299,428.00	221,509.00
DEFICIENCY				$12,183.00	$12,183.00

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimated)	1925—27 (Estimated)	1923—25 (Actual)
COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND					
Salaries and Wages	3	$2,071	$8,800	$10,871	
Traveling Expenses		444	3,356	3,800	
Other Items		101	228	329	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,616	$12,384	$15,000	
SUMMARY					
Current Appropriations				$15,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				15,000	
DEVELOPMENT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES					
Current Appropriations					$100,000
Less Expenditures					none
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)					$100,000
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED					
Maintenance		$2,249,111.70	$2,298,988.30	$4,548,100.00	$3,728,400.00
Additional Maintenance		17,329.00	106,101.00	123,430.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2,266,440.70	$2,405,089.30	$4,671,530.00	$3,728,400.00
SUMMARY					
Appropriations and Other Income					
Appropriation for Maintenance				$4,548,100.00	$3,728,400.00
Appropriation for Additional Maintenance				1,000,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$5,548,100.00	$3,728,400.00
Less Expenditures (As Above)				4,671,530.00	3,728,400.00
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$876,570.00	
HOMES—STATE AIDED					
Maintenance—Expenditures				$545,100.00	$549,000.00
Current Appropriations				$545,100.00	$549,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes June 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
PRISON MANUFACTURING FUND					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	48	$180,366.09	$208,780.00	$389,146.09	$220,265.58
Office Supplies		1,272.47	500.00	1,772.47	1,513.17
Motor Supplies		3,657.70	4,000.00	7,657.70	2,792.95
Raw Materials		421,402.79	450,000.00	871,402.79	833,554.51
Miscellaneous Supplies		4,591.77	4,000.00	8,591.77	81,971.75
Postage		1,487.27	1,500.00	2,987.27	1,361.00
Express, Cartage and Freight		21,274.18	22,000.00	43,274.18	32,283.43
Traveling Expenses		7,818.90	8,000.00	15,818.90	14,050.75
Maintenance Labor		65,696.59	70,000.00	135,696.59	
Heat, Light, Power and Water		31,406.60	36,000.00	67,406.60	50,303.74
Contracted Repairs		36,620.06	40,000.00	76,620.06	
Rents		2,162.95	4,000.00	6,162.95	1,793.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$777,757.37	$848,780.00	$1,626,537.37	$1,239,890.63
Receipts:					
Eastern State Penitentiary		$245,142.29	$298,000.00	$543,142.29	$468,628.17
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory		194,027.32	30,000.00	224,027.32	833,152.38
Western State Penitentiary		367,868.22	518,000.00	885,868.22	214,220.21
New Western State Penitentiary, Rockview		29,522.84	55,500.00	85,022.84	14,198.25
Interest, Discount and Miscellaneous		8,155.53	7,500.00	15,655.53	11,645.21
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$844,716.20	$909,000.00	$1,753,716.20	$1,541,844.22
Less Expenditures (As Above)				1,626,537.37	1,239,890.63
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$127,178.83	$301,953.59
ALCOHOL PERMIT BOARD					
Salaries and Wages		$1,000	$16,340	$17,340	
Office Supplies and Equipment			200	200	
Postage, Telephones, and Telegrams			350	350	
Traveling Expenses			2,000	2,000	
Printing			2,000	2,000	
Rent			1,000	1,000	
Other Items			500	500	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$1,000	$22,390	$23,390	
Receipts					
Fees for Permits		$18,500	$18,500	$37,000	
Less Expenditures (As Above)				23,390	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$13,610	

COMMISSIONS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1925	1925—1927 State Appropriations	1925—1927 Other Receipts	1925—1927 Total Funds Available	1925—1927 Less Total Expenditures	1925—1927 Balance To Lapse
Commission to Suggest Revisions and Amendments to Statutes Relating to Children	$21	$15,000	$1,038	$16,059	$16,059	
Commission to Complete the Work of Old Age Assistance Commission		2,000		2,000	1,991	$9
Old Age Pensions Commission		20,000		20,000	17,760	2,240
Old Age Assistance Commission—1923-25						
Municipalities Commission		5,000	460	5,460	5,460	
Commission to Examine Parole Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries		10,000		10,000	10,000	
Commission to Examine Tax Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries		25,000		25,000	25,000	
Commission to Investigate Battlefields in France and Belgium and Erect Memorials	294,000			294,000	251,739	42,261
Commission to Revise Penal Code of Pennsylvania						
Commission to Codify and to Revise Laws Relating to Poor Districts						
Commission to Investigate Conditions of Disabled World War Veterans	803			803	803	
Commission to Study Conditions Relative to Blind Persons in Pennsylvana	557			557	82	475
Commission to Revise Banking Laws—Re-appropriation						
Commission to Select Historical Spot for Burial of Soldiers' Bodies—Re-appropraton						
Expenses of Legislative Committee—Compulsory Liability Insurance for Motor Vehicles	222			222	222	
Expenses Legislative Committee—Unfavorable Conditions Facing Farming Interests						
Erection of Bridge Over Delaware River Connecting Philadelphia and Camden	2,556,982	2,561,662		5,118,644	5,118,644	
Giant Power Survey Board						
TOTAL	$2,852,585	$2,638,662	$1,498	$5,492,745	$5,447,760	$44,985

COMMISSIONS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, OTHER INCOME AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1923	1923—1925 State Appropriations	1923—1925 Other Receipts	1923—1925 Total Funds Available	1923—1925 Less Total Expenditures	1923—1925 Balance To Lapse	1923—1925 Balance To Continue
Commission to Suggest Revisions and Amendments to Statutes Relating to Children		$5,000	$6,073	$11,073	$11,052		$21
Commission to Complete the Work of Old Age Asistance Commission							
Old Age Pension Commission							
Old Age Assistance Commission—1923-25		25,000		25,000	12,383	$12,617	
Municipalities Commission							
Commisson to Examine Parole Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries							
Commission to Examine Tax Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States and Countries		15,000		15,000	14,943	57	
Commission to Investigate Battlefields in France and Belgium and Erect Memorials		300,000		300,000	6,000		294,000
Commission to Revise Penal Code of Pennsylvania		6,000		6,000	4,500	1,500	
Commission to Codify and to Revise Laws Relating to Poor Districts		1,800		1,800	1,784	16	
Commission to Investigate Conditions of Disabled World War Veterans		7,500		7,500	6,697		803
Commission to Study Conditions Relative to Blind Persons in Pennsylvana		5,000		5,000	4,443		557
Commission to Revise Banking Laws—Re-appropriation		3,077		3,077	1,459	1,618	
Commission to Select Historical Spot for Burial of Soldiers' Bodies—Re-appropriation		300		300		300	
Expenses of Legislative Committee—Compulsory Liability Insurance for Motor Vehicles		1,000		1,000	778		222
Expenses Legislative Committee—Unfavorable Conditions Facing Farming Interests		5,000		5,000	747	4,253	
Erection of Bridge Over Delaware River Connecting Philadelphia and Camden	1,120,555	6,423,000		7,543,555	4,986,573		2,556,982
Giant Power Survey Board		35,000		35,000	35,000		
TOTAL	$1,120,555	$6,832,677	$6,073	$7,959,305	$5,086,359	$20,361	$2,852,585

MISCELL ANEOUS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1925	1925—1927				
		State Appropriations	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
					To Lapse	To Continue
Sesqui Centennial		$750,000	$750,000	$750,000		
Commission of Navigation, Delaware River		60,000	60,000	60,000		
Purchase of 28th Division History		70,000	70,000	70,000		
Expenses of Inauguration of the Next Governor of the Commonwealth		5,000	5,000	5,000		
Judge Berkey Investigation		5,500	5,500	5,500		
Claim of Liberty Fire Company		460	460	460		
County of Philadelphia for Payment of Judgment Against the Commonwealth		2,694	2,694	2,694		
Refund—United Baking Company		1,091	1,091	1,091		
Refund—Appleby Bros. and Whittaker		1,289	1,289	1,285	$4	
Refund—R. E. Lamberton		569	569	569		
Refund—Johes Bakery		105	105	105		
Refund—E. C. Fish Company	(*)	5,832	5,832	5,832		
Refund—H. B. Koch		1,550	1,550	1,443	107	
Examination of Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital						
Salary of Hon. S. A. Whitaker, Deceased, to Legal Representatives						
Costs in Contest of Election of George A. Smith, Westmoreland County						
Expenses of Electoral College						
Transcript of Testimony Relative to State Bank of York						
Presentation of William Penn Charter—Deficiency						
Expenses of Legislative Committee—Compulsory Liability Insurance for Motor Vehicles—Re-appropriation		222	222		222	
State College Bonds		25,000	25,000			$25,000
Forestry Bonds		50,000	50,000			50,000
Erecting Monument to Colonel Henry A. Bouquet	$7,500		7,500			7,500
TOTAL	$7,500	$979,312	$986,812	$903,979	$333	$82,500

MISCELLANEOUS

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	Unexpended Balance June 1, 1923	1923—1925				
		State Appropriations	Total Funds Available	Less Total Expenditures	Unexpended Balance	
					To Lapse	To Continue
Sesqui Centennial						
Commission of Navigation, Delaware River		$60,050	$60,000	$59,113	$887	
Purchase of 28th Division History						
Expenses of Inauguration of the Next Governor of the Commonwealth		3,015	3,015	3,015		
Judge Berkey Investigation						
Claim of Liberty Fire Company						
County of Philadelphia for Payment of Judgment Against the Commonwealth		650,000	650,000	650,000		
Refund—United Baking Company						
Refund—Appleby Bros. and Whittaker						
Refund—R. E. Lamberton						
Refund—Johes Bakery						
Refund—E. C. Fish Company						
Refund—H. B. Koch						
Examination of Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital		200	200		200	
Salary of Hon. S. A. Whitaker, Deceased, to Legal Representatives		2,500	2,500	2,500		
Costs in Contest of Election of George A. Smith, Westmoreland County		413	413	413		
Expenses of Electoral College		1,000	1,000	557	443	
Transcript of Testimony Relative to State Bank of York		148	148	148		
Presentation of William Penn Charter—Deficiency		1,500	1,500	845	655	
Expenses of Legislative Committee—Compulsory Liability Insurance for Motor Vehicles—Re-appropriation						
State College Bonds						
Forestry Bonds						
Erecting Monument to Colonel Henry A. Bouquet	$7,500		7,500			$7,500
TOTAL	$7,500	$718,776	$726,276	$716,591	$2,185	$7,500

*No Budget Sheet.

SENATE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION	$57,303.72	$316,392.78	$373,696.50	$362,522.43
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$373,696.50	$371,196.50
Less Expenditures (As Above)			373,696.50	362,522.43
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$8,674.07

SENATE

SPECIAL SESSION—1926

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1926-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES		
	1926—1927 (Estimated)		
ADMINISTRATION	$64,231.60		
SUMMARY			
Current Appropriation	$66,511.20		
Less Expenditures (As Above)	64,231.60		
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)	$2,279.60		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION				
SUMMARY	$40,164.15	$789,688.10	$829,852.25	$790,671.14
Current Appropriation			$829,852.25	$829,852.25
Less Expenditures (As Above)			829,852.25	790,671.14
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$39,181.11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPECIAL SESSION—1926

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1926-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES		
	1926—1927 (Estimated)		
ADMINISTRATION			
SUMMARY	$183,843.30		
Current Appropriation	$185,786.50		
Less Expenditures (As Above)	183,843.30		
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)	$1,943.20		

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION		$7,500	$7,500	$6,847
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$7,500	$7,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)			7,500	6,847
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$653

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SPECIAL SESSION—1926
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1926-27 INCLUSIVE
GENERAL FUND—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES		
	1926—1927 (Estimated)		
ADMINISTRATION	$500		
SUMMARY			
Current Appropriation	$2,500		
Less Expenditures (As Above)	500		
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)	$2,000		

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE
GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes Aug. 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees	21	$30,556	$38,805	$69,361	$69,013
Miscellaneous Supplies		368	482	850	778
Postage		162	588	750	715
Traveling Expense		109	291	400	301
Total Salaries and Expenses		$31,195	$40,166	$71,361	$70,812
SUMMARY					
General Appropriation				$75,000	$72,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				71,361	70,812
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$3,639	$1,188

JUDICIARY

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1925—1927			
	Current Appropriations	Less Total Expenditures	Balance	
			To Lapse	Deficiency
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$246,000	$246,000		
General Salaries and Expenses	56,000	56,000		
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	7,200	7,200		
Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	3,600	3,600		
Chief Clerk—Eastern District	4,800	4,800		
Assistant Chief Clerk—Eastern District	3,600	3,600		
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800	4,800		
Assistant Clerk—Eastern District	3,600	3,300	$300	
Record Clerk—Eastern District	4,800	4,800		
Salaries and Expenses of Court Attendants	59,996	59,996		
Contingent Expenses—Middle District	800	800		
Attendant—Middle District	1,200	1,200		
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Library—Eastern District	15,700	15,700		
Stationery and Supplies—Eastern District	10,000	10,000		
Stationery and Supplies—Western District	4,500	4,500		
Purchase of Library Books—Western District				
Prothonotary Fees—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	6,000	7,500		$1,500
Total Supreme Court	$432,596	$433,796	$300	$1,500
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$225,000	$225,000		
General Salaries and Expenses	49,000	41,500	$7,500	
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	42,250	42,250		
Dockets, Supplies and Books	10,000	10,000		
Total Superior Court	$326,250	$318,750	$7,500	
COMMON PLEAS COURTS				
Salaries of Judges	$2,183,000	$2,183,000		
Expenses of Judges	60,000	60,000		
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400	14,400		
Judges' Mileage	5,000	5,000		
Total Common Pleas Courts	$2,262,400	$2,262,400		
ORPHANS' COURTS				
Salaries of Judges	$432,000	$432,000		
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$161,000	$161,000		
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY				
Salary of President Judge	$97,000	$97,000		
Salaries of Other Judges				
Total County Court of Allegheny	$97,000	$97,000		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Salaries of Retired Judges—Allegheny County	$100,000	$100,000		
Associate Judges—Salaries	50,000	50,000		
Associate Judges—Mileage	5,000	5,000		
Total Miscellaneous	$155,000	$155,000		
TOTAL JUDICIARY	$3,866,246	$3,859,946	$7,800	$1,500

JUDICIARY

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925				
	Current Appropriations	Deficiency Appropriation	Total Available For Expenditures	Less Total Expenditures	Balance To Lapse
SUPREME COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$246,000		$246,000	$246,000	
General Salaries and Expenses	56,000		56,000	51,303	$4,
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	4,800	$892	5,692	5,692	
Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	3,600		3,600	3,600	
Chief Clerk—Eastern District	4,800		4,800	4,754	
Assistant Chief Clerk—Eastern District	3,600		3,600	3,600	
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800		4,800	4,800	
Assistant Clerk—Eastern District	3,000		3,000	3,000	
Record Clerk—Eastern District	4,800		4,800	4,800	
Salaries and Expenses of Court Attendants	59,955		59,955	56,204	3
Contingent Expenses—Middle District	800		800	458	
Attendant—Middle District	1,200		1,200	1,200	
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Library—Eastern District	14,700		14,700	14,700	
Stationery and Supplies—Eastern District	10,000		10,000	9,998	
Stationery and Supplies—Western District	3,500		3,500	3,500	
Purchase of Library Books—Western District	1,000		1,000	648	
Prothonotary Fees—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	6,000		6,000	6,000	
Total Supreme Court	$428,555	$892	$429,447	$420,257	$9
SUPERIOR COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$225,000		$225,000	$225,000	
General Salaries and Expenses	49,000		49,000	41,158	$7
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	42,250		42,250	34,761	7
Dockets, Supplies and Books	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Total Superior Court	$326,250		$326,250	$310,919	$15
COMMON PLEAS COURTS					
Salaries of Judges	$2,160,000		$2,160,000	$2,154,722	$5
Expenses of Judges	60,000	$8,000	68,000	68,000	
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400		14,400	14,400	
Judges' Mileage	5,000		5,000	3,563	1
Total Common Pleas Courts	$2,239,400	$8,000	$2,247,400	$2,240,685	$6
ORPHANS' COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$432,000		$432,000	$429,374	$2
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA					
Salaries of Judges	$161,000		$161,000	$158,849	$2
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY					
Salary of President Judge	$17,000		$17,000	$17,000	
Salaries of Other Judges	80,000		80,000	79,505	
Total County Court of Allegheny	$97,000		$97,000	$96,505	
MISCELLANEOUS					
Salaries of Retired Judges—Allegheny County	$100,488		$100,488	$90,926	$9
Associate Judges—Salaries	50,000		50,000	47,034	2
Associate Judges—Mileage	5,000		5,000	5,000	
Total Miscellaneous	$155,488		$155,488	$142,960	$12
TOTAL JUDICIARY	$3,839,693	$8,892	$3,848,585	$3,799,549	$49

BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
Interest and Redemption Highway Bonds				$7,090,820
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$7,090,820
Less Expenditures (As Above)				7,090,820

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees				$163,890
Supplies				164
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express				3,822
Traveling Expenses				5,389
Printing				2,650
Other Expense				326
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$176,241
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$200,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				176,241
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$23,759
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER AND NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				$630,740

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees	57	$97,790	$122,240	$220,030	
Supplies		1,293	2,300	3,593	
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express		3,157	4,290	7,447	
Traveling Expense		5,770	7,500	13,270	
Printing		2,324	5,000	7,324	
Office Equipment		424	7,000	7,424	
Other Expense		191	650	841	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$110,949	$148,980	$259,929	
SUMMARY					
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER				$609,932	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE				$609,932[1]	
Less: Expenditures (As Above)				259,929	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL FUND PURPOSES				$350,003	

[1] Of this amount only $350,000. was available for the biennium 1925-27. The act of May 6, 1925, P. L. 513 (No. 277) provide that $175,000. of the fees collected by the Insurance Department in each fiscal year be set aside in the Insurance Department Fund for the maintenance of the Insurance Department.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
FISH FUND					
Salary of Commissioner	1	$4,500	$4,500	$9,000	
Salaries and Wages	65	148,774	140,000	288,774	$261,046
Supplies		46,611	56,900	103,511	45,107
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express		6,925	5,943	12,868	7,784
Traveling Expenses		31,526	38,915	70,441	51,686
Printing		4,766	5,000	9,766	11,742
Heat, Light, Power and Water		5,131	5,500	10,631	9,164
Contracted Repairs		4,003	5,622	9,625	14,732
Equipment		14,786	17,850	32,636	14,685
Land		15,001	20,000	35,001	
Building and Construction		29,498	50,000	79,498	29,009
Other Items		10,529	13,500	24,029	22,401
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$322,050	$363,730	$685,780	$467,356
SUMMARY					
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Resident Citizens Fishing Licenses		$241,514	$294,224	$535,738	$463,445
Non-Resident Citizens Fishing Licenses		14,539	15,000	29,539	28,766
Commercial Hatchery Licenses		289	300	589	260
Shad Seine Licenses		276	100	376	794
Lake Erie Licenses—Commercial Fishermen		3,906	7,500	11,406	8,639
Fines for Violation of Fish Laws		20,117	25,000	45,117	22,627
Interest		5,395	6,500	11,895	10,760
Other Sources		93	100	193	32
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$286,129	$348,724	$634,853	$535,323
Special Fund Balance, June 1				244,656	176,689
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$879,509	$712,012
Less Expenditures (As Above)				685,780	467,356
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$193,729	$244,656

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
GAME FUND					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	154	$265,242	$254,969	$520,211	$457,534
Supplies		133,210	101,600	234,810	227,320
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express		35,360	28,801	64,161	60,365
Traveling Expenses		104,943	98,000	202,943	186,972
Printing and Advertising		31,372	41,800	73,172	84,353
Contracted Repairs		4,627	4,000	8,627	5,761
Equipment		19,223	5,500	24,723	23,711
Land, Buildings and Equipment		27,893	80,000	107,893	144,810
Rents		1,534	1,500	3,034	2,939
Subsidies		5,974	6,600	12,574	10,968
Other Items		92,545	98,400	190,945	162,776
Bear Damage Fund					3,276
Deer Proof Fence Fund					3,137
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$721,923	$721,170	$1,443,093	$1,373,022

SUMMARY

RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER

Hunters License Fees			$1,314,987	$1,240,840
Penalties and Costs			102,932	94,656
Special Licenses			3,420	2,552
Special Deer Licenses			13,514	2,780
Confiscated and Salvaged Skins			2,798	6,457
Skins of Illegally Killed Deer			1,189	966
Sale of Confiscated Guns			746	916
Miscellaneous			2,484	1,659
Redeposit of Advancement for purchase of Mule Deer			3,500	
Deposits from Petitioners			1,019	543
Interest				116
Appropriations to Bear Damage and Deer Proof Fence Fund				16,000
			$1,446,589	$1,366,885
Less: Appropriation for Bear Damage (Act 271-1923)				$6,000
Appropriation for Deer Proof Fences (Act 270-1923)				10,000
Surcharges			$90	50
			$90	$16,050
			$1,446,499	$1,350,835
Balance in Game Fund			185,639	224,338
Bear Damage and Deer Proof Fence Funds (Transferred to Game Fund)			10,246	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE			$1,642,384	$1,575,173
Less: Expenditures (As Above)			1,443,093	1,373,022
Less Advancements Drawn but Unexpended and Vouchers in Transit			$199,291	$202,151 6,266
Unexpended Balance			$199,291	$195,885
Game Fund (To Continue)			$199,291	$185,639
Bear Damage Fund (Transferred to Game Fund)				2,724
Deer Proof Fence Fund (Transferred to Game Fund)				7,522
TOTAL UNEXPENDED BALANCE To Continue			$199,291	$195,885

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATION AND CAR FARE OF JUDGES FOR SERVICES RENDERED OUTSIDE OF THEIR OWN JUDICCAL DISTRICT

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL
HARRISBURG, MARCH 7, 1927

To the Honorable, The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with Concurrent Resolution No. 6, dated March 2, 1927, requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the same herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD MARTIN, Auditor General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Statement showing compensation and car-fare paid to each of the several judges in the State for services rendered by them outside of their own judicial district for each of the years 1925 and 1926, giving the compensation and car-fare to each judge for each judicial district in which services were rendered.

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
1925					
3 Northampton	R. A. Stotz	Monroe	$60.00	.....	.....
		Philadelphia	340.00	$34.86	.....
			400.00	34.86	$434.86
4 Tioga	H. F. Marsh	Bradford	40.00	6.46	46.46
5 Allegheny	James M. F. Carpenter	Fayette	20.00	6.48	26.48
6 Erie	Uriah P. Rossiter	Delaware	700.00	208.15	.....
		Warren	40.00	8.16	.....
			740.00	216.31	956.31
8 Northumberland	F. H. Strouss	Columbia	20.00	3.92	.....
		Montour	40.00	5.64	.....
			60.00	9.56	69.56
9 Cumberland	E. W. Biddle	Adams	100.00	24.36	.....
		Berks	320.00	46.30	.....
		Dauphin	40.00	.....	.....
		Delaware	300.00	79.16	.....
		Franklin	80.00	2.90	.....
		Philadelphia	140.00	19.11	.....
			980.00	171.83	1,157.83
10 Westmoreland	C. D. Copeland	Allegheny	700.00	64.86	
		Delaware	300.00	60.77	
		Fayette	500.00	30.14	
		Philadelphia	120.00	26.69	
			1,620.00	182.46	1,802.46
	William T. Dom	Fayette	100.00	.....	100.00
	Charles E. Whitten	Allegheny	200.00	4.44	204.44
11 Luzerne	Henry A. Fuller	Lackawanna	300.00	6.00	306.00
	John M. Garman	Columbia	280.00	12.58	
		Lackawanna	280.00	4.80	
			560.00	17.38	577.38
	Benjamin R. Jones	Lackawanna	120.00	2.40	122.40

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
13	Greene	J. W. Ray	Fayette	120.00	5.60	125.60
14	Fayette	James C. Work	Allegheny	20.00	4.98	24.98
15	Chester	J. Frank E. House	Delaware	10.00	1.00	11.00
16	Somerset	John A. Berkey	Tioga	240.00	60.34	300.34
17	Union	Miles I. Potter	Allegheny	480.00	74.15	
	Snyder		Centre	400.00	47.36	
			Columbia	740.00	35.96	
			Bradford	120.00	13.32	
			Lackawanna	240.00	14.36	
			Lycoming	20.00	4.56	
			Northumberland	20.00	1.20	
			Perry	60.00	3.08	
			Philadelphia	580.00	74.20	
				2,660.00	268.19	2,928.19
18	Clarion	Frank L. Harvey	Allegheny	220.00	14.74	
			Butler	120.00	11.70	
			Jefferson	40.00	.....	
				380.00	26.44	406.44
22	Wayne	Alonzo T. Searle	Allegheny	100.00	33.84	
			Blair	160.00	42.28	
			Lackawanna	260.00	19.22	
			Philadelphia	736.00	83.82	
			Susquehanna	20.00	12.44	
				1,376.00	191.60	1,576.60
24	Blair	Thomas J. Baldridge	Cambria	20.00	1.68	
			Philadelphia	640.00	314.57	
			Wayne	20.00	38.52	
				680.00	354.76	1,034.76
25	Clinton	Eugene H. Baird	Allegheny	100.00	11.16	
	Cameron		Centre	120.00	9.50	
	Elk		Crawford	100.00	8.84	
				320.00	29.50	349.50
27	Washington	James I. Brownson	Beaver	120.00	3.74	123.74
		Irwin Cummins	Fayette	40.00	.....	40.00
		J. Boyd Crumrine	Allegheny	40.00	23.57	
			Fayette	20.00	24.00	
				60.00	47.57	107.57
28	Venago	George S. Criswell	Armstrong	340.00	34.89	
			Erie	120.00	17.16	
				460.00	52.05	512.05
29	Lycoming	Harvey W. Whitehead	Bradford	40.00	4.68	44.68

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
30 Crawford	Thomas J. Prather	Allegheny	400.00	29.00	
		Armstrong	20.00	8.48	
		Beaver	120.00	19.43	
		Clarion	40.00	8.14	
		Erie	20.00	3.85	
		Lawrence	40.00	8.14	
		Mercer	300.00	11.90	
			940.00	88.94	1,028.94
31 Lehigh	Clarence S. Reno	Berks	20.00	4.62	
		Bucks	20.00	2.74	
		Northacpton	40.00	1.68	
		Philadelphia	180.00	11.52	
			260.00	20.56	280.56
33 Armstrong	J. Frank Graff	Allegheny	1,020.00	81.44	
		Beaver	60.00	4.23	
		Butler	40.00	4.69	
		Cameron	80.00	35.71	
		Chester	100.00	37.17	
		Elk	60.00	7.86	
			1,360.00	171.00	1,531.00
34 Susquehanna	Andrew B. Smith	Allegheny	140.00	71.84	
		Bradford	140.00	3.90	
		Butler	20.00	5.00	
		Cameron	120.00	39.71	
		Delaware	60.00	30.00	
		Lackawanna	400.00	101.44	
		Philadelphia	140.00	50.09	
		Wayne	80.00	19.35	
			1,100.00	321.33	1,421.33
35 Mercer	J. A. McLaughry	Allegheny	100.00	5.66	
		Crawford	100.00	7.15	
		Lawrence	120.00	1.56	
		Philadelphia	120.00	76.52	
		Venago	40.00	12.00	
			480.00	102.89	582.89
36 Beaver	George A. Baldwin	Somerset	80.00	9.88	
		Lawrence	20.00	1.74	
			100.00	11.62	111.62
36 Beaver	Frank E. Reader	Centre	100.00	12.95	112.95
37..Warren & Forest	D. W. Arird	Allegheny	240.00	57.54	
		Clinton	240.00	34.02	
		Crawford	80.00	5.10	
		Elk	60.00	3.76	
		Mercer	100.00	7.10	
		Philadelphia	100.00	37.82	
		Venango	40.00	5.38	
			1,080.00	164.88	1,244.88
38 Montgomery	John F. Miller	Chester	100.00	.....	100.00
40 Indiana	J. N. Langham	Allegheny	260.00	25.80	
		Armstrong	20.00	5.08	
		Somerset	40.00	5.94	
			320.00	36.82	356.82

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
41	Juniata & Perry	James M. Barnett	Berks	320.00	64.45	
			Delaware	920.00	139.27	
			Philadelphia	1,200.00	181.20	
				2,440.00	384.92	2,824.92
42	Bradford	William Maxwell	Lycoming	120.00	4.48	
			Philadelphia	120.00	19.40	
				240.00	23.88	263.88
43	Monroe & Pike	Samuel E. Shull	Allegheny	180.00	57.12	
			Delaware	660.00	129.30	
			Philadelphia	220.00	78.28	
				1,060.00	264.70	1,324.70
44	Wyoming & Sullivan	Charles E. Terry	Allegheny	100.00	35.90	
			Bradford	20.00	9.60	
			Philadelphia	280.00	53.92	
				400.00	99.42	499.42
45	Lackawanna	George W. Maxey	Bradford	20.00	6.26	26.26
		M. F. Sando	Luzerne	60.00	3.60	
			Susquehanna	20.00	3.55	
				80.000	7.15	87.15
46	Clearfield	A. R. Chase	Philadelphia	620.00	130.12	750.12
47	Cambria	Samuel L. Reed	Philadelphia	1,460.00	210.82	
			Somerset	40.00	9.20	
				1,500.00	220.02	1,720.02
48	McKean	J. W. Bouton	Bradford	60.00	21.32	
			Delaware	1,800.00	395.23	
			Elk	40.00	4.72	
				1,920.00	421.27	2,341.27
49	Centre	Arthur C. Dale	Clinton	20.00	2.02	22.02
50	Butler	John R. Henninger	Allegheny	800.00	166.61	
			Fayette	40.00	.....	
			Lawrence	120.00	28.06	
			Philadelphia	340.00	141.49	
				1,300.00	336.16	1,636.16
51	Adams & Fulton	Donald B. McPherson	Allegheny	100.00	47.42	
			Fayette	60.00	20.58	
			Philadelphia	640.00	79.85	
				800.00	153.85	953.85
52	Lebanon	C. V. Henry	Berks	40.00	.....	
			Dauphin	340.00	17.74	
			Perry	80.00	5.58	
			Philadelphia	1,660.00	118.96	
			York	160.00	3.98	
				2,280.00	206.26	2,486.26
53	Lawrence	S. P. Emory	Mercer	140.00	3.05	143.05
54	Jefferson	Charles Corbet	Clarion	20.00	2.00	22.00

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
55	Potter	Albert S. Heck	Clearfield	640.00	60.56	
			Erie	320.00	45.21	
			Lycoming	540.00	69.43	
			Northumberland	100.00	15.52	
			McKean	80.00	10.00	
			Warren	200.00	31.25	
				1,880.00	231.91	2,111.97
56	Carbon	Laird H. Barber	Bradford	400.00	70.02	
			Lackawanna	100.00	5.27	
			Lehigh	140.00	14.29	
				640.00	89.58	729.58

SUMMARY

	District	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
	1925			
1	Philadelphia	$9,630.00	$1,803.23	$11,433.23
3	Northampton	40.00	1.68	41.68
4	Tioga	240.00	60.34	300.34
5	Allegheny	5,200.00	810.07	6,010.07
6	Erie	680.00	80.38	760.38
7	Bucks	20.00	2.74	22.74
8	Northumberland	120.00	16.72	136.72
12	Dauphin	380.00	17.74	397.74
14	Fayette	900.00	86.78	986.78
18	Clarion	60.00	10.14	70.14
19	York	160.00	3.98	163.98
22	Wayne	100.00	57.87	157.87
23	Berks	700.00	115.37	815.37
24	Blair	160.00	42.28	202.28
25	Clinton, Cameron & Elk	620.00	127.80	747.80
26	Columbia & Montour	1,080.00	58.10	1,138.10
28	Venango	80.00	17.38	97.38
29	Lycoming	680.00	76.47	756.47
30	Crawford	280.00	21.09	301.09
31	Lehigh	140.00	14.29	154.29
32	Delaware	4,750.00	1,042.88	5,792.88
33	Armstrong	380.00	48.45	428.45
34	Susquehanna	40.00	15.99	55.99
35	Mercer	440.00	14.95	454.95
36	Beaver	300.00	27.40	327.40
37	Warren & Forest	340.00	46.51	386.51
39	Franklin	80.00	2.90	82.90
41	Juniata and Perry	140.00	8.66	148.66
42	Bradford	860.00	125.56	985.56
43	Monroe & Pike	60.00	—O—	60.00
45	Lackawanna	1.700.00	153.49	1,853.49
46	Clearfield	640.00	60.56	700.56
47	Cambria	20.00	1.68	21.68
48	McKean	80.00	10.00	90.00
49	Centre	620.00	69.81	689.81
50	Butler	180.00	21.39	201.39
51	Adams & Fulton	100.00	24.36	124.36
53	Lawrence	380.00	49.38	429.38
54	Jefferson	40.00	—O—	40.00
11	Luzerne	60.00	3.60	63.60
15	Chester	200.00	37.17	237.17
16	Somerset	80.00	15.14	95.14

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

Statement showing compensation and car-fare paid to each of the several judges in the State for service rendered by them outside of their own judicial district for each of the years 1925 and 1926, giving the compensation and car-fare to each judge for each judicial district in which services were rendered.

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
1926					
3 Northampton	Russel C. Stewart	Lehigh	20.00	.....	$20.00
	William M. McKean	Monroe	40.00	4.45	
		Delaware	80.00	6.00	
			120.00	10.45	130.45
	Robert A. Stotz	Philadelphia	340.00	34.86	
		Lehigh	20.00		
			360.00	34.86	394.86
6 Erie	Uriah P. Rossiter	Warren	80.00	12.22	
		Philadelphia	200.00	91.44	
		Delaware	120.00	34.25	
			400.00	137.91	537.91
9 Cumberland	Edward M. Biddle, Jr.	Franklin	180.00	28.10	
		Berks	60.00	13.43	
		Delaware	580.00	160.27	
		Perry	20.00	3.00	
		Adams	140.00	8.06	
		Dauphin	20.00	1.50	
			1,000.00	214.36	1,214.36
10 Westmoreland	Charles D. Copeland	Fayette	200.00	14.07	
		Allegheny	960.00	11.34	
		Delaware	280.00	122.48	
		Erie	40.00	11.20	
			1,480.00	259.09	1,739.09
	Charles E. Whitten	Fayette	$220.00	$18.98	
		Washington	80.00	18.24	
			300.00	37.22	337.22
11 Luzerne	John M. Garman	Columbia	20.00	.....	20.00
	E. F. Heller	Lackawanna	20.00	.....	20.00
	Benjamin R. Jones	Lackawanna	440.00	10.80	450.80
12 Dauphin	F. B. Wickersham	Lebanon	20.00	1.56	
		York	100.00	10.10	
			120.00	11.66	131.66
13 Greene	Albert H. Sayers	Fayette	140.00	7.84	147.84
14 Fayette	Davis W. Henderson	Armstrong	20.00	8.24	28.24
	S. John Morrow	Westmoreland	140.00	10.63	150.63

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
17	Union	Miles I. Potter	Philadelphia	580.00	74.20	
	Snyder		Allegheny	1,520.00	213.21	
			Huntingdon	100.00	29.20	
			Lackawanna	280.00	21.54	
			Centre	60.00	21.28	
			Bradford	120.00	13.32	
			Columbia	20.00	3.18	
				2,680.00	375.93	3,055.93
18	Clarion	Frank L. Harvey	Allegheny	$520.00	$42.60	
			Venango	80.00	.....	
			Jefferson	400.00	13.97	
				1,000.00	56.57	1,056.57
19	York	Henry C. Niles	Montgomery	300.00	37.03	
			Dauphin	120.00	11.88	
			Delaware	240.00	46.58	
				660.00	95.49	755.49
22	Wayne	Alonzo T. Searle	Lackawanna	760.00	64.68	
			Bradford	60.00	21.60	
			Susquehanna	220.00	37.10	
			Blair	240.00	46.40	
			Philadelphia	120.00	19.12	
				1,400.00	188.90	1,588.90
24	Blair	Thomas J. Baldridge	Philadelphia	780.00	377.61	
			Cambria	20.00	1.96	
			Wayne	20.00	22.41	
				820.00	401.98	1,221.98
25	Clinton	Eugene H. Baird	Armstrong	140.00	16.72	
	Cameron		Centre	100.00	9.50	
	Elk		Lycoming	40.00	9.38	
				280.00	35.60	315.60
27	Washington	James I. Brownson	Beaver	20.00	3.63	23.63
		J. Boyd Crumrine	Greene	20.00	2.00	22.00
		Edwin Cummins	Beaver	80.00	18.88	
			Fayette	80.00	38.19	
				160.00	57.07	217.07
28	Venango	William M. Parker	Crawford	$220.00	$20.70	
			Allegheny	100.00	18.67	
			Clarion	20.00	2.00	
			Armstrong	20.00	6.87	
				360.00	48.24	$408.24
29	Lycoming	Harvey W. Whitehead	Clinton	60.00	1.78	
			Tioga	100.00	15.87	
			Northumberland	80.00	8.64	
			Columbia	40.00	4.56	
				280.00	30.85	310.85

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
30 Crawford	Thomas J. Prather	Allegheny	200.00	19.75	
		Lawrence	380.00	22.16	
		Venango	20.00	2.50	
		Mercer	160.00	6.40	
			760.00	50.81	810.81
31 Lehigh	Richard W. Iobst	Northampton	60.00	.....	60.00
	Claude T. Reno	Carbon	20.00	2.21	
		Pike	20.00	9.40	
			40.00	11.61	51.61
33 Armstrong	J. Frank Graff	Fayette	340.00	49.09	
		Allegheny	1,160.00	131.94	
		Butler	280.00	32.00	
		Elk	20.00	7.59	
			1,800.00	220.62	2,020.62
34 Susquehanna	Andrew B. Smith	Allegheny	520.00	223.49	
		Wayne	40,00	7.70	
		Lackawanna	160.00	7.10	
		Bradford	40.00	2.43	
		Jefferson	220.00	44.78	
		Delaware	200.00	46.02	
		Montgomery	280.00	64.80	
			1,460.00	396.32	1,856.32
35 Mercer	James A. McLaughry	Allegheny	180.00	14.82	
		Venango	80.00	8.20	
		Lawrence	80.00	1.80	
		Crawford	40.00	3.20	
			380.00	27.02	407.02
36 Beaver	Frank E. Reader	Allegheny	120.00	2.50	122.50
	William A. McConnel	Allegheny	40.00	1.05	41.05
37 Warren	D. U. Arird	Erie	80.00	14.16	
Forest		Philadelphia	680.00	139.36	
			760.00	153.52	913.52
38 Montgomery	J. Ambler Williams	Bucks	20.00	89	20.89
39 Franklin	Watson R. Davidson	Cumberland	80.00	2.00	
		Fulton	80.00	4.00	
		Adams	60.00	2.00	
			220.00	8.00	228.00
40 Indiana	J. N. Langham	Cambria	120.00	3.22	
		Allegheny	60.00	5.16	
			180.00	8.36	188.36
41 Juniata	James M. Barnett	Philadelphia	2.520.00	347.65	
Perry		Delaware	280.00	68.25	
		Huntingdon	20.00	7.02	
			2,820.00	422.92	3,242.92

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION	$40,164.15	$789,688.10	$829,852.25	$790,671.14
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$829,852.25	$829,852.25
Less Expenditures (As Above)			829,852.25	790,671.14
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$39,181.11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPECIAL SESSION—1926

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1926-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES		
	1926—1927 (Estimated)		
ADMINISTRATION	$183,843.30		
SUMMARY			
Current Appropriation	$185,786.50		
Less Expenditures (As Above)	183,843.30		
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)	$1,943.20		

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
ADMINISTRATION		$7,500	$7,500	$6,847
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation			$7,500	$7,500
Less Expenditures (As Above)			7,500	6,847
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$653

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SPECIAL SESSION—1926
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1926-27 INCLUSIVE
GENERAL FUND—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES		
	1926—1927 (Estimated)		
ADMINISTRATION	$500		
SUMMARY			
Current Appropriation	$2,500		
Less Expenditures (As Above)	500		
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)	$2,000		

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE
GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes Aug. 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees	21	$30,556	$38,805	$69,361	$69,018
Miscellaneous Supplies		368	482	850	778
Postage		162	588	750	715
Traveling Expense		109	291	400	301
Total Salaries and Expenses		$31,195	$40,166	$71,361	$70,812
SUMMARY					
General Appropriation				$75,000	$72,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				71,361	70,812
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$3,639	$1,188

JUDICIARY

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERA L FUND

	1925—1927			
	Current Appropriations	Less Total Expenditures	Balance	
			To Lapse	Deficiency
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$246,000	$246,000		
General Salaries and Expenses	56,000	56,000		
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	7,200	7,200		
Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	3,600	3,600		
Chief Clerk—Eastern District	4,800	4,800		
Assistant Chief Clerk—Eastern District	3,600	3,600		
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800	4,800		
Assistant Clerk—Eastern District	3,600	3,300	$300	
Record Clerk—Eastern District	4,800	4,800		
Salaries and Expenses of Court Attendants	59,996	59,996		
Contingent Expenses—Middle District	800	800		
Attendant—Middle District	1,200	1,200		
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Library—Eastern District	15,700	15,700		
Stationery and Supplies—Eastern District	10,000	10,000		
Stationery and Supplies—Western District	4,500	4,500		
Purchase of Library Books—Western District				
Prothonotary Fees—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	6,000	7,500		$1,500
Total Supreme Court	$432,596	$433,796	$300	$1,500
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$225,000	$225,000		
General Salaries and Expenses	49,000	41,500	$7,500	
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	42,250	42,250		
Dockets, Supplies and Books	10,000	10,000		
Total Superior Court	$326,250	$318,750	$7,500	
COMMON PLEAS COURTS				
Salaries of Judges	$2,183,000	$2,183,000		
Expenses of Judges	60,000	60,000		
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400	14,400		
Judges' Mileage	5,000	5,000		
Total Common Pleas Courts	$2,262,400	$2,262,400		
ORPHANS' COURTS				
Salaries of Judges	$432,000	$432,000		
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$161,000	$161,000		
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY				
Salary of President Judge				
Salaries of Other Judges	$97,000	$97,000		
Total County Court of Allegheny	$97,000	$97,000		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Salaries of Retired Judges—Allegheny County	$100,000	$100,000		
Associate Judges—Salaries	50,000	50,000		
Associate Judges—Mileage	5,000	5,000		
Total Miscellaneous	$155,000	$155,000		
TOTAL JUDICIARY	$3,866,246	$3,859,946	$7,800	$1,500

JUDICIARY

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

	1923—1925				
	Current Appropriations	Deficiency Appropriation	Total Available For Expenditures	Less Total Expenditures	Balance To Lapse
SUPREME COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$246,000		$246,000	$246,000	
General Salaries and Expenses	56,000		56,000	51,303	$4,69
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District	4,800	$892	5,692	5,692	
Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District	3,600		3,600	3,600	
Chief Clerk—Eastern District	4,800		4,800	4,754	4
Assistant Chief Clerk—Eastern District	3,600		3,600	3,600	
Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District	4,800		4,800	4,800	
Assistant Clerk—Eastern District	3,000		3,000	3,000	
Record Clerk—Eastern District	4,800		4,800	4,800	
Salaries and Expenses of Court Attendants	59,955		59,955	56,204	3,75
Contingent Expenses—Middle District	800		800	458	34
Attendant—Middle District	1,200		1,200	1,200	
Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Library—Eastern District	14,700		14,700	14,700	
Stationery and Supplies—Eastern District	10,000		10,000	9,998	
Stationery and Supplies—Western District	3,500		3,500	3,500	
Purchase of Library Books—Western District	1,000		1,000	648	35
Prothonotary Fees—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	6,000		6,000	6,000	
Total Supreme Court	$428,555	$892	$429,447	$420,257	$9,19
SUPERIOR COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$225,000		$225,000	$225,000	
General Salaries and Expenses	49,000		49,000	41,158	$7,84
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	42,250		42,250	34,761	7,48
Dockets, Supplies and Books	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Total Superior Court	$326,250		$326,250	$310,919	$15,33
COMMON PLEAS COURTS					
Salaries of Judges	$2,160,000		$2,160,000	$2,154,722	$5,27
Expenses of Judges	60,000	$8,000	68,000	68,000	
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	14,400		14,400	14,400	
Judges' Mileage	5,000		5,000	3,563	1,43
Total Common Pleas Courts	$2,239,400	$8,000	$2,247,400	$2,240,685	$6,71
ORPHANS' COURT					
Salaries of Judges	$432,000		$432,000	$429,374	$2,62
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA					
Salaries of Judges	$161,000		$161,000	$158,849	$2,15
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY					
Salary of President Judge	$17,000		$17,000	$17,000	
Salaries of Other Judges	80,000		80,000	79,505	$49
Total County Court of Allegheny	$97,000		$97,000	$96,505	$49
MISCELLANEOUS					
Salaries of Retired Judges—Allegheny County	$100,488		$100,488	$90,926	$9,56
Associate Judges—Salaries	50,000		50,000	47,034	2,96
Associate Judges—Mileage	5,000		5,000	5,000	
Total Miscellaneous	$155,488		$155,488	$142,960	$12,52
TOTAL JUDICIARY	$3,839,693	$8,892	$3,848,585	$3,799,549	$49,03

BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
Interest and Redemption Highway Bonds				$7,090,820
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$7,090,820
Less Expenditures (As Above)				7,090,820

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

GENERAL FUND

EXPENDED FOR	EXPENDITURES			
	1925—1926 (Actual)	1926—1927 (Estimated)	1925—1927 (Estimated)	1923—1925 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees				$163,890
Supplies				164
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express				3,822
Traveling Expenses				5,389
Printing				2,050
Other Expense				326
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$176,241
SUMMARY				
Current Appropriation				$200,000
Less Expenditures (As Above)				176,241
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Lapse)				$23,759
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER AND NOT CREDITED TO APPROPRIATION				$630,740

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
Salaries, Wages and Fees	57	$97,790	$122,240	$220,030	
Supplies		1,203	2,300	3,593	
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express		3,157	4,290	7,447	
Traveling Expense		5,770	7,500	13,270	
Printing		2,324	5,000	7,324	
Office Equipment		424	7,000	7,424	
Other Expense		191	650	841	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$110,949	$148,980	$259,929	
SUMMARY					
RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER				$609,932	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE				$609,932[1]	
Less: Expenditures (As Above)				259,929	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL FUND PURPOSES				$350,003	

[1] Of this amount only $350,000. was available for the biennium 1925-27. The act of May 6, 1925, P. L. 513 (No. 277) provide that $175,000. of the fees collected by the Insurance Department in each fiscal year be set aside in the Insurance Department Fund for the maintenance of the Insurance Department.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES			
		1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
FISH FUND					
Salary of Commissioner	1	$4,500	$4,500	$9,000	$261,046
Salaries and Wages	65	148,774	140,000	288,774	
Supplies		46,611	56,900	103,511	45,107
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express		6,925	5,943	12,868	7,784
Traveling Expenses		31,526	38,915	70,441	51,686
Printing		4,766	5,000	9,766	11,742
Heat, Light, Power and Water		5,131	5,500	10,631	9,164
Contracted Repairs		4,003	5,622	9,625	14,752
Equipment		14,786	17,850	32,636	14,685
Land		15,001	20,000	35,001	
Building and Construction		29,498	50,000	79,498	29,009
Other Items		10,529	13,500	24,029	22,401
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$322,050	$363,730	$685,780	$467,356

SUMMARY

RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER					
Resident Citizens Fishing Licenses		$241,514	$294,224	$535,738	$163,445
Non-Resident Citizens Fishing Licenses		14,539	15,000	29,539	28,766
Commercial Hatchery Licenses		289	300	589	260
Shad Seine Licenses		276	100	376	794
Lake Erie Licenses—Commercial Fishermen		3,906	7,500	11,406	8,639
Fines for Violation of Fish Laws		20,117	25,000	45,117	22,627
Interest		5,395	6,500	11,895	10,760
Other Sources		93	100	193	32
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$286,129	$348,724	$634,853	$535,323
Special Fund Balance, June 1				244,656	176,689
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				$879,509	$712,012
Less Expenditures (As Above)				685,780	467,356
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To Continue)				$193,729	$244,656

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1923-27 INCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FUNDS

EXPENDED FOR	Number of Employes August 1, 1926	EXPENDITURES 1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimated)	1925-27 (Estimated)	1923-25 (Actual)
GAME FUND					
Salaries, Wages and Fees	154	$265,242	$254,969	$520,211	$457,534
Supplies		133,210	101,600	234,810	227,320
Postage, Telephones, Telegrams, Express		35,360	28,801	64,161	60,365
Traveling Expenses		104,943	98,000	202,943	186,972
Printing and Advertising		31,372	41,800	73,172	84,353
Contracted Repairs		4,627	4,000	8,627	5,761
Equipment		19,223	5,500	24,723	23,711
Land, Buildings and Equipment		27,893	80,000	107,893	144,810
Rents		1,534	1,500	3,034	2,939
Subsidies		5,974	6,600	12,574	10,068
Other Items		92,545	98,400	190,945	162,776
Bear Damage Fund					3,276
Deer Proof Fence Fund					3,137
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$721,923	$721,170	$1,443,093	$1,373,022

SUMMARY

RECEIPTS REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER			
Hunters License Fees		$1,314,987	$1,240,840
Penalties and Costs		102,932	94,056
Special Licenses		3,420	2,552
Special Deer Licenses		13,514	2,780
Confiscated and Salvaged Skins		2,798	6,457
Skins of Illegally Killed Deer		1,189	966
Sale of Confiscated Guns		746	916
Miscellaneous		2,484	1,659
Redeposit of Advancement for purchase of Mule Deer		3,500	
Deposits from Petitioners		1,019	543
Interest			116
Appropriations to Bear Damage and Deer Proof Fence Fund			16,000
		$1,446,589	$1,366,885
Less: Appropriation for Bear Damage (Act 271-1923)			$6,000
Appropriation for Deer Proof Fences (Act 270-1923)			10,000
Surcharges		$90	50
		$90	$16,050
Balance in Game Fund		$1,446,499	$1,350,835
Bear Damage and Deer Proof Fence Funds (Transferred to Game Fund)		185,639	224,338
		10,246	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE		$1,642,384	$1,575,173
Less: Expenditures (As Above)		1,443,093	1,373,022
Less Advancements Drawn but Unexpended and Vouchers in Transit		$199,291	$202,151
			6,266
Unexpended Balance		$199,291	$195,885
Game Fund (To Continue)		$199,291	$185,639
Bear Damage Fund (Transferred to Game Fund)			2,724
Deer Proof Fence Fund (Transferred to Game Fund)			7,522
TOTAL UNEXPENDED BALANCE To Continue		$199,291	$195,885

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATION AND CAR FARE OF JUDGES FOR SERVICES RENDERED OUTSIDE OF THEIR OWN JUDICCAL DISTRICT

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL
HARRISBURG, MARCH 7, 1927

To the Honorable, The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with Concurrent Resolution No. 6, dated March 2, 1927, requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the same herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD MARTIN, Auditor General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Statement showing compensation and car-fare paid to each of the several judges in the State for services rendered by them outside of their own judicial district for each of the years 1925 and 1926, giving the compensation and car-fare to each judge for each judicial district in which services were rendered.

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
1925					
3 Northampton	R. A. Stotz	Monroe	$60.00	.....	.....
		Philadelphia	340.00	$34.86	.....
			400.00	34.86	$434.86
4 Tioga	H. F. Marsh	Bradford	40.00	6.46	46.46
5 Allegheny	James M. F. Carpenter	Fayette	20.00	6.48	26.48
6 Erie	Uriah P. Rossiter	Delaware	700.00	208.15	.....
		Warren	40.00	8.16	.....
			740.00	216.31	956.31
8 Northumberland	F. H. Strouss	Columbia	20.00	3.92	.....
		Montour	40.00	5.64	.....
			60.00	9.56	69.56
9 Cumberland	E. W. Biddle	Adams	100.00	24.36	.....
		Berks	320.00	46.30	.....
		Dauphin	40.00	.....	.....
		Delaware	300.00	79.16	.....
		Franklin	80.00	2.90	.....
		Philadelphia	140.00	19.11	.....
			980.00	171.83	1,157.83
10 Westmoreland	C. D. Copeland	Allegheny	700.00	64.86	
		Delaware	300.00	60.77	
		Fayette	500.00	30.14	
		Philadelphia	120.00	26.69	
			1,620.00	182.46	1,802.46
	William T. Dom	Fayette	100.00	.....	100.00
	Charles E. Whitten	Allegheny	200.00	4.44	204.44
11 Luzerne	Henry A. Fuller	Lackawanna	300.00	6.00	306.00
	John M. Garman	Columbia	280.00	12.58	
		Lackawanna	280.00	4.80	
			560.00	17.38	577.38
	Benjamin R. Jones	Lackawanna	120.00	2.40	122.40

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
13	Greene	J. W. Ray	Fayette	120.00	5.60	125.60
14	Fayette	James C. Work	Allegheny	20.00	4.98	24.98
15	Chester	J. Frank E. House	Delaware	10.00	1.00	11.00
16	Somerset	John A. Berkey	Tioga	240.00	60.34	300.34
17	Union	Miles I. Potter	Allegheny	480.00	74.15	
	Snyder		Centre	400.00	47.36	
			Columbia	740.00	35.96	
			Bradford	120.00	13.32	
			Lackawanna	240.00	14.36	
			Lycoming	20.00	4.56	
			Northumberland	20.00	1.20	
			Perry	60.00	3.08	
			Philadelphia	580.00	74.20	
				2,660.00	268.19	2,928.19
18	Clarion	Frank L. Harvey	Allegheny	220.00	14.74	
			Butler	120.00	11.70	
			Jefferson	40.00	.....	
				380.00	26.44	406.44
22	Wayne	Alonzo T. Searle	Allegheny	100.00	33.84	
			Blair	160.00	42.28	
			Lackawanna	260.00	19.22	
			Philadelphia	736.00	83.82	
			Susquehanna	20.00	12.44	
				1,376.00	191.60	1,576.60
24	Blair	Thomas J. Baldridge	Cambria	20.00	1.68	
			Philadelphia	640.00	314.57	
			Wayne	20.00	38.52	
				680.00	354.76	1,034.76
25	Clinton	Eugene H. Baird	Allegheny	100.00	11.16	
	Cameron		Centre	120.00	9.50	
	Elk		Crawford	100.00	8.84	
				320.00	29.50	349.50
27	Washington	James I. Brownson	Beaver	120.00	3.74	123.74
		Irwin Cummins	Fayette	40.00	.....	40.00
		J. Boyd Crumrine	Allegheny	40.00	23.57	
			Fayette	20.00	24.00	
				60.00	47.57	107.57
28	Venago	George S. Criswell	Armstrong	340.00	34.89	
			Erie	120.00	17.16	
				460.00	52.05	512.05
29	Lycoming	Harvey W. Whitehead	Bradford	40.00	4.68	44.68

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
30 Crawford	Thomas J. Prather	Allegheny	400.00	29.00	
		Armstrong	20.00	8.48	
		Beaver	120.00	19.43	
		Clarion	40.00	8.14	
		Erie	20.00	3.85	
		Lawrence	40.00	8.14	
		Mercer	300.00	11.90	
			940.00	88.94	1,028.94
31 Lehigh	Clarence S. Reno	Berks	20.00	4.62	
		Bucks	20.00	2.74	
		Northacpton	40.00	1.68	
		Philadelphia	180.00	11.52	
			260.00	20.56	280.56
33 Armstrong	J. Frank Graff	Allegheny	1,020.00	81.44	
		Beaver	60.00	4.23	
		Butler	40.00	4.69	
		Cameron	80.00	35.71	
		Chester	100.00	37.17	
		Elk	60.00	7.86	
			1,360.00	171.00	1,531.00
34 Susquehanna	Andrew B. Smith	Allegheny	140.00	71.84	
		Bradford	140.00	3.90	
		Butler	20.00	5.00	
		Cameron	120.00	39.71	
		Delaware	60.00	30.00	
		Lackawanna	400.00	101.44	
		Philadelphia	140.00	50.09	
		Wayne	80.00	19.35	
			1,100.00	321.33	1,421.33
35 Mercer	J. A. McLaughry	Allegheny	100.00	5.66	
		Crawford	100.00	7.15	
		Lawrence	120.00	1.56	
		Philadelphia	120.00	76.52	
		Venago	40.00	12.00	
			480.00	102.89	582.89
36 Beaver	George A. Baldwin	Somerset	80.00	9.88	
		Lawrence	20.00	1.74	
			100.00	11.62	111.62
36 Beaver	Frank E. Reader	Centre	100.00	12.95	112.95
37..Warren & Forest	D. W. Arird	Allegheny	240.00	57.54	
		Clinton	240.00	34.02	
		Crawford	80.00	5.10	
		Elk	60.00	3.76	
		Mercer	100.00	7.10	
		Philadelphia	100.00	37.82	
		Venango	40.00	5.38	
			1,080.00	164.88	1,244.88
38 Montgomery	John F. Miller	Chester	100.00	.....	100.00
40 Indiana	J. N. Langham	Allegheny	260.00	25.80	
		Armstrong	20.00	5.08	
		Somerset	40.00	5.94	
			320.00	36.82	356.82

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
41	Juniata & Perry	James M. Barnett	Berks	320.00	64.45	
			Delaware	920.00	139.27	
			Philadelphia	1,200.00	181.20	
				2,440.00	384.92	2,824.92
42	Bradford	William Maxwell	Lycoming	120.00	4.48	
			Philadelphia	120.00	19.40	
				240.00	23.88	263.88
43	Monroe & Pike	Samuel E. Shull	Allegheny	180.00	57.12	
			Delaware	660.00	129.30	
			Philadelphia	220.00	78.28	
				1,060.00	264.70	1,324.70
44	Wyoming & Sullivan	Charles E. Terry	Allegheny	100.00	35.90	
			Bradford	20.00	9.60	
			Philadelphia	280.00	53.92	
				400.00	99.42	499.42
45	Lackawanna	George W. Maxey	Bradford	20.00	6.26	26.26
		M. F. Sando	Luzerne	60.00	3.60	
			Susquehanna	20.00	3.55	
				80.000	7.15	87.15
46	Clearfield	A. R. Chase	Philadelphia	620.00	130.12	750.12
47	Cambria	Samuel L. Reed	Philadelphia	1,460.00	210.82	
			Somerset	40.00	9.20	
				1,500.00	220.02	1,720.02
48	McKean	J. W. Bouton	Bradford	60.00	21.32	
			Delaware	1,800.00	395.23	
			Elk	40.00	4.72	
				1,920.00	421.27	2,341.27
49	Centre	Arthur C. Dale	Clinton	20.00	2.02	22.02
50	Butler	John R. Henninger	Allegheny	800.00	166.61	
			Fayette	40.00	.....	
			Lawrence	120.00	28.06	
			Philadelphia	340.00	141.49	
				1,300.00	336.16	1,636.16
51	Adams & Fulton	Donald B. McPherson	Allegheny	100.00	47.42	
			Fayette	60.00	20.58	
			Philadelphia	640.00	79.85	
				800.00	153.85	953.85
52	Lebanon	C. V. Henry	Berks	40.00	.....	
			Dauphin	340.00	17.74	
			Perry	80.00	5.58	
			Philadelphia	1,660.00	118.96	
			York	160.00	3.98	
				2,280.00	206.26	2,486.26
53	Lawrence	S. P. Emory	Mercer	140.00	3.05	143.05
54	Jefferson	Charles Corbet	Clarion	20.00	2.00	22.00

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
55 Potter	Albert S. Heck	Clearfield	640.00	60.56	
		Erie	320.00	45.21	
		Lycoming	540.00	69.43	
		Northumberland	100.00	15.52	
		McKean	80.00	10.00	
		Warren	200.00	31.25	
			1,880.00	231.91	2,111.97
56 Carbon	Laird H. Barber	Bradford	400.00	70.02	
		Lackawanna	100.00	5.27	
		Lehigh	140.00	14.29	
			640.00	89.58	729.58

SUMMARY

District		Compensation	Car Fare	Total
	1925			
1	Philadelphia	$9,630.00	$1,803.23	$11,433.23
3	Northampton	40.00	1.68	41.68
4	Tioga	240.00	60.34	300.34
5	Allegheny	5,200.00	810.07	6,010.07
6	Erie	680.00	80.38	760.38
7	Bucks	20.00	2.74	22.74
8	Northumberland	120.00	16.72	136.72
12	Dauphin	380.00	17.74	397.74
14	Fayette	900.00	86.78	986.78
18	Clarion	60.00	10.14	70.14
19	York	160.00	3.98	163.98
22	Wayne	100.00	57.87	157.87
23	Berks	700.00	115.37	815.37
24	Blair	160.00	42.28	202.28
25	Clinton, Cameron & Elk	620.00	127.80	747.80
26	Columbia & Montour	1,080.00	58.10	1,138.10
28	Venango	80.00	17.38	97.38
29	Lycoming	680.00	76.47	756.47
30	Crawford	280.00	21.09	301.09
31	Lehigh	140.00	14.29	154.29
32	Delaware	4,750.00	1,042.88	5,792.88
33	Armstrong	380.00	48.45	428.45
34	Susquehanna	40.00	15.99	55.99
35	Mercer	440.00	14.95	454.95
36	Beaver	300.00	27.40	327.40
37	Warren & Forest	340.00	46.51	386.51
39	Franklin	80.00	2.90	82.90
41	Juniata and Perry	140.00	8.66	148.66
42	Bradford	860.00	125.56	985.56
43	Monroe & Pike	60.00	—O—	60.00
45	Lackawanna	1.700.00	153.49	1,853.49
46	Clearfield	640.00	60.56	700.56
47	Cambria	20.00	1.68	21.68
48	McKean	80.00	10.00	90.00
49	Centre	620.00	69.81	689.81
50	Butler	180.00	21.39	201.39
51	Adams & Fulton	100.00	24.36	124.36
53	Lawrence	380.00	49.38	429.38
54	Jefferson	40.00	—O—	40.00
11	Luzerne	60.00	3.60	63.60
15	Chester	200.00	37.17	237.17
16	Somerset	80.00	15.14	95.14

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

Statement showing compensation and car-fare paid to each of the several judges in the State for service rendered by them outside of their own judicial district for each of the years 1925 and 1926, giving the compensation and car-fare to each judge for each judicial district in which services were rendered.

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
1926					
3 Northampton	Russel C. Stewart	Lehigh	20.00	.....	$20.00
	William M. McKean	Monroe	40.00	4.45	
		Delaware	80.00	6.00	
			120.00	10.45	130.45
	Robert A. Stotz	Philadelphia	340.00	34.86	
		Lehigh	20.00		
			360.00	34.86	394.86
6 Erie	Uriah P. Rossiter	Warren	80.00	12.22	
		Philadelphia	200.00	91.44	
		Delaware	120.00	34.25	
			400.00	137.91	537.91
9 Cumberland	Edward M. Biddle, Jr.	Franklin	180.00	28.10	
		Berks	60.00	13.43	
		Delaware	580.00	160.27	
		Perry	20.00	3.00	
		Adams	140.00	8.06	
		Dauphin	20.00	1.50	
			1,000.00	214.36	1,214.36
10 Westmoreland	Charles D. Copeland	Fayette	200.00	14.07	
		Allegheny	960.00	11.34	
		Delaware	280.00	122.48	
		Erie	40.00	11.20	
			1,480.00	259.09	1,739.09
	Charles E. Whitten	Fayette	$220.00	$18.98	
		Washington	80.00	18.24	
			300.00	37.22	337.22
11 Luzerne	John M. Garman	Columbia	20.00	.....	20.00
	E. F. Heller	Lackawanna	20.00	.....	20.00
	Benjamin R. Jones	Lackawanna	440.00	10.80	450.80
12 Dauphin	F. B. Wickersham	Lebanon	20.00	1.56	
		York	100.00	10.10	
			120.00	11.66	131.66
13 Greene	Albert H. Sayers	Fayette	140.00	7.84	147.84
14 Fayette	Davis W. Henderson	Armstrong	20.00	8.24	28.24
	S. John Morrow	Westmoreland	140.00	10.63	150.63

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
17 Union	Miles I. Potter	Philadelphia	580.00	74.20	
Snyder		Allegheny	1,520.00	213.21	
		Huntingdon	100.00	29.20	
		Lackawanna	280.00	21.54	
		Centre	60.00	21.28	
		Bradford	120.00	13.32	
		Columbia	20.00	3.18	
			2,680.00	375.93	3,055.93
18 Clarion	Frank L. Harvey	Allegheny	$520.00	$42.60	
		Venango	80.00	.....	
		Jefferson	400.00	13.97	
			1,000.00	56.57	1,056.57
19 York	Henry C. Niles	Montgomery	300.00	37.03	
		Dauphin	120.00	11.88	
		Delaware	240.00	46.58	
			660.00	95.49	755.49
22 Wayne	Alonzo T. Searle	Lackawanna	760.00	64.68	
		Bradford	60.00	21.60	
		Susquehanna	220.00	37.10	
		Blair	240.00	46.40	
		Philadelphia	120.00	19.12	
			1,400.00	188.90	1,588.90
24 Blair	Thomas J. Baldridge	Philadelphia	780.00	377.61	
		Cambria	20.00	1.96	
		Wayne	20.00	22.41	
			820.00	401.98	1,221.98
25 Clinton	Eugene H. Baird	Armstrong	140.00	16.72	
Cameron		Centre	100.00	9.50	
Elk		Lycoming	40.00	9.38	
			280.00	35.60	315.60
27 Washington	James I. Brownson	Beaver	20.00	3.63	23.63
	J. Boyd Crumrine	Greene	20.00	2.00	22.00
	Edwin Cummins	Beaver	80.00	18.88	
		Fayette	80.00	38.19	
			160.00	57.07	217.07
28 Venango	William M. Parker	Crawford	$220.00	$20.70	
		Allegheny	100.00	18.67	
		Clarion	20.00	2.00	
		Armstrong	20.00	6.87	
			360.00	48.24	$408.24
29 Lycoming	Harvey W. Whitehead	Clinton	60.00	1.78	
		Tioga	100.00	15.87	
		Northumberland	80.00	8.64	
		Columbia	40.00	4.56	
			280.00	30.85	310.85

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
30	Crawford	Thomas J. Prather	Allegheny	200.00	19.75	
			Lawrence	380.00	22.16	
			Venango	20.00	2.50	
			Mercer	160.00	6.40	
				760.00	50.81	810.81
31	Lehigh	Richard W. Iobst	Northampton	60.00	.....	60.00
		Claude T. Reno	Carbon	20.00	2.21	
			Pike	20.00	9.40	
				40.00	11.61	51.61
33	Armstrong	J. Frank Graff	Fayette	340.00	49.09	
			Allegheny	1,160.00	131.94	
			Butler	280.00	32.00	
			Elk	20.00	7.59	
				1,800.00	220.62	2,020.62
34	Susquehanna	Andrew B. Smith	Allegheny	520.00	223.49	
			Wayne	40,00	7.70	
			Lackawanna	160.00	7.10	
			Bradford	40.00	2.43	
			Jefferson	220.00	44.78	
			Delaware	200.00	46.02	
			Montgomery	280.00	64.80	
				1,460.00	396.32	1,856.32
35	Mercer	James A. McLaughry	Allegheny	180.00	14.82	
			Venango	80.00	8.20	
			Lawrence	80.00	1.80	
			Crawford	40.00	3.20	
				380.00	27.02	407.02
36	Beaver	Frank E. Reader	Allegheny	120.00	2.50	122.50
		William A. McConnel	Allegheny	40.00	1.05	41.05
37	Warren	D. U. Arird	Erie	80.00	14.16	
	Forest		Philadelphia	680.00	139.36	
				760.00	153.52	913.52
38	Montgomery	J. Ambler Williams	Bucks	20.00	89	20.89
39	Franklin	Watson R. Davidson	Cumberland	80.00	2.00	
			Fulton	80.00	4.00	
			Adams	60.00	2.00	
				220.00	8.00	228.00
40	Indiana	J. N. Langham	Cambria	120.00	3.22	
			Allegheny	60.00	5.16	
				180.00	8.36	188.36
41	Juniata	James M. Barnett	Philadelphia	2.520.00	347.65	
	Perry		Delaware	280.00	68.25	
			Huntingdon	20.00	7.02	
				2,820.00	422.92	3,242.92

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Continued)

	District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
42	Bradford	Charles M. Culver	Lackawanna	520.00	51.62	
			Wyoming	20.00	3.96	
				540.00	55.58	595.58
43	Monroe	Samuel E. Shull	Delaware	$880.00	$124.88	
	Pike		Philadelphia	460.00	51.32	
			Allegheny	320.00	103.72	
			Northampton	20.00	2.46	
				1,680.00	282.38	1,962.38
44	Wyoming	Charles E. Terry	Philadelphia	720.00	120.42	
	Sullivan		Susquehanna	40.00	6.92	
			Bradford	40.00	3.92	
				800.00	131.26	931.26
46	Clearfield	A. R. Chase	Allegheny	200.00	33.55	
			Indiana	120.00	9.80	
			Jefferson	220.00	6.12	
				540.00	49.47	589.47
47	Cambria	Samuel L. Reed	Philadelphia	640.00	225.08	865.08
48	McKean	Joseph W. Bouton	Delaware	300.00	91.31	
			Venango	80.00	35.28	
				380.00	126.59	506.59
49	Centre	Harry Keller	Clinton	20.00	1.90	21.90
50	Butler	John R. Henninger	Lawrence	1,040.00	245.31	
			Allegheny	520.00	134.17	
			Beaver	60.00	13.20	
				1,620.00	392.68	2,012.68
51	Adams	Donald P. McPherson	Cumberland	40.00	4.50	
	Fulton		Franklin	120.00	5.40	
			Fayette	100.00	49.31	
			York	60.00	6.00	
			Allegheny	160.00	73.23	
			Philadelphia	380.00	46.86	
				860.00	185.30	1,045.30
52	Lebanon	Charles V. Henry	York	$20.00	$3.00	
			Dauphin	220.00	7.04	
			Berks	20.00	2.02	
			Philadelphia	1,560.00	150.06	
				1,820.00	162.12	1,982.12
53	Lawrence	R. L. Hildebrand	Mercer	20.00	1.50	21.50
		S. P. Emory	Mercer	20.00	1.50	21.50
54	Jefferson	William T. Darr	Allegheny	500.00	101.00	
			Armstrong	80.00	6.40	
				580.00	107.40	687.40
55	Potter	Albert S. Heck	Northumberland	60.00	15.30	
			Clearfield	540.00	31.62	
			McKean	780.00	76.87	
			Clinton	120.00	9.78	
			Elk	80.00	5.40	
				1,580.00	138.97	1,718.97

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (Concluded)

District	Name	Outside Districts	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
56 Carbon	Laird H. Barber	York	60.00	10.96	
		Lackawanna	480.00	22.00	
		Bradford	120.00	25.23	
			660.00	58.19	718.19

SUMMARY

	District	Compensation	Car Fare	Total
	1926			
1	Philadelphia	$8,980.00	$1,677.60	$10,657.60
3	Northampton	80.00	2.46	82.46
4	Tioga	100.00	15.87	115.87
5	Allegheny	7,080.00	1,230.20	8,310.20
6	Erie	80.00	14.16	94.16
7	Bucks	20.00	.89	20.89
8	Northumberland	140.00	23.94	163.94
9	Cumberland	120.00	6.50	126.50
10	Dauphin	360.00	20.42	380.42
13	Greene	20.00	2.00	22.00
14	Fayette	1,220.00	188.11	1,408.11
18	Clarion	20.00	2.00	22.00
19	York	240.00	30.06	270.06
20	Huntingdon, Bedford & Mifflin	120.00	36.22	156.22
22	Wayne	60.00	30.11	90.11
23	Berks	80.00	15.45	95.45
24	Blair	240.00	46.40	286.40
25	Clinton, Cameron & Elk	300.00	26.45	326.45
26	Columbia & Montour	80.00	7.74	87.74
27	Washington	80.00	18.24	98.24
28	Venango	260.00	45.98	305.98
29	Lycoming	40.00	9.38	49.38
30	Crawford	260.00	23.90	283.90
31	Lehigh	40.00	—O—	40.00
32	Delaware	2,960.00	700.04	3,660.04
33	Armstrong	260.00	38.23	298.23
34	Susquehanna	260.00	44.02	304.02
35	Mercer	200.00	9.40	209.40
36	Beaver	160.00	35.71	195.71
37	Warren & Forest	80.00	12.22	92.22
38	Montgomery	580.00	101.83	683.83
39	Franklin	300.00	33.50	333.50
40	Indiana	120.00	9.80	129.80
41	Perry	20.00	3.00	23.00
42	Bradford	380.00	66.50	446.50
43	Monroe & Pike	40.00	4.45	44.45
44	Wyoming & Sullivan	20.00	3.96	23.96
45	Lackawanna	2,660.00	177.74	2,837.74
46	Clearfield	540.00	31.62	571.62
47	Cambria	140.00	5.18	145.18
48	McKean	780.00	76.87	856.87
49	Centre	160.00	30.78	190.78
50	Butler	280.00	32.00	312.00
51	Adams & Fulton	280.00	14.06	294.06
52	Lebanon	20.00	1.56	21.56
53	Lawrence	1,500.00	269.27	1,769.27
54	Jefferson	820.00	66.11	886.11
56	Carbon	20.00	2.21	22.21

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

COMMISSION

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Gifford Pinchot, Chairman	Theodore Boettger
W. Freeland Kendrick	Thomas J. S. Barlow
Edward Martin	John F. Boyle
Samuel S. Lewis	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	Isaac Ferris, Jr.
Richard Weglein	John B. Kates
Samuel M. Vauclain	Robert S. Sinclair
Samuel D. Lit	Frank L. Suplee

Joseph K. Costella, General Manager

Charles R. Bacon, Assistant Secretary

COUNSEL

David J. Smyth T. Harry Rowland

Ralph Modjeski, Chief Engineer

Annual Report

of the

Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission

of

Pennsylvania and New Jersey

To the Honorables, the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the State of New Jersey and the Council of the City of Philadelphia:

The Delaware River Bridge Commission respectfully reports that during the last year the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden was opened to traffic and that the earnings from tolls derived during the first six months' operation have exceeded the expectations and estimates of its engineers.

More than four million vehicles crossed the bridge in the period from July 2nd to December 31, 1926. Proceeds from the operation of the bridge amounted to $1,100,058.40 as will be seen from the annual operating Balance Sheet of the Commission which is part of this Report. A distribution was made at the close of business December 31st and the net proceeds amounting to $946,682.83 were paid out. The State of New Jersey received 50 per cent, or $473,341.41 and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia each 25 per cent, or $236,670.71.

The distribution was in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the agreement the Pennsylvania Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, together constituting the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission. This agreement for the collection and distribution of tolls is Appendix "A" of this report.

The bridge was opened with brief and appropriate ceremonies, July 1st, 1926. Exercises were held in Camden and in Philadelphia and then the bridge was turned over to the public for inspection. At midnight the first vehicles crossed.

The beginning of the year 1926 found bridge matters involved because of the question of collecting tolls. The Joint Commission was deadlocked on the subject and suit had been brought in the United States Supreme Court, by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to compel New Jersey to complete the bridge.

However a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature was called by Governor Pinchot for January 3, 1926 and the entire subject of tolls was reviewed. As a result the No-Tolls Act of 1925 was repealed and the contracts necessary to complete the bridge were quickly prepared and awarded.

All energies were directed to opening the bridge on schedule time, the Fourth of July, but the Joint Commission realizing the tremendous interest of the public in having the use of the great improvement at the earliest date, advanced the time of opening to July 1st. An immense amount of work had to be accomplished in the month of June but the bridge was ready for traffic.

The Joint Commission proceeded to the task of appointing a force to operate and maintain the bridge with great care. Believing that a public project could be conducted on a high plane of business efficiency, men were selected for the various bureaus with regard to ability and character. During the first six months of operation, it has been pleasant to note the comments of the public and the newspapers upon the courtesy and readiness of the employes.

Great crowds assembled July 1st at both the Camden and Philadelphia Plazas of the bridge to witness the ceremonies. Judge John B. Kates, of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, presided in Camden. Addresses were made by the Hon. A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey, and the Hon. Walter E. Edge, United States Senator from New Jersey. The Rev. Edwin Forrest Hann, invoked the Divine Blessing and the Rev. Thomas J. Whelan delivered the Benediction.

Amplifiers carried the speakers' voices, not only over the Camden Plaza, but to the thousands who gathered on the Philadelphia Plaza, nearly two miles away.

The official party then crossed the bridge to the Philadelphia Plaza. With the Hon. Thomas B. Smith, of the Pennsylvania Commission, presiding, addresses were made by the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; the Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Ralph Modjeski, Chief Engineer of the Bridge. The Invocation was by Rabbi W. H. Fineshriber and the Benediction by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland.

The bridge was thrown open to the public when Justine F. Lewis and Miriam F. Lewis, the young daughter of the Hon. Samuel S. Lewis, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and member of the Pennsylvania Commission, drew aside a silken barrier on the steps of the Philadelphia Plaza. The march up the steps was led by little Ann Egner, the four-year old grand-daughter of John F. Boyle, of Jersey City, member of the Bridge and Tunnel Commission. Newspapers of the day announced that more than 100,000 persons walked across the span before 7 P. M., when the bridge was cleared in order that final preparations might be made for the vehicular traffic at midnight.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the machines began to cross. The first hour numbered 3850. The rush continued for several hours. The days following were extremely busy and on July 4th and 5th, 125,000 machines passed. Tolls collected during the first week amounted to $58,475.78. This did not include $25,000 advance payment for bus tickets by the Pennjersey Rapid Transit Company, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

The Joint Commission had entered into a one-year agreement with the Pennjersey Rapid Transit Company whereby the latter guaranteed a minimum payment of $100,000 for the operation of buses across the bridge and in return was permitted to buy tickets good for the passage of a single-deck bus at the rate of 25 cents and for double deck buses at 40 cents. Buses of other companies who did not guarantee $100,000 worth of business per annum were charged the regular rate of 40 cents for a single deck bus. No independent double-deck buses have crossed the bridge.

To date the facilities provided for trolley-cars and high speed lines on the bridge have not been put in use by the transportation companies. In view of the constantly increasing number of passengers crossing the bridge daily, it is reasonable to assume that the transportation companies will consider the facilities carefully.

Bridge traffic for the first six months is analyzed in a chart which is part of this report. It is interesting to note the increase in actual traffic over the estimates made prior to the opening of the bridge. We also present a chart showing the weekly cash toll receipts.

Following is a statement of the distribution of toll receipts as of December 31st, 1926, showing the depositories of the Joint Commission.

Statement of Toll Receipts Distribution as of December 31, 1926

Bank	Bank Balances Dec. 31, 1926			Distributed to		
	Total	Deposits	Interest	City of Phila.	State of Penna.	State of New Jersey
Broadway Merchants Trust Company, Camden, N. J.	$234,505.05	$232,941.55	$1,563.50	.....	$29,878.41	$204,626.64
Glassboro Title & Trust Company, Glassboro, N. J.	31,651.22	31,250.00	401.22	.....	.....	31,651.22
First National Bank of Glassboro, Glassboro, N. J.	75,462.90	75,000.00	462.90	.....	.....	75,462.90
Camden National Bank, Camden, N. J.	10,993.29	100,000.00	993.29	.....	.....	100,993.29
First National State Bank of Camden, Camden, N. J.	60,607.36	60,500.00	107.36	.....	.....	60,607.36
Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,857.84	100,000.00	857.84	.....	100,857.84	.....
Jefferson Title & Trust ompany, Philadelphia, Pa.	65,805.06	65,000.00	805.06	47,742.67	18,062.39	.....
Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	101,061.34	100,000.00	1,061.34	101,061.34	.....	.....
Northern Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	87,872.07	87,500.00	372.07	.....	87,872.07	.....
Franklin Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	87,866.70	87,500.00	366.70	87,866.70	.....	.....
Totals	$946,682.83	$939,691.55	$6,991.28	$236,670.71	$236,670.71	$473,341.41

Gross Tolls July 2nd 1926 to December 31, 1926			$1,100,058.40
Less:			
Expenses		$158,413.24	
Active Account balance	$1,514.26		
Less Interest	60.65		
		1,453.61	
Petty Cash Account		500.00	
			160,366.85
Interest on Bank Balances July 2nd, 1926 to December 31,			$939,691.55
			6,991.28
			$946,682.83

(NOTE: The Joint Commission required each depository to furnish a surety bond covering the amount of the deposit. By resolution the deposit is limited to 25 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of the bank and in no instance may exceed $300,000.)

As the close of 1926 comparatively little construction of the bridge was still under way. The details of building the bridge will be given to your Honorable Bodies in the Final Report of our Board of Engineers now in course of preparation.

The most important operation yet uncompleted is the construction of the Administration Building in Camden, which will be ready for occupancy in the Spring.

A detailed balance sheet of the construction account as of December 31st, 1926 will be found in Appendix 'B".

In conclusion the Joint Commission desires to express its sincere appreciation of the constant support and co-operation of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Council of the City of Philadelphia which alone have made possible the construction of the Delaware River Bridge within the time appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

Pennsylvania Commission

Gifford Pinchot,
Governor
Edward Martin,
Auditor General
Samuel S. Lewis,
State Treasurer
W. Freeland Kendrick,
Mayor of Phila.
Thomas B. Smith
Richard Weglein
Samuel M. Vauclain
Samuel D. Lit

New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission

Theodore Boettger
Thomas J. S. Barlow
Robert S. Sinclair
Weller H. Noyes
John F. Boyle
Isaac Ferris
John B. Kates
Frank L. Suplee

December 31, 1926.

APPENDIX A

Agreement between the Pennsylvania Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission for the Collection of Tolls upon the Delaware River Bridge.

This Agreement, made this fourth day of June, 1926, between the Pennsylvania Commission, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, created by and existing under the Pennsylvania Act of July 9, 1919, P. L. 814, its Amendments and Supplements, of the one part, and the New Jersey Inter-State Bridge and Tunnel Commission of the State of New Jersey, of the other part, witnesseth that

Whereas, said parties have been duly empowered by the laws of their respective states to enter into a contract for charging tolls for the use by vehicles of the Bridge across the Delaware River between the cities of Philadelphia and Camden now being constructed by said parties acting jointly as the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission hereinafter referred to as "Joint Commission"

Now Therefore, it is agreed that

1. Tolls shall be charged and collected for the use of said Bridge by vehicles at the rates specified in "Schedule A" which is hereto attached and made a part hereof, unless said rates shall hereafter be increased or decreased as hereinafter provided;

2. No tolls shall be charged upon vehicles owned by the United States Government and actually engaged in the service of the said Government;

3. Tolls shall continue to be charged and collected hereunder until such time as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the city of Philadelphia shall each have been fully reimbursed for all moneys expended by them respectively to pay the cost of said bridge and the approaches thereto as hereinafter defined, out of the proceeds of said tolls and of any other revenue derived from the operation of said Bridge including revenue received under leases or contracts with public service corporations, companies, firms or individuals for the operation of buses over said Bridge, or the installation, maintenance, use and operation of railways, railroads or other transportation facilities, or telegraph, telephone, electric light or power or other public service facilities over the said Bridge, or revenue derived from leases or contracts for the use by individuals, co-partnerships or corporations of such parts of said Bridge

and the property appurtenant thereto as may be required for the accommodation of traffic;

4. The "cost of said bridge and the approaches thereto" shall for the purpose of this agreement include:

(a) All payments made through and by the Joint Commission for constructing the super-structure and sub-structures of said Bridge and the approaches thereto, acquiring ground for the site of said Bridge and the approaches thereto including any franchises, easements, rights or damages incident thereto or consequent upon the taking thereof;

(b) Interest at the rate of four percent per annum upon such portion of said payments as shall have been made out of or by the use of funds provided by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and not repaid to the said Commonwealth, such interest to be computed from the dates on which installments of said funds were paid to the Joint Commission by the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as shown by the records of its State Treasurer;

(c) Interest heretofore actually paid by the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia upon bonds issued by said State and said City to borrow money to pay in whole or in part the respective shares of said State and said City of the cost of constructing the super-structure and sub-structures of said Bridge and the approaches thereto, acquiring ground for the site of said Bridge and the approaches thereto including any franchises, easements, rights or damages incident thereto and consequent upon the taking thereof; and

(d) Interest which shall hereafter be paid by said State and said City on such amount of said bonds as shall be represented by the difference between the original amount or par value of said bonds and all payments made to said State and said City on account of Clause (a) of this paragraph.

5. The rates of tolls set forth in Schedule "A" hereto attached may be increased under, and only under, the following conditions:

Attached hereto, marked "Schedule B" and made a part hereof, is an estimate made by the Board of Engineers of the Joint Commission of the net revenue to be derived during each each period of twelve months (from July first to June thirtieth) from the tolls collected at the rates established in "Schedule A". Whenever in any twelve months' period the net revenue actually derived from the collection of tolls at said rates shall have been less than the estimated revenue therefrom as set forth in "Schedule B", the Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to cooperate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purposes of maintaining, repairing and operating said Bridge may in the month of July following the expiration of such period, increase the rates of tolls to such amounts and for such period of time as the said Pennsylvania Commission and said agency of the State of New Jersey may seem advisable. Thereafter the rates of tolls may be reduced by said Pennsylvania Commission and said agency of the State of New Jersey if and when they shall deem reductions advisable, but said rates shall never be less than those set forth in "Schedule A" hereto attached, except as provided in Paragraph 6 of this agreement.

"Net revenue" as used in this paragraph shall mean the total revenue derived from tolls less the requirements for maintaining, operating and repairing said Bridge.

6. The rates of tolls set forth in "Schedule A" hereto attached may from time to time be decreased by the unanimous action of all of the members of the Pennsylvania Commission and of such agency as may be designated by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purposes of maintaining, repairing and operating the said Bridge, except that the rates of tolls for passenger vehicles not operated as common carriers shall never be less than those set forth in "Schedule A" hereto attached.

7. Immediately upon the completion of the said Bridge and the payment by the Joint Commission of all amounts due on account of the cost of said Bridge and the approaches thereto (exclusive of interest to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia), the parties hereto shall execute a supplement to this agreement setting forth the total amount (excluding interest not yet accrued to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or not yet paid by the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia), which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia will be entitled to receive to reimburse them respectively as provided in this agreement. Said Supplement shall be known as "Schedule C".

8. All income derived from the operation of said Bridge shall be deposited in such depositories as may be designated by the Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purpose of maintaining, repairing and operating said Bridge, all such deposits to carry interest which shall be credited to the principal sum on deposit.

9. The Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purposes of maintaining, repairing and operating the said Bridge shall pay out of the income derived from the operation of said Bridge all expenses which they shall deem necessary for the proper maintenance, repair and operation of said Bridge.

10. The Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purpose of maintaining, repairing and operating said Bridge shall as often as they deem it advisable but at least semi-annually make distribution of all revenue derived from the operation of said Bridge in excess of the requirements for maintenance, repairs and operation in the following manner:

(a) One-half thereof be paid to the State of New Jersey, said payment being made into such funds or to such persons as the Legislature of New Jersey may designate or has designated; one-fourth thereof shall be paid into the general fund of the State Treasury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or into such other fund or funds as the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall from time to time direct; one-fourth thereof shall be paid to the City of Philadelphia, said payment being made into such funds or to such persons as the Council of Philadelphia shall designate.

(b) Said payments shall continue until such time as either the State of New Jersey, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the amount due to said State, said Commonwealth or said City under "Schedule C" plus interest accruing to said Commonwealth or paid by said State or said City subsequent to the date of "Schedule C" as provided in this agreement;

(c) Thereafter, said payments shall be equally divided between the two remaining participants until one of them shall have been so reimbursed and thereafter the remaining participant shall receive all of said payments until it shall have been so reimbursed.

11. All payments made to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia shall be applied as follows:

(a) To interest accrued to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or paid by the State of New Jersey or the City of Philadelphia subsequent to the date of "Schedule C"; and

(b) After all such interest have been paid or reimbursed, any excess shall be applied to the amounts due to said Commonwealth, said State and said City under "Schedule C".

12. As soon as the State of New Jersey, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall each have been reimbursed in full for the amounts due to them under "Schedule C" and all further interest to which each of said parties shall be entitled under the terms of this agreement, the use of said Bridge shall become and shall thereafter remain free to private vehicles.

13. At all time the schedules or rates of tolls shall be the same at all entrances to the said Bridge and there shall be no rebate in the tolls agreed upon in any manner whatsoever directly or indirectly without the consent of a majority of the members of the Pennsylvania Commission and of such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purpose of maintaining, repairing and operating the said Bridge.

14. If at any time the rates set forth in "Schedule A" or hereafter adopted by the Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purpose of maintaining, repairing and operating the said Bridge shall be disapproved by the Secre-

tary of War of the United States, the Pennsylvania Commission acting in conjunction with said agency of the State of New Jersey shall adopt such revision of said rates of tolls as shall meet with the approval of the said Secretary of War.

15. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to be an exercise of the powers by law granted to the Joint Commission to enter into leases or contracts with public service corporations, companies, firms or individuals for the operation of busses over the said Bridge or the installation, maintenance, use or operation of railways or other transportation facilities, or telegraph, telephone, electric light or power or other public service facilities over said Bridge; and it is hereby expressly agreed that the word "vehicles" as used in this agreement shall not include any conveyances of any kind or description operated on rails over said Bridge.

16. The two Commissions, parties hereto, agree that the Pennsylvania Commission, acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purposes of maintaining, repairing or operating the said Bridge shall adopt all and any Joint Resolutions not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this agreement.

In Witness Thereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their respective hands the day and year first above written.

Pennsylvania Commission	New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission
Gifford Pinchot, Governor	Theodore Boettger
Edward Martin, Auditor General	Thomas J. S. Barlow
Samuel S. Lewis, State Treasurer	Robert S. Sinclair
W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Phila.	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	John F. Boyle
Richard Weglein	Isaac Ferris
Samuel M. Vauclain	John B. Kates
Samuel D. Lit	Frank L. Suplee

Schedule "A"

Private Passenger Automobile or Taxicab	25
Motor Truck:	
7000 pounds Gross Weight and under (Pneumatic Tires)	25
7000 pounds Gross Weight and under (Solid Rubber Tires)	35
7001 pounds to 18,000 pounds gross weight (Pneumatic Tires)	40
7001 pounds to 18,000 pounds gross weight (Solid Rubber Tires)	50
18,001 pounds to 26,000 pounds gross weight (Pneumatic Tires)	65
18,001 pounds to 26,000 pounds gross weight (Solid Tires)	75
Passenger Bus (Pneumatic Tires)	40
Passenger Bus (Solid Tires)	50
Horse-drawn Vehicles (1 or 2 horses)	30
Horse-drawn Vehicles (3 or more horses)	40
Horse and Rider	15
Led Horse, Mule, Cow, Hog or Sheep	20
Motorcycle or Bicycle	10

No vehicle weighting more than 26,000 pounds allowed except by special permit.

Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds, when permitted, shall be charged 25 cents per 2000 pounds or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds in addition to the above tolls.

No motor truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on bridge.

Schedule "B"

July 1 — June 30		Net Reserve
1926	1927	$1,112,500
1927	1928	1,281,250
1928	1929	1,437,500
1929	1930	1,687,500
1930	1931	1,937,500
1931	1932	2,187,500
1932	1933	2,437,500
1933	1934	2,687,500
1934	1935	2,937,500
1935	1936	3,187,500
1936	1937	3,437,500
1937	1938	3,687,500
1938	1939	3,937,500
1939	1940	4,187,500
1940	1941	4,437,500
1941	1942	4,687,500
1942	1943	4,937,500

APPENDIX B

Balance Sheet Construction Account as of December 31, 1926

Construction Account Balance Sheet

		December 31, 1926
Cash in Banks:		
Commonwealth Title Ins. & Trust Co.	$887.17	
National State Bank of Camden	2,741.04	
Corn Exchange National Bank	87,858.75	
Petty Cash	1,215.90	
Miscellaneous Income	6,125.44	
		$98,828.30
Amount of Appropriations:		
City of Philadelphia	$10,784,662.00	
State of Pennsylvania	10,784,662.00	
State of New Jersey	15,727,647.51	
		$37,296,971.51
Disbursements to December 31, 1926:		
Land:		
For Pennsylvania	$6,542,034.65	
For New Jersey	3,356,319.56	
	$9,898,354.21	
Construction	23,344,321.83	
Engineering Expenses	1,596,559.25	
Administration Expenses	409,168.49	
		35,248,403.78
Bridge Investment:		
City of Philadelphia	$9,816,223.89	
State of Pennsylvania	9,816,223.88	
State of New Jersey	15,615,956.01	
	$35,248,403.78	
Amount of Appropriation Unspent but Applied:		
For Engineering and Administration Budget	$77,212.11	
For Contracts Including No. 31	164,391.76	
For Condemnation and Purchase of Land	330,881.26	
		572,485.13
Amount of Appropriation Unapplied:		
City of Philadelphia	$738,041.12	
State of Pennsylvania	738,041.48	
State of New Jersey	.....	
		1,476,082.60
		$37,296,971.51

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS

Authorized by Act of June 8, 1923, P. L. 282, Page 688.

Continued by Act of May 14, 1925, P. L. 389, Page 715.

Membership of The Commission To Study Municipal Consolidation In Counties Of The Second Class

Representing City of Pittsburgh:

Mr. J. D. Hailman
Hon. E. Lowry Humes
Mr. Morris Knowles
Hon. Chas. C. McGovern
Mr. E. A. Young

Representing Cities of the Third Class:

Hon. C. L. Kelly, McKeesport;
Mr. Chas. A. Lewis, Clairton;
Mr. D. C. Muir, Duquesne.

Representing Boroughs and Townships:

Mr. W. E. Best, Dormont.
Mr. Horace Crider, Munhell.
Mr. Grover DeLaney, Glassport.
Mr. P. J. Fuehrer, Lincoln Township.
Hon. Frank I. Gollmar, West View.
Mr. Chas. P. Howe, Tarentum.
Mr. John J. Jackson, Edgewood.
Mr. S. R. McClure, North Braddock.
Mr. Jos. T. Miller, Edgewood.
Mr. George Munro, Wilmerding.
Mr. S. H. Noll, Baldwin Township.
Mr. C. W. Scheck, Mt. Lebanon Township.
Mr. David L. Starr, Bellevue.
Mr. S. A. Taylor, Wilkinburg.
Hon. J. W. Vickerman, Bellevue.
Mr. Chas. A. Woods, Sewickley.

Report of the Commission

Outline of Report of the Commission to Study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class

Foreword-Development of The Idea of a Consolidated City on the Federal Plan.

Part 1.—The Problem and its Solution.

1. Re-statement of existing municipal conditions in Allegheny County.

2. Methods of consolidation available.
3. Method of consolidation adopted.
4. Proposed Constitutional Amendment explained in detail.
5. Purpose of municipal co-operation.

Part II.—Activities and Process of the Commission Since February 28, 1925.

1. Previous report.
2. Commission meetings.
3. Activities of the Executive Committee.
4. Constitutional Amendments.
5. Publicity.

Part III.—Conclusions.

Re-Statement of findings in former report.
2. Recommendations.

Appendix.

A. Act of June 8, 1923. (No. 282, P. L. 688).
B. Act of May 14, 1925. (No. 389, P. L. 715).
C. Proposed Constitutional Amendment.
D. Resume of case in Common Pleas Curt f Dauphin County, Edward A. Sweeney vs. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
E. Financial statement f receipts and expenditures of the Commission to December 31, 1926.
F. Proposed budget for continuing the Commission to 1929.
G. Newspaper comments and editorials.
H. Proposed text for Act of 1927.
I. Resolution.

Report of the Commission to Study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class

To His Excellency, the Governor, John S. Fisher, and to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—

Your Commission, authorized by Act of June 8, 1923, (P. L. 282, page 688) completed by appointment of His Excellency Gifford Pinchot, and continued in existence by Supplementary Act of May 14, 1925, (P. L. 389, page 715) begs to present the following report:

FOREWORD

Development of the Idea of a Consolidated City on the Federal Plan.

The Act of June 8, 1923 states the duties of the Commission to be as follows:

"..... to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report together with an Act providing a method for such consolidation."

The supplementary act of 1925 continued the Commission for a further period of two years, gave said Commission additional powers and made a small appropriation for its use. (The complete texts of these acts are to be found in Appendices "A and B" attached hereto).

The complexity of the problem which your Commission has before it was discussed at considerable length in its former report of February 28, 1925.

This present report sets forth that after again reviewing the various types of consolidation which have been adopted or proposed elsewhere, the Commission still favors for Allegheny County "a modified or enlarged city government, with a central law-giving body, but securing local autonomy in certain matters to constituent polical units."

To solve the problems incidental to the development of such a plan of consolidation obviously required the accumulation of extensive, reliable and thorough data concerning the organization, activities and financing of the existing governmental bodies in Allegheny County. This could not be done without a considerable staff working under the direction of the Commission.

The Commission in its first report therefore recommended an appropriation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars to carry out the duties imposed upon it. To this request the Legislature responded by appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars. Even this sum, however, was cut by Governor Pinchot to five thousand dollars.

Because of the consequent lack of funds, the Commission has found it impossible to develop a detailed plan of federated government in Allegheny County, but has had to confine itself to the development of a permissive constitutional amendmeent in line with the findings of its previous report (This amendment as passed by the General Assembly at the special session of 1926 is set forth in full Appendix "C" hereof).

In carrying out this task the Commission has taken advantage of the studies and opinions of some of the principal experts upon such matters in the United States—among them Dr. Paul Studensky, Secretary of the Committee on Regional Government of the National Municipal League; Prof. Thomas H. Reed, Director of the Bureau of Government and Professor of Political Science in the University of Michigan; Dr. Lent D. Upson, Director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research and Professorial Lecturer in the Department of Political Science, University of Michigan; Mr. Chester E. Rightor, Financial Expert of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research and Lecturer in Municipal Finance, University of Michigan; and Dr. Martin L. Faust, Instructor in Political Science, University of Pittsburgh.

The outline of the plan adopted and embodied in the proposed constitutional amendment has not come as an inspiration, but rather as the logical result of reasoning along definite lines, promoted by the study of available methods togethed with the recommendations of experts and a thorough consideration of local traditions and circumstances.

The plan now adopted and as more fully set forth in the body of this report applies to the government of the metropolitan community of Pittsburgh, the principles which underlie the government of the United States—the government of the consolidated city and county, corresponding to the president and congress in national affairs, is to be supreme in matters which affect two or more of the existing cities, boroughs and townships; each of these separate units, however, retains in large measure its powers of self government in matters of purely local interest.

The proposed constitutional amendment is however but an outline of what appears to the Commission to be the sound method of consolidation. The problem is now to apply the plan to fit the actual situation in Allegheny County.

There are in the County of Allegheny one hundred twenty-four (124) municipalities with various types of government, dissimilar resources, financial standing, physical status, etc. The consolidation of all these into a single federated government will demand not only a thorough knowledge of existing local conditions, but a forecast of the probable future growth of each of the units concerned and a careful valuation of their individual traditions, aspirations and civic spirit.

It is essential to the success of the consolidated city and county government that the possibly conflicting interests of each unit be so treated as to aid in the development of a common point of view, a spirit of co-operation and a willingness to lend themselves to the accomplishment of a common purpose.

It will not do to ignore the mental and spiritual aspects of this problem—to do so will be to court discontent and dissension, which can only result in ultimate failure and a chaotic confusion, far worse than the conditions which the proposed consolidation is intended to relieve.

For all these reasons, your Commission feels strongly the need of complete information assembled in usable form before proceeding with an attempt to draft a detailed charter. To accumulate this information it is essential that adequate funds be made available for the use of the Commission in the creation of a staff of assistants. After taking counsel with three nationally known experts in matters of this kind, your Commission has prepared a budget (set forth in full in Appendix "F" attached hereto), which calls for an expenditure of ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars in the succeeding biennium.

The Commission hereby makes the following recommendations, the reasons for which are set forth in detail in the body of this report:

1. That the Commission be continued for a period of two years.
2. That the Commission be given effective power to obtain all necessary information from the authorities of the county and its municipalities and districts.
3. That there be appropriated for the work of the Commission during the ensuing two years the sum of ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
4. That the amendment to Art. XV of the Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of 1925 at its special session of 1926 be passed in identical form by the current session of the General Assembly.

PART 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

1. RE-STATEMENT OF EXISTING MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The county of Allegheny comprises the heart of the Pittsburgh District as usually understood, and includes the city itself, termed by the laws of the Commonwealth as city of the second class; three cities of the third class—McKeesport, Clairton and Duquesne; sixty-six boroughs and fifty-four townships (of which twenty-five are townships of the first class, governed by a board of commissioners, and twenty-nine are townships of the second class, under the control of a board of supervisors).

During the yeyars 1925-1926, the boroughs of Carrick, Knoxville and Westwood and the township of Lower St. Clair have by the voluntary act of their people united with the city of Pittsburgh. There are now existing within the County of Allegheny a total of one hundred twenty-four separate municipal units (exclusive of school districts) each operating under its own particular form of government.

Scientific thought is obviously requisite to the development of the whole situation, so that while always assuring the continued existence and securing the essential needs of the individual communities, the vast problems of the greater community may be well and rightly solved. The constitutional amendment prepared and submitted to the 1925 Legislature, assembled in special session in the year 1926, makes possible the co-ordination of all the underlying units for the development of service to the united district, yet is so drawn that no one unit may improperly encroach upon the local government or functions of any other unit.

At the present time, as at the time of the last report, acres of office space are required for a multitude of public servants, great buildings are used for their housing, and tens of millions of dollars are spent annually both by the county itself and by its underlying municipalities. The Commission is of the opinion that there is a great constructive opportunity in Allegheny County in the way of improved governmental action, in the elimination of waste, the removal of duplication and overlap, and the application of scientific procedure; to the end that the tax-payer may receive an enlarged and improved service for each tax dollar paid.

Further referring to this great industrial center, some recent statistics compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Pittsburgh call attention to the vast interests involved:

1. Pittsburgh is the fifth city of the nation in banking reserves.
2. The metropolitan population is now 1,315,000.
3. The bank clearances in 1926 were nearly nine billion two hundred million dollars—an amount almost equal to one-half the national debt.
4. The industries of Allegheny County alone pay over four hundred million annually in wages.
5. The Pittsburgh District annually produces commodities valued at over two billion dollars. Included in this is one-fifth of the nation's pig iron, one quarter of its steel, one-sixth of its glass and one-third of its coke.
6. The Pittsburgh District in its products of aluminum, cork, food, petroleum, clay, railroad cars and chemicals serves almost every part of the civilized world.

Only two states of the union consume more power industrially than does Pittsburgh alone. In the district are twenty-five railroads of which six are trunk lines; in addition to which the county has approximately one thousand miles of city and interurban electric railway trackage actively operated. Annually two and a quarter million cars of Pittsburgh products and thirty-five millions tons of river traffic move in this district. During the past five years construction work alone has mounted to five billion dollars, while the farm investment of the community is represented by one hundred and fifty million dollars, with agricultural products approximateing twenty-two million dollars.

Truly, in this marvelous center exists one of the world's industrial giants, and any plan which the commission presents in detail must provide for the needs, the growth, the interests and welfare of a wonderland of most vital importance to the whole nation.

To attempt to change the governmental units serving one million five hundred thousand souls by 1930, without first having made a most thorough and exhaustive study and without the counsel of the best authorities available would be folly of the highest order.

The welfare of such a multitude of people must depend largely upon their local government, and it is keenly realized that while the present governmental machine is over-organized and complicated, it is nevertheless functioning in an orderly and effective way. The Commission believes, with the necessary fundamental data obtained and scientifically co-ordinated and in evidence before it, far reaching governmental improvements and economies are possible.

2. METHODS OF CONSOLIDATION AVAILABLE.

Convinced of the foregoing facts, the Commission has during its existence, and at various times considered three methods of consolidation:

A. By annexation, either "voluntary", through the action of suburban communities uniting with the city, or by what is termed "forcible annexation". This process may conceivably go on until the natural rural limits are determined through development and which may or may not be co-incident with the present county lines. An example of forcible annexation occurred in the year 1906, when the Legislature authorized a vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny taken together upon the question of the annexation of the latter community to Pittsburgh. Although the proposition was defeated in Allegheny, it was carried in Pittsburgh by a sufficiently large majority to overcome the opposition of the former.

B. By the erection and development, from time to time, as necessity requires, of metropolitan districts, under boards of control, to be established for particular and specified public works or improvements. This is the line of least resistance, requiring a minimum of constructive thought, and for this reason, more than for any other, has been adopted in various cities in this and other countries. The principal objection to this form of development is that it multiplies governmental units, each with a taxing and bonding power which may or may not be directly responsible to the citizens which the district serves. A second objection of every great importance is that this method does not provide for coherent planning and co-ordinated effort in the solution of the closely related problems of the metropolitan area. In the third place, it would make no change in the census rating of the city of Pittsburgh. The underlying units continue to exist as heretofore and their population is reported separately, although they are to a great extent, socially, physically and financially one.

C. By the application of the principles of federated government. This involves the creation of a central municipal government for the county (an expansion of the powers of the present county government) to which are entrusted the management of affairs of interest to the whole Metropolitan area, while the existing cities, boroughs and townships are continued as municipal divisions to which are reserved autonomous power in all matters of merely local interest and service.

3. METHODS OF CONSOLIDATION ADOPTED.

After much thought and earnest and thorough discussion, the Commission came to the conclusion that the third method is the only one adapted to meet the extremely complex needs of the Pittsburgh District.

The fundamental consideration underlying this decision is the decentralized character of industrial and residential development in the Pittsburgh District. Where physical irregularities do not prevent, urban communities tend to grow together so as to present to the observer uninterrupted ranges of factories and homes. They preserve, no matter how large they become, a certain unity. Such is not the case with Pittsburgh. The rugged topography of her site confines the heavy industries, which are characteristic of the region, to water level. The steepness of her hills defies the spread of residences except along lines of transportation which necessarily follow the rivers, creeks and valleys. A map of the Pittsburgh District, therefore, shows industrial and residential development stretching all over it, like the veins of some great body, but with extensive open spaces cutting off one community from another. Pittsburgh, so compelled by nature, possesses the industrial decentralization which city planners advocate and so ardently desire to relieve the congestion of other geat metropolitan centers. The manufacturing plants are located along the main arteries of traffic in river valley and divergent valley, each with its own separate community.

It is this fact of physical separation which gives extraordinary vitality to the independent local life of the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County. Here are natural divisions of the great area which centers on the "golden triangle".

Each contributes its share to the prosperity which creates the imposing property values of that "hub" of Pittsburgh life. But in doing so the local unit does not lose its identity. These local units are worth while members of a larger community and must be considered in any plan of consolidation.

Every motive of theoretic justice and practical expediency demands that they should not be ignored. On the other hand, the very physical features, which make for the separate existence of the local units, create problems for them all which only the strongest co-operative effort can work out.

The conclusions of the Commission are embodied in its previous report. Further study and consultation has only served to confirm it in this first opinion. Specific constitutional authorization being, in the opinion of several eminent counsel to whom the matter was referrel, necessary to the complete carrying out of a scheme of federated city and county government, the Commission prepared a new section to be added to Article XV of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. This new section provides three things, in the view of the Commission, essential to the solution of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan problem.

1. The creation of a consolidated city and county government to which may be entrusted the powers necessary to deal with all matters in which the metropolitan area as a whole is interested.
2. Adequate guarantees of the continued self-governing status of the existing municipalities, except as they may voluntarily unite with other units.
3. The submission of the whole plan to the double test of a majority vote in the county as a whole and a two-thirds vote in a majority of the one hundred twenty-four municipal units concerned.

Under this amendment there is no possibility of FORCIBLE ANNEXATION of any city, borough or township at any time. Annexation may occurr in the generations to come only as desired by the citizens of EACH COMMUNITY, and on their own initiative. So long as the Constitution stands, if this amendment is adopted, the boroughs, townships and cities of the third class will exist with their present names, and their present boundaries and have local home rule. These municipalities will have the right to exist, without interference or danger, from other communities. At the present time all municipalities are mere creatures of the State, with no constitutional guarantee of their independence, and are constantly open to the danger of forcible annexation.

In the future, under this amendment, the present County of Allegheny will be known as the City of Pittsburgh and will be given broader powers not now possible. These powers can then be exercised, at the will of the people, for the benefit of the whole community inside the old county. The new government can act, however, only when its action affects two or more communities and then for service only. It will allow the consolidated city to create parks, recreational centers, public utility systems including rapid transit, and provide the broadest municipal services for the whole county in the same manner that it now provides paved highways.

The present city of Pittsburgh, with a possible twist of name to distinguish it from the Greater City of Pittsburgh but with its present boundaries, and own municipal government, will continue to have control of its own local affairs without interference in the affairs of the municipalities of the consolidated city and without interference by them.

It is desired to make clear to all interested that the Commission has been advised through personal conference between its Chairman and the Director of the United States Bureau of Census that the Census Bureau recognizes as a city any municipality which the state (of which any given city is a part) by its laws designates and declares to be "a city" and so classifies it. Therefore, when by an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the said Constitution declares that Pittsburgh is a consolidated city and a municipality under a municipal form of government through charter granted (and accepted by the people) it makes most definite the assurance that Pittsburgh as a municipality will be so classified in point of population. Therefore, it cannot be questioned that the new consolidated city will get the full benefit of all the population within the confines of the county when the State of Pennsylvania by its own laws declares the municipal government to be a city.

The Commission also believes that this fact does not in itself prevent the constituent units from also getting credit individually as boroughs, townships and subordinate cities, since they continue to receive census rating for their own population, because they will remain as municipal units so declared and existing under the laws of Pennsylvania, with their own independent functions, each supreme in their own local matters.

At this time the Commission desires to emphasize strongly these two particular points of distribution.

As offered, this plan represents the opinion of a large majority of the Commission and the unanimous action of the Executive Committee of that Commission. It has been pronounced by municipal experts as the most far reaching plan for regional and metropolitan government yet devised, with the greatest possibilities of good to the whole territory. It will undoubtedly be the key to unlock the same problems in other similar districts. It is offered as the only just alternative to forcible annexation, on the one hand, and the incomplete and unsatisfactory metropolitan district system on the other.

4. PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT EXPLAINED IN DETAIL.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof."

"Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:"

"Section 4. The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county, poor districts, cities, boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny, and the offices thereof, into a consolidated city and county, with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation, to be known as the City of Pittsburgh, and to provide for a charter for its government".

EXPLANATION

The foregoing provision is not obligatory, but simply grants to the General Assembly the authority to do certain things. This provision gives to the Legislature the power to create a consolidated city and county government within the area now known as Allegheny County, to which government may be assigned the powers of the county and poor districts, and (subject to approval by the people and to certain reservations of the essential powers of the existing cities, boroughs and townships) the municipal powers necessary to the solution of problems common to the whole area. By so doing all possible duplications between functions of the county and the new proposed municipality, including the

poor districts, can be removed. One legislative body and one set of financial and other executive and administrative officers can serve for both county and city purposes. Without such provision it might be possible for the Legislature to create a city with boundaries coincident with those of the county, yet it could not unless it had the above express authority of the Constitution, consolidate present offices and give them greater power within the new municipality.

"The said charter shall be submitted to the electors of said county, at a special election to be provided for therein. If the majority of the electors voting thereon, in the county as a whole, and at least two-thirds of all the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of the cities, boroughs and townships thereof, vote in the affirmative, the act shall take effect for the whole county".

EXPLANATION CONTINUED

The above provisions require the submission of the act or charter creating the consolidated city and county to the people of the county as a whole and to the people of each municipality separately. The charter can go into effect only if approved by a majority vote in the county and by two-thirds vote in a majority of the one hundred twenty-four cities, boroughs or townships. In other words, the proposition must be carried by a two-thirds vote in sixty-three municipalities.

This is sufficient guarantee against the outlying communities being overwhelmed by the vote of Pittsburgh. This gives to the boroughs and townships such an overwhelming preponderance of influence in determining results that it cannot be justly said that it amounts to forcible annexation of the units not so agreeing. It is based on the principle of majority rule, first a majority of the people and second a majority of the communities. Furthermore, in accordance with subsequent provisions of this amendment, the charter must respect the right of each existing city, borough and township to control its own local affairs.

"If rejected, the said charter may be resubmitted to the electors in original, new or modified form, at any subsequent election until adopted."

EXPLANATION

The foregoing is to make certain that the power of the Legislature as authorized by this amendment would not be exhausted by one unsuccessful effort to frame a charter for the consolidated city and county. Upon the proposed amendment with its guarantees of independence to the existing communities and its provisions for approval by a majority of the people and a majority of the communities affected, will be based any future attempts at consolidation. If the first charter as framed and submitted is not successful, the debate in connection therewith will bring out the points on which there is disagreement, and these may be later comprised or eliminated and a redrafted charter then be prepared for submission at a future election.

"It shall be competent, subject to the police power of the State, for the Legislature to provide in said charter:"

EXPLANATION

It will be noted that, while the next eight clauses place some limitations on the discretion of the Legislature, they are in their general nature optional or permissive, leaving wide opportunity for the charter to be adjusted to the needs of the situation, subject always to the double approval heretofore referred to.

"1. For the exercise, by the consolidated city, of all the powers and duties vested in the county of Allegheny, and the poor districts thereof, and such other powers appropriate to a municipality as may be specified therein, except such powers as are specifically reserved by this section to the municipal divisions herein provided for."

EXPLANATION

The foregoing clause is intended to make plain that the city and county government is to have all the powers of the present county of Allegheny and also all the powers of its present poor districts and such other municipal powers as are included by the Legislature in the charter. The power of the Legislature is, however, made subject to specific reservations of the rights of the existing municipalities. The consolidated city and county government, therefore, cannot trespass upon those other powers which are reserved to the existing cities, boroughs and townships, by later provisions of the amendment. It is the purpose and intention that full justice be done to the needs of the greater municipality, and yet that the smaller component parts shall have reserved to them those right and powers they desire and need for their own local use, local life and local development.

"2. For the election, by the people of the consolidated city, of a board of commissioners, the number to be fixed by the charter, in lieu of present county commissioners, in which board shall be vested all the powers of the consolidated city and county, except as otherwise provided in the charter."

"3. For the organization of a government for the consolidated city and county, and for the election or appointment of the constitutional and other necessary officers thereof, and for their powers and duties."

EXPLANATION

These two clauses are intended to grant to the Legislature full and complete power to organize the government of the consolidated city and county in the charter, unhindered by the fact that county commissioners, sheriffs and other county officers are at the present time specifically mentioned in other sections of the present Constitution. Under these two clauses it will be possible to frame an advanced, modern, completely developed, fully organized form of government for the metropolitan area; and by proper effort to secure an efficiency, thrift and economy in the administration of its affairs not now possible by reason of constitutional limitations.

"4. For the organization of all courts, other than those of record, in the consolidated city, and for the procedure thereof, and for the appointment of judges and officers thereof, which courts shall exercise the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace, and such other powers as may be conferred by law".

EXPLANATION

The purpose of this clause is to give to the Legislature the power to remove the worst abuses of the present day in the conduct of minor courts and to provide in the charter for a really modern system of courts of minor, civil and criminal jurisdiction. Under the present antiquated forms and methods of procedure, permitting magistrates, justices of the peace and aldermen to function, who are not learned in the law, prejudiced and partial, if not positively corrupt "justice" is often applied to the small affairs of those whose means do not allow them to have their interests protected. To many of these people affairs which would be of very small matter to a well-to-do person are of the utmost importance. Also, there are in our midst thousands of persons coming from other countries, who, not understanding our language or our customs, rights and privileges, when they come in contact with our government through the minor courts and receive what they know to be absolute injustice and outrage, become incensed against our whole system of government and are consequently fit subjects for revolt. It is a known fact there can be nothing which will do more to promote bolshevism, radicalism of all kinds and disrespect for republican government and "freedom under law" than injustice, especially to the poor and unintelligent, unable because of high costs and technicalities, to secure that justice from the higher courts which they have been denied in the minor courts.

"5. For the transfer to the consolidated city of the property and indebtedness of the county of Allegheny, and the poor districts thereof, and of such property and indebtedness of the cities, boroughs and townships thereof as relate to the powers and duties of said consolidated city, and to provide for an equitable adjustment and payment of such indebtedness, and for this purpose, any taxation therein shall be uniform taxation within the meaning and intent of other provisions of this Constitution."

EXPLANATION

The purpose of this clause is to leave the bulk of the present indebtedness of each municipality within the consolidated city and county to be borne in the future by the municipality that created it and which received the benefit thereof, and yet make possible a reasonable and equitable adjustment in the matter of property and indebtedness between the individual municipalities and the consolidated city. Where a governmental function is transferred to the consolidated city, the ownership and control of the property used in the performance of that function should, obviously, pass to the consolidated city. It is equally obvious that the debt incurred in the acquisition or creation of such property ought to follow the property. It may happen as a result of such transfers that the tax rate in various portions of the consolidated city will not be uniform. There are certain phrases in the present Constitution which seem to make it obligatory that taxation within a municipality be uniform. Therefore, this provision is necessary for this new sort of federated municipal government.

"6. For the assessment of property for taxation, the levying and collection of taxes, and the payment of the cost of any public improvement, in whole or in part, by special assessment upon abutting and non-abutting property materially benefitted thereby, and, for this purpose, real estate so charged shall be classified as urban, suburban and rural and assessments made in accordance with such classifications."

EXPLANATION

This clause, after referring in general terms to the power of the Legislature to provide in the charter for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of ordinary taxes, extends materially (under limitations induced by the varied character of the territory of the consolidted city) the power now enjoyed by the cities of paying for improvements by special assessment. At the present time, cities in Pennsylvania may assess the cost of paving a street, for example, on the property immediately abutting upon the improvement. This is a satisfactory enough method of distributing the cost of paving an ordinary street in a well built up section. It is entirely inadequate as a means of financing large improvements such as through thoroughfares, boulevards, parkways, etc., the benefit of which is spread over a considerable area. This clause permits the charging of special assessments to all property benefitted by an improvement, whether or not is abuts immediately on the improvement. The large improvements which might be undertaken by the consolidated city would frequently benefit at the same time urban, suburban and rural property. The principles which govern the formation of "benefit" districts in an urban, a suburban and rural community being materially different, the provision has been made that such assessments must take account of these differences. A through highway, for example, starting from a central point in some borough or city might proceed through a region of scattered homes into a purely rural section. The influence of such an improvement on property values would be one thing in the borough or city, another in the suburban areas and still another in the open country. Generally speaking its effect would, in the urban community, be considerable on adjacent property, but would not extend far beyond the site of the improvement. In the rural districts its effect would be less intense on any one piece of property, but would be felt over a considerable district. The suburban community would offer results somewhere between these two extremes. Justice in the matter of special assessments also requires that there be taken into account the ability of the property to carry assessments, which is roughly proportional to the value of the property. A heavy assessment on low value property may force the owner to lose his property, even though its potential value is considerably increased. These facts sufficiently explain the desirability of classification of property as urban, suburban and rural for the purpose of forming assessment districts. If only abutting property is assessed, the same principles apply. In an ordinary city the classification of property for special assessment purposes is not so necessary, but in a consolidated city containing many square miles of open country it is absolutely essential to fair play.

"7. For the creation, by the board of commissioners, of districts for the purpose of regulating the location, height, area, bulk and use of buildings and premises."

EXPLANATION

This clause puts beyond preadventure of a doubt the validity of zoning ordinances which are now based only upon enabling acts of the Legislature. The authority of the Legislature to pass such acts is in dispute and cases are now pending in the courts. If the courts of Pennsylvania follow the precedent already set in New Jersey and Maryland, the whole zoning idea may be overthrown, notwithstanding it is recognized today as the only means of building cities in the future as they should be built so that property values may be secured and property owners receive protection to their investments. This clause will place zoning in Allegheny County beyond danger of attack and make future development within the boundaries of the proposed consolidated city certain and safe.

"8. For the creation, by the board of commissioners, of special districts for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, maintaining, operating or contracting for, any public property, work, improvement, utility or service, not for the exclusive benefit of any one municipal division, and for the payment of the costs and maintenance of such property, work, improvement, utility or service, there may be special taxes levied throughout such special districts respectively, separate and apart from the general city tax."

EXPLANATION

The foregoing clause is included for the purpose of enabling the government of the consolidated city and county to provide for important public improvements by the creation of districts to be served by them. For example, the drainage area which can properly and efficiently use a single sewage disposal plant often consists of the whole or parts of several units of government. Such a natural drainage area should be the district charged with the expense of erecting a sewage disposal plant and the necessary trunk line sewers in connection therewith. Similar other districts, by reason of location, might be formed for the purpose of garbage and refuse collection and disposal, for park development, or for any other general purposes as desired by the inhabitants thereof.

"Provided, however, That it is the intent of this section that substantial powers be reserved to the cities, boroughs and townships situated in Allegheny County."

EXPLANATION

It is the purpose of this amendment to carry out the announced purpose of the Commission to Study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class, namely, to preserve the identities and existence of the present units of government and to allow them to continue in the exercise of local self government in local matters; to prevent their unwilling absorption by large units of government; to develop and make inherent in them a proper civic spirit and consciousness to the end that a citizenry may be developed in the future having a greater and keener interest in the welfare of their own communities.

"To this end the charter shall provide for the continued existence of the said cities, boroughs and townships, as municipal divisions of the consolidated city, under their present names and forms of government, subject to the laws provided for government of municipalities of their respective forms and classes, except as provided in the charter, and with their present boundaries, provided that the city of Pittsburgh may be designated by a term other than city and may be divided into two or more municipal divisions, and that any two or more municipal divisions of the consolidated city may, with the consent of a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of such divisions at any general or special election, be united to form a single municipal division."

EXPLANATION

This clause definitely provides for the continued existence of every city, borough and township in Allegheny County, except as each may from time to time by vote of their own people voluntarily decide to join some other city, borough or township. It preserves their present names and present boundaries intact. It preserves their present forms of government, except as they may necessairly be altered in the

formation of the consolidated city and county government, and then only with their expressed consent through vote on the charter. It is not to be questioned that in this form of charter, after further study, the present governments may possibly be reformed and improved on the basis of new developments and knowledge to the end that they may function more efficiently and be made even more responsive to the necessities of their citizens. It is obvious that there is great inequality in the proposed municipal divisions of the consolidated city. The way has, therefore, been left open for the future division of the present city of Pittsburgh and for the consolidation of municipal divisions. Such union cannot, however, take place except with the consent of both parties. And the weight of Pittsburgh in voting on the charter, or any amendment thereto, is sufficient guarantee that it will never be divided except voluntarily. Such changes are not in any sense obligatory but simply made possible if and when desired by the citizens affected. In other words this clause provides for reasonable flexibility in the structure of the consolidated city at the same time that it guarantees "home rule" on the whole subject of that structure.

'The said municipal divisions shall have and continue to possess the following powers:"

EXPLANATION

Under this head certain definite powers are reserved to the municipal divisions of which they cannot be deprived by the charter or any subsequent legislation, except with their own consent.

"1. The constitutional and legal capacity of municipal corporations, except as limited in the charter."

EXPLANATION

Each city, borough and township in the present County of Allegheny will, as a municipal division of the consolidated city, continue as a municipal corporation, with power to own property, make contracts, sue and be sued and to perform all other functions essential to municipal existence.

"2. The power to lay and collect taxes and to incur indebtedness, subject to the limitations which are or may be imposed by law upon cities, boroughs or townships of corresponding classification, for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power of said divisions."

EXPLANATION

Each of the municipal divisions of the consolidated city, under their own names and with their own boundaries, will have the power to collect taxes and incur indebtedness up to the constitutional limits therefore, for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power which under the terms of this amendment the charter or other non-conflicting laws they may possess. They cannot, therefore, be financially cramped in caring for their own needs.

"3. The power to acquire, own, construct, maintain, operate or contract for all kinds of public property, works, improvements, utilities or services. which shall be within the municipal division, and principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, provided this power shall not be taken to include the construction and maintenance of through-traffic streets and bridges, tunnels, subways and appurtenances thereof, nor main or trunk lines for sewer, power and water service, running through more than one municipal division, and designated as such by the board of commissioners."

EXPLANATION

This clause gives the present municipal divisions the power to create and maintain their own public works, except through-traffic streets and bridges, tunnels, subways and appurtenances thereof, which are incident to such through-traffic streets, and trunk line sewers and power and water service systems running through more than one municipal division and designated by the board of commissioners as a part of the service of the consolidated city and county. For all purposes other than those specified, each division may have its own public works and included therein would naturally be such matters as the maintenance and cleaning of its streets, collection and disposal of its garbage and rubbish. If it so desires, each division may contract for water, gas, electric light power, etc., for the use and benefit of its citizens; or, it may furnish those services from its own municipally owned and operated plants, when so decided by its electors.

"4. The power to maintain a local police force, and local fire department, with the necessary buildings, appurtenances and equipment therefor, which may be supplemental to the police force and fire department of the consolidated city."

EXPLANATION

This provision is purely optional. The local community may maintain a local police force and local fire department if it so desires, which local force and department may be supplemental to those of the consolidated city. The relation of the consolidated city police and fire departments to those of the locality will have to be developed and treated in detail in the charter. The reason for the inclusion of this clause is to make certain that each of the local units, if it so desires, may have special protection of this kind—extra facilities for law enforcement particularly—and will maintain the same from local tax funds.

"5. The power to establish a limitation of indebtedness for the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof, provided that the total of the indebtedness of the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the limits of the total indebtedness allowed by the Constitution to the county and to the separate municipalities."

EXPLANATION

Taken in connection with clause two above, the effect of this clause is to continue the existing constitutional limitations on indebtedness until such time as the municipal divisions by their action alter the proportion of debt incurring power which shall belong to the consolidated city and its municipal divisions respectively. The Constitution at present limits the indebtedness of the county to seven per cent of its assessed valuation and that of the municipalities to seven per cent of their respective valuations. The consolidated city will succeed to rights of the county. The municipal divisions will retain their present debt incurring power. It will be impossible to tell in advance what adjustments between the municipal divisions and the consolidated city may be made fair and desirable by the transfer of property and indebtedness from one to the other. The matter of this adjustment, within the total limitation of fourteen per cent, has been left to be settled by the municipal divisions acting voluntarily. This is a still further protection of their self-governing capacity. In any event the tax payer need fear no increased indebtedness beyond the figures now allowed under the Constitution.

"6. All other powers not specifically granted by the charter to the consolidated city: Provided, however, That a municipal division may surrender, by majority vote of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election, any of its powers to the consolidated city, subject to the acceptence thereof by the board of commissioners."

EXPLANATION

The old cities, boroughs and townships under the name of municipal divisions are to be the residuary legatees under this charter. Every power not inconsistent with the powers granted by the charter to the consolidated city, which they have previously possessed, they will continue to possess and hold and exercise. This clause further permits any municipal division to surrender any of its powers to the consolidated city and if it so wills, to eventually surrender all of its powers, but only through and by vote of a majority of its electors. In this way the door is left open for adjustment of the relations between the consolidated city and the municipal divisions and the extension of the powers of the consolidated city, but only by the voluntary action of the municipal divisions. The several municipal divisions can work out by agreement with the consolidated city such arrangements as may be satisfactory to their particular electors and those of the greater city. It is hardly to be supposed by any one that an absolute and final distribution of powers can be made in the charter which will work out to the satisfaction of all. It is recognized that it may take actual experience in many

cases to determine the best distribution of the powers between the localities and the central municipality. The surrender of powers by any municipality is, of course, subject to acceptance of the powers by the board of commissioners of the consolidated city. This provision is a further mark of the flexibility of the proposed amendment.

"The said charter may be amended by the Legislature, subject to ratification by a majority of the electors of the consolidated city voting thereon at any general or special election: Provided, That no amendment reducing the powers of municipal divisions shall be effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of said divisions."

EXPLANATION

The final clause limits the power of amendment of the charter by the Legislature by requiring approval of the people of the consolidated city and county before such amendment becomes effective. This is real Home Rule just as the preceding articles have been home rule . In case of amendments reducing powers of municipal divisions this clause also requires a vote of a majority of such divisions. In other words, the consolidated city of Pittsburgh will function by the consent of the citizens and the municipal divisions thereof. The municipal divisions will continue to be protected in their present status as far as local affairs are concerned so long as the amendment stands. They will give up no more than is necessary to the establishment of a consolidated city government adequate to deal with their common problems and will receive in return their share of the benefits accruing from its creation.

5. PURPOSE OF MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATION.

It is the purpose of the commission to provide a form of government for all governmental and municipal functions by enlarging and developing the county government as it now is to such a point that where more than one municipality is affected, there can be a genuine, unified force and control to co-ordinate all underlying efforts—not to abolish existing institutions without proper reason, but to multiply their accomplishments by the elimination of duplications, overlaps and conflicts of authority, to the end that their united effort shall result in vastly improved service, with constructive economy and scientific efficiency.

It is realized that in the complex development of our civilzation the luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today, and that future generations will suffer unbelievable burdens unless the vast possibilities of this industrial giant are considered and its future ends anticipated through proper municipal vision, planning, direction and control.

It is further possible, in the judgment of the Commission, to provide by co-operative effort, under the "federated government plan", public utilities, recreational, educational and health advantages here that cannot be obtained elsewhere; and that will result not only in the individual benefit of the people but in the multiplication and diversification of industries in a way not heretofore possible. Skilled men of the various hand and machine crafts are much more likely to be drawn to a center of such development than to the Pittsburgh District of today. Making the whole territory a better place in which to live to play and to work, a better governed community if possible, where the tax-payer gets a better return for his expenditure—naturally must create conditions that will draw to this great metropolitan area new life, new vigor and new accomplishments.

PART II

Activities and Progress of the Commission Since February 28, 1925.

1. Previous Report.

Following the passage of the supplemental act of May 14, 1925, continuing the first Commission, the former officers continued to function until November 30, 1925, when the following organization was effected:

Chairman, Joseph H. Miller, Borough of Edgewood., Vice Chairman, Morris Knowles, City of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, Wm. E. Best, Borough of Dormont.

The following were chosen members of the executive committee:

Chairman, Joseph T. Miller, Borough of Edgewood; Morris Knowles, City of Pittsburgh; William E. Best, Borough of Dormont.

At the same time authority was lodged in the Chairman to appoint three additional members. The gentlemen so appointed were:

James D. Hailman, City of Pittsburgh; Samuel A. Taylor, Borough of Wilkinsburg; Charles A. Lewis, City of Clairton.

The Hon. Frank I. Gollmar continued as Secretary of the Commission, but owing to the pressure of his official duties as Deputy Attorney General, and later, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, found himself unable to be active in the work of the Commission, and at the meeting of December 3, 1926, presented his resignation as Secretary.

2. Commission Meetings.

Four meetings of the full commission have been held as follows:

November 20, 1925; January 25, 1926; December 3, 1926; February 10, 1927.

As described in the previous section, reorganization of the Commission was effected at the first meeting (November 30, 1925), and further executive committee members appointed by the Chairman as authorized. Additional business included resolutions authorizing application to the Governor to include in the call for the special session of the Legislature of 1925 in the year 1926, the proposed constitutional amendment; and a further study to simplify and perfect the whole general amendment proposed at the regular session of the 1925 Legislature.

Miscellaneous business was also transacted referring to the adoption of a questionnaire for submission to the various municipalities of the district, appealing to such municipalities for contributions based on an authorized rate of one dollar per hundred of population; and other questions of more or less detail looking toward the promotion of a clear conception of the problem of consolidation and of the factors to be given consideration.

The primary consideration before the Commission at the meeting of January 25, 1926, was the revised form of the constitutional amendment which had been drafted by the executive committee. After discussion of the draft, the executive committee, by resolution, was authorized to propose the amendment to the Legislature, after modification according to suggestions made and adopted during the discussion of the subject.

The meeting of December 3, 1926, was given over to a discussion of the report to be submitted as a result of its activities and the pertinent facts to be included in such report. Resolutions were passed approving the budget of estimated expenses for the next two years; authorizing the executive committee to prepare a suggested act to be presented to the Legislature; and other matters of more or less routine nature.

The standard state "City Planning Enabling Act", as tentatively drawn by the United States Department of Commerce, was discussed, and the executive committee was given power to act on same.

3. Activities of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the individual efforts of the executive committee in carrying out certain duties assigned to them, sixteen meetings of the executive committee have been held.

Three executive committee meetings were held during 1925, and thirteen meetings during 1926. The formal action taken has included, among other things, the adoption of certain arrangements looking toward publicity of the method of consolidation proposed; the preparation of a questionnaire to be sent out, requesting information from municipal governments of the district and from school boards; the drafting of the constitutional amendment as approved by the Commission, and negotiations with experts, legal and otherwise, to meet with and advise the Commission.

A complete financial report, and the proposed budget of expenditures for the ensuing biennium, are to be found in Appendices "E" and "F".

4. Constitutional Amendments.

The Act of June 8, 1923 (P. L. No. 282 at page 688) creating the Commission laid the specific duties upon that body, to study the subject of municipal consolidation in counties of the second class, and to present to the Legislature of 1925 a bill, under which such consolidation might be accomplished.

Early in its studies, the Commission concluded that, owing to the peculiar local conditions, no method of consolidation could be accomplished that would be satisfactory to the people affected, unless a constitutional amendment was first obtained. There was, in the judgment of the Commission and its legal advisors, nothing in the Constitution of Pennsylvania that properly provided for the creation of a consolidated city and county government or the existence within a city of self governing units. Therefore, during the latter part of the year 1924 and the early months of 1925, a great deal of effort was put forward by the Commission through frequent meetings, and by much discussion, also through the meetings of its executive and legal committees, towards preparing an amendment that would fully satisfy its own conceptions and at the same time be satisfactory to the public concerned.

It was not until April 5, 1925, that the Commission and its committees were able to complete an amendment that was, in their opinion, even a partial solution of their problem; but it was the best that could be accomplished in the time allotted so with the knowledge at hand at the moment, it was put in the form of a joint resolution and was laid before the Senate of the General Assembly April 7, 1925, through the Honorable Charles Steele, of Northumberland County and Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, by special request.

For this assistance on his part the Commission feels deeply indebted.

The resolution as presented at this time read as follows:

Printer's No. File Folio 2989

No. 1261 Session of 1925.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Article Fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth Article therof.

Section 4 The General Assembly may by law grant to the people of Alleghenv County a charter for a new city to be created by a consolidation of all the independent cities boroughs and townships within the county Said city to be so created shall have all the powers and Constitutional Officers of the present County Government and such additional powers as shall be provided in its charter which said charter shall before becoming operative be adopted by a majority vote of the electors of said county Provided however That the present status as to the corporate rights and powers of the cities boroughs and townships shall continue to exist for all purposes except as may be surrendered by them to the new municipality or as such shall be changed by said charter"

The amendment itself as presented was not fully or completely satisfactory to the Commission, since in some of its terms it was neither broad enough, on the one hand to secure the accomplishment of what was really proposed, in a satisfactory manner, nor specific enough in other respects, to properly safeguard the interests involved. Therefore, the Commission felt no discouragement or disappointment when the bill died in committee at the adjournment of that session.

The General Assembly, however, although it looked upon this amendment with disfavor, no doubt, for the same reasons that the Commission itself felt dissatisfied, nevertheless continued the Commission with an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of making further and continued study, the said appropriation being later cut to five thousand dollars by Governor Pinchot.

When it became evident to the Commission that Governor Pinchot would call into special session the Legislature of 1925 in the year 1926, a very determined and pressing effort was made on the part of the Commission to have the Governor include the work of the Commission as a part of his call for special action of the Legislature. The original call was, however, issued without the subject of the Commission's work being included therein, and this notwithstanding the efforts of the Commission. Up to the time the General Assembly met on January 13, 1926, the Commission was hopeful that a supplemental call would be issued by the Governor and that the consolidated city amendment would be named therein for special action. That hope was not realized.

With the Legislature in special session, your Commission was advised by men learned in the law that, in their judgment, it was within the power of the Assembly to initiate a constitutional amendment, even when in special session assembled, and although the said subject treated of had not been listed in the call issued by the Governor; this for the reason that the passage of a resolution proposing a constitution amendment did not constitute legislation. This opinion was later confirmed in the Courts of Dauphin County (See Appendix "D").

Relying upon that circumstance, the Commission redoubled its efforts to prepare and present an amendment that would prove acceptable to the General Assembly, as well as to the people whom the Commission was endeavoring to serve. As a result a new amendment, being the old idea amplified and made specific in detail, was prepared, and on February 8, 1926, was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Joseph C. Marcus, of the First Legislative District, and was known as No. Thirty-four, File Folio Two hundred three, Printers No. Seven hundred thirty-three. On the same date it was introduced into the Senate of the General Assembly by the Honorable Morris Einstein, of the Forty-second Senatorial District. In the Senate it was finally passed by a vote of yeas forty-one, nays none; having been passed in the House by yeas one hundred seventy-six, nays twenty-three.

At this time the Commission desires to express the deep appreciation of its members and their sincere thanks for the support given the proposed amendment by the Honorable Joseph C. Marcus and the Honorable Morris Einstein, in securing favorable action in the General Assembly.

5. Publicity.

The Commission has appeared, through its chairman, before many organizations of interested citizens, and he as well as other members, has spoken at length on consolidated city government for the metropolitan area of the county of Allegheny. The list of the organizations addresses is as follows:

February 22, 1926	West View Board of Trade.
March 9, 1926	Wilkinsburg Rotary Club.
	Bellevue Board of Trade.
March 26, 1926	Turtle Creek Chamber of Commerce.
April 7, 1926	Wilmerding Rotary Club.
	Etna Board of Trade.
April 14, 1926	Wilkinsburg Lions Club.
	Civic Club, Allegheny County.
	Municipal Affairs Committee.
May 24, 1926	Penna. State Federation of Women.
	Citizens Training Division.
May 27, 1926	North Boroughs Association of Councils.
July 15, 1926	Lions Club of Pittsburgh.
July 16, 1926	Henry George Club of Pittsburgh.
September 23, 1926	Aero Club of Allegheny County.
October 11, 1926	Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.
	Committee on Inter-Community Affairs and Directors.
October 19, 1926	Knoxville League of Women Voters.
November 19, 1926	Joint Meeting, National Municipal League.
	American Civic Association, Governmental Research Conference and National Association of Civic Secretaries and many citizens of Pittsburgh, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.
November 26, 1926	Tarentum Book Club (Mr. Chas. A. Lewis).
December 8, 1926	Legislative Department, Consumers League and Congress of Women's Clubs.

January	18, 1927	Wilkinsburg Rotary Club.
January	20, 1927	Council of Jewish Women of Pittsburgh.
January	25, 1927	Women Voters of Wilkinsburg.
January	26, 1927	Rotary Club of Pittsburgh (Prof. Thos. H. Reed).

In addition to the foregoing, some of the members of the Commission have done like service in many of the boroughs affected, and further, the Commission has by pamphlet "The Metropolitan Plan" circularized the municipalities which would become units of the proposed plan to the extent of five thousand copies. It has reprinted for like circularization in pamphlet form an article entitled "Federated Government for Pittsburgh and Vicinity" which was written after a month's study by Dr. Paul Studensky, Secretary of the Committee on Regional Government of the National Municipal League. This was a reprint from the National Municipal Review, Vol. 15, No. 9 by permission of the National Municipal League, of 261 Broadway, New York City.

The reason of Dr. Studensky's study of the proposed plan and the manner in which it affects this metropolitan area is that the plan itself has attracted more or less national attention, and is now looked upon by many sincere students of municipal government as a possible solution of the particular difficulties of their own metropolitan areas.

Further than this, there has been wide publicity in the newspapers in the City of Pittsburgh, namely, The Press, Sun Post, Gazette Times and Chronicle Telegraph, whose daily circulation in the territory affected runs into hundreds of thousands of copies. To these great newspapers of the City of Pittsburgh the Commission is deeply and profoundly indebted for the wide publicity they have given this plan, and which has been printed in detail in their issues together with many favorable comments thereon.

Some of these comments have appeared in editorial form, and for the information of the readers hereof typical examples are given in Appendix "G".

So great has the interest in this movement become, that by special invitation the chairman of the Commission was asked to speak on December 11, 1926, before the Mayors of the Island of Montreal, Canada, which contains twenty-five municipalities. The comment which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of that date is also reprinted in Appendix "G".

PART III

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Re-statement of Findings in former reports.

The Commission desires to call attention at this time to the recommendations which appeared under the title "Part IV" (page 27) of its report to the Legislature dated February 28, 1925, and which is here reprinted in full:

The Commission further recommends:

1. That no plan that may be developed will be worth while and satisfactory unless the greater city secures credit of the population of surrounding urban communities.

2. That such a plan, to be made satisfactory, should give to the constituent and smaller municipalities proper and reasonable control of their local affairs.

3. It has been discovered that it is essential to have complete data of the functions, assets, liabilities, local needs and developments of each community, and that without these data no practical and acceptable plan can be formulated.

4. These data must be compiled in such form as to determine duplication and overlaps that can and should be removed, to locate present waste that can be eliminated and that the Commission may build any future plan thereon in such a way as to develop proper efficiency upon a new plan of government that will be practical. Any such proposed plan built upon data to be secured must be so drawn as to protect the proper rights, privileges and liberties of each constituent unit and to secure the same for the future.

5. That such an investigation will require adequate financing and should be done by a staff thoroughly informed and experienced in such work, of careful and practical judgement, and familiar with such work and such problems heretofore encountered and solved.

6. That a plan be found and made adaptable in such a way that it may aid in the solution of metropolitan aspirations and developments in other locations in the State of Pennsylvania, where somewhat similar conditions may exist or come into being.

7. Such an important study, pregnant with great possibilities for service, for the whole State, should be aided by the State, and not wholly financed as the present Act provided by voluntary contributions from the various municipalities.

8. Legislation should be considered looking towards the continuation of this Commission—a bill for the purpose of which accompanies this report. A constitutional amendment is being prepared, and will be offered at a later date for your consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Jos. T. Miller,
Chairman.

Attest:

Frank I. Gollmar,
Secretary.

2 Recommendations 1927.

The recommendations of the Commission have already been stated in the summary in the foreword of this report. They are four in number.

1. That the Commission be continued for a period of two years. The principal work of the Commission, the most difficult part of its task, remains to be done. The assembling of adequate information and the preparation of a charter are absolutely essential if the work, begun by the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment, is to be completed. If the Commission is continued with an adequate appropriation it can present to the 1929 session of the General Assembly a tentative form of charter, which if the Legislature approves, can be submitted to the voters in the Fall of that year.

2. That the Commision be given effective power to obtain all necessary information from the authorities of the county and its municipalities and districts. An attitude of reluctance on the part of the officials of any unit to be investigated can seriously hamper and delay the work of the Commission. The Commission, therefore, requests authority to apply to the Court of Common Pleas for an order requiring the officials or representatives of the county or any municipality, poor district or school district thereof, to comply with the Commission's request for information.

3. That there be appropriated for the work of the Commission for the next two years the sum of ninety-nine thousand, five hundred fifty dollars ($99,550.00). A carefully prepared budget of the proposed expenditures of the Commission is included herewith as Appendix "F". The collection of such data and statistics as are necessary from one hundred twenty-four municipalities and the county government obviously requires extensive professional assistance.

4. That the amendment to Article XV of the Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of 1925 at its special session of 1926 be passed in identical form by the current session of the General Assembly. If this is done the amendment may be voted on at the General election of 1928 and the charter prepared by the Commission considered by the General Assembly of 1929. Since constitutional amendments must be passed by two successive General Assemblies and can be submitted only at intervals of five years, any interruption in the progress of the amendment would mean that no amendment on the subject could be submitted prior to 1923. If the amendment is not passed at this session, a

delay of at least six years in dealing with this pressing problem will result.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jos. T. Miller, Chairman
Morris Franks, Vice Chairman
William E. Best
Sam'l A. Taylor
Charles A. Lewis
Edward A. Young
George Munroe
Chas. H. Woods
S. H. Noll
Charles P. Howe
C. W. Scheck
H. W. Crider
G. C. DeLaney
David L. Starr
J. W. Wickerman
S. R. McClure
Frank S. Gollman
John J. Jackson
James D. Hailman

Per J. T. Miller authorized by wire to sign telegram delivered to the Governor.

NOTE.

The subject of public school education is not mentioned in the Constitutional Amendment nor is it considered in this Report. That subject was not among the subjects assigned to the Commission by the Legislature in the Bill creating it. The duty assigned to the Commission was to consider the consolidation of cities, boroughs and townships in counties of the second class and to offer an act for the consolidation of such territory. The subject of public education is one entirely within the scope of the Legislature at any session to create and control such public endeavor through the Educational Code of the Commonwealth.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appendix "A"

AN ACT

(Pamphlet Laws 1923 No. 282 page 688)

Providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing a method for such consolidation; and prescribing its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor is duly authorized and directed to appoint a commission of twenty-four persons, eight of whom shall be residents of cities, and sixteen of whom shall be residents of boroughs and townships, and at least one of them whom shall be a civil engineer, to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing a method for such consolidation.

Section 2. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 3. The commission shall appoint a secretary and such other agents, employees, and legal counsel, at such reasonable compensation, as it may determine.

Section 4. The county and the several municipalities are authorized to make appropriations for the use of the said commission in the payment of its expenses, but such appropriations shall not exceed in any case one dollar in any year for each one hundred inhabitants of the county or of the municipality.

Approved—The 8th day of June, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Appendix "B"

A SUPPLEMENT

(Pamphlet Laws of 1925, No. 389, page 715)

To an act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred eighty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to-wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act, providing for a method for such consolidation, and prescribing its powers and duties," continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years, and giving said commission additional powers, and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the commission on consolidation of municipalities in counties of the second class appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby continued until the close of the session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. The commission shall continue its work, as specified in said act, and shall make report of its proceedings to the Governor and General Assembly at said session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 2. Any vacancies occurring in said commission in any manner shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. The commission may appoint a secretary and such other agents, employes, experts, engineers, and legal counsel at such reasonable compensation as it may determine. Any member of the commission may be designated as such secretary and when acting in any such capacity shall be allowed reasonable compensation for his services as such.

Section 3. The said commission, or its duly appointed committees, through its proper officers, shall have power to subpoena witnesses before the commission or any of its committees.

Section 4. The said commission, or any of its duly appointed committees or representatives, shall have full power and authority to examine the books, records, and accounts of said county and any and all municipalities and school districts within said county.

Section 5. The said committee, or any of its duly authorized committees or officers, shall have power to submit questionnaires to said county and to all municipalities and school districts within said county, pertaining or relative to the matters to be considered or investigated, and all municipal officers of said municipalities and school districts shall promptly answer said questionnaires, giving all desired and requested information.

Section 6. In addition to the authority to all municipalities to make appropriations, as specified in section four of the act to which this is a supplement ,the said commission is hereby authorized to receive any contributions from individuals, corporations, or boards or civic bodies to help defray the expenses of its said work.

Section 7. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated for defraying the expensees of said commission; to be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of said commission by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Approved—The 14th day of May, A. D. 1925, in the sum of $5,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient state revenue.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Appendix "C"

A JOINT RESOLUTION

(Pamphlet Laws of 1926 No. 2 page 34)

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-

eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Section 4. The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county, poor districts, cities, boroughs, and townships of the county of Allegheny, and the offices thereof, into a consolidated city and county, with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation, to be known as the City of Pittsburgh, and to provide for a charter for its government. The said charter shall be submitted to the electors of said county, at a special election to be provided for therein. If the majority of the electors voting thereon, in the county as a whole, and at least two-thirds of all the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of the cities, boroughs and townships thereof, vote in the affirmative, the act shall take effect for the whole county. If rejected, the said charter may be resubmitted to the electors in original, new or modified form, at any subsequent election until adopted.

It shall be competent, subject to the police power of the State, for the Legislature to provide in said charter:

1. For the exercise, by the consolidated city, of all the powers and duties vested in the county of Allegheny, and the poor districts thereof, and such other powers appropriate to a municipality as may be specified therein, except such powers as are specifically reserved by this section to the municipal divisions herein provided for.

2. For the election, by the people of the consolidated city, of a board of commissioners, the number to be fixed by the charter, in lieu of present county commissioners, in which board shall be vested all the powers of the consolidated city and county, except as otherwise provided in the charter .

3. For the organization of a government for the consolidated city and county, and for the election or appointment of the constitutional and other necessary officers thereof, and for their powers and duties.

4. For the organization of all courts, other than those of record, in the consolidated city, and for the procedure thereof, and for the appointment of judges and officers thereof, which courts shall exercise the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace, and such other powers as may be conferred by law .

5. For the transfer to the consolidated city of the property and indebtedness of the county of Allegheny, and the poor districts thereof, and of such property and indebtedness of the cities, boroughs and townships thereof as relate to the powers and duties of said consolidated city, and to provide for an equitable adjustment and payment of such indebtedness, and for this purpose, any taxation therein shall be uniform within the meaning and intent of other provisions of this Constitution.

6. For the assessment of property for taxation, the levying and collection of taxes, and the payment of the cost of any public improvement, in whole or in part, by special assessment upon abutting and non-abutting property materially benefitted thereby, and, for this purpose, real estate so charged shall be classified as urban, suburban and rural, and assessments made in accordance with such classifications.

7. For the creation, by the board of commissioners, of districts for the purpose of regulating the location, height, area, bulk and use of buildings and premises.

8. For the creation, by the board of commissioners, of special districts for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, maintaining, operating or contracting for, any public property, work, improvement, utility or service, not for the exclusive benefit of any one municipal division, and for the payment of the costs and maintenance of such property, work, improvement, utility or service, there may be special taxes levied throughout such special districts respectively, separate and apart from the general city tax:

9. Provided, however, That it is the intent of this section that substantial powers be reserved to the cities, boroughs and townships situated in Allegheny County. To this end the chapter shall provide for the continued existence of the said cities, boroughs and townships, as municipal divisions of the consolidated city, under their present names and forms of government, subject to the laws provided for government of municipalities of their respective forms and classes, except as provided in the charter, and with their present boundaries, provided that the city of Pittsburgh may be designated by a term other than city and may be divided into two or more municipal divisions, and that any two municipal divisions of the consolidated city may, with the consent of a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of such divisions at any general or special elections, be united to form a single municipal division.

The said municipal divisions shall have and continue to possess the following powers:

1. The constitutional and legal capacity of municipal corporations, except as limited in the charter.

2. The power to lay and collect taxes and to incur indebtedness ,subject to the limitations which are or may be imposed by law upon cities, boroughs or townships of corresponding classification, for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power of said divisions.

3. The power to acquire, own, construct, maintain, operate or contract for all kinds of public property, works, improvements, utilities or services, which shall be within the municipal division, and principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, provided this power shall not be taken to include the construction and maintenance of through-traffic streets and bridges, tunnels, subways and appurtenances thereof, nor main or trunk lines for sewer, powee, and water service, running through more than one municipal division, and designated as such by the board of commissioners.

4. The power to maintain a local police force, and local fire department, with the necessary buildings, appurtenances and equipment therefor, which may be supplemental to the police force and fire department ofth e consolidated city.

5. The power to establish a limitation of indebtedness for the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof, provided that the total of the indebtedness of the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the limits of the total indebtedness allowed by the constitution to the county and to the separate municipalities.

6. All other powers not specifically granted by the charter to the consolidated city: Provided, however, That a municipal division may surrender, by majority vote of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election, any of its powers to the consolidated city, subject to the acceptance thereof by the board of commissioners.

The said board may be amended by the Legislature, subject to ratification by a majority of the electors of the consolidated city voting thereon a tany general or special election: Provided, That no amendment reducing the powers of municipal divisions shall be effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of said divisions.

THOMAS BLUETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

D. J. DAVIS,
President of the Senate.

Appendix "D"

Resume of Case in Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County, Edward A. Sweeney V. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

This case was originated in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County by a Bill in Equity to enjoin the Secretary of the Commonwealth from publishing in the newspapers a Joint Resolution of the Legislature proposing the Amendment to Article Fifteen of the Constitution, frequently referred to in this Report.

This was a friendly suit or test case brought for the purpose of determining whether the Legislature at a Special Session may pass a Joint Resolution proposing a Constitutional Amendment when the subject of such Resolution has not been included in the proclamation of the Governor calling the Special Session.

Section 25 of Article III of the Constitution provides that "When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session."

On December 14th, 1925 the Governor called a Special Session of the Legislature of 1925 to meet January 13th, 1926, to consider several subjects which he specifically set forth in his call.

In spite of the request made to him by the Commission to include the subject of the Constitutional Amendment relat-

ing to the establishment of a Consolidated City and County government in Allegheny County the Governor did not include that subject in the call.

Nor did he accede to request of the Commission to include it in a supplemental call.

government in Allegheny County The governor did not

In the meantime the Commission had been advised by well known students of Constitutional Law that a Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution is not "legislation" in the sense referred to in Section 25 of Article III of the Constitution. In view of the importance of having the Amendment acted upon at the Special Session of the 1925 Legislature the Commission, therefore, prepared its Amendment, placed it before the Legislature and it was duly passed by both Houses. In order that the constitutional question might be definitely and finally settled before a charter was actually drawn, the test case of Sweeney vs. King was begun in the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County. The case was argued on October 15th, 1926 and on November 8th, 1926 the Court filed its opinion. After citing the facts of the case President Judge Hargest who rendered the Decision of the Court, proceeded as follows:

"Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, referring to the Executive, provides, in part: 'He may, on extraordinary occassions, convene the general assembly ....' Section 25 of Article III of the Constitution provides: 'When the general assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session.'

"There was no mention of amendments to the Constitution or of a resolution proposing such amendments in the Governor's call, and the question therefore arises whether the language of the Constitution which prevents 'legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor', prohibits the passage of a resolution to amend the Constitution. This resolves itself into the further question as to whether the passage of such resolution is legislation because there is no prohibition against anything that may be done at a special session of the Leegislature except with regard to 'legislation' not mentioned in the Governor's proclamation.

"It, therefore, only remains for us to consider whether the passage of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution is 'legislation'. If it is, it could not be considered at the special session because it was not mentioned in the call. If it is not legislation, then there is no constitutional inhibition against its consideration.

"We think this question is fully answered in the case of Commonwealth v. Griest, 196 Pa., 396. In that case the question was whether a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution required the signature of the Governor. It was held that it does not. Chief Justice Green, after quoting in full Article XVIII of the Constitution relating to future amendments, says of it (page 404):

'It is a system entirely complete in itself requiring no extraneous aid, either in matters of details or of general scope or its effectual execution. It is also necessary to bear in mind the character of the work for which it provides. It is constitution making, it is a concentration of all the power of the people in establishing organic law for the commonwealth, for it is provided by the article that 'if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution.' It is not law making, which is a distinct and separate function, but it is a specific exercise of the power of a people to make its constitution."

"Answering the contention that Section 26 of Article III of the Constitution requires a resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted, he says, page 407:

'The section is in these words: 'Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.' The question is, must a proposed amendment to the constitution be submitted to the governor and be subjected to the requirement of his approval? The first and most obvious answer to this question is, that the article which provides for the adoption of an amendment is a complete system in itself, from which the submission to the governor is carefully excluded, and therefore such submission is not only not required, but cannot be permitted. It can only be done by reading into the 18th article words which are not there and which are altogether inconsistent with, and contrary to, the words which are there. Under that article the amendment becomes a part of the constitution without any action of the governor.

Under the opposing contention it cannot become a part of the constitution without the positive approval of the governor, when no such approval is either expressed in, or implied from, the explicit words of the article.'

"It is thus seen that the Supreme Court draws the clear distinction between amending the constitution and legislation. This is in keeping with the almost unbroken line of cases in other jurisdictions: State ex rel. Morris v. Mason 43 L. R. A., (La.), 648; Warfield v. Vandeiver, 101 Md., 78; Wagner v. Indiana, 173 Ind., 603; Mitchell v. Hopper (Ark.), 241 S. W., 10; Johnson v. Craft (Ala.), 86 So., 375; Ferguson v. Maddox (Tex.), 263 S. W., 888; McCall v. Wilkins (Ga.), 89 S. E., 219; State ex rel. Postal vs. Marcus, 354; State v. Dahl, 34, L. R. A., 97, 6 N. D., 81; In re Opinion of Justices (Me.), 107 Atl., 673.

"The only case directly to the contrary is that of People v. Curry, 130 Cal., 82, 62 Pac., 516. That case definitely decides that proposing constitutional amendments 'is nevertheless performing a legislative function', and that 'the performance of such a duty is neither executive nor judicial, but purely legislative.' It is therefore definitely opposed to our own case of Commonwealth v. Griest, supra. Everything required by the constitution to be done to amend it, can be as readily and regularly done pursuant to the resolution which originated at the special session as if it had been first passed at a regular session.

"We think nothing more need be said because it is clear that proposing amendments to the Constitution is not legislation.

"CONCLUSIONS OF LAW."

"1 The Legislature in passing a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania pursuant to Article 18 of the Constitution is not legislating.

"2. Section 25 of Article III of the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not prohibit the passing of a joint resolution at a special session of the Legislature even though such subject were not mentioned in the proclamation of the Governor.

"3. The passage of Joint Resolution No. 2 at the special session of 1926, Pamphlet Laws 34, is a valid exercise of the constitutional right of the General Assembly to propose an amendment to the Constitution and is not in conflict with Section 25 of Article III of the Constitution.

"4. The bill of complaint must be dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff.

Wm. M. Hargest,
P. J."

This case is now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court on Error. In view of the Court's previous decision in the case of Commonwealth v. Griest, it is confidently expected that the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County will be sustained.

Appendix "E"

Financial Statement of the Commission to Study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class—to December 31, 1926, showing receipts and expenditures.

State Appripriation $5,000.00

Contributions by Municipalities and trade bodies

1.	Baldwin Township	$53.00
2.	Ben Avon	22.00
3.	Dormont	100.00
4.	East Deer Township	35.00
5.	Edgewood Borough	35.00
6.	Elizabeth Township	50.00
7.	Overbrook Borough	20.00

8. Penn Township	83.43		
9. Richland Township	12.00		
10. West View Borough	40.00		
11. West End Board of Trade	10.00		
11. West End Board of Trade	10.00		460.43
			$5,460.43

Expenditures from State Funds:

1925 Report to Governor:			
Printing	135.00		
Senographers' services	148.50	283.50	
Stenographic reports of meetings		431.50	
Other stenographic services		110.00	
Postage		336.01	
Telephone and Telegraph		56.81	
Traveling expenses		227.59	
Blue Prints		7.17	
Other printing		160.25	
Stationery		314.00	
Secretarys' records			
Books and supplies		49.20	
Graphic duplicating machine and supplies		39.16	
Mimeograph supplies		41.05	
Questionnaire			
Survey work	277.00		
Typing	60.05	337.05	
Certified copy of Act		1.50	
		2394.79	
Expenditures from other funds:			
Dr. Thomas H. Reed, consultant, in preparation of Constitutional Amendment		400.00	2,794.79
Total Balance			$2,665.64

Appendix "F"

Revised Budget of Expenditures for Succeeding Two Years. This estimate has been made after reviewing the experience of several other similar surveys and after consultation with the best experts available. It represents, as near as the Commission can determine in advance, the minimum expenditures necessary to secure the information it requires.

Personal Service		
Director of Research (part time) 2 years @ $5,000.00	$10,000.00	
Engineer, 2 years @ $6,000.00	12,000.00	
Statistician, 2 years @ $5,000.00	10,000.00	
Director of Information, 2 years @ $4,000.00	8,000.00	
Field Men, five (5) for 2 years @ $1,500.00	15,000.00	
Stenographer Secretary, 2 years @ $2,100.00	4,200.00	
Stenographer, 2 years @ $1,800.00	3,600.00	
Stenographer, 2 years @ $1,500.00	3,000.00	
Fees and Expenses of expert consultants in finance, utilities, welfare, health, civil service, public safety, etc.	8,500.00	
Total Personal Service	74,300.00	
Supplies		
Office Supplies @ $750.00 per year		1,500.00
Equipment		
Office Equipment		1,500.00
Contractual Service		
Telephone @ $3.00 per year	600.00	
Telegrams @ $75.00 per year	150.00	
Motor Transportation Allowance (first year $2,000.00, second year $1,000.00)	3,000.00	
Total Contractual Service		3,750.00
Postage @ $1,000.00 per year		2,000.00
Printing (Reports, Bulletin service, etc.) 2 years @ $1,750.00		3,500.00
Traveling Expenses of Commissioners @ $500.00 per year		1,000.00
Rent (incluling Light and Heat) @ $6,000.00		12,000.00
Total		$99,550.00

Appendix "F2"

Preliminary Estimate furnished to Governor Pinchot

	Actual Expenditures 6-1-25 to 5-31-26.	Estimated Expenditures 6-1-26 to 5-31-27.	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1925-1927.	Budget Request or Estimated Special Fund Expenditures Biennium 1927-1929.
Salaries, Wages and Fees	1,427	1,049	2,476	69,400
Office Supplies	127	150	276	1,500
Motor Supplies				1,800
Postage	336	350	687	2,000
Telephones	57	60	117	500
Telegrams				250
Traveling Expenses	228	250	478	1,000
Printing	616	810	1,426	2,325
Office Equipment				1,500
Motor Equipment				1,725
Rents				12,000
Total Expenditures	$2,791	$2,669	$5,460	$94,000
from (Appropriation				
(or Special				
(Fund				

Appendix "G"

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph—Nov. 9, 1926:

"The Greater Pittsburgh movement was measurably advanced yesterday by the decision of the Dauphin County Court upholding the Legislature's authority to pass the joint resolution for the necessary constitutional amendment.

It had been contented that the Legislature did not possess this power because the Greater Pittsburgh project was not among the subjects included in the Governor's call for the special session. The Court finds that legislation connected with proposed constitutional changes is in a class by itself and need not be specified in the executive's statement of reasons for summoning the lawmakers.

This enabling resolution will now be resubmitted at the coming regular session of the Legislature, and later the people will pass upon the proposed amendment. Upon its approval a new charter for the greater city, authorized by the Legislature, will be submitted to the municipalities to be affected.

This statement of the various stages through which the Greater Pittsburgh project must pass before success is assured may seem rather discouraging, but they have, of course, been duly discounted by the leaders of the movement. There is general confidence that in due time the Greater Pittsburgh, not through forcible annexation, but through an equitable plan preserving the identities of the various units, will be an accomplished fact."

Pittsburgh Post—Oct. 10, 1925:

"Greater Pittsburgh a Step Nearer. While the Dauphin County Court's decision may not be final, the preliminaries to the creation of a Greater Pittsburgh have been appreciably advanced by its upholding the legality of the constitutional amendment resolution adopted at the special session of the General Assembly.

The question submitted was as to the right of the law-making bodies to legislate on any subject not specified in the Governor's call. The Court draws a distinction between legislation, or the passage of bills which, with the approval of the executive, may become laws, and the adoption of resolutions that are merely formalities that may lead to future legislation. It found the General Assembly had power to adopt the constitutional amendment resolution so necessary to Pittsburgh's progress.

All the existing municipalities will retain their separate identities and be self-governing, locally, as they now are. There can be no forcible annexation. But, the proposal of a Greater Pittsburgh being much more popular than it had been in the past, as indicated by numerous voluntary annexations to the big city, it is imperative that the issue be settled as soon as legally it can be. The Dauphin County Court decision promotes expedition to this end."

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph—Nov.. 3, 1926:

"St. Louis' Setback. The ambitious plan of St. Louis to become the world's largest city in area through annexation of the rest of the county has been frustrated by the adverse popular vote. The city gave a hearty majority for the scheme, but the people in the suburbs rejected it.

St. Louis, like Pittsburgh, is ringed round by unusually attractive little communities, ably administered. The residents of these suburbs did not wish to have them lose their identities and were influenced also by other familiar arguments against annexation.

When the people of Allegheny County outside Pittsburgh come to vote on uniting to help form a greater community, a different question from the one that was the issue for the neighbors of the Missouri metropolis will be presented for their verdict. The equitably devised plan contemplates no loss of the identities of the separate municipalities. They will retain a considerable measure of control of their local activities, while reaping the advantages of closer formal connection with the greater city.

Pittsburgh itself will be one of the units in this association of communities to form a real metropolis, with the principle of joint administration preserved. It is possible that if the wiser plan had been proposed by St. Louis, it would not have encountered this disappointment."

Pittsburgh Press—Sept. 26, 1926:

"Annexation and Consolidation: The constitutional amendment for the establishment of a Metropolitan Pittsburgh, now a matter of controversy in the courts, and which must at least run a gauntlet of another legislature before it can be subject to the approval of the people of the state and of Allegheny County, is interpreted by its sponsors as a measure merely of premissive fusion over the terms of the proposal which puts its possiblities of success in jeopardy.

Consolidation, in this case, ... seeks a consolidation of ambitions and aims in public work, so that a comprehensive plan may be worked out for the entire county on those improvements, which are imperative needs of the future. In local government every municipal unit would remain autonomous.

When the constitutional amendment was drawn, there was a hope, and a reasonable one, that the creation of a metropolitan district could be accomplished, that the Pittsburgh area would appear in the census under one head, giving this district its rightful place. The checks and balances provided in the proposed amendment, the safeguards set up for each community, make certain that no division could be railroaded into the metropolitan district.

It would be well to keep these thoughts in mind when discussing the metropolitan project, that decisions either for or against it shall be arrived at sanely, and without misrepresentation."

Pittsburgh Gazette Times—Sept. 25, 1926:

"Greater Pittsburgh, First in Area. Greater Pittsburgh proposed to be created under provisions of the Metropolitan District bill that was passed initially at the special session of the Legislature, would be the world's largest city in area. St. Louis is making a bid for that distinction. If its plan to annex St. Louis County to the city of St. Louis is sanctioned by the voters next month the enlarged municipality will boast of 533 square miles of territory. Los Angeles, first city in area now, has 391 square miles, New York proper, 314, and London proper, 111.

With Greater Pittsburgh embracing all of Allegheny County, our city would have 725 square miles. We could brag about that, but more commendable would be the type of government, for the Greater Pittsburgh plan provides for local self government by every one of the existing municipalities.

St. Louis has an entirely different plan. It proposes to annex to the City St. Louis County, of which the city is not a part. The county government and many small municipal governments would be abolished, the St. Louis city government being extended to the whole area annexed. It is a scheme of gobble."

The Pittsburgh First (Chamber of Commerce):

"The Borough of Pittsburgh. The metropolitan district bill for Pittsburgh passed at the special session of the Legislature is a blessing if it is passed at the regular biennial session of the Legislature next year, and then ratified by the people of the state in 1928. As the bill proposes a constitutional amendment, its passage by two legislatures and its ratification by the people of the whole state are required.

Why would its final passage and ratification be a blessing to all Allegheny County and Western Pennsylvania?

1. Because it would let the world know that we have here in Western Pennsylvania a city-county containing 1,600,000 people to which industries may come with full assurance of getting an adequate supply of labor.

2. Because that knowledge would increase our growth in population as well as industry, giving more business and more employment to us all.

3. Because the metropolitan government would have the power to plan regional improvements for the whole area (such as paks, recreational centers, public utility services, etc.,) to much better advantages than scores of local governments not moved by a common understanding or purpose.

4. Because the present home rule in all local matters would be absolutely unchanged. Not one of the four cities (three of them third class) 54 townships or 69 boroughs in the county would lose its control over its fire or police system or other taxees. They would fix their own tax rates and have their own local governments just as now. The city government of Pittsburgh would not be the metropolitan government, or have the least authority over Dormont or McKeesport. The present city of Pittsburgh would in fact be known simply as the borough of Pittsburgh, and have no authority outside its present limits.

When the people of the county clearly understand that there is no annexation in the bill, forcible or otherwise, and that it thus differs from every other bill of the sort ever proposed, and when they realize further that it is a boough measure ,prepared by a commission of whose twenty four members fifteen are borough men, any opposition that there may now be to it in the boroughs will disappear."

Pittsburgh Post—February 5, 1926:

"The Greater City Study. The fact that the commission which is studying the subject of municipal consolidation in Allegheny County has still apparently to make an effective start after practically two years from its organization certainly should receive attention in connection with the Pittsburgh Forward Movement. An appeal from the body for funds to carry on its work brings the whole question before the public. It had been hoped that the commission would be able to present a workable plan for consolidation to the

1925 Legislature, but the recommendations were submitted so close to the end of the session that the latter did not act upon them.

A suggestion that the special session include the subject in its list for action received scarcely any notice from Governor Pinchot. Now the commission reports that what it had hoped would be a great forward movement for the Greater City is at a standstill for lack of funds for the study.

It would be most humiliating to have to say that the project which was to advance the cause of consolidation in Allegheny County put it asleep instead.

The commission in its appeal, admits that "in years past there has been much agitation for a Greater Pittsburgh." There was sufficient of it to bring about the creation of this commission by the Legislature to prepare a plan for such consolidation. It is thus most disconcerting to hear that after two years of the commission that was to stimulate the movement for a greater city there appears to be need rather of a reviving of the whole subject .....

With the Greater Pittsburgh project in such shape as that after the commission has been working on it for nearly two years, the public spirited citizenship of the community would better get behind it without delay and find what has been keeping it at a standstill."

Pittsburgh Post—April 10, 1926:

"The Greater City Resolution. The resolution introduced in the Senate for a constitutional amendment to open the way to make Pittsburgh in name what it is in fact, the fourth or fifth city of the country ,instead of keeping it in the rank of tenth, contains a challenge to the progressive spirit of the community.....

As Allegheny is the only county of the second class in the state, the subject is definitely that of Greater Pittsburgh. Every precaution however has been taken to guard against a procedure that might suggest forcible annexation. The commission is dominated by the representatives of the smaller cities, the boroughs and townships. Of the 24 members of the commission 16 are representatives of boroughs and townships. Only four of the 24 members are Pittsburghers. The Chaiman of the Commission is the representative of a borough. It is provided in the resolution "that the present status as to the corporate rights and powers of the cities, boroughs and townships shall continue to exist for all purposes, except such as may be surrendered by them to the new municipality or as such shall be changed by said charter." And, after all that, the project has to go before the voters of the county for approval. Thus let it be emphasized at the outset that any person who speaks of this as a forcible annexation scheme either does not know what he is talking about or wilfully mistakes the facts.

The proposed amendment to the constitution would simply empower the Legislature to grant to the people of Allegheny County a charter for a new city, "to be created by the consolidation of all the independent cities, boroughs and townships within said county." ..... If this resolution should not be adopted by this session, it would mean a delay of at least four or five years for the cause of Greater Pittsburgh. ..... the mere thought of such delay should arouse the people here immediately to exertion of their influence upon the Legislature to obtain the necessary action at this time."

Pittsburgh Press—March 11, 1925.

"Crisis of Greater City bill. It is to be hoped that the Chamber of Commerce and all other civic organizations will endeavor to impress upon the legislature the vital importance to Allegheny county of the proposed constitutional amendment to permit the creation of a greater city out of Pittsburgh and the other cities and boroughs of the county.

The fate of the amendment, as well as of the bill continuing the life of the commission set up for the study of the whole subject by the legislature of 1923, hangs in the balance. There are only four more days of the present session. These two bills, which mean so much to every citizen of Allegheny County, cannot get through without special consideration.

Inasmuch as both measures proceed directly from the state's own commission, and are the result of study and deliberation on the part of that body extending through a period of nearly a year, an unfortunate impression, not complimentary to the legislature or the commonwealth, would be produced by the failure of the legislation.

A large majority of the members of the commission are representatives of the boroughs, and its chairman, Joseph Torrence Miller of Edgewood Borough, has been an active opponent of any consolidated city which would deprive the boroughs of self government in their local affairs.

The plan recommended by the commission is substantially the borough plan, and inasmuch as it is fair to both borough and city has met with general approval. But if it fails to be adopted in the present legislature and its initiation is left off until the session of 1927, the plan cannot go to the people for ratification before 1933, too late to give the county its benefits in the federal census of 1930.

To prevent so serious a delay in the duty of all concerned and it is practically obligatory on every Allegheny County member to do everything within his power to secure the desired action at this session."

Pittsburgh Post—March 25, 1925:

"Co-operate for Greater City. Civic organizations of the community should without delay lend their influence to the Greater Pittsburgh project that has been advanced considerably by the commission of the legislature that has been studying the subject for the past year. No great result is to be obtained by sporadic efforts. Success in this instance will be achieved only by sustained activity; only by holding every gain and carrying it further. It is generally agreed that the commission, in the limited time permitted it owing to delay in appointment of its members—and with the further handicap of a lack of funds—has made an important gain toward its object. It has done much in crystalizing sentiment for the undertaking and in promoting a spirit of cooperation among the representatives of the many districts involved. Now, however, it is at the critical stage where it requires equipment for proceeding with the main work, and naturally it is at this point that it needs the aid of the civic organizations to secure the necessary legislation and funds.

It is vital that the civic organization do their part at once—while the Legislature is in session. Hold the gain by arranging to carry it forward. Obviously if this is not done there will be the danger, through permitting interest to lag, of losing what has been accomplished. Leaders of the civic organizations should get in touch without delay with the commission dealing with the consolidation subject to make arrangements for the desired cooperation."

Montreal, Canada, Gazette, Dec. 12, 1926.

"Federated Civic Government Plan

Greater Pittsburgh Scheme Commended by Chairman of State Commission

"Referring to the Greater Pittsburgh scheme of federated government as "the greatest opportunity for constructive municipal statesmanship that exists in the United States today", Joseph T. Miller, Chairman of the commission appointed by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania to study the question, outlined the plan before a number of mayors of the Island of Montreal and other municipal men at a luncheon in the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

The Mayor of Montreal (Hon. Mederic Martin) in opening the proceedings, pointed out that the fullest knowledge was necessary to help in the government of a metropolitan area like Greater Montreal, which with its rapid increase in population during the last few years had many problems to solve, not the least of which was a general plan for the whole island. Because of its geographical situation in a rich and fertile island, Montreal would soon be one of the largest cities in the world, and with good government one of the greatest.

Mayor McLagan, of Westmount, who introduced the speaker, stated that the situation in Montreal was similar to that of Allegheny County.

In its vast development there had gradually arisen on the Island of Montreal a number of municipalities that had not only kept pace with that development, but had established traditions of their own which must be considered in any form of federated government.

Mr. Miller opened his address by describing the history of the movement for a greater Pittsburgh. "About twenty years ago the City of Pitssburgh, with a population then of 375,000 in its eagerness for size, determined to annex by

force the neighboring city of Allegheny, which had a population of 175,000. By an act of the state legislature a ring was drawn around the two cities and the population of the larger outvoting the population of the lesser city, the two were merged. This caused much heartburning, and when the city of Pittsburgh desired to enlarge its boundaries by taking in other municipalities, there was so much opposition that saner counsels prevailed, with the result that a get-together movement was started, and the state legislature asked to appoint a commission of investigation.

The commission, after much study and investigation, made certain recommendations to the Legislature. A bill embodying the commission's recommendations has already passed both Houses of the Legislature, which, after being passed again, will go to a vote of the people of the area affected. Under the plan, the whole county of Allegheny with its 120 cities, towns, villages and townships—including the present city of Pittsburgh—and covering an area of 700 square miles, will cease to be a county, and will become the consolidated city of Pittsburgh.

The government of the new consolidated city will be built out of the county, not the present city. The present Pittsburgh and the surrounding municipalities will become municipal borough divisions of the new metropolitan center, their present machinery of government being guaranteed for local purposes.

Mr. Miller maintained that under the new system of federated government local jealousies would be eliminated and a new spirit of civic pride created. Overlapping and duplication of public services would be reduced to a minimum and better means would be created for public utilities because of a central administration on which all the local bodies would be adequately represented.

Among those present were Mayor Mederic Martin, of Montreal; Mayor P. W. McLagan, of Westmount; Mayor J. Reaubian, of Outremont; Mayor J. A. Dupuis, of Verdun; Mayor D. Viau, of Lachine; Alderman J. A. A. Brodeur, of Montreal; Gaspard DeSerres, of the Metropolitan Commission; City Manager Thompson, of Westmount; Ald. Dr. C. H. Rondeau, of Westmount; B. W. Sayer, M. L. A.; Ald. J. B. Hudson, Ald. Ernest Pitt, City Manager, E. Lacroix, Ald. A. Grothe, Ald. J. E. Ethier, all of Outremont; City Clerk A. F. Bell, of Westmount; City Clerk E. T. Sampson, of Outremont; City Clerk J. Wishart, of Verdun; Controller Hogg, of Westmount; City Engineer P. Jarman, of Westmount; Secretary-Treasurer Fraser, of Montreal West; Ald. A. Allen, of Verdun; Controller Scott, of Westmount; Ald. Black, of Montreal West; Ald. C. E. Gravel, of Outremont; and A. S. Pelletier and Frederick Wright."

Examples of Letters from Readers to the Newspapers Commenting on the Metropolitan District Plan.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph—Sept. 14, 1926.

"Editor of the Chronicle Telegraph: Pittsburgh will be the fourth city in the United States if the Metropolitan District bill becomes effective, according to a statement which Mr. Joseph T. Miller, Chairman of the Commission, made last Friday. Then, by all means, let us have the Metropolitan District plan become a law.

The public should take more interest than it does in this important matter. It seems that the popular interest is more attracted to bathing beauty contests and to other similar frivolities than it is to this serious piece of legislation containing provisions for the welfare of the district. Mr. Miller's plan is one of utmost fairness to the adjoining boroughs and townships which have long fought to retain their identity. It allows them to control their own local problems while passing on the district wide problems to the central government of the consolidated city. The total population of Allegheny County, which would be credited to the greater city, would be sufficient to elevate Pittsburgh to fourth place among the cities of the country.

This is much to be desired; there is no logical objection to it. The quicker Mr. Miller achieves his great work the better off the whole district will be.

Yours very truly,

MRS. A. G. PETERSON, Homestead."

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph—Sept. 14, 1926.

"Editor of the Chronicle Telegraph: Your Friday's edition carried an account of an address which Mr. Joseph T. Miller, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, delivered, in which he advised, "Wake up, Pa Pitt, if you're going anywhere." It was a fine exposition of what the metropolitan district plan really means, and of how much it really means to the welfare of the Pittsburgh District as a whole.

In truth, it seems to me it is high time for "Pa Pitt to wake up." Many other cities of the country are working out the metropolitan idea and especially in the Middle West is the question of governmental problems receiving public attention unheard of here. I have recently returned from a trip to the rolling section beyond the Mississippi and to the far West, and must confess to a great deal of astonishment at what I saw. What a wondrous change has the last decade wrought; tremenduously throbbing communities are everywhere developing where once the rural silence held absolute sway. St. Louis seems imbued with the spirit of growth; it is one of the cities which has framed a metropolitan plan; and Cleveland's boundaries are stretching to envelop the outlying sections at an amazing rate. No one knows how large Chicago will grow, but many are propnesying that nothing can stop it from becoming the first city in the world.

All this vitally affects the future of the Pittsburgh District. We have seen Los Angeles and Detroit pass us. We may slip further back in the rank of cities, unless something is done.

Mr. Miller deserves the appreciation of every one for framing the metropolitan plan. It is what is needed to keep Pittsburgh and this district up there where they belong, among the first cities of the United States.

Very truly yours,

Clarence K. Smith, Pittsburgh."

Pittsburgh Gazette Times:

"A Live Question. If a Greater Pittsburgh is to be organized within a reasonable period of time action to that end will have to be taken at Harrisburg by the General Assembly that will be elected in November and begin its Legislative session in January .....

If the people of Allegheny County act appropriately this fall they will begin ere long to reap the benefits of the metropolitan district system. No existing political division will lose any of the powers now vested in local governments. Every city, borough and township will continue to manage its local affairs. The principle of the Greater Pittsburgh Plan is co-operation by all the 126 separate municipalities in the county in the development of improvements and betterments of common concern through co-ordination of the peoples' power.

We are confident that when the people of the several communities to be affected understand that they are not to be deprived of any of the rights they now possess and that they will not lose their identity as independent municipalities they will earnestly support the Metropolitan District bill."

Pittsburgh Post—Feb. 14th, 1927.

"Metropolitan Pittsburgh—In the renewal of the debate on the Pittsburgh Metropolitan District project, again before the Legislature in the form of a resolution for a constitutional amendment to open the way for the desired changes, it is imperative in the interest of fairness and community progress that nothing be read into the measure by its opponents that is not there or intended. At the same time, of course, it is equally important that a clear understanding be obtained of just what effect may be expected if the proposed amendment should be adopted. The latest objection comes from a group of Pittsburghers who fear that the residents of the city might lose the benefits of their graded tax law if the new plan should become operative. Yet no less an authority on such subjects than former Mayor Magee has emphasized that the municipality of Pittsburgh and its graded tax law 'are preserved under the plan,' and this only brings up that the supreme object of the metropolitan commission has been to achieve its purposes without diminution of 'home rule'. The Pittsburghers who have indorsed the plan have done so much with the assurance that the city's

rights of home rule have been guarded as faithfully as those of the boroughs and townships.

What is to be kept in mind is that the plan is to give Pittsburgh the presige of the county population to which it is entitled, without anything of the nature of forcible annexation, and improve the system for community services of common benefit. It would simply turn the government of Allegheny County, which now renders service to the cities and boroughs as well as the townships, into a metropolitan city government with improved powers for rendering community service. Doing away with a lot of duplication of effort, it would be like more economical and more efficient. While it would rest with the people themselves to decide finally as to what the taxation system of the consolidated government shall be, the tax policies indicated would be only those that are now applied by the county. Pittsburgh and Allegheny county would become coterminous or a city-county much as the City of Philadelphia and the County of Philadelphia, but the Pittsburgh metropolitan commission claims that its system is an improvement over any yet devised for such consolidation. Allegheny county by the metropolitan plan would become Greater Pittsburgh. Here is what the amendment resolution itself says on this point:

> 'The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county, poor districts, cities, boroughs and townships of the County of Allegheny, and the offices thereof, into a consolidated city and county, with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation to be known as the City of Pittsburgh, and to provide for a charter for its government.'

As emphasized, if the opponents of the measure have found anything inherently wrong in it they will be rendering a service to the public to show it, but thus far they have not spoken with any degree of certainty in that direction. In the main they have expressed only fears that have not stood analysis. All should bear in mind that this measure represents to a large extent the hope of years for Greater Pittsburgh, and that it would be a most serious wrong to give it a setback based simply upon an unwarranted fear or prejudice. No risk would be run in adoption of the resolution to submit the proposed amendment to the people; for the main debate on it would be still to come, and the voters have the right to decide such questions themselves. It is required that such resolutions pass two sessions of the Legislature before they can be submitted to the electorate. This resolution was adopted by the special session of the Assembly in 1926, and it is now up for its second approval. If this is not given, a work of years for Greater Pittsburgh would be given a serious setback. All striving for the Greater City should be on the alert to see that there is no such reverse unless for reasons better than any presented thus far by the opposition.

Let no light fear or prejudice stand in the way of Greater Pittsburgh. Reflect that while Pittsburgh is in fact the fourth, or fifth city in the country it is kept around tenth place in census rank by the failure to give it a system by which it can get proper credit for population. By all means stand up for the graded tax principle, but at the same time give due consideration to the hopes of years for Greater Pittsburgh."

Appendix "H"

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act approved the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-eight) entitled "An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities to-wit cities boroughs and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality and to file with the next General Assembly its report together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation and prescribing its powers and duties" as supplemented by an act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws No. 389 at page 715) entitled "A Supplement to an act approved the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-eight) entitled 'An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities to wit cities boroughs and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality and to file with the next General Assembly its report together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation and prescribing its powers and duties" continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years and giving said commission additional powers and making an appropriation" continuing the commission under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years providing for its further organization and methods of procedure giving said commission additional powers and requiring it to submit to the General Assembly of 1929 draft of a charter for consolidation of municipalities in counties of the second class and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the commission on consolidation of municipalities in counties of the second class appointed under the provisions of an act approved the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-eight) entitled "An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities to wit cities boroughs and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality and to file with the next General Assembly its report together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation and prescribing its powers and duties" as supplemented by an act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws No. 389 at page 715) entitled "A Supplement to an act approved the eighth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-eight) entitled 'An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities to wit cities borough and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality and to file with the next General Assembly its report together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation and prescribing its powers and duties continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years and giving said commission additional powers and making an appropriation" is hereby continued until the close of the session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine The commission shall continue its work as specified in said act and in its first supplement and shall make report of its proceedings to the Governor and General Assembly and shall submit a draft of a charter for the proposed consolidation of the municipalities in counties of the second class at said session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine. The commission shall so enlarge its work as to make a thorough examination into the affairs of the said counties and of the municipalities within the said counties at such times as circumstances permit for the purpose of collecting such data and statistics as will fully serve its purpose so that from the facts determined from such data and statistics it may be enabled and shall bring to the next Legislature a charter for the proposed consolidation of the municipalities in counties of the second class All of which shall be in accordance with the joint resolution No. 2 appearing in the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania for the year 1926 at pages thirty-four thirty-five and thirty-six the same being a proposed amendment to Article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section four thereof

Section 2 The commission may appoint such agents employes experts engineers and counsel at fair compensation as determined by the commission and the commission may perform its duties hereunder by authority given by it to its chairman or to an executive committee consisting of six members and the chairman of the commission No member of the commission may receive compensation for the performance of his duties but his reasonable and proper expenses incurred by him in discharge of his duties may be paid out of the funds available to the commission

Section 3 The commission or any of its duly appointed committees or representatvies shall have full power and authority to examine any property books records and ac-

counts of said counties and of the municipalities poor districts and school districts thereof and may cause to be prepared from the official records of said counties municipalities poor districts and school districts by the officials or representatives of such counties municipalities poor districts and school districts reports covering any and all government functions and facts which in the opinion of the commission are proper and necessary to its work

Section 4. The commission or any of its duly appointed committees or representatives shall have power to submit questionnaires to the officials or representatives of said counties municipalities poor districts and school districts pertaining to any matter to be investigated and considered by the commission and all such officials or representatives of such counties municipalities poor districts and school districts shall under the authority of this act be required to promptly answer said questionnaires giving in full all information therein requested Upon failure or refusal on the part of any official or representative of such counties municipalities poor districts or school districts to answer any such questionnaire or to furnish such information or to make such report as may be requested by the commission or any of its duly appointed committees or representatives in accordance with any of the sections of this act within a reasonable time to be determined by the commission the commission may so certify to the Court of Common Pleas of the county wherein is located the municipality poor district or school district and the said Court may thereupon require and direct that such questionnaires be answered and such information be furnished as is requested within a definite period of time

Section 5 The sum of ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of the commission in the preparation of said charter and the necessary investigations to be made preparatory to the formation of the same Any expenditure of such funds hereby appropriated shall be paid upon certificate of the chairman of the commission by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner

Section 6 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

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Appendix "I"

The Commission particularly desires to call attention to the endorsement by the Civic Club of Allegheny County of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, copy of which appears herein as Appendix "C". This endorsement (which appears below) by the Board of Directors of said Civic Club followed study made by its Committee on Municipal Affairs extending over a year. It, therefore, expresses the worth while opinion and judgment of informed and thinking critics.

Civic Club of Allegheny County
Keen Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horace Forbes Baker, President
Mrs. Wm. Thaw Jr., Treasurer
H. Marie Dermitt, Secretary
Eleanor Hyde, Membership Secretary
Francis S. Guthrie, 1st Vice President
Warren I. Bickford, 2nd Vice President
Dr. T. W. Grayson, 3rd Vice President
Arthur Hall Smith, 4th Vice President

February 2, 1927.

Mr. Joseph T. Miller,
712 South Avenue,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
My dear Mr. Miller:-

The following is the Resolution which was passed by the Board of the Civic Club of Allegheny County at the meeting held yesterday, February 1st, 1927.

RESOLVED That the Civic Club endorse the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania for enabling a charter to be granted for a metropolitan district to be known as the City of Pittsburgh, in view of the fact that steps should be taken toward reducing, overlapping and duplicating local governments and replacing inadequate methods with a new plan for regional and metropolitan government.

Hoping you will keep us advised as to the progress of this bill for such action as may be necessary, I am

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. Marie Dermitt,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION FROM CONGRESS RELATIVE TO THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

House of Representatives, Clerk's Office, Washington, D. C.

February 28, 1927.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
State Legislature,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit in accordance therewith copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Congress of the United States inviting the co-operation of the Executives and Legislatures of the several States and Territories of the United States with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Very respectfully,

Wm Tyler Page,

Clerk of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Sixty-ninth Congress of the United States of America;
At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, created the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, composed of nineteen commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States; Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex-officio; eight persons appointed by the President of the United States; four Senators and four Representatives, whose duty it is to prepare a plan or plans and a program signalizing the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States earnestly and respectfully invites the full cooperation of the legislatures and the chief executives of the respective States and Territories of the United States in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress creating the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in such manner as may seem to them most fitting to the end that the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship, George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1923 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic; and be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the legislature and to the chief executive of each State and Territory of the United States.

Attest: Wm Tyler Page,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest: Edwin P. Thayer,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATEMENT FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL RELATIVE TO RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
SPECIAL FUNDS
ITEMS 1A AND 1B

Subsidies to Common Schools, including Vocational Subsidies; disbursements to Normal Schools during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM IC

Payments to the Teachers' Retirement System showing separately payment for Administration and payments into the Reserve Fund, during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEMS 1D AND 1E

Payments to Colleges and Universities and expenditures for Overhead Administration in the Department of Public Instruction during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 2

Disbursements for the Delaware River Bridge and for Harbor Improvements in Philadelphia during the gubernatorial administration commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor John K. Tener.

ITEM 3

Appropriations by the General Assembly and payments made therefrom on account of the Judgment in the case of the City of Philadelphia versus the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Pinchot.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8
BIENNIUM 1907-1909
BIENNIUM 1909-1911
BIENNIUM 1911-1913
BIENNIUM 1913-1915
BIENNIUM 1915-1917
BIENNIUM 1917-1919
BIENNIUM 1919-1921
BIENNIUM 1921-1923

The dates of each and every appropriation from the General Fund made prior to the Session of 1923 which had not been fully paid on or before June 1, 1923 showing the amounts remaining unpaid on each of said appropriations as of that date. The amount paid on account of each of the aforesaid appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1, 1923 and the total paid on account of said appropriations during said biennium. The amounts paid on account of each of said appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1, 1925 and the tatol of such payments. Appropriation liabilities by legislative years due and unpaid as of June 1, 1926.

ITEM 7

The amounts appropriated for deficiencies by the General Assembly, Session 1923, the unpaid balances of each deficiency as of June 1, 1923 and the amounts paid on account of said deficiencies on and after June 1, 1923.

ITEM 9

Amounts under each appropriation Act passed prior to the Session of 1923 and including Deficiency Appropriations made by the Session of 1923 which are now estimated to lapse.

ITEM 10

Statement of receipts now going into Special Funds which formerly were paid into General Fund and vice versa.

ITEM 11

Disbursements from the State Treasury for refunds to Counties and other Agencies during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 12

The amount of Federal Aid included in state expenditures by functions during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 13

Highway expenditures itemized as from the General Fund, Special Funds, State Road Bond Fund and so forth during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 14

The amount expended from all funds for State-aid in the construction of highways during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 15

The amount of payments for interest on State Bonds and for State Bond Sinking Fund requrements during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

ITEM 16

The amount of settlements and warrants on hand at the beginning of each month during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor William C. Sproul.

ITEM 17

The amounts of Cash Balance on hand in each fund at the beginning of business on the first day of each month during the gubernatorial administrations commencing with the administration of Ex-Governor William C. Sproul.

ITEM 18

Statement of all employes in the Department of Education together with amount of salary paid each for the year ending December 31, 1925.

ITEM 19

Statement of expenses incurred by the Department of Education for the year ended December 31, 1925.

ITEM 20

Itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education for the year ended December 31, 1925.

ITEM 21

Itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Welfare, their annual compensation and expenses of the Department for the year ended December 31, 1925.

ITEM 22

Statement of the cost of the installation of machines in the Western Penitentiary for the purpose of making Motor Vehicle License Tags per information furnished by Department of Welfare.

ITEM 23

Statement of what was done with machines for making of Motor Vehicle License Tags which were scrapped at the Huntingdon Reformatory per information furnished by Department of Welfare.

Letters of Transmittal

October 7, 1926.

To the Honorable, The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with Concurrent Resolution No. 12, dated February 9, 1926, requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the same herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD MARTIN,

Auditor General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Special Funds

February 8, 1926.

Agricultural Beverage
Agricultural College Land Script
Banking Department
Bedding and Upholstery
Boiler Inspection
Bureau of Markets
Dog
Elevator Inspection
Engineering
Experimental Agriculture
Fish
Former Teachers
Game
Gasoline Tax
Industrial Rehabilitation
Insurance Department
Insurance (Fire)
Insurance Tax
Manufacturing
Motor
School Employes Annuity Savings
School Employes Annuity Savings No. 2
Securities Bureau
Sinking
Standardization Laboratory
State Athletic Commission
State Bond Road
State Bond Road Sinking
State Employes Annuity Savings
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2
State Employes Retirement Board (Expense)
State School
Vocational Education

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUBSIDIES TO COMMON SCHOOLS, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL SUBSIDIES; DISBURSEMENTS TO NORMAL SCHOOLS DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART ITEMS 1A AND 1B, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

GOVERNORS	Subsidies to Common Schools Including Vocational Subsidies	NORMAL SCHOOLS				
		Totals	Maintenance	New Buildings	Liquidating Indebtedness	Purchase of State Normal Schools
GIFFORD PINCHOT						
Year ended December 31, 1925	$22,856,698 04	$2,186,541 70	$2,085,657 90	$57,368 24	$43,515 56	
Year ended December 31, 1924	20,613,228 19	1,702,976 49	1,702,976 49			
Period from January 16, 1923, to December 31, 1923	25,264,353 57	2,162,184 17	1,775,783,45		386,400 72	
Totals	$68,734,279 80	$6,051,702 36	$5,564,417 84	$57,368 24	$429,916 28	
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
Period from January 1, 1923 to January 16, 1923	$250,800 37	$95,385 31	$50,877 94		$44,507 37	
Year ended December 31, 1922	18,133,884 99	2,126,484 90	1,813,164 37		313,320 53	
Year ended December 31, 1921	11,197,778 80	2,102,558 32	1,840,058 32		215,950 00	$47,550 00
Year ended December 31, 1920	10,020,252 98	826,638 08	750,238 08		24,000 00	52,400 00
Period from January 21, 1919 to December 31, 1919	9,437,030 17	746,175 73	715,588 23		10,350 00	20,237 50
Totals	$49,039,747 31	$5,898,242 34	$5,169,926 94		$608,127 90	$120,187 50
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH						
Period from January 1, 1919 to January 21, 1919	$2,709 78	$26,705 28	$26,705 28			
Year ended December 31, 1918	7,012,051 40	804,989 19	590,348 09		$209,878 60	$4,762 50
Year ended December 31, 1917	6,146,696 73	505,082 57	369,797 07	$1,132 63	104,770 12	29,382 75
Year ended December 31, 1916	8,391,653 85	619,980 97	538,896 35	10,467 37		70,617 25
Period from January 19, 1915 to December 31, 1915	6,411,546 37	465,762 57	388,415 48	3,400 00	73,947 09	
Totals	$27,964,658 13	$2,422,520 58	$1,914,162 27	$15,000 00	$388,595 81	$104,762 50
JOHN K. TENER						
Period from January 1, 1915 to January 19, 1915	$101,936 34	$34,770 48	$34,770 48			
Year ended December 31, 1914	7,217,628 97	503,934 54	428,934 54			$75,000 00
Year ended December 31, 1913	7,391,889 66	502,897 76	477,897 76			25,000 00
Year ended December 31, 1912	7,083,474 33	492,634 74	492,634 74			
Period from January 17, 1911 to December 31, 1911	7,046,653 12	397,667 17	369,667 17	28,000 00		
Totals	$28,841,582 42	$1,931,904 69	$1,803,904 69	$28,000 00		$100,000 00
EDWIN S. STUART						
Period from January 1, 1911 to January 17, 1911		$85,013 50	$85,013 50			
Year ended December 31, 1910	$7,210,675 43	497,144 34	478,484 74	18,659 60		
Year ended December 31, 1909	7,040,786 86	430,497 46	331,892 64	98,604 82		
Year ended December 31, 1908	7,289,501 89	470,160 34	433,443 46	36,716 88		
Period from January 15, 1907 to December 31, 1907	5,475,566 60	547,909 85	490,654 85	57,255 00		
Totals	$27,016,530 78	$2,030,725 49	$1,819,489 19	$211,236 30		
GRAND TOTALS	$201,596,798 44	$18,335,095 46	$16,271,900 93	$311,604 54	$1,426,639 99	$324,950 00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PAYMENTS TO THE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM SHOWING SEPARATELY THE PAYMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATION AND THE PAYMENTS INTO THE RESERVE FUND
DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.
ITEM 1C, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

GOVERNORS	Totals	TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
		Administration	Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	Contingent Reserve Fund	Annuity Reserve Fund	Former Teachers Fund
GIFFORD PINCHOT						
Year ended December 31, 1925	$6,830,194 62	$44,543 37	$3,950,000 00	$1,292,769 81	$1,519,681 44	$23,200 00
Year ended December 31, 1924	1,047,758 85	39,518 76	773,803 35	234,436 74		
Period from January 16 to December 31, 1923	1,393,488 01	44,149 81	1,156,811 81	192,526 39		
Totals	$9,271,441 48	$128,211 94	$5,880,615 16	$1,719,732 94	$1,519,681 44	$23,200 00
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
Period from January 1 to January 16, 1923	$19,264 59		$19,264 59			
Year ended December 31, 1922	349,899 63	$39,524 30	75,459 72	$234,915 61		
Year ended December 31, 1921	57,790 12	57,790 12				
Year ended December 31, 1920	719,293 89	28,075 36	691,218 53			
Period from January 21 to December 31, 1919	21,850 53	21,850 53				
Totals	$1,168,098 76	$147,240 31	$785,942 84	$234,915 61		
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH						
Period from January 1 to January 21, 1919						
Year ended December 31, 1918	$6,968 06	$6,968 06				
Year ended December 31, 1917						
Year ended December 31, 1916						
Period from January 19 to December 31, 1915						
Totals	$6,968 06	$6,968 06				
JOHN K. TENER						
Period from January 1 to January 19, 1915						
Year ended December 31, 1914						
Year ended December 31, 1913						
Year ended December 31, 1912						
Period from January 17 to December 31, 1911						
Totals						
EDWIN S. STUART						
Period from January 1 to January 17, 1911						
Year ended December 31, 1910						
Year ended December 31, 1909						
Year ended December 31, 1908						
Period from January 15 to December 31, 1907						
Totals						
GRAND TOTALS	$10,446,508 10	$282,420 31	$6,666,558 00	$1,954,648 55	$1,519,681 44	$23,200 00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PAYMENTS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR OVERHEAD ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART

ITEMS 1D AND 1E, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

GOVERNORS	Item 1 D Colleges and Universities	Item 1 E Public Instruction overhead Administration
GIFFORD PINCHOT		
Year ended December 31, 1925	$2,459,916 05	$711,445 75
Year ended December 31, 1924	2,336,712 67	642,866 69
Period from January 16 to December 31, 1923	2,804,705 28	602,038 24
Totals	$7,601,334 00	$1,956,350 68
WILLIAM C. SPROUL		
Period from January 1 to January 16, 1923	$50,780 65	$37,293 89
Year ended December 31, 1922	2,611,179 56	627,503 15
Year ended December 31, 1921	1,509,012 42	619,537 43
Year ended December 31, 1920	2,032,384 63	420,620 99
Period from January 21 to December 31, 1919	1,429,405 37	280,761 70
Totals	$7,632,762 63	$1,985,807 16
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH		
Period from January 1 to January 21, 1919	$187,292 64	$8,338 96
Year ended December 31, 1918	1,422,080 80	242,551 42
Year ended December 31, 1917	1,530,044 49	236,004 18
Year ended December 31, 1916	1,092,692 43	210,874 36
Period from January 19 to December 31, 1915	1,321,107 16	196,543 06
Totals	$5,553,217 52	$894,311 98
JOHN K. TENER		
Period from January 1 to January 19, 1915	$65,462 96	$3,339 33
Year ended December 31, 1914	1,293,948 20	178,893 88
Year ended December 31, 1913	841,363 28	166,602 27
Year ended December 31, 1912	930,149 97	152,067 39
Period from January 17 to December 31, 1911	766,662 12	116,189 27
Totals	$3,897,586 53	$617,092 14
EDWIN S. STUART		
Period from January 1 to January 17, 1911	$36,831 12	$1,600 59
Year ended December 31, 1910	605,738 60	101,549 23
Year ended December 31, 1909	484,606 11	102,658 01
Year ended December 31, 1908	311,322 85	95,970 47
Period from January 15 to December 31, 1907	463,654 03	94,250 34
Totals	$1,902,152 71	$396,028 64
GRAND TOTALS	$26,587,053 39	$5,849,590 60

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE AND FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR JOHN K. TENER

ITEM 2, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

GOVERNORS	Totals	Delaware River Bridge	Harbor Improvements
GIFFORD PINCHOT			
Year ended December 31, 1925	$4,351,185 37	$4,351,185 37	
Year ended Decmeber 31, 1924	2,478,569 26	2,478,569 26	
Period from January 17, 1923 to December 31, 1923	946,000 00	945,000 00	$1,000 00
Totals	$7,775,754 63	$7,774,754 63	$1,000 00
WILLIAM C. SPROUL			
Period from January 1, 1923 to January 16, 1923	$25,000 00	$25,000 00	
Year ended December 31, 1922	751,545 37	463,245 37	$288,300 00
Year ended December 31, 1921	164,000 00	60,000 00	104,000 00
Year ended December 31, 1920	4,000 00		4,000 00
Period from January 22, 1919 to December 31, 1919	43,053 31		43,053 31
Totals	$987,598 68	$548,245 37	$439,353 31
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH			
Period from January 1, 1919 to January 21, 1919			
Year ended December 31, 1918	$44,332 35		$44,332 35
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, Continued.			
Year ended December 31, 1917	$72,137 52		$72,137 52
Year ended December 31, 1916	119,330 64		119,330 64
Period from January 20, 1915 to December 31, 1915	228,295 88		228,295 88
Totals	$464,096 39		$464,096 39
JOHN K. TENER			
Period from January 1, 1915 to January 19, 1925	$333 33		$333 33
Year ended December 31, 1914	65,938 74		65,938 74
Year ended December 31, 1913	216,244 38		216,244 38
Year ended December 31, 1912	141,914 68		141,914 68
Period from January 16, 1911 to December 31, 1911	30,216 45		30,216 45
Totals	$454,647 58		$454,647 58
GRAND TOTALS	$9,682,097 28	$8,323,000 00	$1,359,097 28

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

APPROPPRIATIONS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PAYMENTS MADE THEREFROM ON ACCOUNT OF THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA VERSUS COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR PINCHOT ITEM 3, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

ORIGINAL JUDGMENT

Judgment obtained in the Court of Common Pleas No. 5, of Philadelphia County, as of December Term 1917, No. 2343, duly affirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of Philadelphia County vs Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 276 Pa. 12 (1923).

Total amount of the above judgment at January 30, 1924 as follows:

Amount of Claim of Philadelphia County	$591,119 23
Interest	60,579 06
Costs	995 86
Total	$652,694 15

APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS

		Appropriations	Payments
Appropriation, Act 31 A-1923, Session 1923, P. L. 25, May 25, 1923.		$650,000 00	
Paid, January 30, 1924			$650,000 00
Appropriation, Act 313 A-1925, Session 1925, P. L. 179,	$3,000 00		
Vetoed by Governor Pinchot	305 85	2,694 15	
		$652,694 15	$650,000 00
		650,000 00	
Unpaid Balance, March 19, 1926		$2,694 15	

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926

ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
June 14, 1907	Payroll of the Senate	673	$14,997 00	$785 00			$785 00		$785 00
	Appropriations Commitee	673	6,800 00	1,800 00			1,800 00		1,800 00
June 13, 1907	Senatorial Committee, First School District	368	1,750 00	8 08			8 08		8 08
June 14, 1907	Contingent expenses, President Pro Tem	673	2,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Totals		$25,547 00	$3,093 08			$3,093 08		$3,093 08
	House of Representatives:								
June 14, 1907	Appropriations Committee	673	$10,000 00	$4,806 92			$4,806 92		$4,806 92
	Contingent expenses, Chief Clerk	673	10,000 00	5,738 43			5,738 43		5,738 43
	Contingent expenses, Chief Clerk Recess	673	5,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
	Totals		$25,000 00	$14,545 35			$14,545 35		$14,545 35
	Executive Department:								
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$21,200 00	$2,875 25			$2,875 25		$2,875 25
	Clerk Hire, Lieutenant Governor	673	5,000 00	1,875 05			1,875 05		1,875 05
	Totals		$26,200 00	$4,750 30			$4,750 30		$4,750 30
	State Department:								
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$78,500 00	$6,861 40			$6,861 40		$6,861 40
June 13, 1907	Compilation of laws, boroughs, etc.	476	1,850 00	931 99			931 99		931 99
	Totals		$80,350 00	$7,793 39			$7,793 39		$7,793 39
	Auditor General:								
June 14, 1907	Contingent Expenses	476	$12,000 00	$2,000 00			$2,000 00		$2,000 00
	Clerk Hire, deputies, etc.	476	139,200 00	17,503 04			17,503 04		17,503 04
	Execution, corporation tax laws	476	2,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Examination of city and county accounts	476	2,000 00	1,642 86			1,642 86		1,642 86
	Execution, mercantile laws	476	3,000 00	1,900 00			1,900 00		1,900 00
	Stenographers, etc.	476	15,000 00	9,375 00			9,375 00		9,375 00
	Extra clerical services	476	14,000 00	8,750 00			8,750 00		8,750 00
	Entering liens, etc.	476	1,000 00	250 00			250 00		250 00
	New corporation ledgers, etc.	476	4,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Patent indices	476	2,000 00	1,728 70			1,728 70		1,728 70
	Salaries, expert accountants	476	15,000 00	1,625 00			1,625 00		1,625 00
	Expenses, expert accountants	476	11,000 00	4,397 48			4,397 48		4,397 48
	Totals		$220,200 00	$53,672 08			$53,672 08		$53,672 08
	Treasury Department:								
June 14, 1907	Contingent expenses	476	$6,000 00	$569 71			$569 71		$569 71
	Clerk Hire, etc.	476	45,800 00	5,896 36			5,896 36		5,896 36
	Bond clerk, traveling expenses	476	2,000 00	1,696 96			1,696 96		1,696 96
	Totals		$53,800 00	$8,163 03			$8,163 03		$8,163 03

	Department of Internal Affairs:								
June 13, 1907	Contingent expenses	476	$9,000 00	$1,125 00			$1,125 00		$1,125 00
	Clerk Hire	476	91,000 00	11,377 87			11,377 87		11,377 87
	Compiling Maps	476	10,000 00	618 05			618 05		618 05
	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	476	12,000 00	4,875 52			4,875 52		4,875 52
	Collection of Tax Statistics	476	10,000 00	46 72			46 72		46 72
	Surveying vacant lands	476	2,000 00	329 93			329 93		329 93
	Bureau of Railways	476	4,000 00	1,213 80			1,213 80		1,213 80
	Boundary Line Monuments	476	2,000 00	25 91			25 91		25 91
	Draftsmen copying surveys	476	40,000 00	884 86			884 86		884 86
	Totals		$180,000 00	$20,497 66			$20,497 66		$20,497 66
June 14, 1907	Banking Department:								
	Bank examinations	476	$160,000 00	$28,709 33			$28,709 33		$28,709 33
	Clerk Hire	476	17,800 00	3,005 83			3,005 83		3,005 83
	Totals		$177,800 00	$31,715 16			$31,715 16		$31,715 16
	Department of Public Instruction:								
June 14, 1907	Lectures, etc.	476	$12,000 00	$67 47			$67 47		$67 47
	Contingent expenses	476	6,000 00	1,100 00			1,100 00		1,100 00
	Clerk Hire	476	22,200 00	2,774 98			2,774 98		2,774 98
	Salaries, etc., High School Inspectors	476	12,000 00	4,224 79			4,224 79		4,224 79
	College and University Council	476	1,000 00	730 75			730 75		730 75
	Clerk Hire	476	39,600 00	4,049 76			4,049 76		4,049 76
	Compiling historical data	476	2,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$94,800 00	$13,947 75			$13,947 75		$13,947 75
	Insurance Department:								
June 14, 1907	Contingent expenses	476	$11,000 00	$5,500 00			$5,500 00		$5,500 00
	Clerk Hire	476	60,000 00	19,252 50			19,252 50		19,252 50
	Expenses, examiners, etc.	476	12,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Totals		$83,000 00	$26,252 50			$26,252 50		$26,252 50
	State Library:								
June 13, 1907	Historical Research	372	$2,000 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	17,400 00	1,178 70			1,178 70		1,178 70
	Division of Public Records	673	16,800 00	2,250 00			2,250 00		2,250 00
	Law Books	673	6,000 00	42 60			42 60		42 60
	Newspapers	673	1,200 00	324 92			324 92		324 92
	Miscellaneous Books	673	14,000 00	812 56			812 56		812 56
	Parliamentary papers	673	750 00	153 81			153 81		153 81
	Card Catalog	673	5,280 00	65 00			65 00		65 00
	State Museum	673	20,000 00	6,200 00			6,200 00		6,200 00
	Traveling expenses, Free Library Commission	673	1,000 00	779 33			779 33		779 33
	Totals		$84,430 00	$12,306 92			$12,306 92		$12,306 92
	Public Grounds and Buildings:								
June 13, 1907	Bridges destroyed by Flood and Wind Storms	564	$1,000,000 00	$925,638 48			$925,638 48		$925,638 48
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	233,400 00	33,574 37			33,574 37		33,574 37
	Insurance Premiums	673	30,000 00	5,043 09			5,043 09		5,043 09
	Board's General Fund	673	200,000 00	118,474 54			118,474 54		118,474 54
	Installing cleaning system	673	45,000 00	45,000 00			45,000 00		45,000 00
	Highway Bridges	673	227,994 00	40,395 94			40,395 94		40,395 94
	Metal Shelving, Law Library	673	20,000 00	9,920 28			9,920 28		9,920 28
	Storm doors	673	3,500 00	700 00			700 00		700 00
	Vault, Room 543	673	3,000 00	730 50			730 50		730 50
	Advertising schedule	673	4,000 00	1,556 83			1,556 83		1,556 83
	Electric light, outside Capitol	673	50,000 00	15,253 44			15,253 44		15,253 44
	Rent, Chemical Laboratory	673	840 00	490 00			490 00		490 00
	Water rent, City of Harrisburg	673	10,000 00	326 78			326 78		326 78
	Carpet, rug and curtain cleaning	673	4,000 00	2,406 74			2,406 74		2,406 74
	Distribution of documents	673	49,000 00	18,418 68			18,418 68		18,418 68
	Telephone messages	673	27,000 00	133 03			133 03		133 03
	Telephone services	673	18,000 00	76			76		76
	General hauling	673	3,260 00	1,127 80			1,127 80		1,127 80
	Conservatory supplies	673	8,000 00	2,728 01			2,728 01		2,728 01
	Carpenters' supplies	673	8,000 00	686 11			686 11		686 11
	Painters' supplies	673	6,000 00	1,440 08			1,440 08		1,440 08
	Upholsterers' supplies	673	2,400 00	1,531 93			1,531 93		1,531 93
	Hardware supplies	673	5,000 00	808 72			808 72		808 72

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Clock supplies	673	1,200 00	1,111 40			1,111 40		1,111 40
	Elevator Machinery	673	12,000 00	302 79			302 79		302 79
	Uniforms	673	4,792 00	1,068 05			1,068 05		1,068 05
	Ice	673	5,000 00	3,104 35			3,104 35		3,104 35
	Fuel, outside Capitol	673	2,000 00	510 90			510 90		510 90
	General Supplies	673	180,000 00	14,139 42			14,139 42		14,139 42
	Heating, power and electric plant	673	50,000 00	100 82			100 82		100 82
	Totals		$2,213,386 00	$1,246,723 84			$1,246,723 84		$1,246,723 84
	Board of Pardons:								
June 14, 1907	Contingent expenses	673	$800 00	$400 00			$400 00		$400 00
	Clerk Hire	673	3,600 00	450 00			450 00		450 00
	Totals		$4,400 00	$850 00			$850 00		$850 00
	Department of Agriculture:								
June 14, 1907	Contingent and traveling expenses	673	$16,500 00	$2,062 50			$2,062 50		$2,062 50
	Clerk Hire	673	54,300 00	7,887 00			7,887 00		7,887 00
May 29, 1907	Sale of Paris Green	235	10,000 00*	5,678 95			5,678 95		5,678 95
	Special examinations	675	10,000 00	6,867 19			6,867 19		6,867 19
June 14, 1907	Linseed oil	675	4,370 00	1,410 58			1,410 58		1,410 58
	Board of Agriculture, Contingent expenses	675	3,500 00	2,250 39			2,250 39		2,250 39
	Dairy and Food Division:								
	Traveling and contingent expenses	675	35,000 00	8,916 09			8,916 09		8,916 09
	Salaries of special agents	675	40,000 00	6,664 00			6,664 00		6,664 00
	Attorneys, etc.	675	40,000 00	695 15			695 15		695 15
	Clerical expenses	675	20,000 00	8,219 23			8,219 23		8,219 23
	Chemists salaries, etc.	675	31,500 00	9 82			9 82		9 82
	Protection of trees, etc.	74	80,000 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
Apr. 15, 1907	State Livestock Sanitary Board								
June 14, 1907	Indemnity for animals	675	75,000 00}	15			15		15
	Indemnity for animals deficiency	675	9,000 00}						
	Distributing vaccine, etc.	675	9,000 00	61			61		61
	Interstate inspection	675	4,600 00	03			03		03
	Control of rabies, etc.	675	3,800 00	03			03		03
	Meat inspection	675	68,000 00	20,134 24			20,134 24		20,134 24
	Totals		$514,570 00	$71,095 96			$71,095 96		$71,095 96
	Department of Forestry:								
June 13, 1907	State Forest Reserves	662	$500,000 00	$87,869 87			$87,869 87		$87,869 87
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	11,000 00	1,375 03			1,375 03		1,375 03
	Traveling expenses, Commissioners	673	3,500 00	670 57			670 57		670 57
	Forest Rangers	673	75,000 00	8,558 79			8,558 79		8,558 79
	Foresters	673	20,000 00	50 97			50 97		50 97
	Labor	673	30,000 00	803 17			803 17		803 17
	Surveys	673	10,000 00	09			09		09
	Seedling-trees, etc.	673	5,000 00	03			03		03
	Dr fismen and Supplies	673	3,000 00	19 98			19 98		19 98
	Examination of titles	673	25,000 00	2,729 83			2,729 83		2,729 83
	Purchase of horses, etc.	673	3,000 00	42			42		42
	School and road purposes, fixed charges for	673	80,000 00	8,460 77			8,460 77		8,460 77
	Totals		$765,500 00	$110,539 52			$110,539 52		$110,539 52
	Department of Mines:								
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$29,000 00	$3,625 09			$3,625 09		$3,625 09
	Mine Inspectors and substitutes	673	243,000 00	13,333 35			13,333 35		13,333 35
	Counsel fees	673	5,000 00	10 47			10 47		10 47
	Contingent expenses,	673	50,000 00	5,544 65			5,544 65		5,544 65
	Examining Board	673	32,000 00	13,280 49			13,280 49		13,280 49
	Totals		$359,000 00	$35,794 05			$35,794 05		$35,794 05

	Department of Fisheries:									
June 14, 1907	Hatching, etc.	673	$81,000 00	$ 26			$ 26		$ 26	
	Counsel fees	673	2,000 00	39			39		39	
	Expenses,	673	2,000 00	6 29			6 29		6 29	
	Erection of fishways	673	4,000 00	181 67			181 67		181 67	
	Purchase of launch	673	6,000 00	11			11		11	
	Maintenance of launch	673	3,000 00	14			14		14	
	Fish Wardens	673	20,000 00	224 50			224 50		224 50	
	Clerk Hire	673	6,000 00	750 00			750 00		750 00	
	Ponds	673	10,000 00	19			19		19	
	Totals		$134,000 00	$1,163 55			$1,163 55		$1,163 55	
	Game Commission:									
June 14, 1907	Traveling expenses, etc. Special Protectors	673	$24,000 00	$3,000 00			$3,000 00		$3,000 00	
	Department of Public Printing and Binding:									
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$10,200 00	$1,358 54			$1,358 54		$1,358 54	
	Cuts, plates, etc.	673	6,000 00	3,610 49			3,610 49		3,610 49	
	Printing, binding, etc.	673	475,000 00	26,339 05			26,339 05		26,339 05	
	Paper, envelopes, etc.	673	200,000 00	37,041 03	$301 53		37,041 03		37,041 03	
	Totals		$691,200 00	$68,349 11	$301 53		$68,349 11		$68,349 11	
	State Highway Department:									
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$116,000 00	$26,834 87			$26,834 87		$26,834 87	
	Traveling expenses	673	14,000 00	8,274 92			8,274 92		8,274 92	
	Contingent expenses	673	5,640 00	1,410 00			1,410 00		1,410 00	
June 13, 1907	Draining Pymatuning swamp	515	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00	
	Totals		$145,640 00	$46,519 79			$46,519 79		$46,519 79	
	Factory Inspector and Deputies:									
June 13, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	$111,200 00	$14,499 98			$14,499 98		$14,499 98	
	Department of State Police:									
June 13, 1907	Salaries	673	$358,800 00	$23,376 38			$23,376 38		$23,376 38	
	Department of Health:									
June 14, 1907	Salaries and expenses	673	$1,059,312 00	$308,966 00			$308,966 00		$308,966 00	
	Department of Water Supply Commission:									
June 13, 1907	Building dike, Matamoras, Delaware Township	516	$10,000 00	$ 49			$ 49		$ 49	
	Protection Wall, Bridgewater	363	25,000 00	215 30			215 30		215 30	
	Building dike, Bucks County	448	5,000 00	60 84			60 84		60 84	
June 14, 1907	Clerk Hire	673	7,400 00	925 07			925 07		925 07	
	Expenses	673	24,600 00	3,075 00			3,075 00		3,075 00	
	Totals		$72,000 00	$4,276 70			$4,276 70		$4,276 70	
	Judiciary Department:									
June 14, 1907	Expenses, etc.	673	$1,977,610 00	$36,746 53			$36,746 53		$36,746 53	
	Purchase of books, etc., Superior Court	673	6,000 00	1 58			1 58		1 58	
	Purchase of Books, etc., Supreme Court, Philadelphia	673	4,000 00	780 27			780 27		780 27	
	Purchase of books, etc., Supreme Court, Pittsburgh	673	2,000 00	71 00			71 00		71 00	
	Totals		$1,989,610 00	$37,599 38			$37,599 38		$37,599 38	
	Common Schools:									
	Public and Normal Schools	673	$13,745,000 00	$2,223 70			$2,223 70		$2,223 70	
June 14, 1907	Borough High Schools	673	275,000 00	140 50			140 50		140 50	
	Township High Schools	673	275,000 00	2,067 00			2,067 00		2,067 00	
	Salaries, County Superintendents	673	230,000 00*	54,389 21	43,022 82		54,389 21		54,389 21	
	Totals		$14,525,000 00	$58,820 41	$43,022 82		$58,820 41		$58,820 41	
	State and County Insane:									
	State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg:									
May 1, 1907	Buildings	104	$155,000 00	$32,608 76			$32,608 76		$32,608 76	
	Coal vault	104	11,000 00	9 00			9 00		9 00	
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, South Mountain:									
June 13, 1907	Infirmary	336	30,000 00	87 84			87 84		87 84	
	Dining Room	336	50,000 00	10,216 07			10,216 07		10,216 07	
	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren:									
May 8, 1907	Infirmary	143	$26,000 00	$1,734 54			$1,734 54		$1,734 54	
	Installing dynamos	143	10,000 00	1,658 32			1,658 32		1,658 32	
	Buildings	143	120,000 00	10,913 74			10,913 74		10,913 74	

*Section 6.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
May 1, 1907	State Hospital for the Insane, Danville:								
	Building for male patients	105	90,000 00	441 41			441 41		441 41
	Building for male patients, furnishing of	105	10,000 00	665 22			665 22		665 22
	Furnishing female infirmary	105	10,000 00	417 69			417 69		417 69
	Building for female patients	105	90,000 00	2 72			2 72		2 72
	Building for female patients, furnishing of	105	10,000 00	903 81			903 81		903 81
	Infirmary	105	25,000 00	627 45			627 45		627 45
	Infirmary, furnishing of	105	5,000 00	116 69			116 69		116 69
	Building for employes	105	15,000 00	58 91			58 91		58 91
	Piggery	105	6,000 00	10 00			10 00		10 00
	Real Estate	105	6,300 00	160 50			160 50		160 50
	Filtration System	105	10,000 00	1,437 59			1,437 59		1,437 59
	Filling Canal	105	25,000 00	10,100 44			10,100 44		10,100 44
	Totals		$704,300 00	$72,170 70			$72,170 70		$72,170 70
	Commissions:								
June 13, 1907	Antietam Battlefield Commission	470	$3,000 00	$555 01			$555 01		$555 01
	Commissioners of Topographic and Geologic Survey	514	40,000 00	1,405 16			1,405 16		1,405 67
	Commissioners for Promoting Uniformity of Legislation	554	2,000 00	645 67			645 67		645 67
	Battlefield Commission, 3rd Division, Army of Potomac, Monument	585	15 000 00	15 00			15 00		15 00
May 8, 1907	Expenses of Commissioners	585	6 000 00	4 00			4 00		4 00
June 13, 1907	School Law Commission	140	5,000 00*	22 61			22 61		22 61
	Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic, commission for selection of site	256	400,000 00	6,512 77			6,512 77		6,512 77
	Shiloh Battlefield Commission	384	3,500 00	134 00			134 00		134 00
May 31, 1907	Statue of General Anthony Wayne	452	1,000 00	8 02			8 02		8 02
June 13, 1907	Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission	250	150,000 00	133,555 67			133,555 67		133,555 67
June 14, 1907	Bucktail Regiment Commission	455	2,500 00	95 36			95 36		95 36
June 13, 1907	Commission on Revision of Bituminous Mine Laws	65	5,000 00†	10 47			10 47		10 47
	Commission on Erection of Monument at Winchester, Va.	672	20,000 00	4,244 35			4,244 35		4,244 35
	Cold Harbor Battlefield Commission	437	5,000 00	950 00			950 00		950 00
	Cold Harbor Battlefield Commission, expense	437	1,000 00	421 85			421 85		421 85
	Gettysburg Battlefield Commission	504	150,000 00	4 20			4 20		4 20
	Commission to erect Monument to Hon. Samuel Maclay	467	1,000 00	48 50			48 50		48 50
	Monocacy Monument Commission	457	5,000 00	34 12			34 12		34 12
	Monocacy Monument Commission, Dedication Expenses	457	5,000 00	3,500 00			3,500 00		3,500 00
May 8, 1907	Commission for protection of Sturgeon, etc.	152	5,000 00‡	830 64			830 64		830 64
June 30, 1907	Soldiers' Orphan Schools:								
	Maintenance, etc.	357	364,800 00	24,882 20			24,882 20		24,882 20
	Contingent expenses	357	11,200 00	2,800 00			2,800 00		2,800 00
June 13, 1907	Valley Forge Park:								
	Lands	670	15,000 00	51 69			51 69		51 69
	Roads	670	20,000 00	75 75			75 75		75 75
	Trees	670	2,000 00	1 15			1 15		1 15
	Redoubts, etc.	670	26,680 00	336 65			336 65		336 65
	Lawns	670	1,500 00	10 13			10 13		10 13
	Fences	670	500 00	33 75			33 75		33 75
	School house, repairs	670	2,500 00	126 88			126 88		126 88
	Contingent	670	1,000 00	125 67			125 67		125 67
	Totals		$1,270,180 00	$181,441 27			$181,441 27		$181,441 27
June 13, 1907	National Guard of Pennsylvania:								
	Riot, invasion, etc.	434	$1,000,000 00	$1,000,000 00			$1,000,000 00		$1,000,000 00
	Maintenance and Rifle Practice	434	810,000 00	3,839 42			3,839 42		3,839 42
	Totals		$1,810,000 00	$1,003,839 42			$1,003,839 42		$1,003,839 42

June 14, 1907	Adjutant General:							
	Military Stores	673	$25,000 00	$2,147 65		$2,147 65		$2,147 65
	Losses covered by insurance	673	10,000 00	9,582 00		9,582 00		9,582 00
	Historical data, etc.	673	2,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Collection on surety bonds	673	6,000 00	42 24		42 24		42 24
June 13, 1907	Histories of Organizations of Pennsylvania Volunteers	371	8,000 00	5,600 00		5,600 00		5,600 00
	Totals		$51,000 00	$18,371 89		$18,371 89		$18,371 89
	Boards:							
June 13, 1907	Board of Public Charities:							
	Approval of plans, etc.	347	$5,000 00	$500 00		$500 00		$500 00
	Expenses, etc.	340	37,600 00	4,700 00		4,700 00		4,700 00
	Salary of Secretary	340	6,000 00	150 04		150 04		150 04
	Commissioners of Navigation, Delaware River	322	53,324 00	6,534 46		6,534 46		6,534 46
	Totals		$101,924 00	$11,884 50		$11,884 50		$11,884 50
	Hospitals:							
June 13, 1907	Beaver Valley General Hospital	612	$5,000 00	$47 98		$47 98		$47 98
	Conemaugh Valley Hospital:							
	Deficit	633	1,500 00	97 58		97 58		97 58
	Electric light plant	633	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
	Furniture, etc.	633	1,500 00	216 60		216 60		216 60
June 13, 1907	Cottage State Hospital, Phillipsburg:							
	New floors	348	$500 00	$5 00		$5 00		$5 00
	Stable	348	150 00	5 00		5 00		5 00
	Paint for buildings	348	700 00	97 00		97 00		97 00
	Paint for fence	348	150 00	12 50		12 50		12 50
	Ice House	348	75 00	18 63		18 63		18 63
	New fence	348	100 00	21 48		21 48		21 48
	Improvements	348	150 00	3 27		3 27		3 27
	Emergency Hospital, Carbondale:							
	Electric light plant	554	1,000 00	895 00		895 00		895 00
	Good Samaritan Hospital	626	15,000 00	3,783 00		3,783 00		3,783 00
	Jefferson Medical College:							
	Hospital Department	493	40,000 00	40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00
	Kane Summit Hospital	507	9,000 00	7,100 00		7,100 00		7,100 00
	Latrobe Hospital	577	2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00
	Lock Haven Hospital	638	15,000 00	32		32		32
	Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	615	25,000 00	6,250 00		6,250 00		6,250 00
	Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association	650	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
	Oil City Hospital:							
	Maintenance	587	18,000 00	1,901 98		1,901 98		1,901 98
	Improvements	587	3,000 00	20 89		20 89		20 89
	Panther Creek Valley Hospital	593	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
	St. Christopher's Hospital for Children	533	15,000 00	312 30		312 30		312 30
	St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital	545	15,000 00	1 53		1 53		1 53
	St. Timothy's Hospital	549	2,500 00	21		21		21
	State Cottage Hospital, Connellsville:							
	Maintenance	344	20,000 00	590 28		590 28		590 28
	Insurance	344	300 00	85 11		85 11		85 11
	Indebtedness	344	800 00	17 93		17 93		17 93
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg	339	5,000 00	196 12		196 12		196 12
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Fountain Springs:							
	Furniture	337	5,000 00	590 70		590 70		590 70
	New Reservoir	337	15,000 00	8 58		8 58		8 58
		343}						
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton	354}	68,000 00	4 10		4 10		4 10
	State Hospital at Scranton:							
	Deficit	349	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer:							
	Painting	350	800 00	5 23		5 23		5 23
	Cold Storage	350	500 00	500 00		500 00		500 00
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Shamokin	601	30,000 00	78		78		78
	Titusville Hospital	413	10,000 00	73 75		73 75		73 75
	Todd Hospital, Carlisle	613	500 00	500 00		500 00		500 00
	United Charities, Hazleton	665	3,000 00	90 13		90 13		90 13
	University of Pennsylvania:							
	Hospital Department	648	125,000 00	813 67		813 67		813 67
	Wayne County Hospital Association	585	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
	Waynesburg Hospital	622	12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00		12,000 00
	Western University of Pennsylvania:							
	Hospital Department	666	7,000 00	43 21		43 21		43 21
	Totals		$495,725 00	$100,809 86		$100,809 86		$100,809 86

* Reappropriation from 1905. † Resolution. ‡Joint Resolution.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Homes:								
June 13, 1907	Bethesda Home, Allegheny	468	$6,000 00	$117 01			$117 01		$117 01
	Christ's Home for Homeless Children	465	3,000 00	1,875 00			1,875 00		1,875 00
	Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows	456	6,000 00	18 15			18 15		18 15
	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society	425	4,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	351	2,500 00	59 90			59 90		59 90
	Philadelphia Home for Incurables	534	5,000 00	133 60			133 60		133 60
	St. Vincent's Orphanage, Tacony	573	3,000 00	375 00			375 00		375 00
	Totals		$29,500 00	$3,078 66			$3,078 66		$3,078 66
	Institutions:								
June 13, 1907	House of Refuge, Glen Mills	416	$18,000 00	$571 40			$571 40		$571 40
	Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza:								
	Fire Escapes	338	4,000 00	1,109 00			1,109 00		1,109 00
	Tin roof	338	2,000 00	157 34			157 34		157 34
	Water dam	338	2,500 00	85			85		85
	Repairs to metal ceilings	338	15,000 00	01			01		01
	Insurance	338	4,500 00	2,245 35			2,245 35		2,245 35
	Outside fire-hydrants	338	250 00	48 59			48 59		48 59
	Boys building	338	25,000 00	1,453 08			1,453 08		1,453 08
	Girls building	338	20,000 00	78 36			78 36		78 36
	Gymnasium	338	15,000 00	67 29			67 29		67 29
	Bandstand	338	500 00	9 45			9 45		9 45
	Heating	338	1,500 00	32			32		32
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory:								
	Insurance	342	1,500 00	217 97			217 97		217 97
	Books, etc.	342	2,000 00	15			15		15
	Machinery, etc.	342	3,600 00	50 91			50 91		50 91
	Iron girders	342	422 00	80			80		80
	Beds, Hospitals	342	234 00	20 62			20 62		20 62
	Typesetting machine	342	3,000 00	627 64			627 64		627 64
	Painting	342	800 00	39 96			39 96		39 96
	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-minded, Spring City:								
April 4, 1907	Furnishing building	42	30,000 00	643 68			643 68		643 68
	Equipping farm	42	4,500 00	117 71			117 71		117 71
	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb:								
June 13, 1907	Heating and lighting	401	8,000 00	739 63			739 63		739 63
	State Institution for Feeble-minded, Polk:								
	Custodial building	346	195,000 00	109 41			109 41		109 41
	Industrial School	346	60,000 00	235 15			235 15		235 15
	Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind								
	Frick program clock	390	603 50	5 10			5 10		5 10
	Roofs and gutters	390	455 00	10			10		10
	Plumbing	390	430 00	2 00			2 00		2 00
	Gymnasium	390	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb:								
June 13, 1907	Maintenance	381	119,600 00	3,516 58			3,516 58		3,516 58
	Western State Penitentiary:								
	Maintenance	341	170,000 00	2 56			2 56		2 56
	Insurance	341	6,000 00	914 11			914 11		914 11
	Hospital equipment	341	500 00	76 49			76 49		76 49
	Books and Stationery	341	2,100 00	8 84			8 84		8 84
	Totals		$719,494 50	$15,570 45			$15,570 45		$15,570 45
	Societies:								
June 13, 1907	Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph	473	$5,000 00	$5,000 00			$5,000 00		$5,000 00
	Normal Schools:								
	Maintenance	668	312,000 00	64,189 89			64,189 89		64,189 89
	Training Schools:								
	Pennsylvania Industrial School, Paoli	427	5,000 00	6 98			6 98		6 98

	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf:								
	Maintenance	395	55,000 00	393 89			393 89		393 89
	Grading	395	2,500 00	45 75			45 75		45 75
	Pennsylvania State College	668	4,000 00	1,175 82			1,175 82		1,175 82
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	408	270,000 00	4,842 37			4,842 37		4,842 37
	Totals		$336,500 00	$6,464 81			$6,464 81		$6,464 81
	Miscellaneous:								
June 14, 1907	Advertisements of Accounting Officers	673	$17,000 00	$8,320 62			$8,320 62		$8,320 62
	Publishing money statements	673	14,000 00	51 72			51 72		51 72
April 25, 1907	Establishing Fire Wardens	86	40,000 00	37,487 00			37,487 00		37,487 00
June 13, 1907	County Agricultural Associations	603	50,000 00	5,712 21			5,712 21		5,712 21
	Totals		$121,000 00	$51,571 55			$51,571 55		$51,571 55
	GRAND TOTALS		$29,975,368 50	$3,762,704 89	$43,324 35		$3,762,704 89		$3,762,704 89

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE

THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS. APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
Feb. 3, 1909	Mileage of Senators	1	$3,500 00	$249 60			$249 60		$249 60
	Salaries of Officers and Employes	1	47,184 00	32 00			32 00		32 00
	Postage on Legislative Record	1	4,000 00	1,300 00			1,300 00		1,300 00
	Contingent Expenses, Chief Clerk, Session 1909	1	8,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Salaries and Mileage of Officers, Session 1909	1	7,352 00	265 40			265 40		265 40
	Payment of salaries of two Watchmen during recess ending May 31, 1909	1	276 00	276 00			276 00		276 00
	Salary of Assistant Chief Clerk during recess ending May 31, 1909	1	230 00	230 00			230 00		230 00
	Salary of Assistant Librarian from January 5th to May 31st, 1909	1	608 00	608 00			608 00		608 00
	Salary of two Custodians for Recess ending May 31, 1909	1	276 00	276 00			276 00		276 00
	Elevator Operator during Recess ending May 31, 1909	1	138 00	138 00			138 00		138 00
May 15, 1909	Postage on Legislative Record Session 1911	659	4,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
	Salaries of Returning Officers Session 1911	659	5,800 00	120 00			120 00		120 00
	Salaries of two Watchmen of Senate during Recess periods in two years ending May 31, 1911	659	3,774 00	252 00			252 00		252 00
	Salary of Assistant Chief Clerk ending May 31, 1911	659	3,145 00	240 00			240 00		240 00
	Salary of the Clerk to the President of the Senate for two years ending May 31, 1911	659	3,000 00	306 49			306 49		306 49
	Salary of the Stenographer to the President of the Senate for two years ending May 31, 1911	659	2,000 00	244 68			244 68		244 68
	Salary of two Custodians for two years ending May 31, 1911	659	3,774 00	252 00			252 00		252 00
	Salary of Elevator Operator of the Senate for time employed in two years ending May 31, 1911	659	1,857 00	126 00			126 00		126 00
	Totals		$98,944 00	$9,416 17			$9,416 17		$9,416 17
	House of Representatives:								
Feb. 3, 1909	Mileage of 207 Members	1	$14,000 00	$553 60			$553 60		$553 60
	Mileage of Officers and Employes	1	3,300 00	40 75			40 75		40 75
	Postage on Legislative Record, 1909	1	6,500 00	1,200 00			1,200 00		1,200 00
	Salaries and Mileage Returning Officers	1	10,000 00	1,194 30			1,194 30		1,194 30
	Salary of Assistant Clerk during Recess ending May 31, 1909	1	230 00	230 00			230 00		230 00
	Salary of Assistant Resident Clerk during Recess ending May 31, 1909	1	608 00	608 00			608 00		608 00
	Salaries of two Watchmen	1	276 00	276 00			276 00		276 00
	Salary of Elevator Custodian	1	138 00	138 00			138 00		138 00
May 15, 1909	Postage on Legislative Record Session 1911	659	6,500 00	6,500 00			6,500 00		6,500 00
	Salaries Returning Officers Session 1911	659	7,000 00	1,400 00			1,400 00		1,400 00
	Mileage Returning Officers, Session 1911	659	3,000 00	923 40			923 40		923 40
	Salary of Chief Clerk	659	4,500 00	250 00			250 00		250 00
	Salary of two Watchmen during Recess Periods in two years ending May 31, 1911	659	3,774 00	252 00			252 00		252 00
	Salary of Assistant Clerk during Recess	659	3,145 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Salary of Elevator Operator, Recess Periods	659	1,887 00	126 00			126 00		126 00
	Contingent Expense of Chief Clerk	659	10,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
	Publication of Legislative Record	659	80,000 00	23,388 20			23,388 20		23,388 20
	Printing Wrappers, Legislative Record	659	335 00	342 50			42 50		42 50
	Totals		$155,193 00	$41,422 75			$41,422 75		$41,422 75
	Judiciary:								
May 15, 1909	Supreme Court Judges:								
	Salaries of Seven Clerks	659	$35,000 00	$2,600 01			$2,600 01		$2,600 01
	Salary of Record Clerk	659	3,425 00	133 35			133 35		133 35
	Contingent Expense, Harrisburg Court Room	659	800 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Care and Use of Library Supreme and Superior Courts, Philadelphia	659	5,000 00	429 44			429 44		429 44
	Care and Use of Library Supreme and Superior Courts, Pittsburgh	659	2,000 00	1,126 20			1,126 20		1,126 20

	Superior Court Judges:							
May 15, 1909	Salaries of Seven Clerks	659	21,000 00	5,074 45		5,074 45		5,074 45
	Books Stationery and Supplies	659	6,000 00	285 86		285 86		285 86
	Common Pleas Judges:							
	Salaries of Fifteen Common Pleas Judges, Philadelphia	659	255,000 00	101 38		101 38		101 38
	Salaries of Common Pleas Judges of Cambria, Delaware, Erie and Lehigh Counties	659	84,000 00	4,016 48		4,016 48		4,016 48
	Salaries of Common Pleas Judges in Counties of Berks, Chester, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Washington and York	659	372,000 00	1,080 72		1,080 72		1,080 72
	Salaries of the other Common Pleas Judges	659	350,000 00	759 41		759 41		759 41
	Mileage and Expense, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court Judges	659	$25,000 00	$14,825 28		$14,825 28		$14,825 28
May 15, 1909	Associate Judges:							
	Salaries of Associate Judges	659	64,000 00	59,625 00		59,625 00		59,625 00
	Totals		$1,223,225 00	$90,107 58		$90,107 58		$90,107 58
	Public Printing and Binding:							
May 15, 1909	Printing, Binding and Ruling	659	$500,000 00	$142,138 44		$142,138 44		$142,138 44
	Rent of Room at Printing Office	659	200 00	100 00		100 00		100 00
	Advertising Proposals	659	3,000 00	1,783 33		1,783 33		1,783 33
	Paper, Envelopes and Other Supplies	659	200,000 00	6,204 18		6,204 18		6,204 18
	Plates, Cuts and Electrotypes	659	6,000 00	74 01		74 01		74 01
	Totals		$709,200 00	$150,299 96		$150,299 96		$150,299 96
	Executive Department:							
May 15, 1909	Clerk Hire	659	$21,200 00	$500 32		$500 32		$500 32
	Executive Controller Department:							
May 15, 1909	Salary of the Executive Controller	659	$6,000 00	$698 80		$698 80		$698 80
	Salary of Assistant Executive Controller	659	3,600 00	2,925 00		2,925 00		2,925 00
	Salary of Stenographer and Typist	659	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
	Totals		$11,600 00	$5,623 80		$5,623 80		$5,623 80
	State Department:							
May 15, 1909	Salary of Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth	659	$6,000 00	$750 00		$750 00		$750 00
	Clerk Hire Including Messenger and Watchman	659	78,500 00	103 29		103 29		103 29
May 13, 1909	Purchase of Historical Works, Relative to Services of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil War	481	6,000 00	820 00		820 00		820 00
	Totals		$90,500 00	$1,673 29		$1,673 29		$1,673 29
	Auditor General's Department:							
May 15, 1909	Salary of Corporation Clerk	659	$6,000 00	$750 00		$750 00		$750 00
	Clerk Hire, Year 1910	659	79,300 00	2,337 54		2,337 54		2,337 54
	Clerk Hire, Year 1911	659	79,300 00	3,194 14		3,194 14		3,194 14
	Compensation and Expense of Persons to Examine the Accounts of City and County Officers	659	2,000 00	1,461 75		1,461 75		1,461 75
	Entering Liens for State Taxes	659	1,000 00	200 00		200 00		200 00
	Patent Indices Registries, etc.	659	2,000 00	1,743 95		1,743 95		1,743 95
	Expenses of Expert Accountants	659	8,000 00	1,598 11		1,598 11		1,598 11
	Collection of Delinquent Corporation Tax	659	25,000 00	1 44		1 44		1 44
	Totals		$202,600 00	$11,286 93		$11,286 93		$11,286 93
	Treasury Department:							
May 15, 1909	Clerical Assistance in Balancing and Transferring Accounts making new Indices	659	$7,000 00	$1,010 00		$1,010 00		$1,010 00
	Attorney General's Department:							
Feb. 11, 1909	Contingent Expenses	3	$25,000 00	$2,547 31		$2,547 31		$2,547 31
	Services of Resident Attorneys	3	15,000 00	2,784 04		2,784 04		2,784 04
May 15, 1909	Salary of Assistant Deputy Attorney General	659	7,000 00	194 44		194 44		194 44
	Contingent Expenses	659	50,000 00	6,035 25		6,035 25		6,035 25
	Services and Expenses of Attorneys employed by Attorney General	659	100,000 00	18,594 03		18,594 03		18,594 03
	Totals		$197,000 00	$30,155 07		$30,155 07		$30,155 07
	Department of Internal Affairs:							
May 13, 1909	Compiling and Proof Reading of a Revised Edition of the Railroad Map of Pennsylvania	593	$300 00	$21 06		$21 06		$21 06
	Printing, Binding and Mounting of Maps	593	7,500 00	1,591 77		1,591 77		1,591 77
May 15, 1909	Salaries of other Officials, Clerks and Employes	659	84,600 00	144 78		144 78		144 78
	Contingent Expenses	659	6,000 00	722 23		722 23		722 23
May 13, 1909	Compiling and Constructing Warrantee Tract Map	570	10,000 00	806 81		806 81		806 81
May 15, 1909	Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Traveling and Incidental Expenses	659	12,000 00	2,117 10		2,117 10		2,117 10
	Collection of Tax Statistics, Bureau of Industrial Statistics	659	10,000 00	46 78		46 78		46 78

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Internal Affairs (Continued)								
	Contingent Expense, Bureau of Railways	659	4,000 00	1,170 22			1,170 22		1,170 22
	Employment of Draftsmen, Land Office Bureau	659	40,000 00	88 52			88 52		88 52
	Investigating and Surveying Vacant Lands	659	2,000 00	269 49			269 49		269 49
	Contingent Expense	659	3,000 00	375 00			375 00		375 00
	Totals		$179,400 00	$7,353 76			$7,353 76		$7,353 76
	Department of Mines:								
May 15, 1909	Mileage Members of Board Examining Candidates	659	$32,000 00	$6,945 94			$6,945 94		$6,945 94
	Salary of Additional Stenographer	659	2,083 33	2,083 33			2,083 33		2,083 33
	Inspectors of Coal Mines, Salaries	659	246,000 00	2,739 51			2,739 51		2,739 51
	Substitute Inspectors of Coal Mines, Salaries	659	5,000 00	436 59			436 59		436 59
	Compensation and Expenses Attending the Examination of Candidates for Inspectors	659	32,000 00	17,451 34			17,451 34		17,451 34
	Counsel Fees	659	5,000 00	4 29			4 29		4 29
	Deficiency in Counsel Fee Fund	659	3,500 00	14 75			14 75		14 75
	Deficiency on account of Temporary Mine Inspectors, Salaries	659	2,541 65	250 00			250 00		250 00
	Totals		$328,124 98	$29,925 75			$29,925 75		$29,925 75
	Department of Public Instruction:								
May 15, 1909	Traveling Expenses High School Inspectors	659	$4,000 00	$1,021 14			$1,021 14		$1,021 14
	Lecturers and Instructors at Summer Assemblies	659	12,000 00	1,339 40			1,339 40		1,339 40
	Expenses State Board of Education	659	30,000 00	30,000 00			30,000 00		30,000 00
	Philadelphia Normal School for Girls and Philadelphia School of Pedagogy for Young Men	659	72,000 00	72,000 00			72,000 00		72,000 00
	Philadelphia Teachers Institute	659	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Philadelphia School of Design for Women	659	$10,000 00	$10,000 00			$10,000 00		$10,000 00
	Teachers Annuity and Aid Association, Philadelphia	659	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
May 13, 1909	Maintenance Commission of Soldiers Orphans School	623	250,000 00	22 76			22 76		22 76
	Totals		$391,000 00	$127,383 30			$127,383 30		$127,383 30
	Adjutant General's Department:								
May 15, 1909	Expenses State Military Board	659	$3,600 00	$900 00			$900 00		$900 00
	Purchase of Military Stores	659	50,000 00	23,331 23			23,331 23		23,331 23
	Collection of Surety Bonds	659	6,000 00	3,669 18			3,669 18		3,669 18
	Fire Losses Covered by Insurance	659	20,000 00	13,500 00			13,500 00		13,500 00
May 13, 1909	Purchase of Military Stores Destroyed by Fire at State Arsenal November 19, 1908	6.0	82,140 64	58,990 22			58,990 22		58,990 22
	Support of National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania	619	775,000 00	7,412 39			7,412 39		7,412 39
	Repelling Invasion, Subduing Insurrection, Riot, etc	619	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00			1,000,000 00		1,000,000 00
	Totals		$1,936,740 64	$1,107,803 02			$1,107,803 02		$1,107,803 02
	Department of Factory Inspection:								
May 15, 1909	Salaries of 41 Deputy Factory Inspectors	659	$98,400 00	$300 00			$300 00		$300 00
	Insurance Department:								
May 15, 1909	Salary Deputy Insurance Commissioner	659	5,000 00	624 98			624 98		624 98
	Clerk Hire, Including Messenger	659	29,400 00	1,766 65			1,766 65		1,766 65
	Totals		$34,400 00	$2,391 63			$2,391 63		$2,391 63
	Banking Department:								
May 15, 1909	Salary of Chief Clerk	659	$3,750 00	$300 00			$300 00		$300 00
	Department of Agriculture:								
May 15, 1909	Salary of Assistant Economic Zoologist	659	$3,200 00	$533 40			$533 40		$533 40
	Salary of State Veterinarian	659	5,000 00	289 73			289 73		289 73
	Salary of Messenger	659	1,800 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Expenses, State Board of Agriculture	659	2,000 00	163 72			163 72		163 72

	Special Examinations or Investigations	659	8,000 00	2,484 09			2,484 09		2,484 09
	Regulating Sale of Commercial Feeding Stuffs	659	25,000 00	70 77			70 77		70 77
	Regulating the Sale of Paris Green	659	5,000 00	494 17			494 17		494 17
	To Prevent Adulteration of Linseed-Oil	659	4,300 00	51			51		51
	Dairy and Food Division:								
	Salaries of Special Agents	659	40,000 00	173 00			173 00		173 00
	Payment of Attorneys, Detectives, Assistants and Special Work	659	35,000 00	67			67		67
	Clerical and Stenographers Services	659	20,000 00	3,600 00			3,600 00		3,600 00
	Chemists Salaries and Incidental Laboratory Expenses	659	40,000 00	878 94			878 94		878 94
	Traveling and Necessary Expenses	659	45,000 00	9,295 04			9,295 04		9,295 04
	State Livestock Sanitary Board:								
	Payment for Diseased Animals found in Slaughter Houses	659	16,000 00	1 91			1 91		1 91
	Payment of Costs of Producing and Applying Tuberculin Vaccine	659	18,000 00	3,682 26			3,682 26		3,682 26
	Clerical and Office Expenses	659	8,000 00	425 39			425 39		425 39
	Equipment for New Laboratory	659	3,000 00	52 77			52 77		52 77
	Producing Hog Cholera Vaccine	659	8,000 00	1 67			1 67		1 67
	Expenses of State Meat Inspection Service	659	68,000 00	21,759 93			21,759 93		21,759 93
	Encouraging and Breeding of Horses and Requiring the Enrollment and Inspection of Stallions	659	5,000 00	119 62			119 62		119 62
	Payment of Repairs to Roads and Buildings	659	12,000 00	1,829 28			1,829 28		1,829 28
	Totals		$372,300 00	$46,156 87			$46,156 87		$46,156 87
May 15, 1909	State Highway Department:								
	Contingent Expenses	659	$50,000 00	$2,250 00			$2,250 00		$2,250 00
	Salary of Chief Clerk	659	4,800 00	3,600 00			3,600 00		3,600 00
	Salaries of two Clerks and Stenographers	659	4,800 00	18 52			18 52		18 52
	Salaries of two Book-keepers	659	6,000 00	1,200 00			1,200 00		1,200 00
April 23, 1909	Traveling Expenses of Highway Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner	659	16,000 00	9,476 12			9,476 12		9,476 12
	Salaries and Expenses, Automobile Division Deficiency Appropriaton	87	16,000 00	4,987 40			4,987 40		4,987 40
April 1, 1909	Commonwealth Portion Road Tax Paid Townships abolishing Work Tax	57	295,000 00	1,613 09			1,613 09		1,613 09
	Improvement Public Highways	600	1,800,000 00	16,949 82	690,527 03		16,949 82		16,949 82
May 13, 1909	Maintenance	600	200,000 00	5,842 37			5,842 37		5,842 37
	Totals		$2,392,600 00	$45,937 32	$690,527 03		$45,937 32		$45,937 32
	Department of Forestry:								
May 13, 1909	To Create a System of Fire-Wardens	601	$50,000 00	22			22		22
May 13, 1909	Contingent Expenses	659	3,500 00	232 72			232 72		232 72
	Salaries of Forest Rangers	659	100,000 00	3,072 86			3,072 86		3,072 86
	Salaries of Foresters	659	70,000 00	659 31			659 31		659 31
	Payment of Surveys	659	30,000 00	8,287 28			8,287 28		8,287 28
	Salaries and Supplies of Draftmen	659	3,000 00	04			04		04
May 15, 1909	Examination of Titles to Land	659	15,000 00	1,584 59			1,584 59		1,584 59
May 13, 1909	Payment of Annual Charge for School and Road Purposes on land held for Reserves	555	40,000 00	5,746 50			5,746 50		5,746 50
May 15, 1909	Providing a Fixed Charge on Land asquired by State for Forest Reserves and its Distribution for School Purposes	556	40,000 00	5,822 64			5,822 64		5,822 64
	State Forestry Academy, Mont Alto, Pa.								
	Completing Dormitory Building	561	16,000 00	1 09			1 09		1 09
	Furnishing Dormitory	561	3,000 00	08			08		08
	Equipment of Laboratories	561	1,000 00	13			13		13
	Totals		$371,500 00	$25,407 46			$25,407 46		$25,407 46
	Department of Fisheries:								
May 15, 1909	Hatching, Propagating and Distributing Fish	659	$80,000 00	$140 65			$140 65		$140 65
	Counsel Fees and Court Expenses	659	2,000 00	3 17			3 17		3 17
	Expenses of Commissioner and Employes	659	2,500 00	134 18			134 18		134 18
	Salaries and Expenses of Fish Wardens	659	25,000 00	234 75			234 75		234 75
	Erection of Fishways	659	4,000 00	271 77			271 77		271 77
	Maintaining and Operating Launch	659	8,000 00	67			67		67
	Purchase of Land for Accommodation of Launch	659	5,000 00	5 16			5 16		5 16
	Totals		$126,500 00	$790 35			$790 35		$790 35
	State Library:								
	Increase of Salaries of Librarian, First Assistant Librarian and Custodian of Public Records	65(	$5,233 34	$1,808 50			$1,808 50		$1,808 50
	Salaries and Expenses, Division of Public Records	659	16,800 00	2,100 00			2,100 00		2,100 00
	Contingent Expense	65(	7,000 00	875 00			875 00		875 00
	Purchase of Law Books and Exchanges	659	6,000 00	4 83			4 83		4 83
	Salaries of Four Assistants in Library	659	4,800 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Miscellaneous Books	659	14,000 00	547 72			547 72		547 72
	English Parliamentary Papers	659	750 00	21 51			21 51		21 51
	Salaries and Expenses preparing Card Catalogue	659	5,280 00	120 00			120 00		120 00
	Salaries and Expenses, State Museum	659	20,000 00	1,386 45			1,386 45		1,386 45
	Traveling Expenses, Free Library Commission	659	1,000 00	777 05			777 05		777 05

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	State Library, Continued:								
May 13, 1909	Circulating Loan, Collecting Lantern Slides Division of Education	644	2,000 00	2 33			2 33		2 33
	Legislative Reference Bureau:								
May 15, 1909	Salary of Director	659	7,000 00	416 76			416 76		416 76
	Salary of Assistant to the Director	659	4,800 00	1,222 23			1,222 23		1,222 23
	Salary of a Stenographer	659	2,400 00	800 00			800 00		800 00
	Totals		$97,063 34	$10,132 38			$10,132 38		$10,132 38
	State Reporter:								
	Increase of Salaries of State Reporter and Assistant as Provided in H. R. Bill 73	659	$3,600 00	$19 50			$19 50		$19 50
	Department of State Police:								
	Salaries of Four Lieutenants	659	9,600 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Salaries of Twenty Sergeants	659	40,000 00	1,047 76			1,047 76		1,047 76
	Salaries 200 Privates	659	288,000 00	23,387 12			23,387 12		23,387 12
	Totals		$337,600 00	$24,584 88			$24,584 88		$24,584 88
	Department of Water Supply Commission:								
May 13, 1909	Completion and Extension to Dike, Matamoras, Pike County	565	$5,000 00	$119 56			$119 56		$119 56
	Construction of a Dike, Cave Bank, Pike County	507	5,000 00	98 15			98 15		98 15
	Totals		$10,000 00	$217 71			$217 71		$217 71
	Commissioners of Navigation:								
May 13, 1909	Salaries of Secretary and Employees	569	$63,000 00	$2,796 10			$2,796 10		$2,796 10
	Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission:								
May 15, 1909	Salary of Secretary	659	8,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Contingent Expenses	659	131,000 00	47,848 36			48,848 36		48,848 36
	Totals		$139,000 00	$50,348 36			$50,348 36		$50,348 36
	Board of Pardons:								
	Contingent Expenses	659	$800 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
	Board of Public Charities:								
May 13, 1909	Services of Architect, Civil and Electrical Engineers	626	$2,500 00	$2,445 00			$2,445 00		$2,445 00
	Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
	Construction of New Building for Manufacturing and Storage Purposes	621	$45,000 00	$2,363 86			$2,363 86		$2,363 86
	Improving Heating System, Arsenal Building	621	1,500 00	56 00			56 00		56 00
	Improving Lighting System, Arsenal Building	621	3,500 00	3,500 00			3,500 00		3,500 00
	Totals		$50,000 00	$5,919 86			$5,919 86		$5,919 86
	Public Grounds and Buildings:								
May 15, 1909	Mural and Art Paintings	594	$183,309 97	$66,557 07			$66,557 07		$66,557 07
	Salary of Bookkeeper	659	3,000 00	169 35			169 35		169 35
	Salary of Stenographer	659	2,400 00	2,400 00			2,400 00		2,400 00
	Payroll Employees	659	243,480 00	9,202 73			9,202 73		9,202 73
	Boards General Fund	659	100,000 00	39,795 72			39,795 72		39,795 72
	Premiums on Insurance	659	50,000 00	17,617 20			17,617 20		17,617 20
	Compressed Air Plant	659	30,000 00	13,050 00			13,050 00		13,050 00
	Revolving Doors State Library	659	2,500 00	1,107 00			1,107 00		1,107 00
	Emergency Supplies and Temporary Help	659	20,000 00	12,500 00			12,500 00		12,500 00
	Advertising	659	8,000 00	1,650 79			1,650 79		1,650 79
	Steam Heat and Power outside of Capitol	659	3,000 00	1,536 70			1,536 70		1,536 70
	Water	659	12,000 00	2,140 79			2,140 79		2,140 79
	Light and Power outside of Capitol	659	10,000 00	5,670 75			5,670 75		5,670 75
	Carpet, Rug and Carpet Cleaning	659	3,000 00	2,807 75			2,807 75		2,807 75
	Distribution of Documents	659	30,000 00	14,958 65			14,958 65		14,958 65
	Toll Telephone Messages	659	35,000 00	14,505 33			14,505 33		14,505 33
	Carpenters Supplies	659	10,000 00	3,024 76			3,024 76		3,024 76

	Painters Supplies	659	8,000 00	3,404 87			3,404 87		3,404 87
	Upholsterers Supplies	659	2,000 00	1,727 34			1,727 34		1,727 34
	Clock Supplies	659	1,000 00	993 60			993 60		993 60
	Sundry Labor and Materials	659	8,000 00	6,628 74			6,628 74		6,628 74
	Hardware Supplies	659	5,000 00	2,954 71			2,954 71		2,954 71
	Elevator, Electric and Plumbing Supplies	659	40,000 00	15,478 41			15,478 41		15,478 41
	General Hauling	659	2,000 00	1,330 91			1,330 91		1,330 91
	Ice	659	3,000 00	2,089 14			2,089 14		2,089 14
	Fuel Outside of Capitol	659	2,000 00	565 63			565 63		565 63
	Uniforms for Employes	659	6,000 00	3,016 03			3,016 03		3,016 03
	Conservatory Supplies	659	$6,000 00	$3,038 08			$3,038 08		$3,038 08
	General Supplies	659	190,000 00	73,717 96			73,717 96		73,717 96
	Power Plant Supplies	659	50,000 00	18,377 34			18,377 34		18,377 34
	Fireproof Vault and Filing Cases Bureau of Vital Statistics	659	10,000 00	3,950 00			3,950 00		3,950 00
May 15, 1909	Cases for Battle Flags	659	40,000 00	25,210 00			25,210 00		25,210 00
	Board of State Officials and Employes	659	4,400 00	27 50			27 50		27 50
	Highway Bridges	659	250,000 00	231,163 70			231,163 70		231,163 70
	Totals		$1,373,089 97	$602,368 55			$602,368 55		$602,368 55
	Department of Health:								
May 15, 1909	Medical Division:								
	Salary of Associate Chief Medical Inspector	659	$5,000 00	$416 68			$416 68		$416 68
	Salary of Bacteriologist	659	4,560 00	190 00			190 00		190 00
	Salary of Assistant Bacteriologist	659	3,000 00	875 00			875 00		875 00
	Totals		$12,560 00	$1,481 68			$1,481 68		$1,481 68
	State Quarantine Board:								
	Salaries of two Deputy Quarantine Physicians	659	$8,000 00	$10 76			$10 76		$10 76
	Board of Game Commissioners:								
	Payment of a Deficiency which has arisen under Provisions of Act of March								
May 15, 1909	22, 1899, Payment of Rewards	462	$2,000 00	$1,740 00			$1,740 00		$1,740 00
	Payment of Expenses under said Act for two years	462	2,000 00	1,495 00			1,495 00		1,495 00
	Contingent Expenses	659	20,400 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
May 15, 1909	Salaries of Seven Additional Game Protectors	659	8,400 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Totals		$32,800 00	$3,335 00			$3,335 00		$3,335 00
	Advertising:								
	Advertising Monthly Statements of General and Sinking Fund	659	$20,000 00	$18 82			$18 82		$18 82
	Advertising of Amendments to the Constitution	659	315,000 00	43,420 76			43,420 76		43,420 76
	Advertising of Accounting Officers	659	17,000 00	17,000 00			17,000 00		17,000 00
	Totals		$352,000 00	$60,439 58			$60,439 58		$60,439 58
May 15, 1909	Mercantile Appraisers Mileage:								
	Mileage		$15,000 00	$1,365 62			$1,365 62		$1,365 62
May 13, 1909	Pensions and Gratuities:								
	Pensions and Gratuities that have been granted by Act of Legislature	589	$10,534 00	$191 26			$191 26		$191 26
May 15, 1909	Interest on Funded Debts:								
	Payment of Interest on Funded Debts	659	$219,597 50	$12,439 01			$12,439 01		$12,439 01
May 13, 1909	Refund of Collateral Inheritance Tax:								
	Refunding Tax	590	$8,000 00	$2,112 57			$2,112 57		$2,112 57
May 13, 1909	Refund of Direct Inheritance Tax:								
	Refunding Tax	589	$500 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
May 13, 1909	Escheats:								
	Compensation of Informants in Escheats	592	$10,000 00	$2,477 09			$2,477 09		$2,477 09
May 13, 1909	Primary Elections:								
	Payment of Expenses for Holding Uniform Primaries	534	$750,000 00	$108,943 38			$108,943 38		$108,943 38
May 13, 1909	Extinction of Forest Fires:								
	Payment of a Deficiency under Act of April 25, 1907	579	$40,000 00	$915 47			$915 47		$915 47
May 13, 1909	Forest Fire Detectives:								
	Payment of Deficiency that has arisen under Act of July 15, 1897	586	$5,000 00	$3,440 00			$3,440 00		$3,440 00
May 13, 1909	Agricultural Association Premiums:								
	Purpose of encouraging Agriculture and holding Agricultural Exhibits	568	$50,000 00	$476 20			$476 20		$476 20

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Commissions:								
May 13, 1909	Cold Harbor Monument, Cold Harbor, Va. Transportaton to and from Battlefield	552	$15,000 00	$3,890 88			$3,890 88		$3,890 88
	Necessary Expenses of Commission	552	500 00	8 74			8 74		8 74
	Culpeper Monument Commission: Erection of Monument in National Cemetery in Honor of Pennsylvania Soldiers of the Civil War buried therein	551	8,000 00	76 63			76 63		76 63
May 13, 1909	Anthony Wayne Statue Commission: Printing, Binding and other Expenses	559	3,000 00	513 16			513 16		513 16
May 13, 1909	Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial: Transportation to Gettysburg for the Dedication of the Monument	642	10,000 00	78			78		78
	Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, Allentown Pennsylvania:								
Apr. 22, 1909	Acquiring Land and Examining Titles	64	3,750 00	145 75			145 75		145 75
May 13, 1909	State Hospital For Injured Persons of the Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields	514	25,000 00	20 10			20 10		20 10
	State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Eastern Pennsylvania:								
May 13, 1909	Purchase of Land and Erection and Construction of Buildings, etc.	6.0	150,000 00	5,144 01			5,144 01		5,144 01
	Pennsylvania Commissioners for Promoting Uniformity of Legislation in the United States:								
May 13, 1909	Expenses	641	2,000 00	684 27			684 27		684 27
	Commission, Valley Forge Park:								
May 13, 1909	Purchase of Trees and Planting Same	509	1,000 00	50 20			50 20		50 20
	Maintenance and Expenses	509	30,000 00	770 06			770 06		770 06
	Purchasing Fertilizer	509	1,500 00	10 52			10 52		10 52
	Necessary Expense of Commission	509	1,000 00	30 87			30 87		30 87
May 13, 1909	Vicksburg Battlefield Commission: Editing, Revising, Compiling Proof reading, etc. of Proceedings of the Dedicaton	595	$200 00	$200 00			$200 00		$200 00
	Binding and Printing	593	800 00	800 00			800 00		800 00
May 13, 1909	Re Survey of Mason-Dixson Line: Printing, Binding, Paper and Plates	598	7,000 00	723 60			723 60		723 60
	Totals		$258,750 00	$13,069 57			$13,069 57		$13,069 57
May 15, 1909	Military Claims: Payment of Military Claims	659	$2,000 00	$2,000 00			$2,000 00		$2,000 00
May 15, 1909	Fees of County Officers: Payment of Fees	659	$1,000 00	$130 50			$130 50		$130 50
	Penal Institutions:								
May 13, 1909	Western State Penitentiary: Salaries of Officers	604	$192,932 58	$902 20			$902 20		$902 20
	Insurance	604	6,000 00	1,785 68			1,785 68		1,785 68
	Eastern State Penitentiary:								
	General Repairs	605	8,500 00	9 59			9 59		9 59
	Library, Books and Stationery	605	800 00	3 28			3 28		3 28
	Slate to Repair Roofs of Four Corridors	605	3,600 00	4 62			4 62		4 62
	Additional Wing, Consisting of 120 cells	605	60,000 00	7,301 89			7,301 89		7,301 89
	Salaries of two Nurses in Hospital	605	4,000 00	641 36			641 36		641 36
	Bake Oven	605	4,000 00	10 31			10 31		10 31
May 13, 1909	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania:								
	Salaries of Officers and Employes	607	210,684 00	4,988 63			4,988 63		4,988 63
	Lectures and Special School Instruction	607	700 00	20 00			20 00		20 00
	Tools, Material and Supplies for Mechanical Instruction	607	5,000 00	2 97			2 97		2 97
	Equipment to Inmates Kitchen	607	500 00	261 28			261 28		261 28
	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	607	2,000 00	7 00			7 00		7 00
	Re-setting seven Boiler Fronts in Boiler House	607	772 00	262 14			262 14		262 14
	Replacing 18 Brick Columns in Industrial Building No. 2,	607	445 00	1 05			1 65		1 05
	Building Addition to Tailor and Shoe Shop and to the Reformatory Green and Palm House	607	1,500 00	14 40			14 40		14 40
	Lumber and Posts for Erection of Farm Fences	607	300 00	13 78			13 78		13 78
	Erection of Bake-House and New Bake Oven	607	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Extending Present Stone Wall along River Bank	607	1,200 00	65 53			65 53		65 53
	Constructing Cement Walk in front of Reformatory	607	360 00	8 55			8 55		8 55
	Repairs and Placing New Floor on Main Office	607	3,500 00	1,071 37			1,071 37		1,071 37
	Building an Improved Sewerage and Drainage Works	606	30,000 00	27,603 46			27,603 46		27,603 46

	Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza:							
May 13, 1909	Building and Repair of Roads and Pavements	639	5,000 00	30 16			30 16	30 16
	Resident Physicians, Nurses, Bureau of Parole for both Departments	639	7,300 00	1,643 93			1,643 93	1,643 93
	Salaries	639	80,000 00	2,500 05			2,500 05	2,500 05
	Painting, Glazing and Repairs	639	2,500 00	12			12	12
	Insurance	639	4,500 00	9 41			9 41	9 41
	Fire Hydrants and Fire Equipment	639	1,500 00	4 03			4 03	4 03
	Library Books	639	600 00	1 29			1 29	1 29
	Two Cottages	639	67,000 00	2 46			2 46	2 46
	Gymnasium	639	25,000 00	4 33			4 33	4 33
	Steam Heat Improvement and Sanitary Plumbing	639	5,000 00	1 54			1 54	1 54
	Removing Machinery from Old to New Power Plant, Extension of New Power Plant, Purchase of New Equipment and Laying Out of Roads	639	20 000 00	62 28			62 28	62 28
	Improvement of Athletic Track	639	400 00	2 34			2 34	2 34
	Erection of Band Room	639	600 00	18 66			18 66	18 66
	Totals		$758,693 58	$51,759 69			$51,759 69	$51,759 69
	State Hospitals:							
May 13, 1909	State Hospital for the Insane, Danville:							
	Erecting and Completing additional story to Male Infirmary	634	$20,000 00	$31 85			$31 85	$31 85
	Renovating Heating Plant in Old Building	634	50,000 00	6 57			6 57	6 57
	Erecting and Completing Building for Male Employes	634	10,000 00	1 60			1 60	1 60
	Erection of a Coal Siding	634	2,500 00	15 00			15 00	15 00
	Disposal of Sewage	634	25,000 00	98 05			98 05	98 05
	Insurance	634	10,000 00	2,407 80			2,407 80	2,407 80
	Extending and Changing Course of a Stream	634	7,000 00	2,861 24			2,861 24	2,861 24
	Purchasing Additional Real Estate	634	30,000 00	872 37			872 37	872 37
	State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg:							
	Erection of Nurses Home	635	55,000 00	105 32			105 32	105 32
	Insurance	635	5,108 97	1 27			1 27	1 27
	Sewage—Disposal Plant	635	15,000 00	128 37			128 37	128 37
	State Hospital For the Insane, Norristown:							
	Purchase of Air-Compressor	612	7,000 00	300 00			300 00	300 00
	Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, Allentown, Pennsylvania:							
	Furnishing and Equipping New Building	616	75,000 00	75,000 00			75,000 00	75,000 00
	Stocking and Equipping the Farm Appurtenant	616	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	25,000 00
	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.							
	Erection, Completion and Equipment of a Cold-Storage Building and Plant	637	15,000 00	773 10			773 10	773 10
	Construction of Tunnel	637	5,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Deficiency	637	30,633 45	1,224 16			1,224 16	1,224 16
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville, Pennsylvania:							
	Extension and Repair of Electric Lighting Plant	638	15,000 00	2 17			2 17	2 17
	Constructing Reservoir	638	4,000 00	15 33			15 33	15 33
	Sewage Disposal Plant, Including Land	638	30,000 00	657 85			657 85	657 85
	Improvement of Grounds, Including Purchase of Trees	638	$1,000 00	$14 82			$14 82	$14 82
	Removal of Patients to and from the Asylum	638	500 00	301 52			301 52	301 52
	Totals		$437,802 42	$111,818 39			$111,818 39	$111,818 39
	Hospitals:							
	Washington Hospital, Washington, Pa.							
May 13, 1909	Maintenance	430	$10,000 00	$236 05			$236 05	$236 05
	Butler County General Hospital, Butler, Pa.							
	Maintenance	351	20,000 00	35 64			35 64	35 64
May 13, 1909	Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville:							
	Maintenance	628	20,000 00	68 04			68 04	68 04
	Indebtedness for Painting	628	600 00	600 00			600 00	600 00
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, Pa.							
	New Steam Fittings	630	500 00	46 28			46 28	46 28
	Slate Roof for East Wing	630	250 00	16 00			16 00	16 00
	Furnishings for Isolation Ward	630	1,750 00	325 10			325 10	325 10
	Utensil Sterilizer	630	100 00	3 00			3 00	3 00
	Furnishinge for Nurses Quarters	630	200 00	1 65			1 65	1 65
	Franklin City Hospital, Franklin, Pa.							
	Maintenance	439	16,000 00	539 07			539 07	539 07
	McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.							
	Renewing the Plumbing in Old Building	304	2,500 00	3 80			3 80	3 80
	Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia:							
	Completing Childrens Department and Elevator	408	15,000 00	94 00			94 00	94 00
	Extra Machinery for Furnishing Power and Light	408	10,000 00	7 00			7 00	7 00
	Oil City Hospital, Oil City:							
	Maintenance	383	18,000 00	1,765 16			1,765 16	1,765 16
	Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pa.							
	Maintenance	327	25,000 00	2,428 59			2,428 59	2,428 59
	Saint Christopher Hospital, Philadelphia:							
	Maintenance	316	17,000 00	2,554 89			2,554 89	2,554 89

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	State Hospitals, Continued:								
	State Hospitals for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, Fountain Springs:								
	Maintenance	629	75,000 00	6 27			6 27		6 27
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer, Pennsylvania:								
May 13, 1909	Constructing New Sewer	631	1,000 00	729 70			729 70		729 70
	State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton:								
	Deficit of a New Boiler House	611	20,999 61	66 90			66 90		66 90
	Deficit in Maintenance Account	611	10,000 00	11 53			11 53		11 53
	Furnishing for Nurses Home	611	5,000 00	5 58			5 58		5 58
	State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Trevorton Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Coal Fields in the Township of Coal near Shamokin:								
	Maintenance	513	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00		25,000 00
	Totals		$293,899 61	$34,544 25			$34,544 25		$34,544 25
	Universities:								
	University of Pennsylvania:								
May 13, 1909	Current Expenses and Maintenance of Veterinary Department	415	$50,000 00	$3,108 47			$3,108 47		$3,108 47
	New Buildings for Veterinary Department and Equipment	415	80,000 00	11 60			11 60		11 60
	University of Pittsburgh:								
	Completion School of Mines Building	559	25,500 00	09			09		09
	Pennsylvania State College, State College:								
	Maintenance of Heat, Light, Water and Power Plant of the College	447	57,377 00	642 59			642 59		642 59
	Maintenance of the Institute of Animal Nutrition	447	4,000 00	28 63			28 63		28 63
	Waynesburg College, Waynesburg:								
	Building Science Hall,	564	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Totals		$221,877 00	$8,791 38			$8,791 38		$8,791 38
	Homes:								
	Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh:								
May 13, 1909	Maintenance	393	$6,000 00	$294 15			$294 15		$294 15
	The Christian Home, York, Pa.:								
	Maintenance	502	3,000 00	375 00			375 00		375 00
	Home for the Friendless, Scranton:								
	General Repairs	437	3,000 00	37 99			37 99		37 99
	Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, Pittsburgh:								
	Maintenance	539	2,000 00	56 22			56 22		56 22
	Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville:								
	Maintenance	332	11,000 00	470 30			470 30		470 30
	Improvements to Buildings	332	3,000 00	2 48			2 48		2 48
	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie:								
	Maintenance	624	230,000 00	35,922 73			35,922 73		35,922 73
	Totals		$258,000 00	$37,158 87			$37,158 87		$37,158 87
	Training Schools:								
	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton:								
	Increased Expenses owing to Scarlet Fever Epidemic	353	$1,500 00	$14 64			$14 64		$14 64
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Elwyn:								
	Maintenance	381	270,000 00	1,565 67			1,565 67		1,565 67
	Totals		$271,500 00	$1,580 31			$1,580 31		$1,580 31
	Institutions:								
	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic, Spring City:								
May 13, 1909	Maintenance	608	$250,000 00	$5,478 31			$5,478 31		$5,478 31
	Railroad Siding and Trestle Work	608	25,000 00	97 58			97 58		97 58
May 13, 1909	Water Supply and Pumping Station	608	$40,000 00	$4,671 81			$4,671 81		$4,671 81
	Drainage Purposes	608	40,000 00	2,093 17			2,093 17		2,093 17
	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia:								
	Maintenance	354	300,000 00	675 00			675 00		675 00
	State Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk:								
	Maintenance, and Training	622	540,000 00	19,048 17			19,048 17		19,048 17

Increasing Water Supply	622	5,000 00	20 05			20 05		20 05
Purchase and Installation of Dynamos and Motors for Power and Electric	622	25,000 00	1,382 70			1,382 70		1,382 70
Erection, Completion and Furnishing of a Mortuary and Pathological Laboratory	622	2,500 00	3 00			3 00		3 00
Sanitary Sewer System	622	14,500 00	767 31			767 31		767 31
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb:								
Maintenance and Education	414	119,600 00	3,864 16			3,864 16		3,864 16
Childrens Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh:								
Maintenance	328	12,500 00	112 75			112 75		112 75
Totals		$1,374,100 00	$38,214 01			$38,214 01		$38,214 01
State Normal Schools:								
Kutztown:								
Maintenance and Ordinary Repairs	433	$20,000 00	$9,541 55			$9,541 55		$9,541 55
Shippensburg:								
Maintenance	433	20,000 00	386 48			386 48		386 48
Slippery Rock:								
Maintenance	433	20,000 00	4,264 34			4,264 34		4,264 34
Totals		$60,000 00	$14,192 37			$14,192 37		$14,192 37
GRAND TOTALS		$16,479,445 04	$2,945,964 63	$690,527 03		$2,945,964 63		$2,945,964 63

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS. APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY THE LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
Jan. 19, 1911	Postage, Legislative Journal	P3	$4,000 00	$400 00			$400 00		$400 00
	Mileage, fifty Senators	P3	3,500 00	363 40			363 40		363 40
	Salaries of officers and employes	P3	78,363 00	17 00			17 00		17 00
	Mileage of officers and employes	P3	2,700 00	499 20			499 20		499 20
June 14, 1911	Salaries of fifty Senators—1913 Session	P251	75,150 00	577 00			577 00		577 00
	Mileage of fifty Senators—1913 Session	P251	3,500 00	411 60			411 60		411 60
	Stationery—1913 Session	P251	2,500 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Mileage of officers and employes—1913 Session	P251	2,700 00	280 00			280 00		280 00
	Salaries of returning officers—1913 Session	P252	7,000 00	2,058 00			2,058 00		2,058 00
	Mileage of returning officers—1913 Session	P252	2,500 00	876 50			876 50		876 50
	Salary of chief clerk, recess period	P252	3,300 00	420 96			420 96		420 96
	Salary of two watchmen, recess period	P252	3,774 00	258 00			258 00		258 00
	Salary of two custodians, recess period	P252	3,774 00	258 00			258 00		258 00
	Salary of elevator operator, recess period	P252	1,887 00	129 00			129 00		129 00
	Totals		$194,648 00	$6,598 66			$6,598 66		$6,598 66
	House of Representatives:								
Jan. 19, 1911	Salaries of two hundred seven members	P3	$310,625 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
	Mileage of two hundred seven members	P3	14,000 00	761 80			761 80		761 80
	Stationery, two hundred seven members	P3	10,350 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Postage for Legislative Journal	P3	6,500 00	1,367 33			1,367 33		1,367 33
	Salaries of officers and employes	P3	103,000 00	952 10			952 10		952 10
June 14, 1911	Salaries of two hundred seven members—1913 Session	P255	310,625 00	1,154 00			1,154 00		1,154 00
	Mileage, two hundred seven members—1913 Session	P255	14,000 00	912 00			912 00		912 00
	Stationery, two hundred seven members—1913 Session	P255	10,350 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
June 14, 1911	Mileage of officers and employes—1913 Session	P255	4,000 00	688 50			688 50		688 50
	Salaries of returning officers—1913 Session	P255	7,000 00	170 00			170 00		170 00
	Mileage of returning officers—1913 Session	P255	3,000 00	248 50			248 50		248 50
	Salary of chief clerk, recess period	P255	3,300 00	390 00			390 00		390 00
	Salary of assistant clerk, recess period	P255	3,155 00	1,160 00			1,160 00		1,160 00
	Salary of resident clerk	P255	5,000 00	26 91			26 91		26 91
	Salary of assistant resident clerk	P255	3,000 00	125 00			125 00		125 00
	Salaries of two watchmen	P255	3,552 00	36 00			36 00		36 00
	Salary of elevator operator	P252	1,776 00	18 00			18 00		18 00
	Contingent expenses of speaker	P252	5,980 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$819,213 00	$9,660 14			$9,660 14		$9,660 14
	Executive Department:								
June 14, 1911	Clerk Hire	P203	$26,200 00	$350 00			$350 00		$350 00
	Postage, express charges etc., Lieutenant Governor	P208	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$27,200 00	$1,350 00			$1,350 00		$1,350 00
	Executive Controller:								
June 14, 1911	Contingent expenses	P209	$6,000 00	$4,000 00			$4,000 00		$4,000 00
	State Department:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of Deputy Secretary	P209	$6,000 00	$250 00			$250 00		$250 00
	Clerk Hire	P209	78,500 00	535 25			535 25		535 25
	Totals		$84,500 00	$785 25			$785 25		$785 25

	Auditor General's Department:							
June 14, 1911	Clerk Hire	P210	$160,000 00	$509 43			$509 43	$509 43
	Salaries, expert accountants	P210	15,000 00	2,025 00			2,025 00	2,025 00
	Expenses, expert accountants	P210	9,000 00	2,712 53			2,712 53	2,712 53
	Examination of accounts	P2.0	2,000 00	1,554 62			1,554 62	1,554 62
	Entering Liens	P2.0	1,000 00	500 00			500 00	500 00
	Contingent Expenses	P2.0	2,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Purchase of Indices, etc.	P2.0	2,000 00	1,824 00			1,824 00	1,824 00
	Collecting delinquent corporation taxes	P2.0	35,000 00	47			47	47
	Totals		$226,000 00	$10,126 05			$10,126 05	$10,126 05
	Department of Internal Affairs:	P211						
June 14, 1911	Contingent expenses, Bureau of Standards	P211	$3,600 00	$573 85			$573 85	$573 85
	Salaries of other officials, clerks and employes	P211	87,000 00	2 88			2 88	2 88
	Instruments for Bureau of Standards	P211	2,500 00	1,225 90			1,225 90	1,225 90
	Salary, Chief of Bureau of Standards	P211	4,000 00	166 82			166 82	166 82
	Postage, express charges, etc.	P211	3,000 00	375 00			375 00	375 00
	Publishing revised Edition Railroad Map of Pennsylvania	P211	8,000 00	4,639 94			4,639 94	4,639 94
	Expenses, Bureau of Industrial Statistics	P211	12,000 00	4,709 69			4,709 69	4,709 69
	Collection and compilation of tax statistics	P211	10,000 00	478 42			478 42	478 42
	Services and expenses, Bureau of Railways	P211	4,000 00	1,188 94			1,188 94	1,188 94
	Salaries and expenses, Land Office Bureau	P211	40,000 00	894 55			894 55	894 55
	Expenses surveying and investigating vacant land	P211	$2,000 00	$765 61			$765 61	$765 61
	Compiling warrantee tract maps	P211	5,000 00	91 84			91 84	91 84
	Totals		$181,100 00	$15,113 44			$15,113 44	$15,113 44
	Treasury Department:							
	Clerk Hire, etc.	P213	$65,000 00	$1,271 60			$1,271 60	$1,271 60
	Extra clerical assistance	P213	15,000 00	6,780 72			6,780 72	6,780 72
	Contingent expenses	P213	3,000 00	500 00			500 00	500 00
	Postage, express charges, etc.	P213	4,000 00	100 00			100 00	100 00
	Cost of procuring bonds for employes	P213	1,000 00	20 00			20 00	20 00
	Patent indices, etc.	P213	1,000 00	558 00			558 00	558 00
	Traveling expenses	P213	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Totals		$91,000 00	$11,230 32			$11,230 32	$11,230 32
	Attorney General's Department:							
	Costs and fees for collecting amounts due for maintenance of insane	P214	$5,000 00	$4,014 53			$4,014 53	$4,014 53
	Services and expenses of attorneys	P214	20,000 00	8,540 13			8,540 13	8,540 13
	Totals		$25,000 00	$12,554 66			$12,554 66	$12,554 66
	Banking Department:							
	Salary of chief clerk	P215	$3,600 00	$188 81			$188 81	$188 81
	Clerk Hire	P215	11,200 00	70 84			70 84	70 84
	Salaries of stenographers	P215	4,000 00	16			16	16
	Salaries and expenses of examiners	P215	158,000 00	17,743 84			17,743 84	17,743 84
	Totals		$176,800 00	$18,003 65			$18,003 65	$18,003 65
	Department of Public Instruction:							
	Salaries, High School Inspectors	P216	$16,000 00	$ 07			$ 07	$ 07
	Expenses, High School Inspectors	P216	8,000 00	1,367 95			1,367 95	1,367 95
	Salaries, Three Stenographers and Typists	P216	6,000 00	111 10			111 10	111 10
	Payment of Expert Assistants	P216	12,000 00	5,099 94			5,099 94	5,099 94
	Payment of Traveling Expenses, Expert Assistants	P216	6,000 00	1,924 85			1,924 85	1,924 85
	Expenses, State Board of Education	P216	25,000 00	6,800 00			6,800 00	6,800 00
	Salary of Secretary of Medical Council	P216	1,000 00	708 34			708 34	708 34
	Expenses of Medical Council	P216	2,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00	1,500 00
	Expenses, State Normal School Examiners	P216	6,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Expenses, Members Educational Commission	P216	2,000 00	311 72			311 72	311 72
	Bureau of Professional Education	P216	15,000 00	3,700 00			3,700 00	3,700 00
	Totals		$99,000 00	$23,523 97			$23,523 97	$23,523 97
	Adjutant General's Department:							
June 14, 1911	Clerk Hire	P217	$77,160 00	$1,412 50			$1,412 50	$1,412 50
	Collecting balance due on Spanish American War Claim	P217	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00
	Purchase of Military Stores	P217	50,000 00	13,180 19			13,180 19	13,180 19
	Collection on Surety Bonds	P218	6,000 00	5,725 69			5,725 69	5,725 69
	Fire losses covered by insurance	P218	20,000 00	19,885 38			19,885 38	19,885 38
	Purchase of historical works	P1120	6,000 00	800 00			800 00	800 00

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Adjutant General's Department, Continued								
June 14, 1911	Salaries, Members Armory Board	P219	12,000 00	26 68			26 68		26 68
June 13, 1911	Support of National Guard	P879	785,000 00	29,008 45			29,008 45		29,008 45
May 5, 1911	Purchase of land for permanent camping ground	P124	110,000 00	110,000 00			110,000 00		110,000 00
	Totals		$1,068,160 00	$182,038 89			$182,038 89		$182,038 89
	Insurance Department:								
June 14, 1911	Insurance Commissioner's Salary	P219	$15,000 00	$750 00			$750 00		$750 00
	Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner	P219	8,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Contingent expenses	P219	52,000 00	19,500 00			19,500 00		19,500 00
	Salaries of Examiner in Chief and Assistant Examiners	P219	42,000 00	13,483 33			13,483 33		13,483 33
	Salaries of two Inspectors	P219	8,000 00	166 65			166 65		166 65
	Clerk Hire, etc.	P219	77,000 00	18,233 28			18,233 28		18,233 28
	Salary of Fire Marshal	P219	10,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Salary of Chief Assistant Fire Marshal	P219	8,000 00	4,571 74			4,571 74		4,571 74
	Salaries Deputy Fire Marshals	P219	12,000 00	6,500 00			6,500 00		6,500 00
	Salaries of Stenographers, etc.	P220	40,000 00	22,343 50			22,343 50		22,343 50
	Totals		$272,000 00	$92,548 50			$92,548 50		$92,549 50
	State Library Department:								
June 14, 1911	Salary, First Assistant Librarian	P220	$5,000 00	04			04		04
	Salary of Clerk	P220	2,000 00	04			04		04
	Salary of Assistant, Division of Public Records	P220	4,000 00	08			08		08
	Salaries and Expenses, Division of Public Records	P220	16,800 00	748 45			748 45		748 45
	Salaries of two Night Assistants	P220	1,800 00	142 50			142 50		142 50
	Messenger's Salary	P220	2,000 00	04			04		04
	Salaries of Four Assistants	P221	4,800 00	187 50			187 50		187 50
	Salaries and Expenses, Law Catalogue	P221	5,800 00	08			08		08
	Salaries and Expenses, Card Catalogue	P221	7,000 00	08			08		08
	English Parliamentary Papers	P221	750 00	01			01		01
	Purchase of Law Books	P221	6,000 00	6 34			6 34		6 34
	Purchase of Miscellaneous Books and Illustrations	P221	14,000 00	354 66			354 66		354 66
	Salaries and Expenses, State Museum	P221	20,400 00	730 00			730 00		730 00
	Traveling Expenses, Members Free Library Commission	P221	1,000 00	294 59			294 59		294 59
	Salary of Assistant Stenographer	P222	2,000 00	666 68			666 68		666 68
	Salary of Search Clerk	P222	4,000 00	166 66			166 66		166 66
	Maintenance and Incidental Expenses	P222	5,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Salaries of Search Clerks, etc.—1913 Session	P222	7,600 00	201 00			201 00		201 00
Jan. 19, 1911	Additional Clerks, etc.	P3	4,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Totals		$113,950 00	$4,998 75			$4,998 75		$4,998 75
	Department of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of Stenographer	P223	$2,400 00	$429 04			$429 04		$429 04
	Salary of Assistant Store-Keeper	P223	2,000 00	83 33			83 33		83 33
	Salary of Secretary of Board	P223	1,200 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Salaries of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, etc.	P223	243,480 00	567 45			567 45		567 45
	Boards General Fund	P223	75,000 00	14,976 44			14,976 44		14,976 44
	Rent of Officers and Rooms Outside Capitol	P225	30,000 00	39			39		39
	Insurance	P224	20,000 00	3,439 15			3,439 15		3,439 15
	Rental Charges for Telephone Service	P225	51,000 00	8,307 39			8,307 39		8,307 39
	Advertising	P224	12,000 00	5,129 02			5,129 02		5,129 02
	Electric Light and Power, Steam Heat and Power Outside	P224	12,000 00	6,878 32			6,878 32		6,878 32
	Supplying Buildings with Water	P224	12,000 00	2,067 55			2,067 55		2,067 55
	General Supplies	P225	300,000 00	32,354 51			32,354 51		32,354 51
	Bonds for State Officials and Employes	P225	25,600 00	18,658 44			18,658 44		18,658 44
	Deficiency Bonds, State Officials	P225	4,361 50	107 99			107 99		107 99
	Costs of Highway Bridges	P225	75,000 00	75,000 00			75,000 00		75,000 00
	Payment to John W. Alexander for Furnishing Fourteen Murals and Paintings for North Wing	P226	22,000 00	22,000 00			22,000 00		22,000 00
	For improving the layout of rooms adjacent to the Senate Chamber, bronze railings, new rostrum, etc.	P226	20,000 00	369 75			369 75		369 75

	For making fire-proof the Old State Arsenal Building, 18th and Herr Streets	P226	22,500 00	22,300 00			22,300 00		22,300 00
	Installing new driveways, State Arsenal Grounds	P226	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Salary of Clerk	P226	2,000 00	166 69			166 69		166 69
	Totals		$935,541 50	$216,035 46			$216,035 46		$216,035 46
	Board of Pardons:								
June 14, 1911	Postage, express charges, etc.	P227	$800 00	$200 00			$200 00		$200 00
	Department of Agriculture:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of Secretary	P227	$7,000 00	$1,166 68			$1,166 68		$1,166 68
	Publication of Dr. Pearson's report on foot and mouth disease	P283	1,100 00	365 77			365 77		365 77
	Salary of Messenger	P228	1,800 00	112 50			112 50		112 50
	Printing twenty-five thousand copies Bulletin No. 152	P290	2,600 00	529 05			529 05		529 05
	Protection of trees, etc.	P228	80,000 00	28			28		28
	Analyses, etc. of fertilizers	P229	45,650 00	3 47			3 47		3 47
	Regulating sales of commercial feeding stuffs	P229	30,000 00	534 01			534 01		534 01
	Expenses of Members of Board	P229	2,000 00	110 56			110 56		110 56
	Salaries of special agents, etc.	P229	160 000 00	1 90			1 90		1 90
	Meat Inspection	P230	63,000 00	7,896 97			7,896 97		7,896 97
	Control and supression of rabies	P230	10,000 00	103 53			103 53		103 53
	Clerical and office expenses	P230	10,000 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
	Equipment of Laboratory	P230	1,000 00	44 74			44 74		44 74
	To Encourage Breeding of Horses, etc.	P230	6,000 00	5 30			5 30		5 30
Jan. 19, 1911	Deficiency, Inspection Fund	P3	2,000 00	410 76			410 76		410 76
	Totals		$422,150 00	$11,385 52			$11,385 52		$11,385 52
	Department of Forestry:								
June 14, 1911	Payment of annual charges for school purposes	P299	$40,000 00	$22,104 80			$22,104 80		$22,104 80
	Payment of annual charges for road purposes	P300	40,000 00	21,712 52			21,712 52		21,712 52
	Salaries draftsmen, bookkeepers, etc.	P231	12,000 00	558 00			558 00		558 00
	Salaries and expenses of foresters	P231	110,000 00	164 94			164 94		164 94
June 14, 1911	Salaries and expenses, forest rangers	P231	155,000 00	12,731 99			12,731 99		12,731 99
	Traveling and necessary expenses Reservation Commission	P231	3,500 00	78			78		78
	Payment of surveys	P231	10,000 00	1 53			1 53		1 53
	Purchase of land, State Forestry Reservation	P300	50,000 00	01			01		01
	Totals		$390,500 00	$57,274 57			$57,274 57		$57,274 57
	Department of Mines:								
June 14, 1911	Salaries of substitute mine inspectors	P232	$5,000 00	$4,750 00			$4,750 00		$4,750 00
	Counsel fees	P233	7,500 00	2,895 47			2,895 47		2,895 47
	Deficiency in counsel fees	P233	5,000 00	1,812 40			1,812 40		1,812 40
	Compensation and Mileage, Board of Examiners	P233	36,000 00	10,394 38			10,394 38		10,394 38
	Totals		$53,500 00	$19,852 25			$19,852 25		$19,852 25
	Department of Fisheries:								
June 14, 1911	Counsel fees	P233	$2,000 00	$418 40			$418 40		$418 40
	Hatching, propagating and distributing fish, etc.	P233	93,000 00	92			92		92
	Field work, gathering spawn	P233	8,000 00	7 74			7 74		7 74
	Repairing State fishways	P234	5,000 00	2,950 00			2,950 00		2,950 00
	Erection of fishways	P234	1,000 00	882 62			882 62		882 62
	Salaries and expenses, fish wardens	P234	33,600 00	7,314 13			7,314 13		7,314 13
	Maintaining and operating a launch	P234	9,000 00	7 48			7 48		7 48
	Building retaining wall, Conneaut Lake outlet	P234	5,000 00	3,616 49			3,616 49		3,616 49
	Building ponds, extensions and other work	P234	10,000 00	1 49			1 49		1 49
	Totals		$166,600 00	$15,199 27			$15,199 27		$15,199 27
	Board of Game Commissioners:								
June 14, 1911	Salary, Assistant Chief Game Protector	P234	$3,000 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
	Salary of seven additional Game Protectors	P234	8,400 00	1,400 00			1,400 00		1,400 00
	Totals		$11,400 00	$1,900 00			$1,900 00		$1,900 00
	Department of Public Printing and Binding:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of two proof readers, etc.—1911 Session	P235	$400 00	$19 33			$19 33		$19 33
	Advertising proposals for supplies	P235	3,000 00	463 26			463 26		463 26
	Paper, envelopes and other supplies	P236	255,000 00*	2,548 94			2,548 94		2,548 94
	Advertising proposals for state printing	P236	2,000 00	7 96			7 96		7 96
	Plates, cuts and electrotypes	P236	6,000 00	623 48			623 48		623 48
	Dies and stamps	P236	600 00	2 27			2 27		2 27
	Totals		$267,000 00	$3,665 24			$3,665 24		$3,665 24

*Amended by Act No. 95, May 1, 1913.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	State Highway Department:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of 2nd Deputy Commissioner	P237	$12,000 00	$1,000 00			$1,000 00		$1,000 00
	Salary of auditor	P237	6,000 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
	Salary of Chief Engineer	P237	14,000 00	583 35			583 35		583 35
	Salary of fifty superintendents	P237	100,000 00	43,932 06			43,932 06		43,932 06
	Salaaries, fifteen civil engineers	P237	72,000 00	1,600 00			1,600 00		1,600 00
	Salary, chief draftsman	P237	4,800 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Salaries, four assistant draftsmen	P237	14,400 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Salaries of four clerks	P237	9,600 00	475 00			475 00		475 00
	Salaries of four stenographers for clerks	P237	9,600 00	616 66			616 66		616 66
	Salaries of two bookkeepers	P237	6,400 00	666 66			666 66		666 66
	Necessary traveling expenses, etc.	P237	88,000 00	66			66		66
	Contingent Expenses	P237	79,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Bridge Engineer	P237	7,200 00	1,200 00			1,200 00		1,200 00
Apr. 27, 1911	Cash road tax fund, abolishing road tax	P20	690,000 00	6,716 52			6,716 52		6,716 52
June 14, 1911	Rebuilding, repairing, etc., National or Cumberland Road	P237	300,000 00	643 24			643 24		643 24
	Totals		$1,413,000 00	$64,484 15			$64,484 15		$64,484 15
	Department of Factory Inspection:								
June 14, 1911	Salary of Chief Clerk	P237	$4,000 00	$85 44			$85 44		$85 44
	Salary of clerk and stenographer	P237	2,800 00	16			16		16
June 16, 1911	Expenses, Capitol Park Extension	P1027	2,000,000 00	186,336 53			186,336 53		186,336 53
			$2,006,800 00	$186,422 13			$186,422 13		$186,422 13
	Department of State Police:								
June 14, 1911	Salaries of sixteen sergeants	P239	$35,200 00	$426 39			$426 39		$426 39
	Salaries, one hundred eighty privates	P239	324,000 00	18,433 60			18,433 60		18,433 60
	Salaries of four first sergeants	P240	9,600 00	90 67			60 67		90 67
June 14, 1911	Salaries, sixteen corporals	P240	30,400 00	641 57	5,689 02		641 57		641 57
	Salaries of four blacksmiths	P240	7,600 00	13 00			13 00		13 00
	Increased salaries, re-enlisted men	P240	27,640 00	5,532 42			5,532 42		5,532 42
	Totals		$434,440 00	$25,137 65	$5,689 02		$25,137 65		$25,137 65
	Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools:								
June 13, 1911	Salaries of clerks	P54	$8,200 00	$783 36			$783 36		$783 36
	Contingent expenses	P54	8,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Education, maintenance, repairs and improvements	P54	250,000 00	34 88			34 88		34 88
	Totals		$266,200 00	$2,818 24			$2,818 24		$2,818 24
	Department of Health:								
June 14, 1911	Salary, Chief of Laboratories	P241	$6,000 00	$91 67			$91 67		$91 67
	Salaries of two technical assistants	P241	4,440 00	170 00			170 00		170 00
	Salaries of twelve draftsmen	P243	16,080 00	72 50			72 50		72 50
	Salaries of sixteen clerks	P243	20,640 00	110 00			110 00		110 00
	Salary of statistician	P243	2,400 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
June 13, 1911	Salary of chief clerk and two stenographers	P243	5,040 00	1,050 00			1,050 00		1,050 00
Feb. 28, 1913	Registration of births and deaths	P900	10,000 00	10			10		10
	Deficiency period ending May 31, 1913	5	20,000 00	1 40			1 40		1 40
	Totals		$84,600 00	$1,995 67			$1,995 67		$1,995 67
	Department of Water Supply Commission:								
June 14 1911	Salaries of Commissioners	P244	$18,000 00	$316 67			$317 67		$316 67
	Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission:								
June 14 1911	Salaries of three Commissioners	P245	$48,000 00	$1,462 50			$1,462 50		$1,462 50
	Salaries, expert clerks, etc.	P245	106,000 00	37,413 18			37,413 18		37,413 18
	Totals		$154,000 00	$38,875 68			$38,875 68		$38,875 68
	Board of Public Charities:								
June 14, 1911	Services of Architects, etc.	P245	$1,000 00	$681 99			$681 99		$681 99

	Board of Commissioners-Navigation, Delaware River:						
June 14, 1911	Payment, salaries and expenses	P295	$63,000 00	$2,001 56	$2,001 56		$2,001 56
June 15, 1911	Improvement of Maritime port facilities	P309	450,000 00	376 35	376 35		376 35
	Totals		$513,000 00	$2,377 91	$2,377 91		$2,377 91
June 14, 1911	**Miscellaneous:**						
	Payment of interest on funded debt	P260	$128,622 75	$3,891 00	$3,891 00		$3,891 00
	Payment of compensation of informants in escheats	P260	100,000 00	69,027 15	69,027 15		69,027 15
	Costs in Suits against Delinquent Dealers for Mercantile and other Licenses	P260	24,000 00	4,440 02	4,440 02		4,440 02
	Balance due or to become due, retired county officers, account of overpayment of mercantile and other taxes collected for Commonwealth	P260	6,000 00	4,222 72	4,220 72		4,220 72
	Advertisements published by Accounting Officers	P260	17,000 00	17,000 00	17,000 00		17,000 00
	Expense of publishing monthly statements of General and Sinking Funds	P261	25,000 00	6,464 24	6,464 24		6,464 24
	Advertising Constitutional Amendments	P261	175,000 00	13,873 52	13,873 52		13,873 52
	Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	P261	17,000 00	3,258 02	3,258 02		3,258 02
	Fees of County Officers	P261	1,000 00	90	90		90
	Payment of Pensions and Gratuities	P261	12,000 00	4,037 25	4,037 25		4,037 25
	Payment of Commisions for Collecting Claims against United States Government	P261	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00
	Payment of Commissions of Military State Agents	P261	4,200 00	10 93	10 93		10 93
	Payment Military Claims	P261	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
	Refunding Direct Inheritance Taxes	P261	500 00	500 00	500 00		500 00
	Refunding Collateral Inheritance Taxes	P261	8,000 00	4,427 39	4,427 39		4,427 39
	Payments of Costs of Contested Elections	P261	3,000 00	2,233 15	2,233 15		2,233 15
	Salaries and Expenses, Members Electoral College	P262	1,000 00	304 18	304 18		304 18
	Returning Paupers and Indigent Insane to Native State or Country	P262	1,000 00	898 18	898 18		898 18
	Repair of Marker on Grave of Governor Joseph Ritner at Mt. Rock, Pennsylvania	P264	200 00	200 00	200 00		200 00
	Payment of Official Representative to Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemists	P265	150 00	150 00	150 00		150 00
Apr. 6, 1911	Refund of Fees erroneously paid State Treasurer by Michael Zahneiser, late Treasurer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania	P15	$1,500 00	$23 63	$23 63		$23 63
June 14, 1911	Expenses of holding Primary Elections	P263	400,000 00	12 24	12 24		12 24
	Reimbursing Certain Counties for Payments to County Agriculture Associations	P301	26,000 00	1,894 97	1,894 97		1,894 97
Apr. 6, 1911	Encouraging Agriculture and Holding of County Agricultural Exhibitions	P15	100,000 00	17,751 21	17,751 21		17,751 21
June 15, 1911	Deficiency in payment of Rewards or Bounties for Destruction of Certain Noxious Animals	P310	20,000 00	20 00	20 00		20 00
May 1, 1911	Deficiency, Extinction of Forest Fires to May 31, 1911	P22	13,000 00	70	70		70
June 14, 1911	Deficiency, Extinction of Forest Fires, May 13, 1909, to June 1, 1909	P304	1,000 00	424 98	424 98		424 98
	Deficiency, Extinction of Forest Fires to May 31, 1911	P307	15,000 00	1 87	1 87		1 87
	Salaries and expenses of Fire Wardens, etc.	P305	50,000 00	19,075 25	19,075 25		19,075 25
	Reimbursing Certain Counties and Townships for Road Construction	P915	17,000 00	3,020 29	3,020 29		3,020 29
	Refunding Fees Paid for Notary Public Commission	936	1,000 00	750 00	750 00		750 00
Apr. 27, 1911	Mileage of John J. Devitt, Member of Mine Inspectors' Examining Board	20	135 68	135 68	135 68		135 68
June 14, 1911	Dikes on Delaware River, Falls, Pennsylvania	287	5,000 00	514 43	514 43		514 43
Jan. 19, 1911	Inaugural Expenses, John K. Tener	7	15,000 00	142 32	142 32		142 32
June 14, 1911	Repairs to Monument at Cherrytree, Pennsylvania	291	1,000 00	115 00	115 00		115 00
	Regulating the Practice of Midwifery	928	5,000 00	4,457 10	4,457 10		4,457 10
	Totals		$1,202,308 43	$191,276 32	$191,276 32		$191,276 32
	Commissions:						
June 14, 1911	Publishing of Proceedings of Dedication of, at Cold Harbor, Virginia	296	$1,500 00	$751 76	$751 76		$751 76
	Expenses of Dedicating Monument at Culpepper, Virginia	300	2,500 00	291 40	291 40		291 40
	Gettysburg Memorial Commission for certain Monuments	293	40,000 00	426 22	426 22		426 22
	Commission on Uniformity of Legislation	263	2,000 00	705 19	705 19		705 19
	Publishing Proceedings of Dedication of Pennsylvania Monument at Salisbury, North Carolina	294	2,500 00	835 11	835 11		835 11
June 14, 1911	Investgating Mine Fire at Carbondale, Pennsylvania	264	2,000 00	830 94	830 94		830 94
	Commission to Examine Judges	263	2,000 00	1,625 00	1,625 00		1,625 00
	Commission to Codify and Revise Election Laws	264	15,000 00	2,833 78	2,833 78		2,833 78
	Expenses of Delegates to States Conference	264	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00
	Commission to Investigate Systems of Recording Deeds, Mortgages, etc.	264	3,000 00	774 17	774 17		774 17
	Erection of Bronze Medallions at Valley Forge Park	305	6,000 00	165 07	165 07		165 07
	Care and preservation of Valley Forge Park	305	25,000 00	133 53	133 53		133 53
	Roads in Valley Forge Park	305	10,000 00	2 28	2 28		2 28
	Care of lawns, etc., Valley Forge Park	305	1,500 00	1,047 39	1,047 39		1,047 39
	Necessary expenses of Valley Forge Park Commission	305	1,000 00	70 43	70 43		70 43
	Water supply, Valley Forge Park	305	5,000 00	3,211 43	3,211 43		3,211 43
	Trees and shrubbery, Valley Forge Park	305	1,000 00	20	20		20
June 13, 1911	Commission for Homeopathic State Hospital, for Insane, Allentown, Pa.	206	478,000 00	357 28	357 28		357 28
June 14, 1911	Battlefield Commission, Third Division, Ninth Corps., Army of the Potomac, History, etc.	913	1,000 00	182 76	182 76		182 76
	Commission, To Provide for Transfer of Nanticoke Hospital to the Commonwealth	933	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00
	Commission, To Investigate and Report on Propriety of Purchasing Certain Tracts of Land	912	300 00	1 92	1 92		1 92
	Commission, To Investigate Causes of Industrial Accidents, etc.	917	15,000 00	4,500 00	4,500 00		4,500 00
June 13, 1911	Commission, To Investigate and Report on Proper Construction of Buildings	918	6,000 00	1,950 00	1,950 00		1,950 00
	Totals		$626,300 00	$26,695 86	$26,695 86		$26,695 86

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Judiciary:								
	Supreme Court:								
Jan. 19, 1911	Deficiency for assigned judges	P9	$12,000 00	$781 16			$781 16		$781 16
June 14, 1911	Salaries of Supreme Court Judges	P247	184,467 76	30,500 16			30,500 16		30,500 16
	Salaries of seven clerks	P247	35,000 00	10,400 00			10,400 00		10,400 00
	Salaries of crier, librarian, tipstaves, etc.	P247	29,720 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Care and use of library, Pittsburgh	P247	2,000 00	1,730 60			1,730 60		1,730 60
	Care and use of library, Philadelphia	P247	5,000 00	1,976 70			1,976 70		1,976 70
	Purchase of supplies, etc., Eastern District	P247	3,000 00	8 57			8 57		8 57
	Purchase of supplies, etc., Western District	P247	3,000 00	79 17			79 17		79 17
	Superior Court:								
June 14, 1911	Salaries of Superior Court Judges	P248	170,502 60	49,291 70			49,291 70		49,291 70
	Salaries of seven clerks	P248	21,000 00	18 850 00			18,850 00		18,850 00
	Common Pleas Judges:								
	Salaries of Judges in Districts of 250,000 to 500,000 Population	P248	120,223 11	9,916 90			9,916 90		9,916 90
	Salaries of Judges in Districts of 90,000 to 250,000 Population	249	450,235 84	37,720 27			37,720 27		37,720 27
	Salaries of Judges in Counties of less than 90,000 Population	249	398,305 71	115,709 12			115,709 12		115,709 12
	Salaries of fifteen Judges in Philadelphia County	248	332,620 95	55,000 80			55,000 80		55,000 80
	Salaries of twelve Judges in Allegheny County	248	266,096 76	44,000 64			44,000 64		44,000 64
	Clerk Hire, Dauphin County Court	249	4,000 00	2,032 46			2,032 46		2,032 46
	Orphans' Court:								
June 14, 1911	Salaries of five Judges, Philadelphia County	249	110,873 65	23,191 90			23,191 90		23,191 90
	Salaries of three Judges, Allegheny County	249	66,524 19	13,750 14			13,750 14		13,750 14
	Expenses of Judges Holding Court Outside Their Own Districts	250	40,000 00	11 72			11 72		11 72
Apr. 24, 1913	Deficiency, Orphans' Court Judges	86	6,209 82	4,917 05			4,917 05		4,917 05
June 14, 1911	Salaries of Judges Who Retire or Resign	P250	25,000 00	18,052 07			18,052 07		18,052 07
	Salaries of Judges, Allegheny County Court	P250	51,000 00	8,855 75			8,855 75		8,855 75
	Associate Judges:								
	Salaries of Associate Judges	P250	64,000 00	40,550 00			40,550 00		40,550 00
	Deficiency for Associate Judges	P250	12,000 00	7 80			7 80		7 80
June 14, 1911	Mileage and Expenses of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court Judges holding court in other districts	P250	25,060 00	24,947 10			24,947 10		24,947 10
	Miscellaneous Judges:								
Jan. 19, 1911	Additional salaries of the President Judges of the 24th and 46th Judicial Districts	P9	4,333 34	2,000 03			2,000 03		2,000 03
	Salaries of clerks and stenographers 12th District	P9	2,000 00	211 91			211 91		211 91
	Totals		$2,444,113 82	$514,643 72			$514,643 72		$514,643 72
	Penal Institutions:								
June 13, 1911	Eastern State Penitentiary:								
	Salaries of officers and parole work	P47	$200,000 00	$5,881 15			$5,881 15		$5,881 15
	Reimbursing Treasury for salaries paid in excess of appropriation by Act of May 13, 1909	P47	7,321 87	324 83			324 83		324 83
	Reimbursing Treasury for parole expenses, etc.	P47	2,589 97	7 99			7 99		7 99
	Printing Department, etc.	P47	900 00	09			09		09
	Gratuities	P47	7,500 00	1,815 00			1,815 00		1,815 00
	Reimbursing Treasury for Gratuities paid 1909	P47	1,000 00	675 00			675 00		675 00
	Sanitary plumbing	P47	5,000 00	274 85			274 85		274 85
	Library books and stationery	P47	1,000 00	11 17			11 17		11 17
	Western State Penitentiary:								
June 13, 1911	Salaries of officers and parole work	P148	218,158 00	724 89			724 89		724 89
	Extraordinary repairs	P148	23,210 36	40			40		40
	Insurance	P148	2,500 00	61			61		61
	Hospital equipment	P148	800 00	05			05		05
	Books and stationery for prisoners	P148	2,500 00	44			44		44
	Gratuities and clothing	P148	18,000 00	5,875 00			5,875 00		5,875 00
	Glen Mills Schools:								
June 13, 1911	Erecting refrigerating plant	P199	15,000 00	62 31			62 31		62 31
	Installation and equipment, sewerage plant	P199	10,000 00	81 28			81 28		81 28
	Erection of two barns, storehouse and root cellars	P199	10,000 00	5 58			5 58		5 58
	Sewer, water and electric light extensions	P199	5,000 00	24 35			24 35		24 35

	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon:							
June 13, 1911	Salaries of officers and employes	P183	210,684 00	431 95		431 95		431 95
	Library, School books, stationery, etc.	1 183	2,000 00	1 34		1 34		1 34
	Additional equipment	P183	500 00	21 17		21 17		21 17
	Insurance of buildings	P183	1,500 00	323 07		323 07		323 07
	Tools, materials, supplies, etc.	P183	5,000 00	20 06		20 06		20 06
	Erection of laundry building, etc.	P183	3,000 00	216 20		216 20		216 20
	Erection of vegetable storehouse, etc.	P183	500 00	26 71		26 71		26 71
	Gratuities	P183	10,000 00	605 00		605 00		606 00
	Repainting window gratings, etc.	P184	800 00	610 02		610 02		610 02
	Improving water system	P184	20,000 00	42		42		42
	Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, Pennsylvania:							
June 13, 1911	Salaries	P187	80,000 00	406 80		406 80		406 80
	Industrial School	P187	10,000 00	1 06		1 06		1 06
	Ice plant and refrigeration	P187	7,000 00	7 08		7 08		7 08
	Resident physician, medical attendants, etc.	P187	7,300 00	37 62		37 62		37 62
	Library books and cataloguing same	P187	600 00	56		56		56
	Fire hydrants, equipment, etc.	P187	600 00	11		11		11
	Steam heat and sanitary plumbing	P187	3,000 00	17		17		17
	New boilers, laying lines, etc.	P188	10,000 00	8 35		8 35		8 35
	Electric light plant	P188	4,000 00	11 84		11 84		11 84
	Insurance	P188	2,500 00	1 27		1 27		1 27
	Building of two cottages for inmates	P188	67,000 00	276 97		276 97		276 97
	Repairing and equipping administration building	P188	20,000 00	8 17		8 17		8 17
	Totals		$996,464 20	$18,780 93		$18,780 93		$18,780 93
	State and County Hospitals for the Insane:							
	State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, Pennsylvania:							
June 13, 1911	Cold Storage plant	P91	$15,000 00	$503 94		$503 94		$503 94
	Reconstructing boiler room	P91	7,000 00	93 25		93 25		93 25
	Hot water generators	P91	1,000 00	10 00		10 00		10 00
	Constructing additional reservoir	P91	2,000 00	21 20		21 20		21 20
June 13, 1911	**Dixmont Hospital for the Insane:**							
	New linen and clothes closets	P99	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
	State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown, Pennsylvania:							
	Erecting concrete bridge over Stony Creek	P138	3,000 00	3 46		3 46		3 46
June 13, 1911	Enlarging and changing buildings for Tuberculosis patients	P138	5,000 00	4,825 00		4,825 00		4,825 00
	Completion and furnishing of annex to female nurses home	P138	20,000 00	39 19		39 19		39 19
	Changing building known as upper farm cottage	P138	5,000 00	4,741 85		4,741 85		4,741 85
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville, Pennsylvania:							
	Reservoir filter and water supply improvements	P108	10,000 00	326 93		326 93		326 93
June 13, 1911	Erection and equipment of cold storage building	P108	15,000 00	1 20		1 20		1 20
	Installation of new fire system	P108	5,000 00	14 13		14 13		14 13
	Erection and equipment of building for isolation of contagious diseases	P108	2,500 00	75		75		75
	Removal of patients to and from asylum	P108	500 00	421 52		421 52		421 52
	Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane:							
June 13, 1911	Stocking and equipping farm	P42	25,000 00	1,009 62		1,009 62		1,009 62
Feb. 19, 1913	Deficiency	1	70,000 00	7,184 62		7,184 62		7,184 62
	Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane:							
June 13, 1911	Deficiency for two years ending May 31, 1911	P66	543,966 76	3,574 05		3,574 05		3,574 05
	Totals		$734,966 76	$27,770 71		$27,770 71		$27,770 71
	Hospitals:							
June 13, 1911	Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum, Pennsylvania	P143	$7,000 00	$726 08		$726 08		$726 08
June 14, 1911	American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	P280	10,000 00	1 05		1 05		1 05
	Butler County General Hospital	P92	20,000 06	629 90		629 90		629 90
June 13, 1911	Chartiers Valley General Hospital of Ingram, Pennsylvania, for erection and completion of buildings	P103	10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
	Chester Hospital, Chester, Pennsylvania:							
	Paving and grading	P119	3,000 00	14 24		14 24		14 24
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania:							
	X-Ray room	P94	1,000 00	40		40		40
	New instruments	P94	250 00	3 72		3 72		3 72
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania:							
	Roofing for various buildings	P63	1,005 00	60 34		60 34		60 34
	Cementing cellar floors, etc.	P63	400 00	21 16		21 16		21 16
	Steel ceiling, side walls, etc., for men's ward	P63	765 00	88 37		88 37		88 37
June 13, 1911	Finishing servants' room	P63	375 00	2 00		2 00		2 00

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Hospitals Continued:								
	Franklin City Hospital	P196	16,000 00	52 64			52 64		52 64
	Garretson Hospital of Temple University	P170	20,000 00	40 09			40 09		40 09
	Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	P157	30,000 00	2 31			2 31		2 31
	Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	P182	6,000 00	205 63			205 63		205 63
	Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Laboratory	P113	25,000 00	2 02			2 02		2 02
	Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: X-Ray	P87	2,500 00	7 53			7 53		7 53
	Nanticoke Hospital, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania	P44	25,000 00	5,625 65			5,625 65		5,625 65
	North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, Austin	P24	12,000 00	940 61			940 61		940 61
	Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown	P139	20,000 00	4,577 82			4,577 82		4,577 82
	Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania	P167	22,500 00	499 00			499 00		499 00
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Anthracite Coal Region, Fountain Springs, Pennsylvania	P192	90,000 00	44			44		44
	Pipe line and reservoir	P192	1,000 00	04			04		04
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer: Repairing porches	P191	500 00	202 00			202 00		202 00
	Deficits	P191	2,000 00	1 09			1 09		1 09
	State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton	P194	500 00	35			35		35
Apr. 17, 1913	State Hospital for Injured Persons of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Coal Fields: Deficiency	61	15,500 00	87 46			87 46		87 46
June 14, 1911	Stroudsburg Hospital, Stroudsburg	P274	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
June 13, 1911	Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh	P150	30,000 00	68			68		68
	Totals		$374,295 00	$25,792 62			$25,792 62		$25,792 62
	Homes:								
	Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	P89	$2,000 00	$300 35			$300 35		$300 35
June 13, 1911	Florence Crittenden Mission, Scranton	P78	4,000 00	78 80			78 80		78 80
	Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia: Maintenance	P72	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	New Buildings	P72	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, Pittsburgh	P107	2,000 00	198 30			198 30		198 30
	Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie	P111	230,000 00	49,076 00			49,076 00		49,076 00
	Totals		$242,000 00	$53,653 45			$53,653 45		$53,653 45
	Schools:								
June 13, 1911	Avery College Trades School, Pittsburgh	P108	$10,000 00	$2,500 00			$2,500 00		$2,500 00
	Agricultural and Mechanical Industrial School for Colored Boys and Girls, Jumonville, Fayette County	P35	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton	P76	30,000 00	572 39			572 39		572 39
	Pennsylvania State College: Tobacco experiments	P200	5,000 00	371 27			371 27		371 27
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded, Elwyn	P188	280,000 00	954 71			954 71		954 71
June 13, 1911	Thaddeus Stevens' Industrial School, Lancaster	P130	50,000 00	93 92			93 92		93 92
	Totals		$385,000 00	$14,492 29			$14,492 29		$14,492 29
	Institutions:								
June 13, 1911	Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City: Maintenance	P29	$225,000 00	$31,030 32			$31,030 32		$31,030 32
	Erecting and Equipping power house and laundry	P29	280,000 00	23,492 95			23,492 95		23,492 95
	Institute for Colored Youths, Cheyney	P198	10,000 00	4,125 73			4,125 73		4,125 73
	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia	P62	300,000 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, Pittsburgh	P102	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00

June 13, 1911	State Institution for Feeble-minded, Polk:								
	Maintenance	P197	573,500 00	4,817 48			4,817 48		4,817 48
	Addition to hospital building	P197	12,000 00	3 32			3 32		3 32
	Insurance	P197	4,000 00	6 83			6 83		6 83
	Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh:								
	Deficiency	P149	2,500 00	753 83			753 83		753 83
	Totals		$1,412,000 00	$69,380 46			$69,380 46		$69,380 46
June 13, 1911	Societies and Associations:								
	Visiting Nurses Association, Pittsburgh	P143	$1,500 00	$52 43			$52 43		$52 43
	GRAND TOTALS		$18,942,050 71	$1,983,693 47	$5,689 02		$1,983,693 47		$1,983,693 47

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS, APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of fifty Senators	407	$75,150 00	$14 00			$14 00		$14 00
	Mileage of fifty Senators	407	3,500 00	234 40			234 40		234 40
	Mileage of officers and employees	407	2,700 00	368 40			368 40		368.40
	Salaries of returning officers	407	7,000 00	1,775 20			1,775 20		1,775 20
	Mileage of returning officers	407	2,500 00	997 40			997 40		997 40
	Salary of Chief Clerk, recess period	407	3,300 00	511 76			511 76		511 76
	Salary of Assistant Librarian, recess period	407	3,155 00	320 00			320 00		320 00
	Balance of salary, stationery and mileage of A. W. Powell	407	457 20	157 20			157 20		157 20
	Salary of clerk to president	407	3,000 00	16 12			16 12		16 12
	Salary of stenographer to president	407	2,000 00	10 80			10 80		10 80
	Salary of two watchmen recess period	407	3,774 00	372 00			372 00		372 00
	Salary of two custodians, recess period	407	3,774 00	372 00			372 00		372 00
	Salary of elevator operator, recess period	407	1,887 00	186 00			186 00		186 00
June 10, 1913	Salaries of employees, deficiency	311	25,000 00	1,909 81			1,909 81		1,909 81
	Postage for Legislative Journal, deficiency	311	2,000 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Totals		$139,197 20	$7,545 09			$7,545 09		$7,545 09
	House of Representatives:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of officers and employees, Session of 1915	407	$125,000 00	$22,255 00			$22,255 00		$22,255 00
	Mileage of two hundred and seven Members, Session of 1915	407	14,000 00	827 40			827 40		827 40
	Mileage of officers and employees	407	4,000 00	379 10			379 10		379 10
	Mileage of returning officers	407	3,000 00	452 10			452 10		452 10
	Salary of Chief Clerk, recess period	407	3,300 00	511 68			511 68		511 68
	Salary of Assistant Clerk, recess period	407	3,155 00	320 00			320 00		320 00
	Salary of Assistant Resident Clerk, recess period	407	3,155 00	320 00			320 00		320 00
	Salary of two watchmen, recess period	407	3,774 00	372 00			372 00		372 00
July 16, 1913	Salary of elevator operator, recess period	407	1,887 00	186 00			186 00		186 00
	Contingent expenses of Speaker during recess	407	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Necessary expenses including labor, office of Chief Clerk	407	5,250 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
June 10, 1913	Salaries of employes, deficiency	311	50,000 00	9,703 81			9,703 81		9,703 81
	Postage for Legislative Journal, deficiency	311	2,000 00	428 22			428 22		428 22
July 16, 1913	Indexing Legislative Journal	407	1,000 00	700 00			700 00		700 00
	Totals		$220,021 00	$38,455 31			$38,455 31		$38,455 31
	Executive Department:								
July 16, 1913	Clerk hire	407	$26,200 00	$266 98			$266 98		$266 98
	Incidental expenses of Lieutenant Governor	407	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$27,200 00	$1,266 98			$1,266 98		$1,266 98
	State Department:								
July 16, 1913	Clerk hire, including messenger and night watchman	407	$78,500 00	$2,342 11			$2,342 11		$2,342 11
	Auditor General's Department:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of Deputy Auditor General	407	11,000 00	416 74			416 74		416 74
	Salary of Assistant Deputy Auditor General	407	9,000 00	3,125 00			3,125 00		3,125 00
	Salary of Chief Clerk	407	7,000 00	307 94			307 94		307 94
	Salaries of chief corporation clerks	407	27,000 00	6,483 53			6,483 53		6,483 53
	Clerk hire	407	186,000 00	20,025 24			20,025 24		20,025 24
	Salaries of traveling auditors	407	25,200 00	2,859 59			2,859 59		2,859 59
	Contingent expenses	407	16,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Salary of clerk to Board of Public Accounts	407	1,000 00	291 67			291 67		291 67
	Expenses of deputies and traveling auditors	407	14,000 00	5,964 02			5,964 02		5,964 02
	Examination of accounts of city and county officers	407	2,000 00	1,260 32			1,260 32		1,260 32
	Purchase of patent indices, etc.	407	2,000 00	999 17			999 17		999 17
	Totals		$300,200 00	$42,733 22			$42,733 22		$42,733 22

	Department of Internal Affairs:							
July 16, 1913	Bureau of Railways, expenses	407	$1,000 00	$2 70		$2 70		$2 70
	Investigating and surveying vacant land	407	1,000 00	2 27		2 27		2 27
	Contingent expenses	407	1,500 00	329 41		329 41		329 41
	Equipment for Bureau of Standards	407	500 00	204 15		204 15		204 15
	Totals		$4,000 00	$538 53		$538 53		$538 53
	State Treasury Department:							
July 16, 1913	Clerk hire	407	$67,700 00	$10 94		$10 94		$10 94
	Extra clerical assistance	407	15,000 00	821 09		821 09		821 09
	Purchase of patent indices	407	1,000 00	759 00		759 00		759 00
	Traveling expenses	407	2,000 00	1,820 51		1,820 51		1,820 51
	Procuring bonds for employees	407	1,500 00	277 08		277 08		277 08
	Totals		$87,200 00	$3,688 62		$3,688 62		$3,688 62
	Attorney General's Department:							
July 16, 1913	Salaries of three deputies	407	$25,500 00	$3,084 96		$3,084 96		$3,084 96
	Clerk hire	407	23,000 00	69 49		69 49		69 49
	Contingent expenses	407	25,000 00	8,050 90		8,050 90		8,050 90
	Services and expenses of attorneys	407	10,000 00	111 23		111 23		111 23
	Totals		$83,500 00	$11,316 58		$11,316 58		$11,316 58
	Banking Department:							
July 16, 1913	Salaries of five clerks	407	$14,000 00	$835 64		$835 64		$835 64
	Salaries of three stenographers	407	6,000 00	888 86		888 86		888 86
	Necessary expenses of prosecutions for violation of Act of April 23, 1909	407	3,000 00	1,073 83		1,073 83		1,073 83
	Salaries and expenses of examiners	407	155,000 00	16,390 97		16,390 97		16,390 97
	Supervision of private banks	407	12,000 00	4,680 17		4,680 17		4,680 17
	Totals		$190,000 00	$23,869 47		$23,869 47		$23,869 47
	Department of Public Instruction:							
July 16, 1913	Contingent expenses	407	$7,000 00	$1,967 17		$1,967 17		$1,967 17
	Salaries of four stenographers	407	8,000 00	166 66		166 66		166 66
	Expenses of Normal School examiners	407	6,000 00	1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 000
	Expenses of High School Inspectors	407	8,000 00	136 13		136 13		136 13
	Salaries of expert assistants	407	10,400 00	900 00		900 00		900 00
	Expenses of expert assistants	407	6,000 00	1,259 02		1,259 02		1,259 02
	Expenses of examining boards	407	5,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00
	Lecturers for Summer Assemblies	407	12,000 00	1,266 18		1,266 18		1,266 18
	State Board of Education, expenses	407	30,000 00	816 72		816 72		816 72
	College and University Council, expenses	407	1,000 00	500 00		500 00		500 00
	Dental Council, expenses	407	4,000 00	646 47		646 47		646 47
	Vocational Education:							
	Support of Agriculture Schools	407	52,000 00	35,596 60		35,596 60		35,596 60
	Support of Industrial Schools	407	50,000 00	6,400 62		6,400 62		6,400 62
	Support of Household Art Schools	407	18,000 00	5,985 21		5,985 21		5,985 21
	Tuition of pupils attending vocational schools outside their own districts	407	15,000 00	12,622 22		12,622 22		12,622 22
	Stenographer for Vocational Division	407	2,000 00	258 33		258 33		258 33
	Bureau of Medical Education	407	25,000 00	727 45		727 45		727 45
	Bureau of Midwifery	407	15,000 00	2,757 20		2,757 20		2,757 20
	Education of Blind Children	407	5,000 00	3,078 00		3,078 00		3,078 00
	Totals		$279,400 00	$79,883 98		$79,883 98		$79,883 98
July 16, 1913	**Adjutant General's Department:** Services in connection with Spanish American War claims	407	$2,000 00	$2,000 00		$2,000 00		$2,000 00
	Collection on surety bonds	407	6,000 00	4,617 48		4,617 48		4,617 48
	Reimbursement for fire losses	407	20,000 00	17,920 21		17,920 21		17,920 21
July 25, 1913	Purchase of military stores	407	40,000 00	924 30		924 30		924 30
July 16, 1913	Purchase of land for rifle range	407	50,000 00	3,383 62		3,383 62		3,383 62
	Payment of State Military Agent	757	6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00		6,000 00
	Armory Board:							
July 25, 1913	Erection of armories	758	400,000 00	138,743 36		138,743 36		138,743 36
	Support of the National Guard	759	785,000 00	19,753 99		19,753 99		19,753 99
	Repelling invasion, subduing insurrection, etc.	759	500,000 00	500,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00
	Totals		$1,809,000 00	$693,342 96		$693,342 96		$693,342 96

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Insurance Department:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of Examiners	407	$42,000 00	$1,000 00			$1,000 00		$1,000 00
	Payment of clerk hire	407	77,000 00	10,566 70			10,566 70		10,566 70
	Contingent expenses	407	42,000 00	20,760 82			20,760 82		20,760 82
	Totals		$161,000 00	$32,327 52			$32,327 52		$32,327 52
	State Fire Marshal:								
	Salaries of clerks and stenographers	407	$12,000 00	$1,040 00			$1,040 00		$1,040 00
	Salaries of twenty deputies	407	18,000 00	3,864 48			3,864 48		3,864 48
	Totals		$30,000 00	$4,904 48			$4,904 48		$4,904 48
	State Library Department:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of First Assistant Librarian	407	$5,000 00	$ 08			$ 08		$ 08
	Salary of Second Assistant Librarian	407	4,000 00	16			16		16
	Salary of clerk	407	2,000 00	08			08		08
	Salary of Assistant in Division of Public Records	407	4,000 00	16			16		16
	Salaries and expenses of Division of Public Records	407	16,800 00	1,116 00			1,116 00		1,116 00
	Purchase of English Parliamentary papers	407	750 00	77 83			77 83		77 83
	Preparing law catalogue	407	5,800 00	16			16		16
	Preparing card catalogue	407	7,000 00	16			16		16
	Purchase of law books	407	6,000 00	259 21			259 21		259 21
	Purchase of miscellaneous books	407	14,000 00	6 44			6 44		6 44
July 25, 1913	Purchase of Relief maps of Pennsylvania	767	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
July 16, 1913	Traveling expenses, Free Library Commission	407	1,000 00	312 38			312 38		312 38
	Salaries and expenses of Free Library Commission	407	31,000 00	13			13		13
	Legislation Reference Bureau:								
	Salaries of assistants and stenographers	407	2,000 00	291 66			291 66		291 66
	Incidental expenses	407	6,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	State Museum, salaries and expenses	407	22,800 00	1,080 00			1,080 00		1,080 00
	Totals		$130,150 00	$6,144 45			$6,144 45		$6,144 45
	Department of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of Schedule Clerk	407	$2,800 00	$408 31			$408 31		$408 31
	Insurance premiums	407	30,000 00	7,779 55			7,779 55		7,779 55
	Salaries of employees	407	302,480 00	1,952 01			1,952 01		1,952 01
	Board's General Fund	407	75,000 00	79 16			79 16		79 16
	Advertising	407	12,000 00	4,322 15			4,322 15		4,322 15
	Electric light, power and steam heat	407	12,000 00	3,790 58			3,790 58		3,790 58
	Water supply	407	12,000 00	2,479 52			2,479 52		2,479 52
	Telephone service	407	50,000 00	133 54			133 54		133 54
	General supplies	407	300,000 00	7,700 38			7,700 38		7,700 38
	Rental of offices, deficiency	407	1,030 10	96 62			96 62		96 62
	Bonds of State officials	407	14,000 00	6,166 75			6,166 75		6,166 75
	Rent of offices outside Capitol	407	42,000 00	8 97			8 97		8 97
	Erecting highway bridges	407	150,000 00	150,000 00			150,000 00		150,000 00
	Erecting highway bridges, Act of 1895	407	250,000 00	175,120 00			175,120 00		175,120 00
	Mural and art paintings	407	22,000 00	22,000 00			22,000 00		22,000 00
	Rebuilding driveways on State Arsenal grounds	407	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Toll bridges over River Delaware	784	100,000 00	99,715 74			99,715 74		99,715 74
	New main buildings, State Arsenal	761	45,500 00	1,214 26			1,214 26		1,214 26
	Automobile garage, State Arsenal	761	2,000 00	421 00			421 00		421 00
	Subway at State Arsenal	761	2,500 00	601 00			601 00		601 00
	Totals		$1,428,310 10	$486,989 54			$486,989 54		$486,989 54
	Board of Pardons:								
July 16, 1913	Contingent expenses	407	$800 00	$200 00			$200 00		$200 00
	Department of Agriculture:								
July 16, 1913	Contingent expenses	407	$7,000 00	$750 00			$750 00		$750 00
	Protection of trees	407	100,000 00	2,066 81			2,066 81		2,066 81
	Maintenance of Bureau of Statistics	407	25,000 00	15,564 82			15,564 82		15,564 82

	Regulating sale of seeds	407	4,000 00	1,673 56			1,673 56	1,673 56
	Increase in salaries of officers and employes	407	18,000 00	800 24			800 24	800 24
	Regulating manufacture and sale of fertilizer	407	45,000 00	4 47			4 47	4 47
	Regulating sale of feeding stuffs	407	30,000 00	3,981 10			3,981 10	3,981 10
	Expenses of apiary inspection	407	1,000 00	3 54			3 54	3 54
May 14, 1913	Farm advisory work	141	40,000 00	568 16			568 16	568 16
July 16, 1913	To prevent adulteration of linseed oil	407	4,500 00	597 99			597 99	597 99
	Dairy and Food Division:							
	Salaries of special agents	407	48,000 00	1,646 00			1,646 00	1,646 00
	Payment of attorneys	407	25,000 00	4,457 89			4,457 89	4,457 89
	Payment of chemists	407	30,000 00	61 37			61 37	61 37
	Clerical and stenographic services	407	15,000 00	583 52			583 52	583 52
	Inspection of cold storage plants	407	25,000 00	3,554 37			3,554 37	3,554 37
	Traveling and necessary expenses of Commissioner and special agents	407	30,000 00	1,679 13			1,679 13	1,679 13
	State Livestock Sanitary Board:							
	Inspection of animals from other States	407	10,000 00	2,551 58			2,551 58	2,551 58
	Control and suppression of rabies	407	10,000 00	3,224 95			3,224 95	3,224 95
	State meat hygiene service	407	63,000 00	255 26			255 26	255 26
	Encouraging breeding of horses, and enrollment of stallions	407	8,000 00	415 10			415 10	415 10
	Indemnity for animals afflicted with tuberculosis	407	25,000 00	41			41	41
	Totals		$563,500 00	$44,440 27			$44,440 27	$44,440 27
	Department of Forestry:							
July 16, 1913	Salaries of draftmen, bookkeepers, etc.	407	$15,000 00	$95 00			$95 00	$95 00
	Salaries and expenses of foresters	407	110,000 00	244 65			244 65	244 65
	Salaries and expenses of forest rangers	407	125,000 00	122 37			122 37	122 37
	Expenses of members of State Forestry Reservation Commission	407	5,000 00	4 52			4 52	4 52
	Payment of Surveys	407	10,000 00	83			83	83
	Examination of titles	407	4,000 00	10			10	10
	Fixed charges for road purposes on forest reserves	407	40,000 00	904 21			904 21	904 21
	Fixed charges for school purposes on forest reserves	407	40,000 00	1,658 87			1,658 87	1,658 87
	Totals		$349,000 00	$3,030 55			$3,030 55	$3,030 55
	Department of Mines:							
July 16, 1913	Contingent expenses	407	$10,000 00	$2,344 21			$2,344 21	$2,344 21
	Salaries of clerks, etc.	407	24,000 00	73 73			73 73	73 73
	Salaries of inspectors	407	294,000 00	17,320 97			17,320 97	17,320 97
	Salaries of temporary inspectors	407	3,000 00	2,200 00			2,200 00	2,200 00
	Traveling expenses of inspectors, deficiency	407	6,500 00	1,991 03			1,991 03	1,991 03
	Contingent expenses of mine inspectors	407	65,000 00	3,986 15			3,986 15	3,986 15
	Examination of candidates for mine inspectors, mine foremen, etc.	407	32,000 00	3,521 45			3,521 45	3,521 45
	Counsel fees	407	7,500 00	2,970 42			2,970 42	2,970 42
	Expert electrical service	407	4,000 00	2,218 59			2,218 59	2,218 59
	Totals		$446,000 00	$36,626 55			$36,626 55	$36,626 55
	Department of Fisheries:							
July 16, 1913	Counsel fees	407	$3,000 00	$1 04			$1 04	$1 04
	Hatching, propagating and distributing fish	407	90,000 00	17 28			17 28	17 28
	Erection of fishways	407	7,950 00	4 98			4 98	4 98
	Expenses of Commission	407	3,000 00	12 92			12 92	12 92
	Repairs to State Fishways	407	1,000 00	713 84			713 84	713 84
	Salaries and expenses of Fish Wardens	407	33,600 00	1,447 27			1,447 27	1,447 27
	Maintaining and operating launch on Lake Erie	407	9,000 00	45 79			45 79	45 79
	Repairing Launch "Commodore Perry"	407	3,000 00	30 91			30 91	30 91
	Field work and gathering spawn	407	10,000 00	10 11			10 11	10 11
	Building ponds	407	50,000 00	63 00			63 00	63 00
	New and permanent hatching house, Erie	407	22,000 00	3 98			3 98	3 98
	Totals		$232,550 00	$2,351 12			$2,351 12	$2,351 12
	State Board of Censors:							
	Salaries, etc.	407	$7,500 00	$11 38			$11 38	$11 38
	Board of Game Commissioners:							
July 16, 1913	Salaries of twenty additional game protectors	407	$36,000 00	$2,338 30			$2,338 30	$2,338 30
	Rewards for convictions of violations of game, fish and fire laws	407	500 00	495 00			495 00	495 00
	Totals		$36,500 00	$2,833 30			$2,833 30	$2,833 30
	Department of Public Printing and Binding:							
July 16, 1913	Contingent expenses	407	$2,500 00	$625 00			$625 00	$625 00
	Salary of stenographer and clerk	407	2,800 00	15 05			15 05	15 05
	Salary of expert proof reader	407	2,800 00	131 71			131 71	131 71
	Advertising contracts for shipping documents	407	3,000 00	2,773 10			2,773 10	2,773 10
	Salary of Chief of Division of Distribution of Public Documents	407	4,800 00	425 81			425 81	425 81

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Public Printing and Binding—Continued:								
	Salary of Clerk, Division of Distribution of Public Documents	407	3,000 00	266 13			266 13		266 13
	Salary of Stenographer, Division of Distribution of Public Documents	407	2,400 00	212 90			212 90		212 90
	Extra labor, postage, etc.	407	10,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Printing, binding and ruling	407	450,000 00	41 55			41 55		45 55
	Paper and envelopes	407	250,000 00	1 03			1 03		1 03
Apr. 4, 1913	Printing Bulletin No. 219	35	2,000 00	769 67			769 67		769 67
June 10, 1913	Proof readers and copyholders, deficiency	311	1,000 00	680 66			680 66		680 66
July 16, 1913	Special paper for revenue blanks	407	15,000 00	16 44			16 44		16 44
	Salaries of three proof readers and copyholders	407	3,225 00	353 67			353 67		353 67
	Totals		$752,625 00	$11,312 72			$11,312 72		$11,312 72
	State Highway Department:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of Commissioner	407	$16,000 00	$288 90			$288 90		$288 90
	Salaries of fifty Superintendents	407	150,000 00	14,991 12			14,991 12		14,991 12
	Salaries of Assistant Engineers	407	72,000 00	4,151 61			4,151 61		4,151 61
	Salaries of four clerks	407	9,600 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Salaries of Paymaster and assistant	407	12,000 00	3,100 00			3,100 00		3,100 00
	Salaries of four draftsmen	407	14,400 00	2,700 00			2,700 00		2,700 00
	Salary of Statistician	407	6,000 00	1,217 74			1,217 74		1,217 74
	Salaries of four stenographers	407	9,600 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
	Contingent and incidental expenses	407	75,000 00	10,003 67			10,003 67		10,003 67
	Totals		$364,600 00	$37,053 04			$37,053 04		$37,053 04
	Department of Labor and Industry:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of Chief Inspector	407	$10,000 00	$833 45			$833 45		$833 45
	Salary of Chief Clerk	407	4,000 00	13			13		13
	Salary of Stenographer	407	3,000 00	125 00			125 00		125 00
	Salary of Attorney	407	6,000 00	1,959 68			1,959 68		1,959 68
	Salaries of fifty inspectors, first grade	407	150,000 00	175 00			175 00		175 00
	Salaries of two inspectors, second grade	407	10,000 00	1,604 26			1,604 26		1,604 26
	Salaries of two inspectors, third grade	407	10,000 00	1,814 61			1,814 61		1,814 61
	Salaries of four inspectors, fourth grade	407	24,000 00	3,951 67			3,951 67		3,951 67
	Salaries of Chief of Bureau of Statistics	407	6,000 00	916 67			916 67		916 67
	Salary of Assistant Chief of Bureau of Statistics	407	5,000 00	511 87			511 87		511 87
	Salaries of one filing and one copy clerk	407	6,000 00	395 17			395 17		395 17
	Salaries of three collectors of statistics	407	9,000 00	1,514 30			1,514 30		1,514 30
	Salary of Chief of Bureau of Mediation	407	7,000 00	1,383 04			1,383 04		1,383 04
	Salary of Statistician	407	4,000 00	500 12			500 12		500 12
	Totals		$254,000 00	$15,684 97			$15,684 97		$15,684 97
	Department of State Police:								
July 16, 1913	Salary of four Lieutenants	407	$12,000 00	$250 00			$250 00		$250 00
	Salaries of four First Sergeants	407	9,600 00	138 50			138 50		138 50
	Salaries of sixteen Sergeants	407	35,200 00	71 86			71 86		71 86
	Salaries of sixteen Corporals	407	30,400 00	1,070 51			1,070 51		1,070 51
	Salaries of one hundred and eighty Privates	407	324,000 00	12,344 50			12,344 50		12,344 50
	Salaries of Re-enlisted men	407	36,160 00	8,969 61			8,969 61		8,969 61
	Totals		$447,360 00	$22,844 98			$22,844 98		$22,844 98
	Soldiers Orphan Schools:								
July 16, 1913	Postage, telegrams, etc.	407	$6,000 00	$1,000 00			$1,000 00		$1,000 00
	Education and maintenance	407	230,000 00	11,342 11			11,342 11		11,342 11
	Totals		$226,000 00	$12,342 11			$12,342 11		$12,342 11
	Department of Health:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of secretary, inspectors, etc.	407	$31,800 00	$308 34			$308 34		$308 34
	Salary of Chief Medical Inspector	407	7,000 00	01			01		01
	Salaries of two technical assistants	407	5,040 00	62 50			62 50		62 50
	Salaries of two stenographers	407	3,120 00	14 00			14 00		14 00
	Salaries of four laboratory helpers	407	5,520 00	200 00			200 00		200 00

	Salary of bookkeeper	407	1,920 00	160 00			160 00		160 00
	Salary of State Registrant	407	8,000 00	62 50			62 50		62 50
	Salary of Chief Clerk	407	4,000 00	01			01		01
	Salary of Assistant Engineer	407	7,000 00	583 34			583 34		583 34
	Salary of Deputy Medical Inspector	407	4,600 00	588 88			588 88		588 88
	Salary of Visiting Nurse	407	3,000 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	General contingent fund	407	950,000 00	79,166 74			79,166 74		79,166 74
	Registration of births and deaths	407	30,000 00	496 80			496 80		496 80
	Totals		$1,060,400 00	$81,693 12			$81,693 12		$81,693 12
	Water Supply Commission:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of the Commissioners	407	$18,000 00	$887 10			$887 10		887 10
July 25, 1913	Repairing dyke in Falls Township, Bucks County	809	10,000 00	211 44			211 44		211 44
	Providing for erection of a dam at the outlet of Pymatuning swamp	781	100,000 00	67,650 93			67,650 93		67,650 93
	Improvement of Sandy Creek	769	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Totals		$138,000 00	$78,749 47			$78,749 47		$78,749 47
	Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of three Commissioners	407	$4,000 00	$712 32			$712 32		$712 32
	Salary of Marshal	407	400 00	13 59			13 59		13 59
	Salaries, expenses, etc.	407	4,000 00	215 94			215 94		215 94
	Totals		$8,400 00	$941 85			$941 85		$941 85
	Public Service Commission:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries and expenses	407	$100,000 00	$87,052 62			$87,052 62		$87,052 62
	Board of Public Charities:								
July 16, 1913	Necessary clerical aid	407	$17,000 00	$363 63			$363 63		$363 63
	Traveling expenses	407	18,000 00	875 00			875 00		875 00
	Postage, telegrams, etc.	407	6,500 00	1,157 35			1,157 35		1,157 35
	Service of Architects, Engineers, etc.	407	2,000 00	10 29			10 29		10 29
	Totals		$43,500 00	$2,406 27			$2,406 27		$2,406 27
	Board of Navigation, River Delaware and Navigable Tributaries:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries and expenses	407	$63,000 00	$4,874 14			$4,874 14		$4,874 14
	Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, Philadelphia:								
	Improvement of maritime port facilities	407	$250,000 00	$24,440 87			$24,440 87		$24,440 87
	Miscellaneous:								
July 16, 1913	Informants in escheats	407	$25,000 00	$16,246 32			$16,246 32		$16,246 32
	Costs in suits against delinquent dealers	407	5,000 00	315 30			315 30		315 30
	Balance due retired county officers	407	3,000 00	2,935 52			2,935 52		2,935 52
July 25, 1913	Advertising proposed Constitutional amendments	756	170,000 00	17,272 44			17,272 44		17,272 44
July 16, 1913	Publishing statements of General and Sinking Funds	407	30,000 00	16,499 82			16,499 82		16,499 82
	Payments to county officers for furnishing information to officers of the Commonwealth	407	3,000 00	1,390 60			1,390 60		1,390 60
	Mercantile Appraisers' mileage	407	17,000 00	2,393 22			2,393 22		2,393 22
	Costs of contested elections	407	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Returning paupers and indigent insane persons to states or counties to which they belong	407	1,000 00	935 53			935 53		935 53
	Compensation and expenses of Commissions to examine Judges who may become incapacitated	407	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Pensions and Gratuities	407	12,000 00	4,592 00			4,592 00		4,592 00
	Refund of collateral inheritance tax	407	8,000 00	1 60			1 60		1 60
	Refund of direct inheritance tax	407	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Payment of military claims	407	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
July 25, 1913	Expense of holding uniform primary elections	407	830,000 00	199,874 42			199,874 42		199 874 42
	Bounty for the destruction of noxious animals	788	50,000 00	10,079 00			10,079 00		10,079 00
July 16, 1913	Reimbursing City of Harrisburg for State's share of paving Maclay Street in front of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital	740	6,000 00	197 62			197 62		197 62
	Agricultural Association premiums	407	100,000 00	167 81			167 81		167 81
July 25, 1913	Refunding Notary Public Commission Fees	407	1,000 00	850 00			850 00		850 00
	Improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia	770	100,000 00	26			26		26
July 16, 1913	Pennsylvania State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and Registration	407	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
July 25, 1913	Refund to John J. Devitt, Member of Mine Inspectors' Examining Board	744	153 21	153 21			153 21		153 21
May 1, 1913	Judgment in favor of W. C. Wolfe	98	2,520 00	1 90			1 90		1 90
May 19, 1913	Refund to Amber Amusement Company	158	500 00	2 50			2 50		2 50
July 25, 1913	Refund to Fannie C. Spires	783	500 00	2 50			2 50		2 50
May 28, 1913	Refund to Joseph Kalter	256	500 00	5 00			5 00		5 00
July 25, 1913	Refund to S. S. Caughey	790	204 00	204 00			204 00		204 00
July 16, 1913	Extinction of Forest Fires	407	50,000 00	43			43		43
	Mothers' Pension Fund	407	200,000 00	144,746 34			144,746 34		144,746 34
	Totals		$1,625,377 21	$428,867 34			$428,867 34		$428,867 34

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Common Schools:								
July 16, 1913	Support of Public Schools	407	$13,556,300 48	$1,800,897 37			$1,800,897 37		$1,800,897 37
	Education of teachers, State Normal Schools	407	600,000 00	26,650 25			26,650 25		26,650 25
	Philadelphia Normal School for Girls and School of Pedagogy for young men	407	72,000 00	36,000 00			36,000 00		36,000 00
	Township and Borough High Schools	407	450,000 00	224,141 00			224,141 00		224,141 00
	Totals		$14,678,300 48	$2,087,688 62			$2,087,688 62		$2,087,688 62
	State Highways:								
July 16, 1913	Traveling expenses	407	$125,000 00	$49 17			$49 17		$49 17
	Construction of State Highways	407	1,000,000 00	70			70		70
	State Aid Highways	407	900,000 00	18 91			18 91		18 91
	State Highway Maintenance	407	1,400,000 00	117 28			117 28		117 28
	State Highway expense	407	400,000 00	2,414 06			2,414 06		2,414 06
July 25, 1913	Improving Turtle Creek	764	10,000 00	820 91			820 91		820 91
	Totals		$3,835,000 00	$3,421 03			$3,421 03		$3,421 03
	Commissions:								
July 25, 1913	Economy and Efficiency Commission	772	$10,000 00	$908 36			$908 36		$908 36
	Commission to erect State Village for Feeble Minded Women	817	40,000 00	706 01			706 01		706 01
	Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission	754	20,000 00	71 75			71 75		71 75
July 16, 1913	Commission on Uniformity of Legislation	407	2,000 00	872 67			872 67		872 67
July 25, 1913	Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission	779	150,000 00	3,051 91			3,051 91		3,051 91
June 27, 1913	Industrial Accidents Commission	380	12,000 00	4,480 67			4,480 67		4,480 67
July 25, 1913	Valley Forge Park Commission:								
	Maintenance	786	35,000 00	52 13			52 13		52 13
	Roads	786	14,400 00	7 36			7 36		7 36
	Incidental expenses	786	1,500 00	6 67			6 67		6 67
	Water Station	786	3,500 00	6 87			6 87		6 87
	Driveways	786	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Austin Dam Commission:								
	Current indebtedness of Borough	741	13,000 00	13,000 00			13,000 00		13,000 00
	Liquidating indebtedness of Portage Township	741	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
May 28, 1913	Battle of Lake Erie Centennial Anniversary Commission	246	$75,000 00	$7,328 84			$7,328 84		$7,328 84
July 25, 1913	Engineers Commission	742	1,000 00	382 36			382 36		382 36
	Commission to establish mining experiment station	775	25,000 00	7,233 55			7,233 55		7,233 55
July 25, 1913	Commission to investigate European System of Rural Credits	780	2,400 00	2,400 00			2,400 00		2,400 00
July 16, 1913	Fiftieth Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg Commission, general expenses	407	35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00		35,000 00
	Commission to investigate Systems of recording deeds	407	3,000 00	317 60			317 60		317 60
July 25, 1913	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	777	10,000 00	689 40			689 40		689 40
	Commission for Revision and Amendment of Penal Laws	755	5,000 00	550 00			550 00		550 00
	Commission to investigate and report on the Dependents of the Commonwealth	765	10,000 00	1,800 00			1,800 00		1,800 00
	Commission to erect State Industrial Home for Women	816	250,000 00	216,399 78			216,399 78		216,399 78
	Commission to erect State Institute for Inebriates	813	20,000 00	496 54			496 54		496 54
July 16, 1913	Commission to investigate civil service in cities of the first class	407	1,000 00	74 25			74 25		74 25
	Committee on the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-speaking peoples	407	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Anglo-American Commission	407	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00		25,000 00
	Totals		$788,800 00	$345,836 72			$345,836 72		$345,836 72
	Indigent Insane:								
July 25, 1913	Care and treatment	843	$4,000,000 00	$63,226 87			$63,226 87		$63,226 87
July 16, 1913	Care and treatment—deficiency	855	720,000 00	91,349 25			91,349 25		91,349 25
	Care and treatment of persons committed to psycopathic wards	407	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Totals		$4,730,000 00	$164,576 12			$164,576 12		$164,576 12
	Judiciary:								
	Supreme Court:								
July 16, 1913	Salaries of Supreme Court Judges	407	$183,000 00	$101 96			$101 96		$101 96
	Salaries of seven clerks	407	35,000 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Salaries of criers, librarians, and tipstaves, Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	407	28,232 00	2,565 00			2,565 00		2,565 00
	Deficiency in salaries of criers, librarians, and tipstaves, Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	407	2,000 00	385 00			385 00		385 00
	Care of Library of Supreme and Superior Courts, Philadelphia	407	4,000 00	1,258 10			1,258 10		1,258 10

	Care of Library of Supreme and Superior Courts, Pittsburgh	407	2,000 00	1,244 70		1,244 70		1,244 70
	Purchase of stationery, and necessary expenses of the Supreme Court, Eastern District	407	5,000 00	48 55		48 55		48 55
	Deficiency in purchase of stationery, and necessary expenses of the Supreme Court, Eastern District	407	1,500 00	83 83		83 83		83 83
	Books, stationery, supplies and other necessary expenses of Supreme Court, Western District	407	3,000 00	584 63		584 63		584 63
	Superior Court:							
	Salaries of Superior Court Judges	407	169,000 00	414 76		414 76		414 76
	Salaries of seven clerks	407	21,000 00	5,633 35		5,633 35		5,633 35
	Purchase of books, stationery, and other expenses of the Superior Court	407	6,000 00	10 81		10 81		10 81
	Common Pleas Courts:							
	Salaries of Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties	407	764,000 00	130,301 56		130,301 56		130,301 56
	Salaries of Common Pleas Judges in Judicial Districts of from 90,000 to 250,000 population	407	462,000 00	26,888 55		26,888 55		26,888 55
	Salaries of Common Pleas Judges in Judicial Districts having a population of 90,000 or less	407	396,000 00	16,566 64		16,566 64		16,566 64
	Clerk hire in Dauphin County Common Pleas Courts	407	4,000 00	1,543 28		1,543 28		1,543 28
	Orphans' Courts:							
	Salaries of Orphans' Court Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties	407	176,000 00	36,667 04		36,667 04		36,667 04
	Salaries of Orphans' Court Judges in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties	407	34,000 00	7,083 38		7,083 38		7,083 38
	Salaries of six other Orphans' Court Judges in other districts of the Commonwealth	407	84,000 00	2,733 31		2,733 31		2,733 31
	Salary and expense of judges assigned to hold court in districts outside their own	407	50,000 00	11		11		11
	County Court of Allegheny County:							
	Salaries of the Judges	407	51,000 00	10,625 21		10,625 21		10,625 21
	Municipal Court of Philadelphia:							
	Salaries of the Judges	407	85,000 00	10,176 22		10,176 22		10,176 22
	Associate Judges:							
	Salaries and mileage	407	74,000 00	33,864 80		33,864 80		33,864 80
	Salaries of retired Judges	407	30,000 00	1,219 80		1,219 80		1,219 80
	Salaries and expenses of Common Pleas Judges for holding court in districts outside their own	407	12,000 00	781 16		781 16		781 16
	Totals		$2,621,732 00	$293,281 75		$293,281 75		$293,281 75
	Penitentiaries:							
	Eastern Penitentiary:							
July 25, 1913	General repairs	831	$10,000 00	$11 63		$11 63		$11 63
	Library books and stationery	831	800 00	17 41		17 41		17 41
	Reimbursed funds for general repairs	831	6,000 00	78 14		78 14		78 14
	Western Penitentiary:							
	Salary of officers and parole work	830	257,738 00	64 58		64 58		64 58
	Extraordinary repairs	830	15,985 00	21		21		21
	Insurance	830	$3,096 40	$18 19		$18 19		$18 19
July 25, 1913	Hospital equipment	830	1,241 50	7 77		7 77		7 77
	Books and stationery for prisoners	830	2,500 00	06		06		06
	Gratuities for discharged convicts	830	16,000 00	3,313 65		3,313 65		3,313 65
	Totals		$313,360 90	$3,511 64		$3,511 64		$3,511 64
	Reformatories:							
July 25, 1913	Glen Mills Schools:							
	Hospital for boys' department	845	$15,000 00	$ 02		$ 02		$ 02
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory:							
	Salaries of officers and employees	836	231,976 00	5,687 49		5,687 49		5,687 49
	Library and school books, stationery, etc.	836	2,200 00	38		38		38
	Purchase of machinery	836	2,381 00	11 32		11 32		11 32
	Equipping operating room	836	450 00	18 30		18 30		18 30
	Tools, materials, etc.	836	7,000 00	66 69		66 69		66 69
	Lectures, entertainments, etc.	836	700 00	110 00		110 00		110 00
	Gratuities	836	10,000 00	245 00		245 00		245 00
	Purchase of lumber for brick yards	836	1,170 00	447 46		447 46		447 46
	Addition to barn	836	535 00	73 97		73 97		73 97
	Generator and engine	836	1,600 00	8 60		8 60		8 60
	Pennsylvania Training School:							
	Salaries	823	93,000 00	7 11		7 11		7 11
	Resident physicians, and nurses parole bureau	823	8,000 00	5 24		5 24		5 24
	Steam heat improvement	823	30,000 00	61		61		61
	Painting, glazing and repairs	823	1,600 00	22		22		22
	Extension of electric light plant	823	2,000 00	56		56		56
	Insurance	823	6,500 00	1 00		1 00		1 00

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Pennsylvania Training School—Continued:								
	New cottage and furnishings	823	27,000 00	7 07			7 07		7 07
	Industrial buildings	823	15,000 00	310 83			310 83		310 83
	Hospital	823	15,000 00	2 76			2 76		2 76
	Bridge repairs	823	500 00	45			45		45
	Totals		$471,612 00	$7,005 08			$7,005 08		$7,005 08
	State and County Hospitals for the Insane:								
July 25, 1913	State Hospital for the Insane, Danville:								
	Changing location of effluent of sewage disposal plant	844	$5,000 00	$5,000 00			$5,000 00		$5,000 00
	Laundry and machinery	811	5,000 00	05			05		05
	Industrial building	811	10,000 00	39 91			39 91		39 91
	Fire Insurance	811	11,000 00	903 20			903 20		903 20
	Elevator	811	5,000 00	9 00			9 00		9 00
	Incinerating plant	811	4,000 00	12 92			12 92		12 92
July 25, 1913	Dixmont Hospital for the Insane:								
	Permanent improvements to main hospital	848	136,200 00	10,296 24			10,296 24		10,296 24
	Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, Allentown:								
	Tramway to power house	828	12,000 00	03			03		03
	Improvements to farm buildings	828	2,000 00	04			04		04
	Changing buildings for bathing	828	5,000 00	02			02		02
	Ventilating tunnel	828	1,000 00	13			13		13
	Additional laundry equipment	828	5,000 00	01			01		01
	Construction of piggery	828	1,500 00	407 84			407 84		407 84
	Cow barn and silo	828	8,000 00	48			48		48
	Reception building	828	50,000 00	2 69			2 69		2 69
	Erection of two nurses' homes	828	20,000 00	516 39			516 39		516 39
	Erection of buildings for tubercular patients	828	20,000 00	81			81		81
	Erection of isolation cottage	828	3,000 00	1,629 59			1,629 59		1,629 59
	State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Farview:								
	Building and extension of railroad siding	827	2,500 00	208 03			208 03		208 03
	Furnishing and equipping building	827	19,000 00	2,261 75			2,261 75		2,261 75
	Stocking and equipping farm	827	5,000 00	11 84			11 84		11 84
	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg:								
	Purchase of pipe organ	826	1,500 00	15 01			15 01		15 01
	Erection of lounging room for men	826	1,000 00	78			78		78
	Furnishing chapel and amusement hall	826	4,000 00	17			17		17
	State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown:								
	Running 12-inch main from hospital to sewage disposal plant	842	6,500 00	2,259 03			2,259 03		2,259 03
	Boring two artesian wells	842	6,000 00	1 32			1 32		1 32
	Electric cables to supply power	842	14,000 00	1 02			1 02		1 02
	Furnishing doctors' office building	842	2,000 00	1 94			1 94		1 94
	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren								
	Renewal of plumbing system	841	21,000 00	4,443 48			4,443 48		4,443 48
	State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, Wernersville:								
	Completion of infirmary building	825	10,000 00	92			92		92
	Erection and equipment of warehouse	825	6,000 00	7 79			7 79		7 79
	Erection and equipment of industrial building	825	5,000 00	2 30			2 30		2 30
	Totals		$407,200 00	$28,034 73			$28,034 73		$28,034 73
	Institutions:								
July 25, 1913	Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City:								
	Maintenance and training of 721 children	840	$162,225 00	$18,111 08			$18,111 08		$18,111 08
	Purchase of farm implements	840	2,515 00	15 00			15 00		15 00
	Maintenance, deficiency	840	50,000 00	26,549 39			26,549 39		26,549 39
	Extension of sewage disposal plant	840	5,000 00	2,718 32			2,718 32		2,718 32
	Insurance on building	840	17,000 00	161 44			161 44		161 44
	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia:								
	Education and maintenance	812	306,000 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
	Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia:								
	Maintenance and education	753	105,000 00	225 00			225 00		225 00
	State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk:								
	Maintenance	839	662,000 00	5,291 66			5,291 66		5,291 66
	Installation of elevator	839	2,000 00	781 00			781 00		781 00
	Totals		$1,309,740 00	$54,602 89			$54,602 89		$54,602 89

	Hospitals:							
July 25, 1913	**American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia:**							
	Improvements to main building	482	$3,000 00	$ 08		$ 08		$ 08
	Clearfield Hospital:							
	Deficiency	508	3,500 00	244 84		244 84		244 84
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg:							
	Sterilizers	838	175 00	5 00		5 00		5 00
	Finishing second floor of isolation ward	838	3,500 00	130 73		130 73		130 73
	Hose and reel for fire protection	838	100 00	100 00		100 00		100 00
	Painting	838	400 00	29 19		29 19		29 19
	Franklin City Hospital, Franklin:							
	Maintenance	838	15,000 00	847 25		847 25		847 25
	Pottstown Hospital:							
	Maintenance	589	15,000 00	293 10		293 10		293 10
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg:							
	Repairs and improvements to old buildings	833	20,000 00	34		34		34
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton:							
	Maintenance, deficit	820	10,000 00	2,468 91		2,468 91		2,468 91
	State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton:							
	Completion of isolation ward	818	2,500 00	78 70		78 70		78 70
	Furnishing isolation ward	818	250 00	5 83		5 83		5 83
July 25, 1913	State Hospital, Shamokin:							
	Erection of new power-plant	815	20,000 00	326 05		326 05		326 05
	Changing nurses' home	815	12,000 00	18 43		18 43		18 43
Apr. 17, 1913	Maintenance, deficiency	61	15,500 00	87 46		87 46		87 46
July 25, 1913	United Charities, Hazleton:							
	Maintenance	715	2,000 00	24 35		24 35		24 35
	University of Pennsylvania:							
	Completion of surgical pavilion	793	90,000 00	6 13		6 13		6 13
	Woman's Medical College; Philadelphia:							
	Improvements to children's home	538	25,000 00	242 48		242 48		242 48
	Totals		$237,925 00	$4,908 87		242 48		242 48
	Homes:							
July 25, 1913	Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh:							
	Maintenance	648	$5,000 00	$2 65		$2 65		$2 65
	Colored Day Nursery, Harrisburg:							
	Maintenance	632	400 00	250 00		250 00		250 00
	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie:							
	Maintenance	834	230,000 00	53,814 11		53,814 11		53,814 11
	Totals		$235,400 00	$54,066 76		$54,066 76		$54,066 76
	Training Schools:							
July 25, 1913	Institute for Colored Youth, Cheney:							
	Maintenance and education	810	$10,000 00	$212 55		$212 55		$212 55
	Philadelphia Museums:							
	Distribution of educational collections	804	30,000 00	16		16		16
	Pennsylvania Industrial School, Eagleville:							
	Maintenance	800	4,000 00	2,595 11		2,595 11		2,595 11
	Pennsylvania State Colleges:							
	Tobacco culture		6,000 00	45 54		45 54		45 54
	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton:							
	Expense of fire escapes	791	1,233 00	1,233 00		1,233 00		1,233 00
	Extraordinary repairs	791	2,000 00	406 75		406 75		406 75
	Pennsylvania Training School, Elwyn:							
	Maintenance	792	315,000 00	1,307 20		1,307 20		1,307 20
	Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Lancaster:							
	Maintenance	797	60,000 00	26		26		26
	Totals		$428,233 00	$5,800 57		$5,800 57		$5,800 57
	Societies:							
	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia:							
	Maintenance	646	$8,000 00	$18 24		$18 24		$18 24
	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, Philadelphia							
	Maintenance	671	4,000 00	626 91		626 91		626 91
	Totals		$12,000 00	$645 15		$645 15		$645 15
	GRAND TOTALS		$42,316,093 89	$5,386,485 44		$5,386,485 44		$5,386,485 44

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS, APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Adjutant General's Department:								
June 16, 1915	Clerk Hire	429	$84,160 00	$147 91	$37 50		$447 91		$447 91
	Computing Spanish American War claims	429	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Collection of Surety Bonds	429	6,000 00	4,858 40			4,858 40		4,858 40
	Reimbursement for Fire Losses	429	15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00		15,000 00
	Purchase of Military Stores	429	40,000 00	9,061 69			9,061 69		9,061 69
June 18, 1915	Support of National Guard and Naval Militia	743	785,000 00	14,376 34			14,376 34		14,376 34
	Riot, Insurrection, Repair of Armory Buildings destroyed by fire	743	500,000 00	380,612 47			380,612 47		380,612 47
	Maintenance and Expenses of Armories	748	120,945 00	3,527 42			3,527 42		3,527 42
	Totals		$1,552,105 00	$428,884 23	$37 50		$428,884 23		$428,884 23
	Attorney General's Department:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of Six Deputy Attorneys General	429	$61,000 00	$8,720 18			$8,720 18		$8,720 18
	Salaries of Private Secretary, three Law Clerks, five Stenographers, one Messenger and one Telephone Operator	429	41,200 00	5,658 63			5,658 63		5,658 63
	Additional Deputy Attorneys General, Law	429	28,000 00	1,284 90			1,284 90		1,284 90
	Contingent Expenses, office fees, etc.	429	20,000 00	292 00			292 00		292 00
	Salaries and exenpses of Attorneys employed by Attorney General	429	20,000 00	1,022 34			1,022 34		1,022 34
Feb. 18, 1915	Payment of costs, fees and expenses in collection of amounts due the Common wealth for support and maintenance of insane	1	6,000 00	925 82			925 82		925 82
June 16, 1915	Contingent Expenses	429	25,000 00	6,106 85			6,106 85		6,106 85
May 6, 1915	Deficiency Appropriation	172	2,000 00	555 21			555 21		555 21
	Totals		$203,200 00	$24,565 93			$24,565 93		$24,565 93
	Department of Auditor General:								
June 16, 1915	Salaries of all other clerks	429	$196,200 00	$7,799 78			$7,799 78		$7,799 78
	Salaries of Traveling Auditors		28,800 00	2,267 52			2,267 52		2,267 52
	Salaries of Deputy and Assistant Deputy Auditors General and Chief Clerk	429	27,000 00	1,290 20			1,290 20		1,290 20
	Salary of Chief Clerk Bureau of Corporations and Assistants	429	27,000 00	1,875 16			1,875 16		1,875 16
Feb. 18, 1915	Costs in Suits against Delinquent Mercantile Dealers	429	8,000 00	113 59			113 59		113 59
	Deficiency Appropriation	1	15,000 00	10,686 48			10,686 48		10,686 48
June 16, 1915	Payments Informants in Escheats	429	20,000 00	2,166 54			2,166 54		2,166 54
	Balance due Retired County Officers	429	3,000 00	2,604 15			2,604 15		2,604 15
	Payment of extra Clerks, etc.	429	25,000 00	273 27			273 27		273 27
	Totals		16,000 00	590 17	1,163 62		590 17		590 17
			$366,000 00	$29,666 86	$1,163 62		$29,666 86		$29,666 86
	Banking Department:								
	Salary of Commissioner	429							
June 16, 1915	Salary of Chief Clerk	429	$12,000 00	$1,633 34			$1,633 34		$1,633 34
	Salary of five Clerks	429	3,600 00	331 53			331 53		331 53
	Salary of three Stenographers and Typists	429	14,000 00	52 74			52 74		52 74
	Salaries and expenses of Examiners	429	6,000 00	249 90			249 90		249 90
	Salaries and expenses, Supervision of Private Banks	429	140,000 00	3,680 18			3,680 18		3,680 18
	Expenses Violation of Act of April 23, 1909	429	10,000 00	1,551 11			1,551 11		1,551 11
	Salaries and expenses of employes for Supervision of Business of Loaning Money to Individuals	429	2,000 00	1,988 20			1,988 20		1,988 20
	Payment of Postage, Express and Contingent Expenses	429	8,000 00	4,415 23			4,415 23		4,415 23
	Totals		$195,600 00	$13,902 23			$13,902 23		$13,902 23
	Executive Controller:								
June 16, 1915	Contingent Expenses	429	$3,000 00	$1,000 00			$1,000 00		$1,000 00

	Executive Department:							
June 16, 1915	Clerk Hire	429	$33,700 00	$458 28		$458 28		$458 28
	Contingent Expenses of Lieutenant Governor	429	1,000 00	786 80		786 80		786 80
	Traveling and Incidental Expenses of Governor	429	30,000 00	2,112 00		2,112 00		2,112 00
	Totals		$64,700 00	$3,357 08		$3,357 08		$3,357 08
	Department of Fisheries:							
June 16, 1915	Deficiency Appropriation, Expenses of Commission	1	$800 00	$49 03		$49 03		$49 03
Feb. 18, 1915	Payment of Counsel fee and Court expenses	429	1,000 00	209 41		209 41		209 41
	Erection of Fishways	429	1,000 00	3 70		3 70		3 70
	Repairs to Fishways	429	1,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00
	Salaries and expenses of Fish Wardens	429	33,600 00	718 98		718 98		718 98
	Building Ponds, Extensions and completing Hatcheries	429	$65,000 00	$449 36		$449 36		$449 36
	Dredging Channels, Ponds, and Improvements at Presque Isle	429	8,000 00	253 79		253 79		253 79
	Totals		$110,400 00	$2,684 27		$2,684 27		$2,684 27
	Department of Forestry:							
June 16, 1915	Clerk Hire	429	$6,000 00	$250 00		$250 00		$250 00
	Salaries of Draftsmen, Bookkeepers and Stenographers	429	18,000 00	3 57		3 57		3 57
	Payment of Labor	429	85,000 00	1 87		1 87		1 87
	Payment of Surveys	429	4,000 00	14		14		14
	Traveling and necessary expenses of State Forestry Commission	429	5,000 00	1,021 11		1,021 11		1,021 11
	Examination of Titles	429	3,000 00	659 94	2,500 00	659 94		659 94
	Salary and expenses of District Foresters	429	8,500 00	07		07		07
	Purchase of Land, State Forest Reserve	425	40,000 00	3,990 30	2,500 00	3,990 30		3,990 30
	Payment of annual fixed charges for Road Purposes on land held for Forest Reserves	429	42,000 00	1,827 12		1,827 12		1,827 12
	Payment of annual fixed charge for School Purposes on land held for Forest Reserves	429	42,000 00	2,450 98		2,450 98		2,450 98
	Special Deficiency	429	4,750 00	2,014 16		2,014 16		2,014 16
	Deficiency for extinguishing forest fires	429	17,500 00	1,747 57		1,747 57		1,747 57
	Totals		$275,750 00	$13,966 83	$5,000 00	$13,966 83		$13,966 83
	Department of Health:							
June 16, 1915	Salary of Assistant Commissioner, Secretary, etc.	429	$33,800 00	$85 98		$85 98		$85 98
	Laboratories and Experimental Station:							
	Salary of three clerks	429	4,320 00	10 00		10 00		10 00
	Registration of Births and Deaths in Cities of First and Second Class	429	496 80*	244 05		244 05		244 05
	Sanitary Engineering Division:							
	Water works and Sewerage, Salary of First Assistant Engineer	429	5,000 00	01		01		01
	Salaries of Five Assistant Engineers	429	20,600 00	225 00		225 00		225 00
	Salaries of nine Clerks	429	14,500 00	65 19		65 19		65 19
	Dispensaries:							
	Salary of Visiting Nurse	429	3,600 00	75 00		75 00		75 00
	Operation Bureau of Housing	429	14,000 00	4,666 72		4,666 72		4,666 72
	Totals		$96,316 80	$5,371 95		$5,371 95		$5,371 95
	House of Representatives:							
June 16, 1915	Mileage of 207 Members Session of 1917	429	$14,000 00	$843 80		$843 80		$843 80
	Mileage of Officers returning Session of 1917	429	3,000 00	331 40		331 40		331 40
	Salary of Chief Clerk during Recess Period May 31, 1917	429	10,000 00	02		02		02
	Salary of Assistant Chief Clerk, Recess Period May 31, 1917	429	3,155 00	250 00		250 00		250 00
	Mileage of officers and employes, Session 1917	429	4,000 00	771 80		771 80		771 80
	Salary of Assistant Resident Clerk, Recess Period May 31, 1917	429	3,155 00	250 00		250 00		250 00
	Salary of two watchmen, Recess Period May 31, 1917	429	3,774 00	288 00		288 00		288 00
	Salary of Elevator Operator, Recess Period May 31, 1917	429	1,887 00	144 00		144 00		144 00
	Contingent Expenses of Speaker, Session 1917	429	3,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
Feb. 18, 1915	Deficiency Appropriation: Salaries and Mileage of Returning Officers Session 1915	1	1,664 00	256 00		256 00		256 00
June 16, 1915	Necessary Expenses, Chief Clerk for year ending May 31, 1916, and six months ending November 30, 1916	429	3,300 00	1,300 00		1,300 00		1,300 00
	Totals		$50,035 00	$6,435 02		$6,435 02		$6,435 02
	Insurance Department:							
June 16, 1915	Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner	429	$8,000 00	$956 16		$956 16		$956 16
	Salaries of Examiner in Chief and three Assistant Examiners, one Examiner of Statements and four Examiners	429	42,000 00	6,222 21		6,222 21		6,222 21
	Clerk Hire and Messenger	429	78,000 00	9,498 81		9,498 81		9,498 81
	Contingent and traveling expenses	429	30,000 00	6,450 93		6,450 93		6,450 93
	Totals		$158,000 00	$23,128 11		$23,128 11		$23,128 11

* Original Appropriation by Act 407 (1913) of $30,000 unexpended balance $496.80 reappropriated by Act 429 (1915).

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Internal Affairs:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of Secretary of Internal Affairs	429	$16,000 00	$1,720 54			$1,720 54		$1,720 54
	Contingent Expenses	429	3,500 00	1,230 48			1,230 48		1,230 48
	Salaries of other officials, Clerks and Employes	429	77,200 00	411 09			411 09		411 09
	Services and expenses, Collection of Tax Statistics	429	10,000 00	996 72			996 72		996 72
	Services and expenses, Bureau of Railways	429	3,000 00	978 98			978 98		978 98
	Investigating and surveying vacant land	429	1,000 00	392 00			392 00		392 00
	Warrantee Map work	429	2,000 00	350 08			350 08		350 08
	Postage, express charges and incidental expenses	429	2,000 00	250 00			250 00		250 00
	Inspection and repairs to state boundary line monuments	429	2,000 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Contingent expenses, Bureau of Standards	429	1,500 00	939 45			939 45		939 45
	Copying surveys and other ancient papers	429	25,000 00	764 15			764 15		764 15
	Increase in salary of chief and assistant chief, Bureau of Standards	429	525 00	1 18			1 18		1 18
	Totals		$143,725 00	$8,334 67			$8,334 67		$8,334 67
	Department of Labor and Industry:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of two copying Clerks	429	$6,000 00	$215 46			$215 46		$215 46
	Salary of stenographer and typist	429	3,000 00	185 48			185 48		185 48
	Salary of filing Clerk	429	3,000 00	125 00			125 00		125 00
	Salary of one hundred inspectors of the first grade	429	280,000 00	9,131 38			9,131 38		9,131 38
	Salaries of four inspectors, second grade	429	20,000 00	511 52			511 52		511 52
	Salaries of four inspectors who shall be skilled stenographers and typists	429	11,000 00	476 80			476 80		476 80
	Salaries of two draftsmen and assistant engineers	429	6,000 00	431 04			431 04		431 04
	Salary of the Chief Medical Inspector, who shall be Chief of the Division of Hygiene and Engineering	429	10,000 00	632 12			632 12		632 12
	Salaries of three inspectors of the fourth grade	429	18,000 00	2,068 55			2,068 55		2,068 55
	Salary of the Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	10,000 00	416 81			416 81		416 81
	Salary of filing clerk, Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	3,000 00	19 40			19 40		19 40
	Salaries of four additional clerks, Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	11,200 00	39 95			39 95		39 95
	Salary of one editor of publication, Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	3,200 00	399 92			399 92		399 92
	Salary of two machine operators, Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	4,800 00	12 74			12 74		12 74
	Salary of one skilled stenographer, Bureau of Statistics and Information	429	3,000 00	169 35			169 35		169 35
	Salary of attorney and legal advisor	429	6,000 00	1,062 67			1,062 67		1,062 67
	Salary of Secretary, Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration	429	4,000 00	2,239 60			2,239 60		2,239 60
	Salary of four Members of Industrial Board	429	12,000 00	1,052 11			1,052 11		1,052 11
	Salary of Secretary to Industrial Board	429	8,000 00	3,375 06			3,375 06		3,375 06
	General contingent, incidental and traveling expenses	429	100,000 00	2,395 54			2,395 54		2,395 54
	Necessary expenses and services of officers, clerks, etc. of Industrial Board	429	30,000 00	546 96			546 96		546 96
	Salary of Municipal Statistician, Division of Municipal Statistics and Information	429	4,000 00	247 45			247 45		247 45
	Salary of stenographer and typist, Division of Municipal Statistics and Information	429	2,400 00	179 03			179 03		179 03
	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation:								
	Incidental and traveling expenses of Members, also other expenses	429	80,000 00	10,405 26			10,405 26		10,405 26
	State Workmen's Insurance Fund	429	15,000 00	7,893 42			7,893 42		7,893 42
	Totals		$653,000 00	$44,232 62			$44,232 62		$44,232 62
	Department of Mines:								
	Salary of Deputy Chief	429	$7,000 00	$16 70			$16 70		$16 70
	Salaries of inspectors of coal mines	429	343,000 00	9,717 69			9,717 69		9,717 69
	Salaries of substitute inspectors	429	1,000 00	90 25			90 05		90 05
	Compensation and expenses attending the examinations of candidates for inspectors of coal mines, etc.	429	40,000 00	22,888 47			22,888 47		22,888 47
	Counsel fees	429	2,000 00	451 24			451 24		451 24
	Payment of expert electrical service	429	1,000 00	321 45			321 45		321 45
	Totals		$394,000 00	$33,485 60			$33,485 60		$33,485 60
	Department of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of Superintendent	429	$10,000 00	$1,874 97			$1,874 97		$1,874 97
	Salaries of two stenographers	429	4,800 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
	Payments of premiums on insurance	429	8,000 00	2,010 25			2,010 25		2,010 25
	Board's General Fund	429	110,000 00	09			09		09
	Advertising	429	8,000 00	2,690 71			2,690 71		2,690 71
	Deficiency Rental of Offices	429	1,000 00	334 57			334 57		334 57

	Procuring bonds, State Officials and Employes	429	15,000 00	3,875 12			3,875 12	3,875 12
	Supplying buildings with water	429	12,000 00	2,487 53			2,487 53	2,487 53
	Deficiency telephone charges 1915	429	10,000 00	2,000 39			2,000 39	2,000 39
	Construction of new Arsenal Building	429	40,000 00	242 87			242 87	242 87
	Totals		$218,800 00	$15,616 50			$15,616 50	$15,616 50
	Department of Public Instruction:							
June 16, 1915	Salary due the Deputy Superintendents of Public Instruction for year ending June 1, 1915	429	$283 30	$72 20			$72 20	$72 20
	Traveling and other expenses of High School Inspectors	429	7,500 00	1 70			1 70	1 70
	Contingent expenses	429	5,000 00	25 87			25 87	25 87
	Expenses of Normal School Examiners	429	6,000 00	1,082 10			1,082 10	1,082 10
	Expenses and services of the examining boards for State permanent certificates	429	5,000 00	988 27			988 27	988 27
	Bureau of Professional Education	429	18,000 00	1,320 84			1,320 84	1,320 84
	Salaries and expenses of Officers and Members of the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure	429	30,000 00	331 50			331 50	331 50
	Salaries and expenses of Members of the State Board of Educaton	429	40,000 00	5,377 99			5,377 99	5,377 99
	College and University Council	429	1,000 00	722 76			722 76	722 76
	Expenses of Dental Council	429	3,000 00	67 55			67 55	67 55
Feb. 18, 1915	Education of Blind Children	566	7,300 00	1,952 68			1,952 68	1,952 68
	Totals		$123,083 30	$11,943 46			$11,943 46	$11,943 46
	Department of Public Printing and Binding:							
June 16, 1915	Salary of the Superintendent	429	$6,000 00	$482 14			$482 14	$482 14
	Printing, binding, ruling, etc.	429	400,000 00	5 64			5 64	5 64
	Salary of three proof readers and three copy-holders	429	3,225 00	24 84			24 84	24 84
June 18, 1915	Deficiency appropriation, cuts and plates	1	2,000 00	551 56			551 56	551 56
	Payments of plates, cuts, electrotypes, dies, and stamps	429	7,500 00	1,245 84			1,245 84	1,245 84
	Contingent expenses	429	2,500 00	625 00			625 00	625 00
	Division of Distribution of Documents:							
	Salaries of shipping clerks, mailing clerks, etc.	429	20,000 00	470 57			470 57	470 57
	Payment for shipping public documents	429	4,000 00	1,255 88			1,255 88	1,255 88
	Division of Distribution of Documents:							
	Freight, draying, postage and express	429	$60,000 00	$17,791 33			$17,791 33	$17,791 33
	Contingent expenses	429	4,000 00	500 00			500 00	500 00
	Totals		$509,225 00	$22,952 80			$22,952 80	$22,952 80
	Public Service Commission:							
June 16, 1915	Salary of seven Commissioners	429	$141,000 00	$13,744 63			$13,744 63	$13,744 63
	Salary of counsel	429	15,000 00	3,750 00			3,750 00	3,750 00
	Salary of Chief of Bureau of Rates and Tariff	429	10,000 00	1,875 00			1,875 00	1,875 00
	Incidental and Contingent expenses	429	326,320 00	9,758 43			9,758 43	9,758 43
	Totals		$492,320 00	$29,128 06			$29,128 06	$29,128 06
	Senate:							
June 16, 1915	Salaries of returning officers of the Senate at beginning of Session 1917	429	$7,000 00	$136 00			$136 00	$136 00
	Salaries of fifty Senators and extra compensation	429	75,150 00	610 00			610 00	610 00
	Mileage of fifty Senators Session 1917	429	3,500 00	402 80			402 80	402 80
	Mileage of returning officers Session 1917	429	2,000 00	673 20			673 20	673 20
	Mileage of officers and employees Session 1917	429	2,700 00	737 80			737 80	737 80
	Stationery of fifty Senators Session 1917	429	2,500 00	50 00			50 00	50 00
	Salary of Assistant Librarian during Recess period ending May 31, 1917	429	3,155 00	250 00			250 00	250 00
	Salary of two custodians during recess period ending May 31, 1917	429	3,774 00	288 00			288 00	288 00
	Salary of two watchmen during Recess periods ending May 31, 1917	429	3,774 00	288 00			288 00	288 00
	Salary of elevator operator during Recess periods ending May 31, 1917	429	1,887 00	144 00			144 00	144 00
	Postage, labor and incidental expenses for two years ending May 31, 1917	429	2,500 00	250 00			250 00	250 00
	Totals		$107,940 00	$3,829 80			$3,829 80	$3,829 80
	State Commission of Agriculture:							
June 16, 1915	Salary of stenographer to State Veterinarian	429	$1,800 00	$75 00			$75 00	$75 00
	Traveling and other necessary expenses of members of State Commission of Agriculture	429	7,000 00	3,500 00			3,500 00	3,500 00
	Expenses of State Board of Agriculture	429	2,500 00	22 89			22 89	22 89
	Maintenance of the Bureau of Statistics	429	20,000 00	375 49			375 49	375 49
	Regulating sale of commercial feeding stuffs	429	20,000 00	277 00			277 00	277 00
	Providing for appointment of instructors and demonstrators in agriculture	429	40,600 00	56 70	$3,500 00		56 70	56 70
	To prevent adulteration of linseed oil	429	2,000 00	05			05	05
	Regulating sale of paint, putty, turpentine, etc.	429	3,000 00	04			04	04
	Dairy and Food Division:							
	Salaries of special agents	429	45,000 00	92 50			92 50	92 50
	Attorneys, assistants and special work	429	12,500 00	7 96			7 96	7 96
	Payment of clerical and stenographic services	429	17,000 00	1,040 63			1,040 63	1,040 63
	Traveling and necessary expenses	429	27,500 00	3 61			3 61	3 61
	Totals		$198,300 00	$5,451 87	$3,500 00		$5,451 87	$5,451 87

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AN D 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
June 16, 1915	State Department:								
	Clerk Hire	429	$78,500 00	$456 81			$456 81		$456 81
	State Fire Marshal:								
June 16, 1915	Salaries of twenty-five Deputy State Fire Marshals	429	$54,000 00	$9,602 27			$9,602 27		$9,602 27
	Salaries of the first, second, third and fourth Special Deputy State Fire Marshals	429	24,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Salaries of clerks and stenographers	429	20,200 00	1,292 39			1,292 39		1,292 39
Feb. 18, 1915	Deficiency Appropriation, contingent and traveling expenses	1	8,000 00	11 00			11 00		11 00
	Totals		$106,200 00	$11,405 66			$11,405 66		$11,405 66
	State Highway Department:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of State Highway Commissioner	429	$16,000 00	$1,419 35			$1,419 35		$1,419 35
	Salaries and expenses of additional engineers, Bureau of Township Highways	429	55,000 00	1,767 20			1,767 20		1,767 20
	Maintenance and equipment of a physical and chemical laboratory, experiments and tests	429	30,000 00	8,645 42			8,645 42		8,645 42
	Traveling and incidental expenses of State Highway officials	429	110,000 00	7,161 06			7,161 06		7,161 06
	Survey and plotting township roads, making and publishing maps, etc.	429	40,000 00	4,600 50			4,600 50		4,600 50
April 20, 1915	Deficiency acquiring turnpike roads	66	24,000 00	1,367 22			1,367 22		1,367 22
June 18, 1915	Repair of roads, construction and maintenance of roads in townships of the second class	792	1,500 000 00	6,260 65	2,080 39		6,260 65		6,260 65
	Totals		$1,775,000 00	$31,221 40	$2,080 39		$31,221 40		$31,221 40
	State Library:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of an Assistant in charge of the Division of Public Records	429	$4,000 00	$1,287 67			$1,287 67		$1,287 67
	Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Records	429	14,800 00	2,119 00			2,119 00		2,119 00
	Payment of freight, expressage, postage and traveling expenses	429	5,000 00	492 53			492 53		492 53
	Purchase of English Parliamentary Papers	429	750 00	01			01		01
	Salary and expenses of preparing card catalogues	429	7,600 00	10 00			10 00		10 00
	Totals		$32,150 00	$3,909 21			$3,909 21		$3,909 21
	State Museum:								
June 16, 1915	Salaries and expenses	429	$22,800 00	$3 69	$60 00		$3 69		$3 69
	Purchase of lantern slides	429	2,500 00	5 90			5 90		5 90
	Totals		$25,300 00	$9 59	$60 00		$9 59		$9 59
	Pennsylvania Free Library Commission:								
June 16, 1915	Salaries and expenses of establishing and maintenance of traveling libraries	429	$24,000 00	79	$12 00		79		79
	Traveling expenses of members	429	1,000 00	413 63			413 63		413 63
	Totals		$25,000 00	$414 42	$12 00		$414 42		$414 42
	Department of State Police:								
June 16, 1915	Payment of keep of horses, renewal of uniform, etc.	429	$210,000 00	$1 52			$1 52		$1 52
	Payment of four lieutenants	429	12,000 00	58 34			58 34		58 34
	Payment of four first sergeants	429	9,600 00	218 91			218 91		218 91
	Payment of sixteen sergeants	429	35,200 00	681 12			681 12		681 12
	Payment of sixteen corporals	429	30,400 00	388 82			388 82		388 82
	Salaries of four blacksmiths	429	7,600 00	118 61			118 61		118 61
	Salaries of one hundred and eighty privates	429	324,000 00	15,597 43			15,597 43		15,597 43
	Reenlistment pay	429	40,035 00	10,213 58			10,213 58		10,213 58
	Totals		$668,835 00	$27,278 33			$27,278 33		$27,278 33
	Treasury Department:								
June 16, 1915	Procuring bonds for employes	429	$1,500 00	$380 00			$380 00		$380 00
	Purchase of law books, patent indices, etc.	429	500 00	347 10			347 10		347 10
	Traveling expenses of State Treasurer and employees	429	1,000 00	938 86			938 86		938 86
	Totals		$3,000 00	$1,665 96			$1,665 96		$1,665 96

	Department of Water Supply Commission:							
June 16, 1915	Salaries of Commissioners	429	$18,000 00	$2,185 48		$2,185 48		$2,185 48
	Salaries and expenses of engineers	429	40,000 00	7 05	310 10	7 05		7 05
	Salaries and expenses of engineers making examinations and reports upon dams	429	55,000 00	573 50	19 55	573 50		573 50
	Salaries and expenses of flood forecasters	429	5,000 00	19 00		19 00		19 00
June 18, 1915	Pymatuning Reservoir project	592	65,000 00	26,673 72		26,673 72		26,673 72
	Totals		$183,000 00	$29,458 75	$329 65	$29,458 75		$29,458 75
	Boards:							
June 18, 1915	Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware:							
	Salary and expense	776	$60,000 00	$161 53		$161 53		$161 53
June 16, 1915	State Board of Censors:							
	Salaries of three members of Board	429	15,800 00	1,125 08		1,125 08		1,125 08
	Salaries of assistant clerks and employees	429	49,120 00	3,221 13		3,221 13		3,221 13
	Salaries of additional clerks	429	8,000 00	14 18		14 18		14 18
	Payment of rent, telephone, electricity, etc.	429	250 00	3 29		3 29		3 29
	Salaries of three members from May 17, 1915 to May 31, 1915, inclusive	429	329 16	162 50		162 50		162 50
	Salaries of clerks, inspectors and other employees	429	609 00	188 19		188 19		188 19
	Payment of contingent, traveling and incidental expenses of board and employees	429	100 00	100 00		100 00		100 00
Feb. 18, 1915	Deficiency appropriation for salaries	1	1,000 00	256 67		256 67		256 67
May 14, 1915	Board of Game Commissioners:							
	Salary of assistant game protector	230	4,000 00	833 28		833 28		833 28
	Salary of one clerk	230	2,800 00	146 74		146 74		146 74
	Salaries of fifty game protectors	230	90,000 00	2,449 27		2,449 27		2,449 27
	Traveling and necessary expense	230	100,000 00	11,068 34		11,068 34		11,068 34
Feb. 18, 1915	Deficiency appropriation, creating additional game preserves	1	25,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
June 16, 1915	Board of Pardons:							
	Salaries of members of Board of Pardons	429	4,000 00	107 82		107 82		107 82
	Salary of Recorder	429	1,000 00	55 62		55 62		55 62
	Postage and express charges	429	800 00	100 00		100 00		100 00
	Board of Public Charities:							
	Salaries of four assistant general agents	429	20,000 00	2,187 71		2,187 71		2,187 71
	Payment of necessary clerical expert or other assistance	429	28,000 00	6,452 65		6,452 65		6,452 65
	Traveling expenses of the Commissioners	429	28,000 00	14,417 02		14,417 02		14,417 02
	Postage, telegrams, express charges, etc.	429	5,000 00	1,849 00		1,849 00		1,849 00
June 16, 1915	Quarantine Board:							
	Salaries of eight shore employees	429	10,270 00	618 82		618 82		618 82
	Salaries of nine employees on the boat	429	13,000 00	29 00	800 00	29 00		29 00
	Insurance on boat and launch	429	900 00	108 00		108 00		108 00
	Maintenance of boat, including fuel, etc.	429	14,000 00	1,144 41		1,144 41		1,144 41
	Maintenance of employees, including uniforms	429	7,500 00	517 53		517 53		517 53
	Drugs and supplies	429	600 00	245 86		245 86		245 86
	Maintenance of the office	429	4,500 00	20 22	200 00	20 22		20 22
	Maintenance of Station	429	12,000 00	64 91		64 91		64 91
	Purchase of coal for heating shore buildings	429	2,000 00	27 20		27 20		27 20
	Contingent expenses, Health officer, Philadelphia	429	1,800 00	19 00		19 00		19 00
	Totals		$510,378 16	$57,694 97	$1,000 00	$57,694 97		$57,694 97
	Bureaus:							
June 16, 1915	Legislative Reference Bureau:							
	Salary of messenger in Bureau	429	$2,400 00	$2 50		$2 50		$2 50
	Bureau of Vocational Education:							
June 18, 1915	Support of Agricultural schools or departments	686	97,500 00	179 24		179 24		179 24
	Support of Industrial schools or departments	686	120,000 00	39,860 53		39,860 53		39,860 53
	Tuition of pupils who attend vocational schools outside their own districts	686	15,000 00	35		35		35
	Salaries and expenses of officers of the department	686	62,800 00	106 99		106 99		106 99
	Totals		$297,700 00	$40,149 61		$40,149 61		$40,149 61
	Commissions:							
June 16, 1915	Economy and Efficiency Commission:							
	Salaries of clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers of the commission	429	$25,000 00	$7,157 20		$7,157 20		$7,157 20
June 18, 1915	Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission:							
	Expenses of the Commission	790	4,000 00	98 28		98 28		98 28
May 21, 1915	Independence Day Celebration:							
	Expenses of Commission	244	$10,000 00	$2,682 61		$2,682 61		$2,682 61
June 16, 1915	Pennsylvania Historical Commission:							
	Expenses of the Commission	429	12,500 00	12,500 00		12,500 00		12,500 00
June 18, 1915	Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board:							
	Expenses of Board	768	25,000 00	4 10	$18,515 55	4 10		4 10
April 21, 1915	Commission to consider the Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania:							
	Printing Report of Commission	79	300 00	194 44		194 44		194 44

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
June 18, 1915	Commission appointed to investigate the advisability of the purchase by the Commonwealth of certain property in Philadelphia, opposite Independence Hall:								
	Expenses of Commission	444	500 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
June 18, 1915	Appropriation for the erection at Carlisle of a monument to commemorate the heroine of the Battlefield of Monmouth in 1778, known in history as Molly Pitcher:								
	Expenses of Commission	597	10,000 00	14 48			14 48		14 48
	Mine Cave Commission:								
	Deficit, expenses	786	3,011 27	101 22			101 22		101 22
	Commission National Convention of the United Spanish War Veterans:								
	Expenses of the Commission	751	4,000 00	3 00			3 00		3 00
	Panama-Pacific International Exposition:								
	Expenses of Commission	758	27,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Capitol Park Extension Commission:								
	Expenses of Commission	773	300,000 00	125,942 79			125,942 79		125,942 79
June 15, 1915	Commission to investigate and report the increase in cost of anthracite coal:								
	Expenses of Commission	424	5,000 00	700 29			700 29		700 29
June 18, 1915	Valley Forge Park Commission:								
	Purchase of cannon, cannon carriages, and markers	718	2,500 00	8 50			8 50		8 50
	Restoration of forts and redoubts	718	4,000 00	30 63			30 63		30 63
	Memorial Arch	718	5,000 00	647 78			647 78		647 78
	Expenses	718	1,000 00	1 74			1 74		1 74
	Purchase of trees, seeds and fertilizer	718	2,500 00	79 12			79 12		79 12
	Maintenance	718	40,000 00	76 98			76 98		76 98
	Laying out and building roads	718	23,650 00	14 53			14 53		14 53
June 16, 1915	Commission of Uniformity of Legislation:								
	Expenses	429	2,000 00	145 32			145 32		145 32
	Totals		$506,951 27	$152,803 01	$18,515 55		$152,803 01		$152,803 01
	Pensions:								
June 16, 1915	Pensions and gratuities that have been granted by Act of Legislature	429	$12,000 00	$6,086 76			$6,086 76		$6,086 76
	Salaries of state employees who may be retired by resignation	429	6,000 00	4,706 25			4,706 25		4,706 25
	Totals		$18,000 00	$10,793 01			$10,793 01		$10,793 01
	Schools:								
June 16, 1915	Teachers Institute, Philadelphia	429	$3,000 00	$1,500 00			$1,500 00		$1,500 00
	School of Design for Women, Philadelphia	429	10,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Teachers Annuity and Aid Society, Philadelphia	429	10,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents	429	201,600 00	36,300 00			36,300 00		36,300 00
	Tuition of pupils who attend High Schools outside their own districts	429	100,000 00	48,357 62			48,357 62		48,357 62
	For the purpose of encouraging, promoting, organizing, and maintaining schools of agricultural education, manual training, domestic science and other vocational and practical education	429	1,000,000 00	65,302 06			65,302 06		65,302 06
June 18, 1915	Soldiers Orphans Schools:								
	Education and Maintenance	464	195,000 00	8 11			8 11		8 11
June 16, 1915	Township and Borough High Schools	429	325,000 00	16,428 00			16,428 00		16,428 00
	Totals		$1,844,600 00	$177,895 79			$177,895 79		$177,895 79
	Refunds:								
May 3, 1915	Refund of moneys paid in error by Eva Riley, G. M. Lake, Executors of Thehesa E. Smith, Deceased	132	$54 52	$13 16			$13 16		$13 16
June 16, 1915	Refunding fees paid for commission as Notary Public	429	1,000 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
June 18, 1915	Refunds to the Karl Schlatter Dye Works	770	360 00	18 00			18 00		18 00
May 13, 1915	Refund to Joseph B. Sheppard, Jr.	188	1,624 50	48 74			48 74		48 74
March 31, 1915	Refund to S. L. Stayman, York, Pennsylvania	24	21 50	21 50			21 50		21 50
April 29, 1915	Refund to Peters Packing Company, McKeesport, Pennsylvania	110	30 00	30 00			30 00		30 00
	Refund to Manfred J. Berliner, Corry, Pennsylvania	116	5 00	5 00			5 00		5 00
May 28, 1915	Refund to Paul C. Wolff	265	291 23	291 23			291 23		291 23
March 12, 1915	Refund to Crawford County Trust Company, Meadville, Pennsylvania	6	279 14	279 14			279 14		279 14
June 18, 1915	Refund to James Joseph Grassi, Altoona, Pennsylvania	769	25 00	1 25			1 25		1 25
	Refund to Charles Roth and George H. Roth, owners of "The Star"	199	25 00	13			13		13
May 14, 1915	Refund to George H. Roth and Robert Rappold, Owners of '(The Owl"	200	25 00	13			13		13
	Refund to Henry S. Reichard, of South Bethlehem	208	75 00	75 00			75 00		75 00
June 18, 1915	Refund to Confield Dorwin Freeman	787	155 01	4 65			4 65		4 65
	Totals		$3,970 90	$1,537 93			$1,537 93		$1,537 93

	Miscellaneous:								
June 16, 1915	Advertising Constitution Amendments	429	$200,000.00	$49,169.02	$44,260.14		$49,169.02		$49,169.02
	Advertising General and Sinking Funds	429	20,000.00	7,445.03			7,445.03		7,445.03
June 18, 1915	Reimbursing counties for payments made to Agricultural Associations	438	50,000.00	50,000.00			50,000.00		50,000.00
June 16, 1915	Compensation and expenses of members of the Electrical College	429	1,000.00	390.96			390.96		390.96
Feb. 18, 1915	Payment of retired county officers	429	3,000.00	3,000.00			3,000.00		3,000.00
	Uniform Primary Election, Deficiency Appropriation	1	150,000.00	150,000.00			150,000.00		150,000.00
	Totals		$424,000.00	$260,005.01	$44,260.14		$260,005.01		$260,005.01
June 18, 1915	Mothers' Pensions:								
	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers	439	$100,000.00	$63,991.41	$144,746.34		$63,991.41		$63,991.41
	Judiciary:								
	Supreme Court:								
June 16, 1915	Salary of seven Judges	429	$183,000.00	$3,215.06			$3,215.06		$3,215.06
	Salary of seven clerks	429	35,000.00	3,629.84			3,629.84		3,629.84
	Salary of Deputy Prothonotary, Eastern District	429	6,000.00	566.67			566.67		566.67
	Payment of crier, librarian and tipstaves of the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	429	31,520.00	500.91			500.91		500.91
	Contingent expenses, Middle District	429	360.00	54.41			54.41		54.41
	Care and use of library of Supreme and Superior Courts, Philadelphia	429	4,000.00	2.50			2.50		2.50
	Care and use of library of Supreme and Superior Courts, Pittsburgh	429	2,000.00	28.39			28.39		28.39
	Purchase of supplies and stationery and necessary expenses, Eastern District	429	5,000.00	.94			.94		.94
	Purchase of stationery and supplies and necessary expenses, Western District	429	2,500.00	30.20			30.20		30.20
	Superior Court:								
	Salaries of seven judges	429	169,000.00	64.50			64.50		64.50
	Salaries of seven clerks and expenses	429	35,000.00	6,472.66			6,472.66		6,472.66
	Common Pleas Judges:								
	Salaries	429	1,734,000.00	119,601.14			119,601.14		119,601.14
	Clerk hire in Common Pleas Court of Dauphin County	429	4,000.00	1,281.70			1,281.70		1,281.70
June 16, 1915	Common Pleas and Orphans' Court Judges:	429							
	Compensation, car fare and expenses of judges holding Court outside their own judicial districts	429	65,000.00	17,556.22			17,556.22		17,556.22
Feb. 18, 1915	Salaries, car fare and expenses for judges holding court outside their own districts, deficiency appropriation	1	12,000.00	6,086.04			6,086.04		6,086.04
	Orphans' Court Judges:								
June 16, 1915	Salaries of judges	429	294,000.00	916.75			916.75		916.75
	Salaries of retired judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts	429	80,000.00	26,135.30			26,135.30		26,135.30
	Associate Judges:								
	Salaries of Associate Judges	429	80,000.00	31,400.85			31,400.85		31,400.85
	Mileage of Associate Judges prior to May 31, 1915	429	10,000.00	3,321.25			3,321.25		3,321.25
	Totals		$2,752,380.00	$220,865.33			$220,865.33		$220,865.33
	Insane Institutions:								
June 18, 1915	Appropriation for the care, treatment, removal and maintenance of insane	558	$4,000,000.00	$55.18			$55.18		$55.18
April 2, 1915	State Hospital, Danville:								
	Purchase breeding bulls	32	500.00	38.63			38.63		38.63
	Purchase breeding hogs	32	460.00	5.00			5.00		5.00
	Purchase of shoats	32	1,540.00	.08			.08		.08
	Purchasing material and work necessary in main barn	32	3,000.00	26.38			26.38		26.38
	Purchasing material and work necessary in barn number 2	32	3,000.00	22.54			22.54		22.54
	Purchasing material and work necessary in present hogpens	32	300.00	10.00			10.00		10.00
	Purchasing material for relining reservoir	521	8,500.00	.05			.05		.05
June 18, 1915	Installing six inch high pressure fire main pipes, fire hydrants, etc.	521	15,000.00	196.64			196.64		196.64
	Erection and construction of cottage for employees	521	6,600.00	17.45			17.45		17.45
	Homeopathic State Hospital, Allentown:								
	Completion of reception building V	590	15,000.00	1.78			1.78		1.78
	Erection and construction of garage	590	4,000.00	1.16			1.16		1.16
	Insurance premium	590	13,762.00	5,151.60			5,151.60		5,151.60
	Purchase of one A. C. generating equipment	590	3,000.00	.16			.16		.16
	State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Farview, Wayne County:								
June 18, 1915	Erecting and construction Ward "H"	574	126,000.00	109.62			109.62		109.62
	Erecting and constructing dining room "K-1"	574	33,000.00	44.31			44.31		44.31
	Erecting and constructing kitchen "L"	574	57,000.00	1.78			1.78		1.78
	Erecting and Constructing barn, farm and outbuildings, etc.	574	6,000.00	5.07			5.07		5.07
	Erecting and constructing generator room	574	16,000.00	6.89			6.89		6.89
April 22, 1915	Purchasing equipment for kitchen, generator room, and additional land	574	30,000.00	523.43			523.43		523.43
	Maintenance and equipment, Deficiency appropriation	92	11,000.00	5,950.34			5,950.34		5,950.34
	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:								
June 18, 1915	Furniture for sun-parlor	594	1,000.00	17.70			17.70		17.70
	Installation of one elevator	594	2,500.00	8.19			8.19		8.19
	Erection and furnishing building for women	594	5,000.00	1.57			1.57		1.57
	Erection and equipment of pig-pens	594	1,500.00	948.97			948.97		948.97
	Grading and laying sidewalks	594	3,000.00	393.77			393.77		393.77
	Gateway and fencing at entrance to grounds	594	1,500.00	.47			.47		.47
	Renewal of six inch water main	594	1,000.00	550.63			550.63		550.63

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville:								
	Extraordinary repairs	595	8,000 00	508 78			508 78		508 78
	Equipment of cold storage rooms	595	2,000 00	1 48			1 48		1 48
	Payment of insurance premiums	595	5,800 00	969 14			969 14		969 14
	Installation of hot water system	595	7,000 00	5 95			5 95		5 95
	Erection and equipment of two additional ward buildings	595	150,000 00	24 20			24 20		24 20
	Construction and equipment of dairy barn	595	10,000 00	202 36			202 36		202 36
	Erection and equipment of building for tuberculosis patients	595	5,000 00	34			34		34
	State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown:								
	Rewiring the original buildings	531	30,000 00	29			29		29
June 18, 1915	Extending high pressure fire main to outlying buildings	531	5,000 00	22			22		22
	Building a consumptive ward or cottage for women and an incinerating plant for same	531	42,000 00	2,177 85			2,177 85		2,177 85
	Refacing reservoir	531	5,000 00	693 42			693 42		693 42
	Building new poultry yard and equipment	531	3,000 00	10			10		10
	Furnishing trap rock to surface roads	531	3,000 00	10			10		10
	Totals		$4,649,022 00	$18,673 62			$18,673 62		$18,673 62
	Institutions:								
June 18, 1915	Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia:								
	Library books and stationery	538	$500 00	$ 16			$ 16		$ 16
	Gratuities paid discharged convicts	538	10,000 00	2,755 00			2,755 00		2,755 00
	Clothing for discharged convicts	538	12,000 00	916 32			916 32		916 32
	Deficiency salaries and officers and parole work	538	20,000 00	2,250 06			2,250 06		2,250 06
	Deficiency in gratuities to convicts	538	1,000 00	915 00			915 00		915 00
	Deficiency in clothing to convicts	538	1,000 00	833 03			833 03		833 03
	Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh:								
	Salaries of officers and parole work	546	335,000 00	9,663 13			9,663 13		9,663 13
	Extraordinary repairs	546	5,000 00	13 61			13 61		13 61
	Insurance	546	5,000 00	3 71			3 71		3 71
	Hospital equipment	546	1,000 00	6 30			6 30		6 30
	Gratuities and Clothing	546	14,000 00	330 00			330 00		330 00
	Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia:								
	Maintenance and education, 175 pupils	474	105,000 00	5,625 00			5,625 00		5,625 00
	Glen Mills Schools:								
	Erection, furnishing and equipment of a school house for girls department at Darlington, Delaware County	548	25,000 00	03			03		03
	Extension of the sewage, water and electric light for the new hospital in connection with boys department at Glen Mills, Delaware County	548	3,000 00	819 13			819 13		819 13
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon:								
	Salaries of officers and employees	509	231,976 00	1,811 75			1,811 75		1,811 75
	Insurance	509	1,500 00	167 27			167 27		167 27
	Lectures and entertainments	509	700 00	78 81			78 81		78 81
	Tools, materials, etc.	509	6,000 00	04			04		04
	Deficiency, traveling expenses, etc.	509	3,000 00	602 00			602 00		602 00
	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza:								
	Salaries	575	93,000 00	54			54		54
	Resident physician, nurses and parole bureau	575	9,000 00	284 99			284 99		284 99
	Library books and cataloguing	575	300 00	2 94			2 94		2 94
	Insurance	575	5,000 00	138 92			138 92		138 92
	Building two cottages	575	30,000 00	34			34		34
	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia:								
	Education and maintenance of pupils	560	304,000 00	75 84			75 84		75 84
	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic, Spring City:								
	Maintenance and training	762	340,000 00	18,887 29			18,887 29		18,887 29
	Construction and equipment of cannery	762	500 00	16 52			16 52		16 52
	Purchase of additional farm land	762	30,000 00	69 95			69 95		69 95
	Construction of buildings and corridors	762	350,000 00	931 00	852 00		931 00		931 00
	State Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk:								
	Maintenance at rate of $200 00 per inmate	557	800,000 00	80,323 28			80,323 28		80,323 28
	Purchase of engines and dynamos	557	20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00		20,000 00
	Alterations and improvements to Hospital	557	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Erection, completion and equipment of an isolating hospital	557	10,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00

April 22, 1915	**Deficiency, erection, furnishing and equipment of six cottages**	89	54,246 88	6,136 99			6,136 99		6,136 99
	Deficiency addition to Laundry, laundry machine and equipment	89	15,748 25	2,155 03			2,155 03		2,155 03
	Deficiency, erection and equipment of a bakery	89	10,087 50	329 17			329 17		329 17
	Totals		$2,857,558 63	$166,143 15	$852 00		$166,143 15		$166,143 15
	Homes:								
June 18, 1915	Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg: Maintenance	593	$1,500 00	58			58		58
	Midnight Mission, Philadelphia: Maintenance	559	2,500 00	312 50			312 50		312 50
	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie: Maintenance	582	230,000 00	1,364 21			1,364 21		1,364 21
	Deficiency Maintenance	582	12,500 00	3,715 73			3,715 73		3,715 73
	Sewickley Fresh Air Home, Beaver County: Maintenance	778	8,000 00	557 48			557 48		557 48
	Union Home for Old Ladies, West Philadelphia: Maintenance	559	5,000 00	29 06			29 06		29 06
	Totals		$2,857,558 63	$166,143 15	$852 00		$166,143 15		$166,143 15
	Hospitals:								
June 18, 1915	Brookville Hospital: Maintenance	559	$2,000 00	$2,000 00			$2,000 00		$2,000 00
	Brownsville General Hospital: Maintenance	599	12,500 00	09			09		09
	Monroe County Hospital, Stroudsburg: Maintenance	604	500 00	62 50			62 50		62 50
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg: Construction of coal chute	542	75 00	75 00			75 00		75 00
	Construction and equipment of hand-power elevator	542	150 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
May 6, 1915	**State Hospital for Injured Persons, Fountain Springs:** Deficiency	161	23,487 24	06			06		06
June 18, 1915	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton: Fitting up and equipping laboratory	458	1,000 00	4 83			4 83		4 83
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer:								
June 18, 1915.	Maintenance deficit at date of May 31, 1915	572	$800 00	$457 65			$457 65		$457 65
	State Hospital, Nanticoke: Deficit on account of maintenance	553	25,000 00	47			47		47
	State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton: Maintenance, deficit	483	10,000 00	6 26			6 26		6 26
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Shamokin: Furnishing and equipping burned ward	588	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Pathological laboratory and drug room	588	1,000 00	247 12			247 12		247 12
	Deficiency maintenance	90	25,898 29	2,301 51			2,301 51		2,301 51
April 22, 1915	Washington Hospital, Washington: Erecting and furnishing two additional wards	728	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
June 18, 1915	Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg: Maintenance	513	30,000 00	5 71			5 71		5 71
	Total		$135,410 53	$8,211 20			$8,311 20		$8,311 20
	Training Schools:								
June 18, 1915	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia: Buildings, etc.	702	10,000 00	0 50			0 50		0 50
	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton: Transfer of school to state	578	30,000 00	5,176 27			5,176 27		5,176 27
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Elwyn: Maintenance	568	315,000 00	1,792 51			1,792 51		1,792 51
	Total		$355,000 00	$6,969 28			$6,969 28		$6,969 28
	GRAND TOTALS		$23,528,526 59	$2,025,570 90	$221,557 19		$2,025,570 90		$2,025,570 90

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE

THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS, APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6 AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of fifty Senators and extra Compensation	46A	$75,750 00	$345 00			$345 00		$345 00
	Mileage of fifty Senators, 1919 Session	46A	3,500 00	655 00			655 00		655 00
	Stationery of fifty Senators, 1919 Session	46A	2,500 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Salaries of returning officers, beginning 1919 Session	46A	7,000 00	637 00			637 00		637 00
	Mileage of returning officers beginning 1919 Session	46A	2,500 00	1,377 00			1,377 00		1,377 00
	Mileage of officers and employes, 1919 Session	46A	2,700 00	1,001 90			1,001 90		1,001 90
	Salary of Assistant Clerk for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,200 00	278 38			278 38		278 38
	Salary of Stenographer to Secretary of Senate recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	260 96			260 96		260 96
	Salary of Stenographer to Librarian for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	260 96			260 96		260 96
	Salary of Superintendent of storerooms for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	260 96			260 96		260 96
	Salary of Clerk to President of Senate for the two years ended May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	85 00			85 00		85 00
	Salary of Stenographer to President of Senate for the two years ended May 31, 1919	46A	2,000 00	56 55			56 55		56 55
	Salary of two Watchmen for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	4,000 00	347 92			347 92		347 92
	Salary of Chief Elevator Operator for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	2,000 00	173 96			173 96		173 96
	Salary of two Custodians for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	4,000 00	347 92			347 92		347 92
	Salary of Assistant Librarian for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,500 00	304 44			304 44		304 44
Mar. 8, 1917	Mileage of officers and employes, 1917 Session (Deficiency)	3A	700 00	700 00			700 00		700 00
July 16, 1917	Contingent expenses including clerical and stenographic charges for recess	46A	2,000 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Totals		$127,350 00	$7,792 95			$7,792 95		$7,792 95
	House of Representatives:								
July 16, 1917	Mileage of two hundred seven members, 1919 Session	46A	$14,000 00	$723 60			$723 60		$723 60
	Mileage of officers and employes, 1919 Session	46A	4,000 00	1,248 50			1,248 50		1,248 50
	Mileage of returning officers, beginning 1919 Session	46A	3,000 00	1,010 00			1,010 00		1,010 00
Mar. 8, 1917	Salaries of returning officers, beginning 1917 Session (Deficiency)	3A	4,000 00	986 00			986 00		986 00
	Salaries of officers and members, 1917 Session	3A	38,000 00	7,268 85			7,268 85		7,268 85
July 16, 1917	Salary of Chief Clerk of House of Representatives and Senate for making indices for legislative journal	46A	600 00	600 00			600 00		600 00
	Salaries of officers and proof readers after close of 1917 Session	46A	2,000 00	614 00			614 00		614 00
	Salary of Assistant Clerk for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,200 00	278 37			278 37		278 37
	Salary of Assistant Resident Clerk for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,500 00	304 43			304 43		304 43
	Salary of Superintendent of Storeroom for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	260 96			260 96		260 96
	Salary of two watchmen for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	4,000 00	347 90			347 90		347 90
	Salary of Chief Elevator Operator for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	2,000 00	173 95			173 95		173 95
	Salary of Stenographer to Resident Clerk for recess period ending May 31, 1919	46A	3,000 00	260 96			260 96		260 96
	Salaries of officers and employes of 1919 Session and also recess employes	46A	128,000 00	17,514 00			17,514 00		17,514 00
	Indexing Legislative Journal, Session 1917	3A	1,000 00	700 00			700 00		700 00
Mar. 8, 1917	Expenses of Chief Clerk for year ended May 31, 1918	46A	3,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
July 16, 1917	For work of legislative journal officials after close of 1917 Session and for proof-reading	46A	2,000 00	89 19			89 19		89 19
	Indexing Legislative Journal, Session 1919	46A	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$219,300 00	$34,380 71			$34,380 71		$34,380 71
	Adjutant General's Department:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Adjutant General for two years	46A	$15,000 00	$562 50			$562 50		$562 50
	Clerk hire for two years	46A	105,200 00	4,018 88			4,018 88		4,018 88
	Salaries of members of State Armory Board	46A	12,000 00	318 72			318 72		318 72
	Salary of Thomas Stuart, member of State Military Board	46A	1,200 00	30 00			30 00		30 00
	Purchase of Military stores	46A	40,000 00	8,869 90			8,869 90		8,869 90

Feb. 27, 1917	Participation by National Guard in inaugural ceremonies, March 5, 1917	2A	37,500 00	6,500 00			6,500 00		6,500 00
May 29, 1917	National Memorial Reunion and Peace Jubilee, Vicksburg, Mississippi	28A	10,000 00	5,696 33			5,696 33		5,696 33
July 6, 1917	Riot and insurrection. Repairs to armory buildings destroyed by fire	44A	350,000 00	318,694 85			318,694 85		318,694 85
July 25, 1917	Support of National Guard of Pennsylvania and Naval Militia	418	1,000,000 00	74 60			74 60		74 60
	Erection and completion of Armories	231A	900,000 00	95,285 30			95,285 30		95,285 30
	Maintenance and repairs to Armories	231A	290,000 00	61,853 74			61,853 74		61,853 74
	Totals		$2,761,500 00	$501,854 82			$501,854 82		$501,854 82
	State Commission of Agriculture:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Secretary	46A	$10,000 00	$107 70			$107 70		$107 70
	Salary of State Veterinarian	46A	8,000 00	252 99			252 99		252 99
	Salary of Messenger	46A	2,000 00	94 39			94 39		94 39
	Clerk to Director of Farmers' Institute	46A	3,600 00	525 00			525 00		525 00
	Clerk to Economic Zoologist	46A	3,000 00	437 50			437 50		437 50
	Deputy Veterinarian	46A	6,000 00	3,437 50			3,437 50		3,437 50
	Clerk to Dairy and Food Commissioner	46A	3,000 00	187 50			187 50		187 50
	Salaries of special agents	46A	50,000 00	82 50			82 50		82 50
	Attorneys, assistants and special work	46A	12,500 00	55 26			55 26		55 26
	Salaries of clerks and stenographers	46A	12,800 00	1,848 00			1,848 00		1,848 00
	Salaries of Chemists	46A	30,000 00	13 06			13 06		13 06
	Inspection of cold storage plants	46A	20,000 00	4 55			4 55		4 55
	Protection of trees	46A	90,000 00	3,983 39			3,983 39		3,983 39
	Apiary inspection	46A	6,000 00	34 48			34 48		34 48
	Expense of State Board of Agriculture	46A	2,500 00	4 24			4 24		4 24
	Regulating sale of commercial fertilizers	46A	35,000 00	17 57			17 57		17 57
	Traveling and necessary expenses of Diary and Food Commissioners	46A	27,500 00	1 54			1 54		1 54
July 25, 1917	Service of attorney for Dairy and Food Commissioners	214A	1,190 00	440 00			440 00		440 00
July 16, 1917	Maintenance of Bureau of Statistics	46A	25,000 00	2,000 64			2,000 64		2,000 64
	Scouting and control of white pine blister rust	46A	10,000 00	3,625 50			3,625 50		3,625 50
	State Livestock Sanitary Board	46A	230,000 00	08			08		08
	Indemnity for animals afflicted with contagious diseases	46A	120,000 00	1 54			1 54		1 54
July 25, 1917	Reimbursing certain owners of animals destroyed during recent epidemic of Foot and Mouth disease	230A	12,000 00	6,029 50			6,029 50		6,029 50
	Emergency Appropriation	236A	25,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00		20,000 00
July 16, 1917	Maintenance of Bureau of Disbursements	46A	7,500 00	212 50			212 50		212 50
	Expense of Farmers' Local Institute	46A	40,000 00	21 27			21 27		21 27
July 17, 1917	Bureau of Markets	327	25,000 00	8,367 81			8,367 81		8,367 81
July 16, 1917	Traveling and necessary expenses of members of State Commission of Agriculture	46A	5,000 00	3,200 00			3,200 00		3,200 00
	Totals		$822,590 00	$54,986 01			$54,986 01		$54,986 01
	Attorney General's Department:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of six Deputy Attorneys General	46A	$61,000 00	$1,861 23			$1,861 23		$1,861 23
	Salaries of private secretary, three law clerks, five stenographers, messenger and telephone operator	46A	41,200 00	1,234 44			1,234 44		1,234 44
	Additional Deputy Attorneys General, law clerks, etc.	46A	118,000 00	23,480 15	40 00		23,480 15		23,480 15
July 25, 1917	Payment of principal, interest and costs of judgments against the Commonwealth	239A	25,000 00	14,774 07			14,774 07		14,774 07
	Totals		$245,200 00	$41,349 89	$40 00		$41,349 89		$41,349 89
	Auditor General's Department:								
	Salary of Deputy Auditor General, Assistant Deputy and Chief Clerk	46A	$27,000 00	$916 69			$916 69		$916 69
July 16, 1917	Salaries of eight traveling auditors	46A	28,800 00	75 00	75 00		75 00		75 00
	Purchase of patent indices	46A	2,000 00	742 23			742 23		742 23
	Compensation of informants in escheats	46A	20,000 00	104 43			104 43		104 43
	Advertising under escheats	46A	20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00		20,000 00
	Costs of suits against delinquent mercantile dealers	46A	8,000 00	1,456 79			1,456 79		1,456 79
	Balance due retired county officers	46A	2,000 00	1,888 81			1,888 81		1,888 81
	Contingent expenses	46A	18,000 00	2 88			2 88		2 88
	Publishing monthly statement of general and sinking funds	46A	10,000 00	26 69			26 69		26 69
	Totals		$135,800 00	$25,213 52	$75 00		$25,213 52		$25,213 52
	Banking Department:								
	Salary of Banking Commissioner	46A	$12,000 00	$128 32			$128 32		$128 32
	Salary of deputy Commissioner	46A	8,000 00	24			24		24
July 16, 1917	Salary of one additional clerk	46A	3,200 00	1,333 51			1,333 51		1,333 51
	Salaries and expenses of supervision of private banks	46A	10,000 00	3,315 92			3,315 92		3,315 92
	Salaries and expenses of bank examiners	46A	150,000 00	8,702 64			8,702 64		8,702 64
	Loaning money to individuals	46A	5,000 00	853 75			853 75		853 75
	Totals		$188,200 00	$14,334 38			$14,334 38		$14,334 38
	Executive Department:								
	Salary of the Governor	46A	$20,000 00	$121 01			$121 01		$121 01
July 16, 1917	Clerk hire	46A	34,760 00	1,720 45			1,720 45		1,720 45
	Postage, express charges and traveling expenses of Lieutenant Governor	46A	1,000 00	749 35			749 35		749 35
	Totals		$55,760 00	$2,590 81			$2,590 81		$2,590 81

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Executive Controller Department:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of stenographer and typeist	46A	$2,000 00	$1,273 93			$1,273 93		$1,273 93
	Contingent expenses and extra clerk hire	46A	3,000 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Totals		$5,000 00	$1,323 93			$1,323 93		$1,323 93
	Department of Fisheries:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Commissioner	46A	$9,000 00	$96 77			$96 77		$96 77
	Payment of counsel fees	46A	1,000 00	481 77			481 77		481 77
	Salaries and expenses of Fish Wardens	46A	33,600 00	3,609 28			3,609 28		3,609 28
	Purchase of new boat	46A	18,000 00	3 46			3 46		3 46
	Purchase of land	46A	33,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00		8,000 00
	Maintaining and operating the cruiser Anna	46A	2,200 00	18			18		18
	Buildings' ponds and extensions	46A	65,000 00	08			08		08
	Dredging channels, ponds and improvements	46A	8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00		8,000 00
	Totals		$169,800 00	$20,191 54			$20,191 54		$20,191 54
	Department of Forestry:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries and expenses of foresters and forest rangers	46A	$245,000 00	$9,278 84			$9,278 84		$9,278 84
	Salaries of draftsmen, bookkeepers, stenographers and messengers	46A	18,000 00	599 92			599 92		599 92
	Payment of surveys	46A	5,000 00	414 34			414 34		414 34
	Examination of titles	46A	4,000 00	35			35		35
	Salaries and expenses of district foresters	46A	10,000 00	5 15			5 15		5 15
Mar. 8, 1917	Deficiency for extinction of forest fires	3A	1,800 00	31 60			31 60		31 60
Mar. 25, 1917	Annual and fixed charge for road tax	235A	42,000 00	1,425 12			1,425 12		1,425 12
	Annual and fixed charges for school purposes	235A	42,000 00	1,803 52			1,803 52		1,803 52
July 16, 1917	Payment of Labor	46A	115,000 00	18 10			18 10		18 10
	Totals		$482,800 00	$13,576 94			$13,576 94		$13,576 94
	Department of Health:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of Assistant Commissioner, secretary, etc.	46A	$58,780 00	$5,386 79			$5,386 79		$5,386 79
	Salary of Chief of Medical Division	46A	8,000 00	3,869 98			3,869 98		3,869 98
	Salary of Assistant Chief Medical Inspector	46A	5,000 00	3,611 08			3,611 08		3,611 08
	Salaries of five stenographers	46A	10,000 00	961 16			961 16		961 16
	Salaries of sixteen clerks	46A	26,880 00	92 50			92 50		92 50
	Salary of Chief of Laboratories	46A	6,000 00	354 17			354 17		354 17
	Salaries of two bacteriologists	46A	7,200 00	133 33			133 33		133 33
	Salaries of three pathologists	46A	9,600 00	2,493 76			2,493 76		2,493 76
	Salary of one serologist	46A	2,400 00	365 00			365 00		365 00
	Salary of one technical assistant	46A	1,680 00	86 25			86 25		86 25
	Salaries of two clerks	46A	5,040 00	20 00			20 00		20 00
	Salaries of four laboratory helpers	46A	5,352 00	193 75			193 75		193 75
	Salary of search clerk	46A	2,800 00	496 56			496 56		496 56
	Salaries of five typeists	46A	8,400 00	147 91			147 91		147 91
	Salaries of seven clerks	46A	11,760 00	160 00			160 00		160 00
	Salaries of nine clerks on morbidity and marriage certificates	46A	12,960 00	10 00			10 00		10 00
	Salary of assistant chief engineer, general office division	46A	5,000 00	702 25			702 25		702 25
	Salary of first engineer on water works and sewerage	46A	5,000 00	45 46			45 46		45 46
	Salary of assistant engineer on water tests	46A	5,000 00	364 63			364 63		364 63
	Salaries of two assistant engineers on maintenance of water and sewerage plants	46A	6,000 00	2,016 64			2,016 64		2,016 64
	Salary of assistant engineer on water works and sewerage	46A	4,000 00	1,860 81			1,860 81		1,860 81
	Salaries of eleven assistant engineers	46A	41,200 00	5,140 43			5,140 43		5,140 43
	Salary of chief field inspector	46A	5,000 00	833 24			833 24		833 24
	Salaries of four inspectors	46A	5,900 00	8 16			8 16		8 16
	Salaries of ten stenographers	46A	20,000 00	546 75			546 75		546 75
	Salaries of eight clerks	46A	16,840 00	3,417 01			3,417 01		3,417 01
	Salary of one nuisance officer	46A	4,320 00	450 00			450 00		450 00
	Salaries of five draftsmen	46A	11,112 00	2,254 20			2,254 20		2,254 20
	Salaries of three assistant bookkeepers	46A	6,720 00	51 00			51 00		51 00
	Salaries of two assistant purchasing agents	46A	6,400 00	199 94			199 94		199 94
	Salary of chief clerk	46A	3,000 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
	Salaries of sixteen clerks	46A	26,160 00	1,036 16			1,036 16		1,036 16
	Salaries of two additional clerks	46A	3,840 00	226 53			226 53		226 53
	Salaries of four stenographers	46A	8,000 00	433 25			433 25		433 25
	Salaries of two additional stenographers	46A	2,000 00	19 28			19 28		19 28

	Salaries of three clerks	46A	5,040 00	316 55			316 55		316 55
	Salary of deputy medical inspector	46A	5,000 00	1,516 67			1,516 67		1,516 67
	Salary of visiting nurse	46A	4,500 00	537 50			537 50		537 50
	Salary of three stenographers	46A	6,000 00	257 06			257 06		257 06
	Salaries of four clerks	46A	6,720 00	105 81			105 81		105 81
	Salaries of three inspectors	46A	6,000 00	1,097 80			1,097 80		1,097 80
	Salary of one clerk	46A	1,680 00	425 00			425 00		425 00
	Salary of Chief of Division of Public Service	46A	5,000 00	1,225 05			1,225 05		1,225 05
	Salary of Assistant Chief of Division of Public Service	46A	5,000 00	2,475 00			2,475 00		2,475 00
	Registration of births and deaths in cities of first and second class	46A	10,000 00	1 13			1 13		1 13
	General Fund	46A	1,075,000 00	22,395 99			22,395 99		22,395 99
	Medical inspection of schools	46A	25,000 00	6,625 00			6,625 00		6,625 00
July 25, 1917	Maintenance of tuberculosis sanatoria etc.	416A	3,084,180 00	185,932 08			185,932 08		185,932 08
	Totals		$5,111,664 00	$260,922 22			$260,922 22		$260,922 22
	State Highway Department:								
July 16, 1917	State Aid Highways	45A	$1,500,000 00	$98,586 97	$2,205,491 99		$98,586 98		$98,586 97
	Purchase of Turnpikes	45A	500,000 00	256 76	5,000 00		256 76		256 76
	Property Damage	45A	5,000 00	4,257 71			4,257 71		4,257 71
	Survey and plotting of County and Twp. Roads	46A	40,000 00	33,680 27			33,680 27		33,680 27
	Township road cash tax bonus	45A	1,873,470 40	5,521 00	578 71		5,521 00		5,521 00
	Salaries and expenses, Township highways	46A	70,000 00	23,602 69	162 50		23,602 69		23,602 69
	Salary of State Highway Commissioner	46A	16,000 00	2,111 13			2,111 13		2,111 13
	Salary of first Deputy Highway Commissioner	46A	12,000 00	1,250 00			1,250 00		1,250 00
	Salary of second Deputy Highway Commissioner	46A	12,000 00	5,522 22			5,522 22		5,522 22
	Salary of Auditor of Department	46A	8,000 00	1,050 66			1,050 66		1,050 66
	State Highway Account	45A	6,000,000 00	405,459 29	2,459,300 52		405,459 29		405,459 29
	Totals		$10,036,470 40	$581,298 70	$4,650,583 72		$581,298 70		$581,298 70
	Insurance Department:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Insurance Commissioner	46A	$15,000 00	$83 23			$83 23		$83 23
	Salaries of chief examiner, three assistant examiners, etc.	46A	42,000 00	1,796 19			1,796 19		1,796 19
	Salaries of two inspectors	46A	$8,000 00	$166 73			$166 73		$166 73
	Clerk and messenger hire	46A	85,000 00	2,911 59			2,911 59		2,911 59
	Contingent expenses, etc.	46A	25,000 00	7,370 30			7,370 30		7,370 30
	Totals		$175,000 00	$12,328 04			$12,328 04		$12,328 04
	Department of Internal Affairs:								
	Salary of Secretary of Internal Affairs	46A	$16,000 00	$293 18			$293 18		$293 18
July 16, 1917	Salaries of other officials, clerks, etc.	46A	77,200 00	263 98			263 98		263 98
	Traveling and contingent expenses, Bureau of Standards, also additional equipment	46A	1,500 00	450 03			450 03		450 03
	Services and expenses, Bureau of Railways	46A	2,500 00	2 53			2 53		2 53
	Investigating and surveying vacant lands	46A	800 00	1 50			1 50		1 50
	Inspection and repairs to State Boundary Line Monuments	46A	1,500 00	925 00			925 00		925 00
	Totals		$99,500 00	$1,936 22			$1,936 22		$1,936 22
	Department of Labor and Industry:								
	Salary of Commissioner	46A	$16,000 00	$154 41			$154 41		$154 41
July 16, 1917	Salaries of two copying clerks	46A	6,000 00	19 47			19 47		19 47
	Salary of one stenographer and typist	46A	2,400 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
	Salaries of three stenographers and typists	46A	5,400 00	67 27			67 27		67 27
	Salary of messenger	46A	2,400 00	195 00			195 00		195 00
	Salary of Auditor	46A	4,000 00	378 24			378 24		378 24
July 16, 1917	Bureau of Inspection:								
	Salary of Chief Inspector	46A	10,000 00	292 16			292 16		292 16
	Salary of one skilled stenographer and inspector	46A	4,000 00	1,803 66			1,803 66		1,803 66
	Salaries of one hundred inspectors, first grade	46A	355,000 00	9,268 32			9,268 32		9,268 32
	Salaries of four inspectors, second grade	46A	28,000 00	2,150 10			2,150 10		2,150 10
	Salaries of four inspectors who shall be skilled stenographers	46A	12,000 00	128 64			128 64		128 64
	Salaries of stenographers, clerks and additional or expert assistance	46A	38,800 00	8,459 68			8,459 68		8,459 68
	Bureau of Statistics:								
	Salary of Chief	46A	10,000 00	833 38			833 38		833 38
	Salary of statistician	46A	4,000 00	237 81			237 81		237 81
	Salary of one filing clerk	46A	3,000 00	75 00			75 00		75 00
	Salary of editor of publication	46A	3,200 00	2,999 99			2,999 99		2,999 99
	Salaries of two machine operators	46A	4,800 00	330 00			330 00		330 00
	Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration:								
	Salary of Chief	46A	8,000 00	398 15			398 15		398 15
	Salary of secretary to Mediator	46A	4,000 00	440 14			440 14		440 14
	Salaries of four members of Industrial Board	46A	12,000 00	53 34			53 34		53 34
	Salary of Director, Bureau of Employment	46A	6,000 00	41 68			41 68		41 68
	Salaries of two superintendents, employment bureau	46A	10,000 00	178 69			178 69		178 69

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Labor and Industry—Continued:								
	Bureau of Municipalities:								
	Salary of Chief	46A	8,000 00	543 31			543 31		543 31
	Salary of one stenographer and typist	46A	2,400 00	83 87			83 87		83 87
	Salary of planning Engineer	46A	6,000 00	2,044 37			2,044 37		2,044 37
	Salaries and necessary expenses of clerks and employes of employment bureau	46A	14,000 00	382 98			382 98		382 98
	Salaries of members of board, employes, etc.	46A	260,633 32	4,697 32			4,697 32		4,697 32
	Printing, binding and distributing of decisions and digests	46A	6,000 00	747 40			747 40		747 40
	Salaries of officers and employes	46A	140,060 00	7,150 01			7,150 01		7,150 01
	Salaries of additional employes	46A	150,060 00	5,414 79			5,414 79		5,414 79
	Incidental and traveling expenses of Commission	46A	240,000 00	11,169 48			11,169 48		11,169 48
	Totals		$1,376,993 32	$61,138 66			$61,138 66		$61,138 66
	Department of Mines:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of chief of department	46A	$10,000 00	$119 06			$119 06		$119 06
	Salary of statistican	46A	4,000 00	229 99			229 99		229 99
	Salaries of clerks, stenographers, typists and messengers	46A	24,000 00	1,891 67			1,891 67		1,891 67
	Salaries of substitute inspectors	46A	1,000 00	812 31			812 31		812 31
	Salary of expert electrical service	46A	1,000 00	882 94			882 94		882 94
	Counsel fees	46A	2,000 00	1,660 25			1,660 25		1,660 25
	Contingent expenses of the department	46A	8,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Deficiency, mine inspectors' expenses	46A	2,500 00	9 93			9 93		9 93
	Totals		$52,500 00	$6,606 15			$6,606 15		$6,606 15
	Department of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of one additional stenographer	46A	$2,400 00	$250 00			$250 00		$250 00
	Salaries of five additional charmen	46A	7,200 00	300 00			300 00		300 00
	Salaries of five additional capitol police	46A	10,200 00	425 00			425 00		425 00
	Salaries of chief and assistant engineers of power plant and all other employes of the department	46A	295,880 00	7,020 59	$42 50		7,020 58		7,020 59
	Remodeling gallaries of Senate and House	46A	8,000 00	6,580 00			6,580 00		6,580 00
Mar. 8, 1917	Deficiency for rent of offices and rooms outside	3A	10,000 00	1,632 58			1,632 58		1,632 58
July 16, 1917	Premiums on insurance	46A	7,000 00	4,395 84			4,395 84		4,395 84
	Supplying buildings with water	46A	10,000 00	1,522 35			1,522 35		1,522 35
	Deficiency for telephone rental	46A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Installing two new freight elevators at Arsenal	46A	8,000 00	32 00			32 00		32 00
	Telephone rentals, etc.	46A	80,000 00	1,178 47			1,178 47		1,178 47
	Emergency supplies	46A	37,500 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
July 25, 1917	Cost of work and materials for Capitol Park Extension Zone	237A	350,000 00	299,606 14			299,606 14		299,606 14
	Totals		$836,180 00	$335,942 97	$42 50		$335,942 97		$335,942 97
	Department of Public Instruction:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Superintendent	46A	$10,000 00	$639 96			$639 96		$639 96
	Salaries of deputy superintendent, clerks and messengers	46A	25,200 00	527 43			527 43		527 43
	Salaries of High School Inspectors	46A	20,000 00	729 32			729 32		729 32
	Salaries of stenographers and typists	46A	8,000 00	16			16		16
	Contingent expenses	46A	5,000 00	579 13			579 13		579 13
	Expenses of Normal School examiners	46A	5,500 00	693 93			693 93		693 93
July 16, 1917	Expenses and service of examining boards, permanent and special certificates	46A	4,500 00	281 51			281 51		281 51
	Bureau of Professional Education	46A	18,000 00	21 04			21 04		21 04
	Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure	46A	30,000 00	1,221 71			1,221 71		1,221 71
	State Board of Education	46A	40,000 00	1,243 08			1,243 08		1,243 08
	County superintendents salaries	46A	250,000 00	333 35			333 35		333 35
	College and university council	46A	1,000 00	617 20			617 20		617 20
	Liquidating mortgage indebtedness of State Normal Schools	46A	325,000 00	1 28			1 28		1 28
	Education of blind children	46A	8,000 00	162 97			162 97		162 97
	State aid to Normal Schools	46A	600,000 00	66,282 25			66,282 25		66,282 25
	Township and Borough High Schools	46A	750,000 00	7,183 00			7,183 00		7,183 00
	Support of Common Schools	46A	14,767,000 00	46,271 27	$36,844 07		46,271 27		46,271 27
	Totals		$16,867,200 00	$126,788 59	$36,844 07		$126,788 59		$126,788 59

	Department of Public Printing and Binding:							
July 16, 1917	Salary of Superintendent	46A	$6,000 00	$77 56		$61 53		$61 53
	Salaries of clerks, stenographers and messenger	46A	13,200 00	77 56		77 56		77 56
	Salaries of four proof readers and four copy holders	46A	5,000 00	31 46		31 46		31 46
	Salaries of clerks, stenographers and messenger	46A	21,000 00	142 58		142 58		142 58
	Salary of chief of Division of Distribution	46A	6,000 00	77 43		77 43		77 43
	Payment for cuts, plates and electrotypes	46A	7,000 00	2,600 80		2,600 80		2,600 80
	Printing and binding reports and decisions of Public Service Commission	46A	6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00		6,000 00
	Printing, binding and distributing analytical index of official opinions of the Attorney General	46A	2,000 00	146 36		146 36		146 36
	Advertising proposals for executing the State printing, etc.	46A	3,000 00	564 92		564 92		564 92
	Interest on bills due and unpaid for printing, etc.	46A	1,500 00	186 33		186 33		186 33
	Payment of drayage, freight, postage, express, etc.	46A	50,000 00	10,249 75		10,249 75		10,249 75
	Totals		$120,700 00	$20,141 72		$20,141 72		$20,141 72
	Public Service Commission:							
July 16, 1917	Salaries of six Commissioners	46A	$120,000 00	$19,509 33	$833 32	$19,509 33		$19,509 33
	Salary of assistant counsel	46A	10,000 00	5,416 67		5,416 67		5,416 67
	Chief of Bureau of Rates and Tariffs	46A	10,000 00	1,041 67		1,041 67		1,041 67
	Salary of Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Statistics	46A	10,000 00	333 33		333 33		333 33
	Payment of costs of eliminating grade crossings	46A	200,000 00	16,280 00		16,280 00		16,280 00
	General expenses	46A	350,000 00	11,702 90		11,702 90		11,702 90
	Traveling expenses	46A	74,140 00	20,015 68		20,015 68		20,015 68
	Totals		$774,140 00	$74,299 58	$833 32	$74,299 58		$74,299 58
	State Fire Marshal Department:							
July 16, 1917	Salary of State Fire Marshal	46A	$10,000 00	$336 03		$336 03		$336 03
	Salaries of twenty-five Deputy State Fire Marshals	46A	54,000 00	11,039 59		11,039 59		11,039 59
	Contingent and traveling expenses	46A	40,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00		6,000 00
	Totals		$104,000 00	$17,375 62		$17,375 62		$17,375 62
	State Library:							
July 16, 1917	Salaries of two assistant librarians	46A	$4,000 00	$100 00		$100 00		$100 00
	Salary of assistant in charge of Division of Public Records	46A	4,000 00	464 76		464 76		464 76
	Salaries of two night assistants	46A	3,600 00	37 50		37 50		37 50
	Salaries of four assistants in Library	46A	4,800 00	75 00		75 00		75 00
	Salaries and expenses of preparing card catalogue	46A	8,000 00	76 75		76 75		76 75
	Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Records	46A	14,000 00	950 00		950 00		950 00
	Freight, express, postage, traveling and contingent expenses	46A	5,000 00	512 32		512 32		512 32
	Purchase of law books and exchanges	46A	6,000 00	1,669 70		1,669 70		1,669 70
	Salaries and expenses of State Museum	46A	24,000 00	3,111 33		3,111 33		3,111 33
	Purchase of miscellaneous books and illustrations	46A	12,000 00	1,089 38		1,089 38		1,089 38
	Purchase of English Parliamentary Papers	46A	250 00	108 07		108 07		108 07
	Traveling expenses of commission members	46A	1,000 00	238 67		238 67		238 67
	Salary of assistant director	46A	10,000 00	126 52		126 52		126 52
	Salary of search clerk	46A	4,000 00	196 39		196 39		196 39
	Maintenance and incidental expenses	46A	4,500 00	500 00		500 00		500 00
	Preparing and indexing laws relating to boroughs, etc	46A	2,000 00	150 00		150 00		150 00
	Salary of messenger	46A	2,400 00	90 00		90 00		90 00
	Totals		$109,550 00	$9,496 39		$9,496 39		$9,496 39
	Department of State Police:							
July 16, 1917	Salary of four captains	46A	$19,200 00	$111 65		$111 65		$111 65
	Salary of four lieutenants	46A	14,400 00	319 99		319 99		319 99
	Salary of four first sergeants	46A	10,800 00	170 56		170 56		170 56
	Salary of sixteen sergeants	46A	38,400 00	490 96		490 96		490 96
	Salary of thirty-two corporals	46A	70,400 00	1,953 36		1,953 36		1,953 36
	Salary of two hundred seventy privates	46A	550,800 00	80,411 83		80,411 83		80,411 83
	Re-enlistment pay	46A	34,240 00	10,880 84		10,880 84		10,880 84
	Keep of horses, renewal of uniforms, etc.	46A	375,000 00	58		58		58
	Totals		$1,113,240 00	$94,339 77		$94,339 77		$94,339 77
	State Reporter:							
July 16, 1917	Salary of State Reporter	46A	$10,000 00	$80 65		$80 65		$80 65
	Stationery, clerk hire and assistance	46A	6,000 00	4 39		4 39		4 39
	Totals		$16,000 00	$85 04		$85 04		$85 04

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Treasury Department:								
July 16, 1917	Purchase of patent indices, law books, etc.	46A	$500 00	$316 56			$316 56		$316 56
	Traveling and expenses of State Treasurer and employes	46A	500 00	126 37			126 37		126 37
	Cost of procuring bonds	46A	2,000 00	160 00			160 00		160 00
	Totals		$3,000 00	$602 93			$602 93		$602 93
	Department of Water Supply Commission:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of stenographer	46A	$2,400 00	$1,036 30			$1,036 30		$1,036 30
	Salary and expenses of forecaster	46A	5,000 00	350 00			350 00		350 00
	Salaries and expenses of engineers, etc.	46A	47,500 00	6,339 57			6,339 57		6,339 57
	Salaries and expenses of engineers on dams and encroachments	46A	60,000 00	9,394 24			9,394 24		9,394 24
July 25, 1917	Pymatuning reservoir projects	221A	25,000 00	8,358 51			8,358 51		8,358 51
	To build dike for protection of property at Lawrenceville, Tioga County	221A	5,000 00	359 86			359 86		359 86
	Totals		$144,900 00	$25,838 48			$25,838 48		$25,838 48
	Boards:								
	State Board of Censors:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of three members of board	46A	$15,800 00	$37 96			$37 96		$37 96
	Salaries of two assistant clerks	46A	4,800 00	85 01			85 01		85 01
	Salaries of stenographers	46A	4,000 00	319 23			319 23		319 23
	Salaries of eight inspectors	46A	22,400 00	446 56			446 56		446 56
	Salary of one chief operator	46A	2,800 00	65 22			65 22		65 22
	Salaries of six operators	46A	14,400 00	150 04			150 04		150 04
	Salaries of seven clerks	46A	8,400 00	140 48			140 48		140 48
	Salary of janitor	46A	1,200 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Board of Pardons:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of members:								
	Paul Houck	46A	1,000 00	170 15			170 15		170 15
	F. S. Brown	46A	1,000 00	42 82			42 82		42 82
	Salary of secretary	46A	2,000 00	349 99			349 99		349 99
	Salary of clerk	46A	1,000 00	125 02			125 02		125 02
	Salary of messenger	46A	800 00	99 96			99 96		99 96
	Postage, express charges and other expenses	46A	800 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Board of Public Charities:								
July 16, 1917	Necessary clerical, expert and other assistance	46A	28,000 00	2,795 03			2,795 03		2,795 03
	Traveling expenses	46A	18,500 00	5,944 02			5,944 02		5,944 02
	Postage, telegrams, express charges, etc.	46A	4,500 00	1,385 00			1,385 00		1,385 00
	Board of Game Commission:								
July 25, 1917	Salary of additional clerk	226A	2,800 00	11 76			11 76		11 76
	Salaries of game protectors	226A	120,000 00	8,837 59			8,837 59		8,837 59
	State Quarantine Board:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Senior Deputy Quarantine Physician	46A	6,000 00	125 02			125 02		125 02
	Salary of Junior Deputy Quarantine Physician	46A	6,000 00	250 00			250 00		250 00
	Salary of messenger	46A	2,000 00	125 25			125 25		125 25
	Salary of eight shore employes	46A	10,270 00	1,142 50			1,142 50		1,142 50
	Salaries of nine employes on boat	46A	14,000 00*	855 50	$3,000 00		855 50		855 50
	Insurance on boat	46A	900 00	435 86			435 86		435 86
	Maintenance of boat including fuel	46A	15,000 00	872 53			872 53		872 53
	Maintenance of all employes, including uniforms and caps	46A	8,000 00	111 03			111 03		111 03
	Purchase of drugs	46A	2,500 00	1,742 32			1,742 32		1,742 32
	Purchase of coal for shore buildings	46A	3,000 00	1,862 76			1,862 76		1,862 76
	Maintenance of office	46A	4,500 00	279 88			279 88		279 88
	Maintenance of station	46A	14,000 00	1,599 29			1,599 29		1,599 29
	Totals		$340,370 00	$30,607 78	$3,000 00		$30,607 78		$30,607 78
	Commissions:								
July 25, 1917	State Institution for Inebriates:								
	For purchase of land, laying water mains and drainage pipes	422	$100,000 00†	$30,966 62	$132 18		$30,966 62		$30,966 62
	Construction of necessary buildings	422	100,000 00	100,000 00			100,000 00		100,000 00
	Commissioners of Valley Forge Park:								
May 29, 1917	Maintenance	222A	42,000 00	7 10			7 10		7 10
	Incidental expenses	222A	1,200 00	21 00			21 00		21 00
	Trees and Lawns	222A	2,500 00	29 50			29 50		29 50
	Cannon and markers	222A	2,500 00	85			85		85

May 29, 1917	Commission to Codify and Revise the Laws of Decedent's Estate	175	2,500 00	1,253 73			1,253 73		1,253 73
July 25, 1917	Commissioners of Navigation, Delaware River	210A	63,000 00	10,004 38			10,004 38		10,004 38
July 25, 1917	Commission to Investigate Prison Systems	409	5,000 00	829 11			829 11		829 11
July 25, 1917	Meade Memorial Commission	4-1	70,000 00	13,622 47		8,555 79	5,066 68	5,066 68	
	Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-minded Women:								
	Construction and equipment of buildings	374A	92,000 00	878 04			878 04		878 04
	Roads and gradings	374A	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Purchase of Land	374A	3,000 00	461 44			461 44		461 44
	The Camp Curtin Commission:								
	Purchase of grounds for parks	373A	8,000 00	306 88			306 88		306 88
	Commission for Compilation and Publication of Laws prior to 1815	220A	5,000 00	2,939 31			2,939 31		2,939 31
	Commission to Investigate Old Age Pensions	413	5,000 00	32 44			32 44		32 44
July 16, 1917	National Commission on Uniformity of Legislation	46A	2,000 00	1,196 70			1,196 70		1,196 70
July 25, 1917	Topographic and Geological Survey Commission	209A	30,000 00	1,101 65			1,101 65		1,101 65
	Improvement of State Canal Basins, Erie, Pennsylvania	223A	20,000 00	173 02			173 02		173 02
	Delaware River Bridge and Tunnel Commission	404	15,000 00**	10,021 46	7,500 00		10,021 46		10,021 46
	Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission	208A	5,000 00	4,644 86			4,644 86		4,644 86
	State Industrial Home for Women:								
	Installation of Tools and Machinery	369A	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00		25,000 00
	Salaries of employes	369A	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00		25,000 00
	Maintenance	369A	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Totals		$633,700 00	$238,490 01	$7,632 18	$8,555 79	$229,934 22	$5,066 68	$224,867 54
	Pensions:								
June 29, 1917	Mothers' Pensions	237	$3,200 00	$2,666 68			$2,666 68		$2,666 68
	Salary of Assistant State Supervisor	237	7,600 00	4,331 56			4,331 56		4,331 56
	Traveling, hotel, contingent and office expenses	237	460,000 00‡	46,816 11	$45,991 41				
June 29, 1917	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers	46A	7,500 00	3,256 00			3,256 00		3,256 00
July 16, 1917	Pensions and Gratuities	46A	25,000 00	10,642 36			10,642 36		10,642 36
	Pension of Retired State Employes								
	Totals		$443,300 00	$67,712 71	$45,991 41		$20,896 60		$20,896 60
	Refunds:								
Apr. 5, 1917	To Frederick Woodhead, overpayment of collateral inheritance tax estate of Christine Ranch	A	$102 66	$102 66			$102 66		$102 66
June 23, 1917	To John Mangan refund of collateral inheritance tax	40A	241 90	241 90			241 90		241 90
July 25, 1917	To heirs of Katherine H. Girtom—refund of collateral inheritance tax	218A	131 21	131 21			131 21		131 21
Apr. 5, 1917	Leroy Market Company for money paid in error	11A	50 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
July 25, 1917	To Louis Gumbiner for money improperly exacted of him	215A	465 75	465 75			465 75		465 75
	Totals		$991 52	$991 52			$991 52		$991 52
	Miscellaneous:								
July 25, 1917	Reimbursing counties' and agriculture associations	412	$100,000 00	$282 97			$282 97		$282 97
July 16, 1917	To provide compensation for those who enlist or be drafted into the United States services	46A	32,000 00	36 67			36 67		36 67
		219A	100,000 00	100,000 00			100,000 00		100,000 00
July 25, 1917	Relief Fund of Fire Departments								
	For payment in difference in salary of heads or chief of departments acting during vacancy	415	3,100 00	1,383 63			1,383 63		1,383 63
	Fees of county officers for furnishing information	46A	3,000 00	2,150 90			2,150 90		2,150 90
July 16, 1917	Conference of National Charities	36A	3,000 00	1,173 74			1,173 74		1,173 74
June 22, 1917	Expenses of Governor's conference	46A	300 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
July 16, 1917									
	Totals		$241,400 00	$105,177 91			$105,177 91		$105,177 91
	Judges:								
	Supreme Court Judges:								
July 16, 1917	Salary of Supreme Court Judges	46A	$183,000 00	$4,371 60			$4,371 60		$4,371 60
	Salaries of clerks	46A	35,000 00	6,726 93			6,726 93		6,726 93
	Salary of chief clerk to prothonotary, Eastern District	46A	4,000 00	238 05			238 05		238 05
	Salary of assistant to chief clerk, Eastern District	46A	1,800 00	128 23			128 23		128 23
	Salary of prothonotary's clerk, Western District	46A	1,000 00	62 65			62 65		62 65
	Care and use of Library, Philadelphia	46A	2,000 00	264 85			264 85		264 85
	Contingent Expenses, Middle District	46A	600 00	162 51			162 51		162 51
	Care and use of Library, Pittsburgh	46A	1,000 00	144 15			144 15		144 15
	Salary of deputy prothonotary, Eastern District	46A	7,500 00	385 49			385 49		385 49
	Salary of deputy prothonotary, Western District	46A	5,000 00	1,431 51			1,431 51		1,431 51
	Purchase of stationery, supplies, etc.	46A	3,000 00	340 16			340 16		340 16
	Superior Court Judges:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of Judges	46A	169,000 00	1,958 62			1,958 62		1,958 62
	Expenses of Judges	46A	35,000 00	4,347 11			4,347 11		4,347 11
	Purchase of books, stationery, etc.	46A	8,000 00	180 31			180 31		180 31
	Salaries of criers and tipstaves	46A	32,320 00	7,888 56			7,888 56		7,888 56

*Transferred from Maintenance Fund.
†Cash refunded Clark J. Best.
**Paid by City of Philadelphia.
‡Re-appropriated in 1919.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Common Pleas Judges:								
July 16, 1917	Salaries of Judges	46A	1,734,000 00 12,000 00 47,000 00	32,793 40			32,793 40		32,793 40
	Salaries and expenses of Judges holding court in other districts	46A	50,000 00	1,346 45			1,346 45		1,346 45
	Salaries of retired Judges	46A	75,000 00	29,087 49			29,087 49		29,087 49
	Salaries of Municipal Court Judges—Philadelphia	46A	109,000 00	1,417 58			1,417 58		1,417 58
	Salaries of Judges, Orphans Court	46A	294,000 00						
	Salaries of Judges, Allegheny County Court	46A	61,000 00	500 16			500 16		500 16
	Salaries of Associate Judges	46A	80,000 00	38,068 81			38,068 81		38,068 81
	Mileage of Associate Judges	46A	12,000 00	7,308 25			7,308 25		7,308 25
	Totals		$2,964,920 00	$138,452 87			$138,452 87		$138,452 87
	Penal Institutions:								
July 25, 1917	Eastern State Penitentiary: Salaries of officers and parole work	405A	$245,000 00	$46 98			$46 98		$46 98
	Library, books and stationery	405A	500 00	35			35		35
	Gratuities to discharged convicts	405A	10,000 00	3,100 00			3,100 00		3,100 00
	Reimbursing funds of treasurer, General Repairs	405A	6,500 00	2 09			2 09		2 09
	Reimbursing funds of Treasury covering 93 cell yards	405A	12,000 00	560 59			560 59		560 59
	Western State Penitentiary:								
July 25, 1917	Salaries of officers and parole work	402A	416,752 77	12,436 86			12,436 86		12,436 86
	Insurance	402A	7,200 00	3 86			3 86		3 86
	Hospital equipment	402A	2,600 00	6 73			6 73		6 73
	Books and stationery	402A	3,000 00	1 91			1 91		1 91
	Gratuities and clothing for discharged prisoners	402A	16,000 00	920 00			920 00		920 00
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon:								
July 25, 1917	Salaries of officers, employes, etc.	401A	270,173 00	7,193 23			7,193 23		7,193 23
	Lectures and entertainment	401A	700 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
	Refrigerator, dishes and kitchen supplies	401A	500 00	6 68			6 68		6 68
	Machinery, equipment and supplies	401A	1,977 00	3 56			3 56		3 56
	Gratuities for discharged inmates	401A	10,000 00	970 00			970 00		970 00
	Totals		$1,002,902 77	$25,277 84			$25,277 84		$25,277 84
	Insane Hospitals:								
July 25, 1917	Care of Indigent Insane	408A	$3,900,000 00	$35 18			$35 18		$35 18
	Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, Allentown:								
July 25, 1917	Nurses home for women	357A	25,000 00	66			66		66
	Two buildings for nurses and attendants	357A	20,000 00	14			14		14
	Addition to piggery	357A	2,000 00	16 52			16 52		16 52
	Improvements in ward toilet rooms	357A	2,500 00	04			04		04
July 25, 1917	Materials for walks, roads, etc.	357A	2,500 00	03			03		03
	Alterations and extensions of sewers	357A	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Farm stock equipment	357A	5,000 00	1 24			1 24		1 24
	Independent water supply	357A	7,500 00	1 25			1 25		1 25
	Erection of double house for farm manager and employes	357A	8,000 00	27			27		27
	State Hospital for Insane, Farview:								
	For ward "J"	368A	80,000 00	10			10		10
	Addition to attendants house	368A	15,000 00	312 02			312 02		312 02
	House for superintendent	368A	10,000 00	5 55			5 55		5 55
	Farm land	368A	10,000 00	205 15			205 15		205 15
	Furnishing house for superintendent	368A	3,500 00	500 40			500 40		500 40
	Furnishing ward "J" and other buildings	368A	6,000 00	175 73			175 73		175 73
	Farm buildings, seeds, fertilizer, etc.	368A	10,000 00	59 52			59 52		59 52
	State Hospital for Insane, Danville:								
July 25, 1917	Equipment for calf barn	392A	900 00	1 16			1 16		1 16
	Industrial building	392A	22,000 00	1,064 90			1,064 90		1,064 90
	Machinery for Industrial building	392A	1,300 00	25			25		25
	Purchase of adjoining land	392A	2,200 00	56			56		56
	Ventilation of certain buildings	392A	1,800 00	02			02		02
Mar. 23, 1917	Deficiency	6A	32,000 00	87 65			87 65		87 65
	State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, Wernersville:								
July 25, 1917	Additional farm land and improvements	363A	20,000 00	35 63			35 63		35 63
	Erection and equipment of corridor	363A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Erection and equipment of cottages for employes	363A	20,000 00	273 23			273 23		273 23
	Addition to industrial building	363A	5,000 00	3 07			3 07		3 07
	Completing and equipping two ward buildings	363A	65,000 00	175 79			175 79		175 79
	New boiler, setting, etc.	363A	19,500 00	38 90			38 90		38 90

	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg:									
July 25, 1917	Equipping and furnishing industrial buildings	361A	1,000 00	33 70			33 70		33 70
	Pig pens, cow barns and out buildings	361A	20,000 00	19,900 00			19,900 00		19,900 00
May 29, 1917	Deficiency	27A	30,000 00	2,416 76			2,416 76		2,416 76
	State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown:									
July 25, 1917	Heavy duty track scales, etc.	379A	5,000 00	247 50			247 50		247 50
	Cold storage and equipment in morgue	379A	1,200 00	1 89			1 89		1 89
	Sterilizer in laundry	379A	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Water softening plant for laundry	379A	10,000 00	1,674 00			1,674 00		1,674 00
	New consumptive cottage for women	379A	3,000 00	43 81			43 81		43 81
	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren:									
July 25, 1917	Erection of building to increase capacity of hospital	397A	150,000 00	4,092 35						
	Totals		$4,534,400 00	$48,904 97			$44,812 62		$44,812 62
	Institutions:									
July 25, 1917	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptics, Spring City, Pennsylvania:									
	Maintenance and training	375A	$408,500 00	$40,337 78			$40,337 78		$40,337 78
	Maintenance and training two hundred fifty children	375A	80,625 00	80,625 00			80,625 00		80,625 00
	Hospital, chapel, auditorium, etc.	375A	225,000 00	3 68			3 68		3 68
	Excavating bank and building retaining wall and gutter	375A	15,000 00	107 85			107 85		107 85
July 25, 1917	Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia:									
	Education and Maintenance	400A	117,250 00	9,798 75			9,798 75		9,798 75
	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia:									
	Education and Maintenance	378A	329,500 00	9,238 50			9,238 50		9,238 50
	Education and Maintenance of three pupils	378A	6,000 00	246 50			246 50		246 50
July 25, 1917	State Institution for Feeble-minded at Polk, Pennsylvania:									
	Maintenance	399A	850,000 00	3,729 81			3,729 81		3,729 81
May 8, 1917	Emergency appropriation, power house equipment	14A	219,000 00	2 97			2 97		2 97
	Totals		$2,250,875 00	$144,090 84			$144,090 84		$144,090 84
	Hospitals:									
July 25, 1917	Bellefonte Hospital	193A	$15,000 00	$63 79			$63 79		$63 79
	City Hospital, DuBois	119A	3,000 00	375 00			375 00		375 00
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg:									
	New Kitchen	390A	1,500 00	80			80		80
	Franklin City Hospital	50A	13,000 00	89 87			89 87		89 87
	J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital Association, Huntingdon	155A	15,500 00	1,614 87			1,614 87		1,614 87
	Markleton General Hospital	117A	14,000 00	5,666 29			5,666 29		5,666 29
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer	417A	22,000 00	502 40			502 40		502 40
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Anthracite Coal Region, Fountain Springs, Pennsylvania:									
	Deficit	382A	15,000 00	03			03		03
July 25, 1917	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Middle Coal Field, Hazleton	395A	130,000 00	5 14			5 14		5 14
May 24, 1917	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Trevorton:									
	Deficit	19A	2,000 00	7 38			7 38		7 38
	State Hospital, Coaldale:									
July 25, 1917	Improvements	388A	3,000 00	01			01		01
	State Hospital, Nanticoke:									
May 29, 1917	Deficiency	24A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
July 25, 1917	State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Region, Scranton:									
	Kitchen appliances	381A	750 00	35 00			35 00		35 00
	Erecting and completing childrens' ward	381A	2,800 00	17 50			17 50		17 50
	Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	175A	11,000 00	74 52			74 52		74 52
	Totals		$258,550 00	$18,452 60			$18,452 60		$18,452 60
July 25, 1917	Homes:									
	Florence Crittenton Home, Pittsburgh	243A	$800 00	$220 96			$220 96		$220 96
	Home for Aged, Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia	267A	6,000 00	06			06		06
	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie:									
	Insurance	414A	8,000 00	4,234 16			4,234 16		4,234 16
	Sewickley Fresh Air Home in Beaver County	308A	7,000 00	90 96			90 96		90 96
	Totals		$21,800 00	$4,546 14			$4,546 14		$4,546 14
July 25, 1917	Training Schools:									
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Elwyn	385A	$350,000 00	$39,526 57			$39,526 57		$39,526 57
	Pennsylvania State College:									
	Tobacco experiments	388A	5,000 00	1,106 34			1,106 34		1,106 34
	Totals		$355,000 00	$40,632 91			$40,632 91		$40,632 91
	Societies:									
July 25, 1917	Childrens' Aid Society, Western Pennsylvania	268A	$15,000 00	$12 83			$12 83		$12 83
	United Charities, Hazleton	273A	2,500 00	347 51			347 51		347 51
	Totals		$17,500 00	$360 34			$360 34		$360 34
	GRAND TOTALS		$55,219,147 01	$3,210,435 02	$4,744,902 20	$8,555 79	$3,150,970 77	$5,006 68	$3,145,904 09

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE

THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS. APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926. ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of fifty senators	42A	$104,000 00	$2,000 00			$2,000 00		$2,000 00
	Mileage of Senators	42A	5,000 00	257 90			257 90		257 90
	Salaries, Officers and Employes	42A	76,000 00	10,278 00			10,278 00		10,278 00
	Salaries, returning officers	42A	10,000 00	6,048 00			6,048 00		6,048 00
	Mileage of officers and employes	42A	2,700 00	708 70			708 70		708 70
	Mileage, returning officers	42A	2,500 00	1,477 60			1,477 60		1,477 60
	Salary, Chief clerk	42A	12,000 00	83 34			83 34		83 34
	Salary, Assistant Clerk, recess	42A	3,500 00	969 95			969 95		969 95
	Salary, Assistant Librarian	42A	6,925 00	1 68			1 68		1 68
	Stenographer to Secretary, recess	42A	4,000 00	147 33			147 33		147 33
	Stenographer to President	42A	2,400 00	16 67			16 67		16 67
	Stenographeer to Senate Librarian	42A	6,000 00	231 02			231 02		231 02
	Salaries of two watchmen	42A	6,930 00	3 36			3 36		3 36
	Custodian of Wash Room	42A	6,930 00	3 36			3 36		3 36
	Custodian and three assistants	42A	8,625 00	863 31			863 31		863 31
	Postage, etc. Secretary, year ending May 31, 1920	42A	3,600 00	900 00			900 00		900 00
	Expenses of Senators attending furnerals	42A	5,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Postage, Legislative Journal	42A	5,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Totals		$271,110 00	$27,990 22			$27,990 22		$27,990 22
	House of Representatives:								
Feb. 7, 1919	Payment of salaries of officers and employes	1A	$12,000 00	$3,154 00			$3,154 00		$3,154 00
July 16, 1919	Salaries of returning officers	1A	800 00	483 00			483 00		483 00
	Salary of two hundred and seven members	42A	518,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Mileage of two hundred and seven members	42A	21,000 00	1,786 50			1,786 50		1,786 50
	Postage, session of 1921	42A	31,050 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Postage on legislative journal	42A	7,500 00	168 00			168 00		168 00
	Salary of officers and employes	42A	140,000 00	47,456 00			47,456 00		47,456 00
	Mileage of returning officers	42A	3,000 00	1,585 20			1,585 20		1,585 20
	Salaries of returning officers	42A	13,000 00	7,021 23			7,021 23		7,021 23
	Mileage of officers and employes	42A	4,000 00	719 70			719 70		719 70
	Salary of Assistant Chief Clerk	42A	3,500 00	125 09			125 09		125 09
	Salaries of Stenographers	42A	3,020 00	125 48			125 48		125 48
	Salaries of Watchmen	42A	6,930 00	395 38			395 38		395 38
	Salaries of four assistant custodians	42A	6,900 00	1,150 96			1,150 96		1,150 96
	Work of Legislative Journal Assistants, Close of Session	42A	3,000 00	1,887 00			1,887 00		1,887 00
	Extra labor and necessary expenses office of Chief Clerk	42A	7,050 00	5,050 00			5,050 00		5,050 00
	Postage labor and express charges, Resident Clerk	42A	7,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Contingent expenses, recess, Speaker	42A	3,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Inidental Expenses	42A	12,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
	Totals		$803,250 00	$80,257 54			$80,257 54		$80,257 54
	Adjutant General:								
	Bureau of Administration	42A	$27,560 00	$17 37			$17 37		$17 37
	Bureau of Accounts	42A	20,600 00	4,951 72			4,951 72		4,951 72
	Bureau of Records	42A	16,000 00	666 56			666 56		666 56
	Bureau of Supplies	42A	99,600 00	325 06			325 06		325 06
	Support of the National Guard	42A	700,000 00	1 29			1 29		1 29
	Maintenance and repairs to State Armories	42A	290,060 00	8,438 34			8,438 34		8,438 34
	Erection of Armories	42A	110,000 00	35 41			35 41		35 41
	Improvements, Mt. Gretna	42A	50,000 00	4 44			4 44		4 44
	Riot and insurrection, etc.	42A	500 000 00	456,611 48			456,611 48		456,611 48
	Totals		$1,813,760 00	$471,051 67			$471,051 67		$471,051 67

	Department of Agriculture:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Employes	42A	$34,800 00	$1,830 76			$1,830 76		$1,830 76
	Salary of director, Bureau of Markets	42A	10,000 00	833 48			833 48		833 48
	Maintenance, Bureau of Disbursements	42A	11,000 00	2,046 36			2,046 36		2,046 36
	Attorneys, assistants, etc. Bureau of Foods	42A	12,500 00	71			71		71
	Clerical and stenographic services	42A	12,500 00	40 01			40 01		40 01
	Chemists services and expenses	42A	32,000 00	2 81			2 81		2 81
	Inspection of cold storage plants	42A	20,000 00	2 18			2 18		2 18
	Special Agents salaries	42A	62,000 00	265 67			265 67		265 67
	Traveling and sundry expenses	42A	32,500 00	1 24			1 24		1 24
	Pine rust control	42A	7,600 00	2,824 88			2,824 88		2,824 88
	Potato Wart control	42A	25,000 00	08			08		08
	Bureau of Plant Industry, employes	42A	110,000 00	5,308 05			5,308 05		5,308 05
	Bureau of Plant Industry, Traveling Expenses	42A	45,000 00	9,237 03			9,237 03		9,237 03
	Bureau of Animal Industry, Maintenance	42A	320,000 00	4,366 88			4,366 88		4,366 88
	Indemnity	42A	120,000 00	2 47	$1,340 00		2 47		2 47
May 23, 1919	Specific Indemnity	35A	6,000 00	96			96		96
July 16, 1919	Bureau of Chemistry	42A	92,500 00	6,367 96			6,367 96		6,367 96
	State Farm Products Show	42A	5,000 00	02			02		02
	Library Maintenance	42A	15,000 00	1,316 69			1,316 69		1,316 69
	Contingent Expenses	42A	10,000 00	11			11		11
	Farmers Local Institutes	42A	40,000 00	2,760 95			2,760 95		2,760 95
	General Maintenance	42A	40,000 00	58			58		58
	Bureau of Plant Industry-Contingent Expense	42A	10,000 00	01			01		01
	Bureau of Statistics, Maintenance	42A	25,000 00	12,314 90			12,314 90		12,314 90
	Bureau of Markets, Maintenance	42A	50,000 00	5,122 42			5,122 42		5,122 42
Feb. 7, 1919	Operating expenses, Livestock Board	1A	19,000 00	22			22		22
	Accrued indemnity	1A	64,731 13	1 02	$210 00		1 02		1 02
July 18, 1919	Deficiency, Livestock Sanitary Board	402A	5,000 00	79 70			79 70		79 70
	Totals		$1,227,131 13	$54,728 15	$1,550 00		$54,728 15		$54,728 15
	Attorney General:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of six deputies	42A	$61,000 00	$602 09			$602 09		$602 09
	Salary of private secretary and three law clerks	42A	41,200 00	7,615 77			7,615 77		7,615 77
	Contingent expenses	42A	125,000 00	16,735 82		15,781 18	954 64		954 64
	Totals		$227,200 00	$24,953 68		$15,781 18	$9,172 50		$9,172 50
	Auditor General:								
July 16, 1919	Expenses of deputies and traveling auditors	42A	$50,000 00	$765 00			765 00		765 00
	Purchase of patent indices	42A	3,000 00	660 14			660 14		660 14
	Balance due retired county officers	42A	5,000 00	3,947 46			3,947 46		3,947 46
	Suits against delinquent dealers	42A	10,000 00	3,964 49			3,964 49		3,964 49
	Informants in escheats	42A	25,000 00	9,350 18			9,350 18	8,880 15	470 03
	Advertising in escheats	42A	100,000 00	8,939 28			8,939 28		8,939 28
	Mileage, mercantile appraisers	42A	20,000 00	3,457 35			3,457 35		3,457 35
	Refunding inheritance taxes	42A	50,000 00	33,363 13			33,363 13		33,363 13
	Publishing Monthly Statement	42A	12,000 00	13 00			13 00		13 00
	Refund on Stock Transfer Stamps	42A	2,500 00	2,144 40			2,144 40		2,144 40
Mar. 10, 1919	Deficiency-Advertising Money Statement	1A	10,000 00	1,355 13			1,355 13		1,355 13
July 16, 1919	Payment of Employes	42A	350,000 00	59,262 83			59,262 83		59,262 83
	Totals		$637,500 00	$127,222 39			$127,222 39	$8,880 15	$118,342 24
	State Board of Censors:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of three members	42A	$15,800 00	$ 18			$ 18		$ 18
	Executive Clerk	42A	4,800 00	309 65			309 65		309 65
	Chief Clerk	42A	3,600 00	684 84			684 84		684 84
	Three Clerks	42A	8,400 00	635 46			635 46		635 46
	Ten Inspectors	42A	28,000 00	3,734 69			3,734 69		3,734 69
	Chief Operator	42A	2,800 00	3 56			3 56		3 56
	Five Operators	42A	12,000 00	225 91			225 91		225 91
	Two Clerks	42A	4,800 00	496 16			496 16		496 16
	Two Stenographers	42A	4,800 00	144 22			144 22		144 22
	Three Stenographers	42A	5,400 00	69 99			69 99		69 99
	Five Clerks	42A	9,000 00	39 02			39 02		39 02
	Messenger	42A	2,000 00	208 42			208 42		208 42
	Contingent and Traveling expenses	42A	25,000 00	4,367 22			4,367 22		4,367 22
	Totals		$126,100 00	$10,919 32			$10,919 32		$10,919 32
	Department of Forestry:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Commissioner	42A	$10,000 00	$508 11			$508 11		$508 11
	Deputy Commissioner	42A	7,200 00	109 40			109 40		109 40

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Forestry—Continued:								
	Salary and Expenses of Foresters, etc.	42A	300,000 00	1,873 92	29 69		1,873 92		1,873 92
	Payment draftsmen, etc.	42A	20,000 00	1 46			1 46		1 46
	Payment of surveys	42A	6,000 00	2 03			2 03		2 03
	Purchase of land	42A	130,000 00	1,807 32			1,807 32		1,807 32
	Salary and expenses of Foresters	42A	15,000 00	02			02		02
July 18, 1919	Charge for road and school purposes	401A	107,500 00	2,256 05			2,256 05		2,256 05
	Totals		$595,700 00	$6,558 31	$29 69		$6,558 31		$6,558 31
	Department of Health:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Deputy Commissioner, Executive Secretary etc.	42A	$77,400 00	$1,523 41			$1,523 41		$1,523 41
	Salaries, Division School Hygiene	42A	47,240 00	472 59			472 59		472 59
	Salaries, Division of Medical Inspection	42A	34,800 00	1,132 57			1,132 57		1,132 57
	Salaries, Division of Accounts	42A	43,392 00	19 40			19 40		19 40
	Salaries, Purchasing Division	42A	23,000 00	5 51			5 51		5 51
	Salaries, Division of Tuberculosis Dispensaries	42A	27,600 00	2 07			2 07		2 07
	Salaries, Division of Child Hygiene	42A	55,680 00	2 76			2 76		2 76
	Salaries, Supplies and Biological Products	42A	27,600 00	11 26			11 26		11 26
	Salaries, Genito—Urinary Division	32A	19,800 00	25 08			25 08		25 08
	Salaries, Division of Nurses	42A	9,800 00	37 51			37 51		37 51
	Salaries, Division of Laboratories	42A	49,400 00	11 81			11 81		11 81
	Salaries, Division of Drug Control	42A	23,600 00	12 29			12 29		12 29
	Salaries, Division of Public Sanitary Education	42A	17,880 00	6 73			6 73		6 73
July 16, 1919	Salaries, Division of Newspaper and Publicity	42A	5,880 00	29 14			29 14		29 14
	Salaries, Engineering Division	42A	266,460 00	1 88			1 88		1 88
	Salaries, Bureau of Vital Statistics	42A	79,600 00	3 86			3 86		3 86
	Totals		$809,132 00	$3,297 87			$3,297 87		$3,297 87
	Highway Department:								
Mar. 14, 1919	General Salary and Expense	4A	$3,563,000 00	$409 04	$12,331 81		$409 04		$409 04
	Maintenance and Repairs of State-aid Highways	3A	400,000 00*	245,691 24	109,984 88				
	Construction of State Highways	3A	4,000,000 00*	3,692,138 04	704,722 53				
	Property damage	3A	20,000 00	19,870 48		75 00	19,795 48		19,795 48
	State Aid Highways	3A	3,000,000 00*	6,700,996 26	845,858 61				
July 15, 1919	Payment of Rewards to townships	381	1,000,000 00	18,511 22	1,034 08	13,107 88	36,799 38		36,799 38
	Totals		$11,983,000 00	$10,707,616 28	$1,674,531 91	$13,182 88	$57,003 90		$57,003 90
	Board of Public Charities:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of four assistant general agents	42A	$24,000 00	$835 12			$835 12		$835 12
	Clerical Experts, etc.	42A	33,000 00	2,355 38			2,355 38		2,355 38
	Traveling expenses	42A	18,500 00	3,809 04			3,809 04		3,809 04
	Postage, telegrams, etc.	42A	5,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Totals		$80,500 00	$9,999 54			$9,999 54		$9,999 54
	Executive Department:								
July 16, 1919	Clerk Hire	42A	$45,000 00	$816 57			$816 57		$816 57
	Increase in salaries	42A	2,149 11	982 17			982 17		982 17
	Traveling and incidental expenses of Governor	42A	20,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Contingent expenses	42A	12,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Contingent expenses, Lieutenant Governor	42A	2,500 00	1,710 10			1,710 10		1,710 10
July 8, 1919	Consultants, experts, etc., Governor's Office	302	25,000 00	3,500 00			3,500 00		3,500 00
Feb. 7, 1919	Traveling, incidental expenses, etc.	1A	5,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Totals		$111,649 11	$13,008 84			$13,008 84		$13,008 84
	Department of Fisheries:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of two Stenographers	42A	$4,800 00	$37 10			$37 10		$37 10
	Fish Propagation	42A	115,000 00	55 53			55 53		55 53
	Expenses of Commission	42A	7,000 00	5 72			5 72		5 72
	Payment of Counsel fees	42A	1,000 00	686 00			686 00		686 00
	Salary and expenses of Fish Wardens	42A	40,000 00	15 13			15 13		15 13
	Operating Boat on Lake Erie	42A	12,000 00	4 63			4 63		4 63

	Cruiser "Anna"	42A	2,600 00	55 07			55 07		55 07
	Gathering spawn, etc.	42A	20,000 00	7 60			7 60		7 60
	Purchase of lands and water supply	42A	6,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Building ponds	42A	70,000 00	189 98			189 98		189 98
	Rewards for violations	42A	1,000 00	950 00			950 00		950 00
	Equipping new tug	42A	5,000 00	2 19			2 19		2 19
Feb. 7, 1919	Expenses of Commission	1A	2,000 00	497 12			497 12		497 12
	Operating launch on Lake Erie	1A	2,200 00	518 36			518 36		518 36
	Operating Cruiser "Anna"	1A	400 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
	Gathering spawn, etc.	1A	5,000 00	2,138 42			2,138 42		2,138 42
	Hatching, propagating etc.	1A	2,000 00	1,478 52			1,478 52		1,478 52
	Totals		$296,000 00	$8,041 37			$8,041 37		$8,041 37
	Insurance Department:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Deputy, Liquidation	42A	$4,800 00	$3,005 71			$3,005 71		$3,005 71
	Salaries, acturial staff	42A	25,200 00	442 46			442 46		442 46
	Salaries, examining staff	42A	68,800 00	7,785 72			7,785 72		7,785 72
	Salaries, complaint and investigation staff	42A	12,000 00	417 68			417 68		417 68
	Salaries, clerical staff	42A	70,000 00	5,324 38			5,324 38		5,324 38
	Totals		$180,800 00	$16,975 95			$16,975 95		$16,975 95
	Internal Affairs:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Chief, Bureau of Standards	42A	$7,000 00	$145 96			$145 96		$145 96
	Salary, Chief, Bureau of Taxes	42A	5,000 00	1,458 53			1,458 53		1,458 53
	Inspection, State Boundary Monument	42A	1,000 00	18 96			18 96		18 96
	Investigating vacant land	42A	1,500 00	283 00			283 00		283 00
	Tract maps	42A	12,000 00	806 50			806 50		806 50
	Additional Equipment, Bureau of Standards	42A	1,500 00	38 74			38 74		38 74
	Services, draftsmen, etc.	42A	3,000 00	2,101 34			2,101 34		2,101 34
June 12, 1919	Incidental expenses, etc., Bureau of Municipalities	37A	250 00	56 30			56 30		56 30
	Totals		$31,250 00	$4,909 33			$4,909 33		$4,909 33
	Department of Labor and Industry:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Commissioner	42A	$7,000 00	$368 50			$368 50		$368 50
	Two copying clerks	42A	6,000 00	15 00			15 00		15 00
	One stenographer	42A	2,400 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
	Filing clerk	42A	3,000 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
	Auditor	42A	4,000 00	88 33			88 33		88 33
	One hundred inspectors	42A	355,000 00	2,750 23			2,750 23		2,750 23
	Four inspectors	42A	12,000 00	15 00			15 00		15 00
	Members salary, Industrial Board	42A	12,000 00	72 50			72 50		72 50
	Salaries, etc., Workmen's Compensation	42A	260,633 32	2 41	125,000 00		2 41		2 41
	Salary Fund	42A	315,000 00	1,008 37			1,008 37		1,008 37
	General Expense Fund, Referees, expenses, etc.	42A	10,000 00	4,280 26			4,280 26		4,280 26
	General Expense Fund, Incidental Expenses, etc.	42A	290,000 00	3,653 78			3,653 78		3,653 78
May 1, 1919	Payment of medical hospital, etc., State employes	28A	40,000 00	759 94			759 94		759 94
July 18, 1919	Payment of medical hospital, etc., State employes	389A	75,000 00	46,407 51			46,407 51		46,407 51
	Totals		$1,405,033 32	$59,471 83	$125,000 00		$59,471 83		$59,471 83
	Legislative Reference Bureau:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Compilers, etc.	42A	$40,500 00	$4,566 01			$4,566 01		$4,566 01
	Maintenance	42A	4,500 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Totals		$45,000 00	$5,566 01			$5,566 01		$5,566 01
	State Library and Museum:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, four assistants	42A	$8,000 00	$722 58			$722 58		$722 58
	Salaries, card catalogue system	42A	11,000 00	31			31		31
	Purchase of English Parliamentary Papers	42A	750 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
	Expenses, etc., preparation of law catalogues	42A	4,800 00	276 00			276 00		276 00
	Payment of freight, postage, etc.	42A	5,000 00	147 93			147 93		147 93
	Expenses, etc., Library Extension Division	42A	30,000 00	208 50			208 50		208 50
	Expenses, etc., Museum Division	42A	25,000 00	130 26			130 26		130 26
	Totals		$84,550 00	$2,235 58			$2,235 58		$2,235 58
	Department of Mines:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Chief	42A	$12,000 00	$137 10			$137 10		$137 10
	Salary, Deputy Chief	42A	8,000 00	68 46			68 46		68 46
	Salary, Clerks, etc.	42A	24,000 00	107 46			107 46		107 46
	Salary, Inspectors of Coal Mines	42A	385,000 00	930 74			930 74		930 74
	Counsel Fees	42A	2,000 00	16 68			16 68		16 68

*See 1921 Report.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Mines, Continued:								
Feb. 7, 1919	Salary, Mine Inspectors	1A	$35,000 00	$901 84			$901 84		$901 84
	Traveling Expenses, etc., Mine Inspectors	1A	12,000 00	1,777 54			1,777 54		1,777 54
	Totals		$478,000 00	$3,939 82			$3,939 82		$3,939 82
	Public Printing and Binding:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Superintendent	42A	$10,000 00	$285 11			$285 11		$285 11
	Salary, Chief Clerk	42A	4,800 00	85 49			85 49		85 49
	Salary, Clerks, etc.	42A	15,300 00	149 68			149 68		149 68
	Salary, Chief Clerk, Division of Documents	42A	3,600 00	112 50			112 50		112 50
	Salary, Shipping Clerk, etc., Division of Documents	42A	20,400 00	425 81			425 81		425 81
	Paper, etc.	42A	375,000 00	3 86			3 86		3 86
	Totals		$429,100 00	$1,062 45			$1,062 45		$1,062 45
	Public Grounds and Buildings:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Superintendent	42A	$14,000 00	$78 34			$78 34		$78 34
	Salary, Deputy Superintendent	42A	10,000 00	104 13			104 13		104 13
	Salary, Auditor	42A	5,000 00	54 16			54 16		54 16
	Salary, Chief Bookkeeper	42A	5,000 00	429 16			429 16		429 16
	Salary, Assistant Bookkeeper	42A	3,600 00	910 00			910 00		910 00
	Salary, Draughtsman	42A	4,000 00	80			80		80
	Salary, Schedule Clerk	42A	3,460 00	23 89			23 89		23 89
	Salary, File Clerk	42A	2,400 00	267 74			267 74		267 74
	Salary, Storekeeper	42A	3,660 00	20 84			20 84		20 84
	Salary, Assistant Storekeeper	42A	3,000 00	12 50			12 50		12 50
	Salary, Two Assistant Storekeepers	42A	5,600 00	591 58			591 58		591 58
	Salary, Receiving Clerk	42A	2,160 00	415 67			415 67		415 67
	Salary, Two Delivery Clerks	42A	4,320 00	623 30			623 30		623 30
	Salary, Two Clerks and Stenographers	42A	6,000 00	290 81			290 81		290 81
	Salary, Two Stenographers	42A	5,280 00	2,192 53			2,192 53		2,192 53
	Salary, Newspaper Room	42A	3,000 00	187 50			187 50		187 50
	Salary, Messenger	42A	2,400 00	8 34			8 34		8 34
	Salary, Assistant Messenger	42A	2,000 00	6 67			6 67		6 67
	Salary, Secretary, Board of Public Grounds and Buildings	42A	3,000 00	237 47			237 47		237 47
	Salary, Electrical Inspector	42A	5,000 00	145 84			145 84		145 84
	Acquisition of Land	42A	15,000 00	5,789 00			5,789 00		5,789 00
	Water	42A	12,000 00	3,535 56			3,535 56		3,535 56
	Insurance Premiums	42A	5,000 00	2,816 21			2,816 21		2,816 21
	State Police Barracks, Harrisburg	42A	75,000 00	3,954 76			3,954 76		3,954 76
	Grading Capitol Park	42A	150,000 00	2,931 38			2,931 38		2,931 38
July 18, 1919	Toll bridges, Delaware River	416	25,000 00	4,035 33		$4,035 29	04		04
July 16, 1919	Advertising schedule	42A	10,000 00	107 86	$1,000 00		107 86		107 86
	Bonds	42A	20,000 00	2,125 84			2,125 84		2,125 84
	State Art Commission	42A	10,000 00	1,185 08			1,185 08		1,185 08
Feb. 7, 1919	Capitol Park Extension	1A	35,000 00	1,125 39			1,125 39		1,125 39
	Totals		$451,160 00	$34,237 68	$1,000 00	$4,035 29	$30,202 39		$30,202 39
	Department of Public Instruction:								
July 16, 1919	Deputy Superintendents	42A	$27,000 00	$1,375 00			$1,375 00		$1,375 00
	Expenses, Normal School Examiner	42A	5,500 00	599 08			599 08		599 08
	Expenses, Examining Board	42A	5,000 00	2,365 13			2,365 13		2,365 13
	General Salary and Expense	42A	380,000 00	25,263 51			25,263 51		25,263 51
	Salaries, Expenses, Bureau Medical Education and Licensure	42A	30,000 00	1,383 57			1,383 57		1,383 57
	Offices etc. Professional Education	42A	20,000 00	2,283 49			2,283 49		2,283 49
	Bureau of Midwifery	42A	12,000 00	72 15			72 15		72 15
July 18, 1919	Cornplanter Indian School, Maintenance	386A	4,800 00	3,200 00			3,200 00		3,200 00
Feb. 7, 1919	Medical Education and Licensure	1A	3,000 00	2,383 14			2,383 14		2,383 14
	Totals		$487,360 00	$38,925 07			$38,925 07		$38,925 07
	Soldiers' Orphan Schools:								
Apr. 4, 1919	Maintenance	11A	$50,000 00	$16 14			$16 14		$16 14

	Cornplanter Indian Reservation:								
July 19, 1919	Maintenance of Roads, etc.	385A	$500 00	$500 00			$500 00		$500 00
	College and University Council:								
July 16, 1919	Expenses	42A	$1,000 00	$723 00			$723 00		$723 00
	Dental Council:								
July 16, 1919	Expenses	42A	$3,000 00	$625 22			$625 22		$625 22
	Public Service Commission:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Secretary	42A	$12,000 00	$120 96			$120 96		$120 96
	Salary of Counsel	42A	15,000 00	1,250 00			1,250 00		1,250 00
	Salary of Marshal	42A	4,000 00	438 90			438 90		438 90
July 18, 1919	Eliminating Grade Crosing	419	200,000 00	137,575 00		108,381 73	29,193 27	$7,500 00	21,693 27
	Totals		$231,000 00	$139,384 86		$108,381 73	$31,003 13	$7,500 00	$23,503 13
	Quarantine Physician, Philadelphia:								
July 16, 1919	Salary and Maintenance	42A	$5,650 00	$2,040 00			$2,040 00		$2,040 00
	State Department:								
July 21, 1919	Ethyl Alcohol Bureau	434	$5,000 00	$4,371 34			$4,371 34		$4,371 34
July 16, 1919	Clerk Hire, etc.	42A	132,760 00	139 97			139 97		139 97
Feb. 26, 1919	Salary, Officers and Employes	4	8,180 00	3,605 98			3,605 98		3,605 98
	Totals		$145,940 00	$8,117 29			$8,117 29		$8,117 29
	State Police:								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Chief, Fire Protection	42A	$3,000 00	$397 87			$397 87		$397 87
	Salary, Statistician, etc.	42A	54,480 00	6,110 67			6,110 67		6,110 67
	Salary, Five Captains	42A	24,000 00	600 00			600 00		600 00
	Salary, Five Lieutenants	42A	18,000 00	870 97			870 97		870 97
	Salary, Five First Sergeants	42A	15,000 00	600 27			600 27		600 27
	Salary, Twenty-Five Sergeants	42A	69,000 00	3,428 99			3,428 99		3,428 99
	Salary, Fifty Corporals	42A	132,000 00	9,936 70			9,936 70		9,936 70
July 16, 1919	Salary, Three Hundred Privates	42A	750,000 00	115,984 99			115,984 99		115,984 99
	Re-enlistment pay	42A	41,295 00	16,927 82			16,927 82		16,927 82
	Contingent Expenses, Fire Marshal	42A	1,800 00	432 21			432 21		432 21
	Totals		$1,113,575 00	$155,290 49			$155,290 49		$155,290 49
	State Reporter:								
July 16, 1919	Clerk Hire, etc.	42A	$6,000 00	$18 32			$18 32		$18 32
	State Treasury:								
July 16, 1919	Procuring Bonds	42A	$2,500 00	$90 30			$90 30		$90 30
	Contingent Expenses	42A	10,000 00	1,426 85	$18,600 00		1,426 85		1,426 85
	Purchases Patent Indices, etc.	42A	1,000 00	659 07			659 07		659 07
	Traveling Expenses	42A	1,000 00	8 07			8 07		8 07
	Clerk Hire, etc.	42A	37,500 00	4 00			4 00		4 00
	Totals		$52,000 00	$2,188 29	$18,600 00		$2,188 29		$2,188 29
	Water Supply Commission:								
July 16, 1919	Salary of Commissioners	42A	18,000 00	1,830 00			1,830 00		1,830 00
	Salary and Expenses of Flood Forecaster	42A	5,000 00	767 50			767 50		767 50
	Salary etc. of Engineer-Stream Gauging	42A	45,000 00	51			51		51
	Salary etc. of Engineer-Dam Encroachments	42A	50,000 00	1 18			1 18		1 18
July 18, 1919	Continuing work on French Creek	407A	25,000 00*						
	Pymatuning Swamp Project	408A	400,000 00†	396,458 11					
	Totals		$543,000 00	$399,057 39			$2,599 19		$2,599 19
	Boards:								
	Board of Pardons:								
July 16, 1919	Salaries of Members	42A	$4,000 00	$21 15			$21 15		$21 15
	State Board, Examiners of Architects:								
	Payment of Necessary Expenses	42A	6,000 00	16 90			16 90		16 90
	Totals		$10,000 00	$38 05			$38 05		$38 05
	Schools:**								
July 16, 1919	Salary, Assitant County Superintendents	42A	$298,800 00	$3,318 07	$648 43		$3,318 07		$3,318 07
	Expenses, Assistant County Superintendents	42A	84,000 00	10,972 00			10,972 00		10,972 00
	Expenses, County Superintendents	42A	66,000 00	6,533 20			6,533 20		6,533 20
	Education of Blind Children	42A	10,000 00	1,251 18			1,251 18		1,251 18

* Reappropriated, see Act No. 450A 1921.
† Reappropriated, see Act No. 41A 1921.
**See Pennsylvania Statutes, page 5270 paragraph 5276, (May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, Article 23. Paragraph 2309).

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Schools—Continued:								
	Township and Borough High Schools	42A	750,000 00	58 00	7,183 00		58 00		58 00
July 18, 1919	Consolidated Schools, Transportation	244A	350,000 00	15,632 92		83 56	15,549 36		15,549 36
July 16, 1919	Support of Schools	42A	9,201,220 00	146,498 32	50,768 28		146,498 32		146,498 32
	Totals		$10,760,020 00	$184,263 69	$58,599 71	$83 56	$184,180 13		$184,180 13
	Normal Schools:								
July 16, 1919	Purchase of Normal Schools	42A	$100,000 00	$50 00			$50 00		$50 00
	Improvements etc.	42A	139,000 00	210 02			210 02		210 02
	Liquidating Indebtedness	42A	225,000 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Clarion:—								
	Act 42A $35,384 61								
July 18, 1919	Act 404A 18,952 88		54,337 49	6,709 96			6,709 96		6,709 96
	Lock Haven:								
July 16, 1919	Act 42A $35,384 61								
July 18, 1919	Act 404A 17,500 00		52,884 61	372 42			372 42		372 42
	Shippensburg:								
July 16, 1919	Act 42A $35,384 61								
July 18, 1919	Act 404A 12,898 00		48,282 61	8,154 42			8,154 42		8,154 42
	Totals		$619,504 71	$15,546 82			$15,546 82		$15,546 82
July 18, 1919	State School Retirement Board, Expense Fund	400A	$26,000 00	$106 05	$11,000 00		$106 05		$106 05
	Commissions:								
June 4, 1919	Constitutional Amendment and Revision		$60,000 00	$1,498 44			$1,498 44		$1,498 44
July 18, 1919	Commission to approve Canal Basin at Erie	403A	30,000 00	392 71			392 71		392 71
July 16, 1919	Pennsylvania Historical Commission:								
	Reappropriation from 1917 $23,020 00								
	Appropriated 1919 15,000 00	42A	38,020 00	23,442 12			23,442 12		23,442 12
July 16, 1919	Commissioners of Navigation of the River Delaware	380A	63,000 00	22 47			22 47		22 47
	Valley Forge Park Commission:								
Apr. 4, 1919	Purchase of Land	15A	250,000 00	889 27			889 27		889 27
July 18, 1919	Purchase of Trees, etc.	405A	1,000 00	122 65			122 65		122 65
	Tax Law Revision Commission	382A	2,000 00	218 77			218 77		218 77
	Commission to Codify Laws relating to Insane and Feeble Minded	381A	2,000 00	114 60			114 60		114 60
July 21, 1919	Bushy Run Battlefield Association, Monument to Col. Boguet	410A	7,500 00	7,500 00			7,500 00		7,500 00
July 18, 1919	Commission to Investigate Sickness and Health not compensated under Workmen's Compensation Act	392A	15,000 00	5,970 19			5,970 19		5,970 19
	Commission to Revise and Study Insurance Laws:								
	Reappropriated from 1917 $4,500 00								
July 21, 1919	Appropriation 1919 5,000 00	411A	9,500 00	3,700 00			3,700 00		3,700 00
July 16, 1919	National Commission on Uniformity of Legislation	42A	2,000 00	804 20			804 20		804 20
	Commission to Examine Judges	42A	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
July 18, 1919	Building Commission, Eastern State Hospital for the Insane	42A	20,000 00	9,875 00			9,875 00		9,875 00
	Commission to Report on Old Age Pension	383A	15,000 00	1,909 58			1,909 58		1,909 58
	Totals		$515,520 00	$56,960 00			$56,960 00		$56,960 00
	Hospitals:								
July 18, 1919	Franklin City Hospital	131A	$13,000 00	$156 04			$156 04		$156 04
	Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia	148A	80,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Locust Mountain Hospital, Shenandoah	155A	10,000 00	138 78			138 78		138 78
	Markleton General Hospital	158A	14,000 00	14,000 00			14,000 00		14,000 00
	Meadville City Hospital	160A	23,000 00	280 94			280 94		280 94
	Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	169A	45,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Passavant Hospital	183A	32,000 00	4,523 89			4,523 89		4,523 89
	Sisters of Charity, Pittsburgh	188A	80,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	193A	40,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	194A	20,000 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00

	Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown	200A	10,000 00	1,250 00			1,250 00	1,250 00
	St. Agnes, Philadelphia	201A	50,000 00	6,250 00			6,250 00	6,250 00
	St. Josephs', Philadelphia	204A	75,000 00	9,375 00			9,375 00	9,375 00
	St. Joseph's, Pittsburgh	205A	43,000 00	5,375 00			5,375 00	5,375 00
	St. Joseph's, Reading	206A	35,000 00	4,375 00			4,375 00	4,375 00
	St. Mary's, Philadelphia	209A	100,000 00	12,500 00			12,500 00	12,500 00
	St. Mary Kellars Memorial, Scranton	210A	5,000 00	625 00			625 00	625 00
	Totals		$675,000 00	$89,349 65			$89,349 65	$89,349 65
	State Hospitals:							
July 16, 1919	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer	68A	$22,000 00	$200 73			$200 73	$200 73
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Middle Anthracite Coal Field, Hazleton	67A	140,000 00	213 23			213 23	213 23
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Ashland:							
	Completion of new ward	64A	30,000 00	98			98	98
	Painting Hospital	64A	4,000 00	60			60	60
	Extending toilet, West Ward	64A	1,000 00	14			14	14
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg:							
	Equipping Laundry	65A	10,000 00	14 07			14 07	14 07
	State Hospital, Northern Coal Region, Scranton:							
	Heating System	70A	6,000 00	9 30			9 30	9 30
	State Hospital, Coaldale:							
	Superintendent's Residence	66A	10,000 00	4 27			4 27	4 27
	State Hospital, Nanticoke:							
	Completion of Service Building	69A	25,000 00	25 20			25 20	25 20
Apr. 4, 1919	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Shamokin	14A	6,500 00	1,617 91			1,617 91	1,617 91
Apr. 18, 1919	State Hospital, Nanticoke	22A	15,000 00	1 14			1 14	1 14
Apr. 21, 1919	State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton	8A	45,000 00	04			04	04
May 8, 1919	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg	31A	30,000 00	4 61			4 61	4 61
June 12, 1919	Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville	39A	4,508 33	542 46			542 46	542 46
	Totals		$349,008 33	$2,634 68			$2,634 68	$2,634 68
	Homes:							
July 18, 1919	Aged Colored Woman's Home	243A	$2,400 00	$19 41			$19 41	$19 41
	Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh	249A	5,600 00	773 73			773 73	773 73
	Catholic Home for Destitute Children	253A	15,000 00	1,872 05			1,872 05	1,872 05
	Evangical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	257A	4,500 00	562 50			562 50	562 50
	Florence Crittenton Home, Pittsburgh	266A	1,000 00	287 95			287 95	287 95
	Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton	267A	4,000 00	500 00			500 00	500 00
	German Protestant Home	282A	5,000 00	625 00			625 00	625 00
	German Baptist Home	283A	4,000 00	500 00			500 00	500 00
	Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery	288A	8,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00	1,000 00
	Home for the Aged, Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia	281A	6,000 00	24 39			24 39	24 39
	Home of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	297A	20,000 00	2,500 00			2,500 00	2,500 00
	Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh	298A	25,000 00	3,125 00			3,125 00	3,125 00
	House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	300A	9,000 00	1,125 00			1,125 00	1,125 00
	House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton	302A	15,000 00	1,875 00			1,875 00	1,875 00
	Jewish Sheltering Home, Philadelphia	304A	6,000 00	750 00			750 00	750 00
	Julia White Priscella Home for Aged Colored People	352A	1,000 00	420 08			420 08	420 08
	Messiah Rescue and Benevelent Home	306A	2,600 00	325 00			325 00	325 00
July 21, 1919	Nazarene Home for the Aged	419A	7,000 00	18 05			18 05	18 05
July 18, 1919	Philadelphia Protectory for Boys	321A	24,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00	3,000 00
	Pittsburgh Sunshine Childrens Home	328A	4,000 00*	1,885 87			1,885 87	1,885 87
	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	329A	1,600 00	200 00			200 00	200 00
	Rosine Home	331A	4,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00	4,000 00
	St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children	332A	2,000 00	250 00			250 00	250 00
	St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	333A	20,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	5,000 00
	St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital	334A	20,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	5,000 00
	St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown	335A	7,000 00	875 00			875 00	875 00
	St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys	336A	8,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00	1,000 00
	St. Patricks Orphan Asylum, Scranton	337A	5,000 00	625 00			625 00	625 00
	St. Ritas L. C. B. A. Home for Infants	338A	6,000 00	750 00			750 00	750 00
	St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia	339A	15,000 00	1,875 00			1,875 00	1,875 00
	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	340A	16,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00
	St. Vincent's Orphans Asylum of Tacony	341A	6,000 00	2,250 00			2,250 00	2,250 00
	Salvation Army Children's Home and Hospital, Philadelphia	342A	2,800 00	350 00			350 00	350 00
	Salvation Army and Rescue Home, Bellevue	347A	3,000 00	375 00			375 00	375 00
	Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery Pittsburgh	344A	3,000 00	375 00			375 00	375 00
	Sisters of Charity of St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum	345A	2,000 00	250 00			250 00	250 00
	Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	346A	10,000 00	1,250 00			1,250 00	1,250 00
	United Evangelical Home, Lewisburg	348A	2,593 00	312 50			312 50	312 50
	United Zion Home, Warwick	351A	6,000 00	750 00			750 00	750 00
	Totals		$309,000 00	$48,676 53			$48,676 53	$48,676 53

*Closed June 2, 1920.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 192.	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 192.6
	Training Schools:								
May 16, 1919	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children	32A	$96,710 94	$11,897 17			$11,897 17		$11,897 17
July 18, 1919	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	272A	40,000 00	172 86			172 86		172 86
	Duquesne University	360A	50,000 00	31,250 00			31,250 00		31,250 00
	National Farm School	361A	20,000 00	1,280 00			1,280 00		1,280 00
	Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School	344A	8,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
July 18, 1919	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	362A	$125,000 00	$11,322 42			$11,322 42		$11,322 42
	Pennsylvania State College	364A	370,462 00	8,847 00			8,847 00		8,847 00
	Pennsylvania State College Tobacco Experiment	365A	6,000 00	301 92			301 92		301 92
July 16, 1919	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children	78A	420,000 00	86,565 20			86,565 20		86,565 20
July 18, 1919	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	372A	15,000 00	13,125 00			13,125 00		13,125 00
	Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	318A	62,713 57	6 00			6 00		6 00
	Totals		$1,213,886 51	$165,767 57			$165,767 57		$165,767 57
	Societies:								
July 18, 1919	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society	319A	$4,000 00	$36 19			$36 19		$36 19
	State and County Insane:								
	State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Farview:								
Mar. 21, 1919	Deficiency	6A	$50,000 00	$2,617 85			$2,617 85		$2,617 85
July 18, 1919	Additional Ward	88A	100,000 00	68,927 95			68,927 95		68,927 95
	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg:								
Mar. 21, 1919	Deficiency	9A	45,000 00	6 24			6 24		6 24
July 16, 1919	Water Mains etc.	48A	10,000 00	7,238 59			7,238 59		7,238 59
	Completion of additional story to Nurses Home	48A	16,000 00	14,722 49			14,722 49		14,722 49
	Construction of piggery	48A	8,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	State Hospital for Insane, Allentown:								
April 14, 1919	Deficiency	16A	30,000 00	06			06		06
	State Hospital for Insane, Danville:	16A							
Mar. 26, 1919	Deficiency		95,000 00	44,423 36			44,423 36		44,423 36
July 16, 1919	Water Works	47A	20,000 00	6 84			6 84		6 84
	Dixmont Hospital for Insane:								
Apr. 18, 1919	Maintenance	26A	65,000 00	63 12			63 12		63 12
July 16, 1919	Power House	75A	50,000 00	2 82			2 82		2 82
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville:								
July 16, 1919	Deficiency	52A	45,000 00	34 01			34 01		34 01
July 21, 1919	Furnishing two ward buildings	439A	15,000 00	2 62			2 62		2 62
	Erection of new boiler house	439A	89,000 00*	104 41			104 41		104 41
	Erection of power plant etc.	439A	31,000 00*	16 33			16 33		16 33
	State Hospital at Norristown:								
July 16, 1919	Sundry Purposes	49A	70,000 00	10,572 05			10,572 05		10,572 05
	Pennsylvania Village for Feeble Minded Women:								
July 16, 1919	Maintenance	61A	80,000 00	9,288 30			9,288 30		9,288 30
	Construction	61A	80,000 00	987 06		$289 73	697 33		697 33
Apr. 4, 1919	Indigent Insane, deficiency	20A	207,106 29	197 72			197 72		197 72
July 16, 1919	Indigent Insane, care, treatment, etc.	44A	4,390,000 00	93,331 92	$865,352 65		93,331 92		93,331 92
Mar. 21, 1919	State Institution for Feeble Minded, Polk	5A	48,000 00	130 44			130 44		130 44
July 16, 1919	Isolation Hospital—Reappropriated from 1915 $10,000 00	54A							
	Appropriated 1919 $12,000 00	54A	22,000 00	22,000 00			22,000 00		22,000 00
July 18, 1919	State Institution for Feeble Minded, Spring City	87A	632,500 00	21,249 60			21,249 60		21,249 60
July 16, 1919	Sundry Purposes	55A	44,425 00	4,951 79			4,951 79		4,951 79
	Totals		$6,271,031 29	$303,875 57	$865,352 65	$289 73	$303,585 84		$303,585 84
	Pensions:								
July 16, 1919	Pensions and Gratuities	42A	$10,000 00	$5,354 00			$5,354 00		$5,354 00
	Salaries of retired State employes	42A	50,000 00	5,292 88			5,292 88		5,292 88
	Totals		$60,000 00	$10,646 88			$10,646 88		$10,646 88
	Institutions:								
	Western State Penitentiary:								
July 16, 1919	Salaries, etc.	73A	$534,335 20	$9,042 03			$9,042 03		$9,042 03
	Extraordinary Repairs	73A	40,000 00	10 16			10 16		10 16
	Insurance	73A	6,520 41	20 11			20 11		20 11
	Gratuities and Clothing	73A	17,000 00	2,207 26			2,207 26		2,207 26

July 18, 1919	DePaul Institute, Maintenance	271A	34,689 20	5,457 62			5,457 62		5,457 62
	Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy	91A	353,500 00	6,463 49			6,463 49		6,463 49
July 16, 1919	Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind	77A	131,250 00	10,757 44			10,757 44		10,757 44
	Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind:								
	Education etc.	79A	102,600 00	473 61			473 61		473 61
	Deficiency	79A	8,500 00	2,232 24			2,232 24		2,232 24
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory:								
July 16, 1919	Lectures, etc.	59A	700 00	320 00			320 00		320 00
	Refrigerator, etc.	59A	700 00	28 10			28 10		28 10
	Machinery, Trade School	59A	2,500 00	24 08			24 08		24 08
	Machinery, Machine Shop	59A	5,000 00	529 31			529 31		529 31
	Repairs, etc.	59A	6,000 00	19			19		19
	Reimbursing Reformatory for Insurance	59A	900 00	117 65			117 65		117 65
July 16, 1919	New Western Penitentiary, Construction, etc.	74A	500,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00			
	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza:								
July 18, 1919	Erection of Bridge, Chartiers Creek	92A	10,000 00	8 67			8 67		8 67
	Repairs to Kitchen, etc.								
	Reappropriation 1917 $ 9,000 00								
	Appropriated 1919 12,000 00	92A	21,000 00	108 81			108 81		108 81
	Repairs to water lines	92A	3,000 00	03			03		03
	Electric Extension	92A	6,000 00	16 08			16 08		16 08
	Fire Protection	92A	2,000 00	75			75		75
	Sewers, Etc.	92A	3,000 00	49 20			49 20		49 20
	Repairs to Farm Houses	92A	800 00	02			02		02
	Erection of two cottages	92A	60,000 00‡						
	Eastern State Penitentiary:								
July 16, 1919	Gratuities	72A	10,000 00	4,010 00			4,010 00		4,010 00
	Books etc.	72A	500 00	03			03		03
	Salaries, Officers, etc.	72A	6,000 00	6,000 00			6,000 00		6,000 00
	General repairs, etc.	72A	10,000 00	1,432 40			1,432 40		1,432 40
	Clothing	72A	2,000 00	9 42			9 42		9 42
	Totals		$1,878,494 81	$59,318 70		$10,000 00	$49,318 70		$49,318 70
	Judges:								
	Supreme Court, Eastern District:								
July 16, 1919	Salary Deputy Prothonotary	42A	$7,200 00	$3,490 32			$3,490 32		$3,490 32
	Salary, Chief Clerk	42A	4,000 00	08			08		08
	Salary, Record Clerk	42A	4,000 00	04			04		04
	Western District:								
July 16, 1919	Salary Deputy Prothonotary	42A	5,000 00	4,166 68			4,166 68		4,166 68
	Middle District:								
July 16, 1919	Contingent Expenses	42A	600 00	87 87			87 87		87 87
	Purchase of Books for Philadelphia	42A	2,000 00	273 70			273 70		273 70
	Purchase of Books for Pittsburgh	42A	1,000 00	70 41			70 41		70 41
	Eastern and Western District:								
July 16, 1919	Payment of Fees of Prothonotaries	42A	6,000 00	460 00			460 00		460 00
Feb. 7, 1919	Salary of Crier	1A	200 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Salary of Tipstaves	1A	1,400 00	133 96			133 96		133 96
	Salary of Record Clerk	1A	200 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Frank J. Myers	1A	833 30	833 30			833 30		833 30
Feb. 7, 1919	H. LeRoy West	1A	150 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Supplies, etc.	1A	500 00	60			60		60
	Expenses of Seven Judges	1A	56,000 00	7,970 62			7,970 62		7,970 62
	Superior Court:								
Feb. 7, 1919	Clerks, Expenses, etc.	1A	49,000 00	8,328 09			8,328 09		8,328 09
	Salaries, Criers, Tipstaves, etc.	1A	34,000 00	7,049 63			7,049 63		7,049 63
	Common Pleas:								
Feb. 7, 1919	Expenses	1A	60,000 00	8,629 30			8,629 30		8,629 30
	Salaries	1A	2,066,000 00	21,835 05			21,835 05		21,835 05
Feb. 7, 1919	Municipal Court, Philadelphia:		145,000 00	2,468 49			2,468 49		2,468 49
July 16, 1919	County Court of Allegheny County:								
	Salaries	42A	81,000 00	629 38			629 38		629 38
	Retired Judges, Salaries	42A	80,000 00	40,417 94			40,417 94		40,417 94
	Associate Judges:								
	Salaries	42A	80,000 00	31,885 00			31,885 00		31,885 00
	Mileage	42A	15,000 00	10,440 30			10,440 30		10,440 30
	Totals		$2,699,083 30	$149,720 76			$149,720 76		$149,720 76
	Miscellaneous:								
July 18, 1919	For use of County Agricultural Associations Prohibited from holding Exhibits in 1918	387A	$4,368 00	$819 79			$819 79		$819 79
July 16, 1919	Refunding Notary Public Fees	42A	2,000 00	450 00			450 00		450 00
July 18, 1919	Refunding money paid in mistakes or errors	399A	10,000 00	9,578 75			9,578 75		9,578 75
May 8, 1919	Refunding Liquor License Fees	110	50,000 00	45,774 57			45,774 57		45,774 57

*Of the $90,000 00 appropriated for new boiler house, $1,000 00 of this amount was transferred to erection of power plant for which an appropriation of $30,000 00 was made.
‡Reappropriated 1921.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Mothers' Pensions:								
July 10, 1919	Salary of Assistant Supervisor	361	3,200 00	3,200 00			3,200 00		3,200 00
	Traveling Hotel and Contingent Expenses	361	7,600 00	2,964 95			2,964 95		2,964 95
July 10, 1919	Monthly Allowance to Indigent Mothers:								
	Reappropriation of 1917 $ 46,816 11								
	Appropriation of 1919 600,000 00								
	Less Amount for Office Expenses 18,000 00	361	628,816 11	21,769 00			21,769 00		21,769 00
July 18, 1919	Encouraging Agriculture, and holding exhibits	388A	63,016 88	1,108 11			1,108 11		1,108 11
July 16, 1919	Payment of Fees of County Officers	42A	4,000 00	3,081 65			3,081 65		3,081 65
Feb. 7, 1919	Compensation for Substitutes for State Officers	1A	10,000 00*	1 34			1 34		1 34
July 16, 1919	Compensation for Substitutes	42A	10,000 00*	3,546 42			3,546 42		3,546 42
	Harrisburg Fire Companies	390A	5,600 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Painting Portrait of Hon. Frank B. McClain	42A	750 00	750 00		$750 00			
	Totals		$799,350 99	$93,244 58		$750 00	$92,494 58		$92,494 58
	GRAND TOTALS		$50,918,090 50	$13,601,115 53	$2,755,663 96	$152,504 37	$2,414,723 55	$16,380 15	$2,398,343 40

*World War.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE DATES OF EACH AND EVERY APPROPRIATION FROM THE GENERAL FUND MADE PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FULLY PAID ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 1923 SHOWING THE AMOUNTS REMAINING UNPAID ON EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION AS OF THAT DATE

THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF THE AFORESAID APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE TOTAL PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING SAID BIENNIUM

THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF EACH OF SAID APPROPRIATION DURING THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1925 AND THE TOTAL OF SUCH PAYMENTS APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES BY LEGISLATIVE YEARS DUE AND UNPAID AS OF JUNE 1, 1926 ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Senate:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Assistant Clerk, Recess Period	42A	$3,600 00	$269 36			$269 36		$269 36
	Salary of the Assistant to Secretary, Recess Period	42A	4,000 00	193 55			193 55		193 55
	Salary of the Stenographers to Librarian, Recess Period	42A	6,000 00	290 34			290 34		290 34
	Salary of the Custodian of Senate and three Assistants	42A	8,625 00	742 77			742 77		742 77
	Salary of the Assistant Clerk, Session 1923	42A	2,000 00	400 00		$400 00			
	Salary of the Stenographer to President of the Senate	42A	2,400 00	50 00			50 00		50 00
	Postage on Legislative Journals, Session 1921	42A	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Postage on Legislative Journals, Session 1923	42A	4,500 00	700 00			700 00		700 00
	Necessary expenses, extra labor for year ending May 31, 1922	42A	4,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Expense of Senate attending funerals	42A	3,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Incidental expenses of Senate commencing 12-1-22	42A	8,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00			
	Postage, Labor, Express, etc., office of Librarian ending May 31, 1922	42A	2,800 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Labor, Express, etc., Office of Librarian year ending May 31, 1923	42A	2,800 00	1,400 00		700 00	700 00		700 00
	Postage, Labor and incidental expenses, office of Secretary, 1922	42A	1,800 00	800 00			800 00		800 00
	Postage, Labor and incidental expenses, office of Secretary, 1922	42A	1,800 00	800 00			800 00		800 00
	Salary of fifty Senators	42A	126,000 00	26,000 00		26,000 00			
	Mileage of officers and employes, Session 1923	42A	2,700 00	2,700 00		1,744 60	955 40		955 40
	Mileage of returning officers, Session 1923	42A	2,000 00	865 30			865 30		865 30
	Mileage of fifty Senators	42A	5,000 00	5,000 00		4,676 10	323 90		323 90
	Postage of fifty Senators	42A	7,500 00	150 00		150 00			
	Salary of returning officers	42A	8,000 00	2,971 00			2,971 00		2,971 00
	Totals		$207,025 00	$48,832 32		$35,670 70	$13,161 62		$13,161 62
	House of Representatives:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Assistant Clerk	42A	$3,600 00	$275 00			$275 00		$275 00
	Salary of Stenographer to Resident Clerk	42A	3,075 00	220 17			220 17		220 17
	Salary of Messenger in Library	42A	2,400 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
	Salary of two watchmen	42A	7,200 00	450 00			450 00		450 00
	Salary of four Assistant Custodians	42A	7,908 00	2,198 36			2,198 36		2,198 36
	Salary of Assistant Clerk, Session 1923	42A	2,000 00	400 00		$400 00			
	Postage, labor and expenses Resident Clerk, year ending May 31, 1922	42A	3,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Contingent expenses of Speaker, Recess Period	42A	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Incidental expenses, six months commencing December 1, 1922	42A	12,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00			
	Expenses including extra labor to Chief Clerk, May 31, 1922	42A	4,700 00	3,700 00			3,700 00		3,700 00
	Indices for Legislative Journal	42A	1,500 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
	Proof reading, Legislative Journal, Session 1921	42A	4,500 00	665 00			665 00		665 00
	Indexing Legislative Journal, Session 1923	42A	1,500 00	1,500 00		1,500 00			
	Compiling Smull's Legislative Handbook	42A	6,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Salary of two hundred and seven members and extra compensation of the Speaker	42A	518,500 00	104,500 00	$500 00	104,500 00			
	Mileage of two hundred and seven members	42A	21,000 00	21,000 00		20,301 30	698 70		698 70
	Postage of two hundred and seven members	42A	31,050 00	300 00		300 00			
	Salary of officers and employes, Session 1923	42A	140,000 00	31,630 00		21,315 00	9,715 00		9,715 00
	Postage on Legislative Journal, year 1923	42A	7,500 00	1,590 00		1,590 00			
	Mileage, officers and employes	42A	4,000 00	4,000 00		3,218 70	781 30		781 30
	Salaries of returning officers, year 1923	42A	13,000 00	7,045 00			7,045 00		7,045 00
	Mileage of returning officers, Session 1923	42A	3,000 00	1,015 30			1,015 30		1,015 30
	Totals		$799,933 00	$191,238 83	$500 00	$157,125 00	$34,113 83		$34,113 83

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Adjutant General:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Bureau of Accounts	42A	$13,200 00	$336 67			$336 67		$336 67
	Salary of Bureau of Property and Disbursing Officers	42A	28,640 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Salary of Division Commander, Headquarters	42A	53,800 00	261 29			261 29		261 29
	Salary of Division of Supplies	42A	135,000 00	125 14			125 14		125 14
	Contingent expenses	42A	10,000 00	176 66		$138 27	38 39		38 39
	Purchase of surety bonds	42A	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Salaries of State Armory Board	42A	12,000 00	58 06			58 06		58 06
	Maintenance and repairs to State Armories	438A	200,000 00	823 67		823 67			
	Erection of Armories	438A	400,000 00	65,546 73		65,546 73			
	Riot and insurrection repairs to armories and buildings detroyed	437A	300,000 00	24,654 64		24,654 64			
	Support of National Guard and Naval Force	437A	$700,000 00	$327 85		$327 85	$ 03		$ 03
	Purchase of Military Stores	42A	20,000 00*	3,693 45	$14,019 27	3,711 88			
	Totals		$1,873,640 00	$87,654 19	$14,019 27	$95,103 04	$1,969 58		$1,969 58
	Department of Agriculture:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Deputy Secretary	42A	$10,000 00	$833 48			$833 48		$833 48
	Salary of employes	42A	34,740 00	26 15			26 15		26 15
	Salary of Special clerks and stenographer, Bureau Plant Industry	42A	110,000 00	2 77			2 77		2 77
	Clerk Hire, Bureau of Foods	42A	14,500 00	525 00			525 00		525 00
	Special Agents, Bureau of Foods	42A	80,000 00	2,209 63			2,209 63		2,209 63
	Contingent expenses	42A	10,000 00	379 04			379 04		379 04
	Maintenance, Bureau of Disbursements	42A	11,000 00	774 51		$162 31	612 20		612 20
	Maintenance of Agricultural Library and Distribution of Bulletins	42A	5,000 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
	Prevention of fraud, testing milk and cream	42A	5,000 00	2 03			2 03		2 03
	Enforcement of quarantine, general maintenance	42A	35,000 00	1,752 34	$312 72	1,746 65	5 69		5 69
	Maintenance, Bureau of Animal Industry	42A	250,000 00	30			30		30
	Indemnity, Bureau of Animal Industry	42A	130,000 00	3 50	460 00		3 50		3 50
	White pine blister rot	42A	4,000 00	6 11			6 11		6 11
	Japanese beetle	42A	10,000 00	64 96			64 96		64 96
	Potato wart	42A	35,000 00	61			61		61
	Traveling expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry	42A	45,000 00	8,896 87		1,431 12	7,465 75		7,465 75
	Contingent expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry	42A	10,000 00	10			10		10
	Maintenance, Bureau of Markets	42A	70,000 00	116 89		116 89	13		13
	Chemists, salary and expenses, Bureau of Foods	42A	32,000 00	3 26		2 15	1 11		1 11
	Traveling and Incidental expenses, Bureau of Foods	42A	37,500 00	6,383 15		1,793 36	4,589 79		4,589 79
	Inspection of cold storage plant, Bureau of Foods	42A	20,000 00	1,805 51			1,805 51		1,805 51
	Maintenance, Bureau of Chemistry	42A	90,000 00	806 06		805 23	83		83
	Maintenance, Bureau of Statistics	42A	22,500 00	7,562 24		1,742 50	5,819 74		5,819 74
	Attorneys, Assistants and Specialists, Bureau of Foods	42A	12,500 00	6,838 15		300 00	6,538 15		6,538 15
Mar. 2, 1921	Payment of accrued indemnity—animals destroyed on account of disease	1A	62,965 15	1 17			1 17		1 17
	Totals		$1,216,705 15	$50,918 76	$772 72	$8,100 01	$30,918 75		$30,918 75
	Attorney General:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Member, Board of Pardons	42A	$1,000 00	$187 63			$187 63		$187 63
	Salary of Deputies	42A	69,000 00	4,264 27			4,264 27		4,264 27
	Clerk Hire	42A	36,600 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
	Totals		$106,600 00	$5,201 90			$5,201 90		$5,201 90
	Auditor General:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Assistant Deputy	42A	$12,000 00	$708 94	$250 00		$208 34		$208 34
	Clerk Hire	42A	508,000 00	26,615 54	50 00	$14,821 25	11,794 29		11,794 29
	Contingent expenses	42A	30,000 00	238 77		238 77			
	Expenses of deputies and traveling auditors	42A	50,000 00	5,129 37		1,142 87	3,986 50		3,986 50
	Payment of mileage of mercantile appraisers	42A	20,000 00	4,220 59			4,220 59		4,220 59
	Refunding collateral tax paid in error	42A	25,000 00	12,407 23		3,185 98	9,221 25		9,221 25
	Purchasing law books and patent indices	42A	3,000 00	1,018 63	12 00	903 00	115 63		115 63
	Compensation of informants in escheats	42A	20,000 00	19,897 45		1,232 84	18,664 61		18,664 61
	Collection of delinquent tax	42A	50,000 00	22,720 42		132 69	22,587 73		22,587 73
	Cost of advertising escheats	42A	50,000 00	6,724 33	11,214 56	381 17	6,343 16		6,343 16
	Refund of stock transfer stamps cancelled	42A	2,500 00	2,314 14			2,314 14		2,314 14
	Costs in suit against delinquent dealers	42A	8,000 00	1,026 63		8 15	1,018 48		1,018 48

	Balances due retired county officers	42A	5,000 00	3,737 26		23 05	3,714 21		3,714 21
	Refunding inheritance tax paid in error	42A	50,000 00	32,264 04		7,352 33	24,911 71		24,911 71
Mar. 2, 1921	Clerk Hire, messengers, watchmen and special investigators, etc., deficiency	1A	110,000 00	106 19			106 19		106 19
	Totals		$43,500 00	$28,628 93	$11,520 56	$20,422 10	$[illegible]		$[illegible]
	Boards of Censors:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of one Chief Clerk	42A	$3,840 00	$240 00			$240 00		$240 00
	Salary of two clerks	42A	4,800 00	150 00			150 00		150 00
	Salary of seven clerks	42A	15,120 00	3,195 00			3,195 00		3,195 00
	Salary of thirteen inspectors	42A	46,800 00	1,375 00			1,375 00		1,375 00
	Salary of chief operator	42A	3,360 00	210 00			210 00		210 00
	Salary of five operators	42A	15,000 00	49 11			49 11		49 11
	Salary of janitor and watchman	42A	2,160 00	720 00			720 00		720 00
	Salary of additional employes	42A	4 000 00	516 76			516 76		516 76
	Contingent expenses	42A	20,000 00	2,231 79		$436 80	1,794 99		1,794 99
	Totals		$115,080 00	$8,687 66		$436 80	$8,250 86		$8,250 86
	Board of Public Charities and Public Welfare:								
May 27, 1921	Salary and expenses, Board of Public Charities	42A	$20,000 00†	$9,169 78					
	Salary and expenses, Public Welfare Department	42A	165,000 00	14,624 14	$9,169 78	$14,624 14			
	Totals		$185,000 00	$23,793 92	$9,169 78	$14,624 14			
	Executive Department:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of the Governor from January 15 to June 1, 1923	42A	$6,750 00	$3,000 06			$3,000 06		$3,000 06
	Clerk Hire	42A	45,000 00	52 60			52 60		52 60
	Contingent expenses	42A	10,000 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Traveling and incidental expenses of the Governor	42A	15,000 00	3,500 00			3,500 00		3,500 00
	Expert accountants, investigators and inspectors	42A	21,500 00	8 500 00			8,500 00		8,500 00
	Contingent expenses, Lieutenant Governor	42A	2,500 00	1,513 64		$188 02	1,325 62		1,325 62
	Totals		$[illegible]	$[illegible]		$[illegible]	$[illegible]		$[illegible]
	Department of Fisheries:								
May 27, 1921	Hatching, propagating and distributing fish	42A	$60,000 00	$2 33	$39 38		$2 33		$2 33
	Expenses of Commissioners and Commission	42A	5,000 00	12 32			12 32		12 32
	Salary and expenses of Fish Wardens	42A	20,000 00	64 71			64 71		64 71
	Contingent expenses	42A	5,000 00	215 83			215 83		215 83
	Operating boat on Lake Erie (Commodore Perry)	42A	7,000 00	51 31			51 31		51 31
	Operating cruiser Anna at Torresdale	42A	1,500 00	19 32			19 32		19 32
	Payment of rewards for conviction of violation of game and fish laws	42A	1,000 00	960 00		$20 00	940 00		940 00
	Field work, gathering spawn, transferring fish, etc.	42A	10,000 00	12 73			12 73		12 73
	Completing hatcheries and building ponds	42A	20,000 00	53 28			53 28		53 28
	Totals		$129,500 00	$1,391 83	$39 38	$20 00	$1,371 83		$1,371 83
	Department of Forestry:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of the Commissioner	42A	$16,000 00	$1,792 99	$59 52		$1,792 99		$1,792 99
	Salary of Deputy Commissioner	42A	12,000 00	4,522 58	16 13		4,522 58		4,522 58
	Clerk Hire	42A	45,000 00	999 89	20 83		999 89		999 89
	Contingent expenses	42A	12,000 00	903 03	14 56	$911 48	6 11		6 11
	Salary and expenses of Forest officers, scientific and other expenses	42A	360,000 00	12,131 43	734 62	3,213 36	8,964 13		8,964 13
	Labor	42A	190,000 00	26,030 77	153 11	13,686 42	12,348 20		12,348 20
	Building Material and Equipment	42A	85,000 00	9,412 37	112 62	9,332 47	99 77		99 77
	Bureau of Forest Fire Protection	42A	1,000,000 00	124,226 88	3,086 97	104,271 97	20,743 37		20,743 37
	State Forestry Academy, Mont Alto	42A	40,000 00	2,574 30	5 00	2,579 02	28		28
March 2, 1921	Bureau of Forest Fire Protection, Deficiency	1A	55,000 00	3 43	104 94		4 63		4 63
	Totals		$1,815,000 00	$182,597 67	$4,308 30	$133,994 72	$49,481 95		$49,481 95
	Department of Health:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of the Commissioner	42A	$70,000 00	$535 72			$535 72		$535 72
	General Salary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
	School of Hygiene	42A	52,840 00	860 98			860 98		860 98
	Medical Inspection	42A	37,800 00	783 09			783 09		783 09
	Division of Accounts	42A	*62,000 00	2,132 94			2,132 94		2,132 94
	Purchasing Division	42A	30,000 00	414 09			414 09		414 09
	Child's Health Division	42A	47,500 00	886 72			886 72		886 72
	Division of Supplies and Biological Products	42A	42,000 00	992 39			992 39		992 39
	Genito and Urinary Division	42A	39,400 00	1,295 98			1,295 98		1,295 98
	Division of Laboratories	42A	85,000 00	679 27			679 27		679 27
	Drug Control	42A	48,600 00	1,504 53			1,504 53		1,504 53
	Public Health Education	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]

* $20,000.00 appropriated, available on sales of stores to this amount. $14,019 07 received from sales.
†$9,169 78 transferred to Department of Public Welfare under the provisions of Act No. 42A, May 27, 1921

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of Health—Continued:								
	Newspaper Division	42A	10,000 00	136 62			136 62		136 62
	Engineering Division	42A	240,000 00	3,473 29			3,473 29		3,473 29
	Bureau of Vital Statistics	42A	96,500 00	396 38			396 38		396 38
	Housing Division	42A	25,000 00	1,041 83			1,041 83		1,041 83
	Dental Division	42A	22,400 00	1,904 26			1,904 26		1,904 26
	Tuberculosis Fund	383A	2,500,000 00	371,112 80	$437,289 28	$223,125 87	151,114 43	$1,893 62	149,220 81
	General Fund	42A	1,585,000 00	100,672 68	8,868 91	15,603 63	84,469 05		84,469 05
March 2, 1921	Registration of births and deaths, cities of the First Class	42A	30,000 00	3,235 15			3,235 15		3,235 15
	Expense of the Registration of births and deaths, deficiency	1A	1,000 00	566 35			566 35		566 35
	Totals		$5,101,120 00	$494,153 16	$446,158 19	$238,729 50	$250,367 16	$1,893 62	$256,643 54
March 10, 1921	State Highway Department:								
	Salary of Commissioner	3A	$20,000 00	$7,782 29			$7,782 29		$7,782 29
	General Salary and expense	3A	3,330,000 00	447,019 19	$10,852 79	$448,311 15			
	For payment of Commonwealth's share of State-aid Highways:								
	Appropriation 1921 $4,000,000 00	2A							
	*Balance from 1919 2,169,547 70	329A							
	Balance from 1917 114,805 70	329A							
	Credits prior to June 1, 1921 12,880 53	329A	6,297,233 93	6,700,996 26	4,809,442 51	6,987,921 66	4,004,183 69	2,868,746 98	1,135,436 71
	Construction of Permanent State Highways:								
	Appropriation 1921 $2,750,000 00	2A							
	*Balance from 1919 1,040,220 03	329A							
	Balance from 1917 405,459 29	329A							
	Credits prior to June 1, 1921 25,303 07	329A	4,220,982 39	3,692,138 04	1,447,681 51	4,751,148 68	1,668 59	1,668 59	
	Maintenance and Repair of State Highways within borough limits	42A	500,000 00	215,604 20	22,390 87	118,596 95	118,156 10	83,527 44	34,628 66
	Maintenance and Repairs of State-aid Highways:								
	Appropriation 1921 $500,000 00								
	Balance from 1919 08	42A	500,000 08	245,691 24	276,251 51	178,845 18	128,814 23	105,009 73	23,804 50
May 27, 1921	Property damage	42A	20,000 00	19,467 41		864 71	18,602 70	2,659 69	15,943 01
	Payment of rewards to townships	42A	1,000,000 00	664,773 55	1,415 53	540,542 97	125,646 11	125,646 11	
	Refund of motor licenses		1,000 00	16 30	5 60	16 30			
	Totals		$15,889,216 40	$11,993,518 48	$6,568,040 32	$13,026,247 88	$4,404,853 71	$3,187,258 54	$1,217,595 17
	Insurance Department:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of the Commissioner	42A	$15,000 00	$1,875 00			$1,875 00		$1,875 00
	Salary of the Special Deputy on Liquidation	42A	4,800 00	438 54	$64 29		438 54		438 54
	Acturial Staff	42A	25,200 00	2,442 12	62 50		2,442 12		2,442 12
	Compensation Staff	42A	14,800 00	145 49			145 49		145 49
	Examining Staff	42A	68,800 00	8,300 19			8,300 19		8,300 19
	Clerical Staff	42A	70,000 00	1,740 32			1,740 32		1,740 32
	Contingent expense	42A	20,000 00	573 09		$504 95	68 14		68 14
May 27, 1921	Contingent expense, deficiency	1A	3,500 00	320 68			320 68		320 68
	Totals		$222,100 00	$15,835 43	$126 79	$504 95	$15,330 48		$15,330 48
	Department of Internal Affairs:								
March 2, 1921	Bureau of municipalities	42A	$68,000 00	$901 70			$901 70		$901 70
	Clerks and employes	42A	138,600 00	4,290 88			4,290 88		4,290 88
	Clerks and employes, Bureau of Statistics	42A	144,500 00	6 10			6 10		6 10
May 27, 1921	Draftsmen copying surveys	42A	30,000 00	72 48			72 48		72 48
	Bureau of Geological and Topographical Survey	42A	150,000 00	20		20			
	Contingent expense, Bureau of Standards	42A	1,500 00	169 31			$169 31		$169 31
	Collection of tax statistics	42A	12,000 00	55 00			55 00		55 00
	Warrant maps	42A	12,000 00	175 20			175 20		175 20
	Investigation of vacant land	42A	3,000 00	927 32			927 32		927 32
	Department contingent expenses	42A	63,000 00	439 21		439 21			
March 2, 1921	Deficiency appropriation, salaries, officers, etc., Bureau Municipalities	1A	4,000 00	1,092 32			1,092 32		1,092 32
	Contingent expense, Deficiency	1A	8,000 00						
	Contingent expense, Reappropriated from 1919	1A	15,366 30	37 34			37 34		37 34
	Deficiency appropriation, draftsmen copying survey	1A	4,000 00	1,392 43			1,392 43		1,392 43
	Totals		$643,966 30	$9,559 49		$439 41	$9,120 08		$9,120 08

	Department of Labor and Industry:								
	Salary of Commissioner	42A	$20,000 00	$625 32			$625 32		$625 32
May 27, 1921	Salary of Auditor	42A	4,000 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
	Salary of one hundred inspectors	42A	335,000 00	3,495 56			3,495 56		3,495 56
	Salary of four inspectors, second grade	42A	28,000 00	806 41			806 41		806 41
	Salary of Chief of Division of Hygiene and Engineering	42A	10,000 00	1,875 38			1,875 38		1,875 38
	Salary of stenographers, clerks and expert assistant	42A	35,000 00	13 37			13 37		13 37
	Employment Bureau	42A	100,000 00	4 54			4 54		4 54
	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation	42A	398,200 00	2,264 01			2,264 01		2,264 01
	Salary of employes not provided for by statute	42A	315,000 00	3 94			3 94		3 94
	Bureau of Rehabilitation	42A	100,000 00	29,723 51	$77,061 50	$5,100 37	24,623 14		24,623 14
	Salary and expense of Industrial Board	42A	12,000 00	270 90		250 00	20 90		20 90
	General Expense Fund	42A	290,000 00	19,691 94		7,991 16	11,700 78		11,700 78
	Compensation for injured State employes	429A	100,000 00	1,048 11			1,048 11		1,048 11
	Traveling and contingent expenses, collecting fines Bureau of Compensation	42A	25,000 00	2 10			2 10		2 10
	Totals		$1,772,200 00	$59,925 09	$77,061 50	$13,341 53	$46,583 56		$46,583 56
	Legislative Reference Bureau:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Director	42A	$12,000 00	$250 00		$250 00			
	Salary of Assistant Director	42A	12,000 00	250 00		250 00			
	Clerk Hire	42A	47,500 00	3,628 50		877 50	$2,751 00		2,751 00
	Totals		$71,500 00	$4,128 50		$1,377 50	$2,751 00		$2,751 00
	Library and Museum:								
May 27, 1921	Preparing law catalogue	42A	$4,800 00	$675 00		$320 00	$355 00		$355 00
	Miscellaneous Books	42A	18,000 00	21 65		21 65			
	Purchase of law books	42A	6,000 00	11 97		11 97			
	Subscription to newspapers	42A	1,200 00	136 74			136 74		136 74
	Purchase of English Parliament papers	42A	750 00	01			01		01
	Salary and expense of Division of Public Records	42A	18,240 00	377 52		328 70	48 82		48 82
	Library Extension Division—Salaries and expenses	42A	32,000 00	879 89		840 67	39 22		39 22
	Salary and expense of Museum Division	42A	25,000 00	51 96		51 96			
	Purchase of lantern slides	42A	3,000 00	114 88		114 88			
	Contingent expenses	42A	5,000 00	70 90		32 97	37 93		37 93
	Binding of library books, periodicals and pamphlets	42A	9,000 00	496 44		495 15	1 29		1 29
	Totals		$122,990 00	$2,836 96		$2,217 95	$619 01		$619 01
	Department of Mines:								
May 27, 1921	Clerk Hire	42A	$24,000 00	$99 40			$99 40		$99 40
	Contingent expenses, officials and employes	42A	8,000 00	671 77		$99 15	572 62		572 62
	Salaries of Inspectors	42A	510,000 00	18,315 75		18,315 75			
	Traveling Expenses of Mine Inspectors	42A	70,000 00	2,066 22		2,066 22			
	Expenses of Examining Board	42A	32,500 00	16,763 23		6,168 70	10,594 53		10,594 53
	Counsel fees	42A	1,000 00	500 00		33 25	466 75		466 75
	Expert electrical services	42A	2,000 00	14 98			14 98		14 98
March 2, 1921	Deficiency appropriation, expenses attending examination of Mine Inspectors	1A	7,500 00	1,794 27			1,794 27		1,794 27
	Totals		$655,000 00	$40,225 62		$26,683 07	$13,542 55		$13,542 55
	Department of Public Printing and Binding:								
May 27, 1921	Clerk Hire	42A	$17,000 00	$27 22			$27 22		$27 22
	Contingent expenses	42A	2,500 00	18 76	$56 20	$11 50	7 26		7 26
	Freight, Postage, etc., Division of Documents	42A	45,000 00	1,063 52	4,938 40	869 38	194 14		194 14
	Contingent expenses, Division of Documents	42A	5,000 00	574 55	200 90	268 68	305 87		305 87
	Printing, binding and ruling	42A	575,000 00	32,235 18		32,235 18			
	Cuts and plates	42A	6,000 00	1,565 74		443 97	1,121 77		1,121 77
March 2, 1921	Paper, envelopes and other supplies deficiency	1A	250,000 00	10,470 41			10,470 41		10,470 41
	Salary of make-up clerk, Legislative Journal, deficiency	1A	1,100 00	64 00			64 00		64 00
	Totals		$901,600 00	$46,019 38	$5,195 50	$33,828 71	$12,190 67		$12,190 67
	Department of Public Instruction:								
May 27, 1921	General salary and expense	42A	$655,000 00	$39,328 53		$5,296 66	$34,031 87		$34,031 87
	Bureau of Professional Education	42A	22,000 00	9 03			9 03		9 03
	Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure	42A	30,000 00	2,807 55		406 39	2,401 16		2,401 16
	Bureau of Midwifery	42A	12,000 00	113 70		32 68	81 02		81 02
	Dental Council	42A	3,000 00	211 05		76 15	134 90		134 90
	Totals		$722,000 00	$42,469 86		$5,811 88	$36,657 98		$36,657 98

*Act 529A, 1923

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Common Schools:								
May 27, 1921	Salary for County Superintendents	42A	$387,500 00	$ 75	$55,125 00*		$ 75		$ 75
	Salary of Assistant County Superintendents	42A	365,500 00	208 33	57,499 08*		208 33		208 33
	Expenses of County Superintendents	42A	66,000 00	6,549 12		$2,062 23	4,486 89		4,486 89
	Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	42A	85,000 00	6,900 69		2,473 78	4,426 91		4,426 91
	Education of Blind Children	42A	10,000 00	911 50		732 00	179 50		179 50
	Consolidation schools and transportation, reappropriation	410A	100,000 00	193 64			193 64		193 64
	Graduates of secondary schools (Higher Education)	408A	56,000 00	11,800 00		700 00	11,100 00		11,100 00
	State scholarships of blind students	407A	6,000 00	1,986 60		902 04	1,084 56		1,084 56
	Maintaining Cornplanter Indian School, Warren County	412A	$3,600 00	$1,800 00			$1,800 00		$1,800 00
April 26, 1921	State scholarships, deficiency	37A	8,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
May 27, 1921	Support of common schools	42A	22,538,000 00	3,310,603 11		39,856 74	3,310,603 11		
	Consolidated Schools, Closed	42A	200,000 00	99,638 15		96,815 47	2,822 68	$755 43	2,067 25
	Extension course for Americanization, adult education	42A	125,000 00	65,681 92		33 50	65,648 42		65,648 42
	Reimbursing districts for special training	42A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Consolidated schools, transportation	42A	400,000 00	221,182 38		218,436 42	2,745 96		2,745 96
	Totals		$24,405,600 00	$3,759,456 19	$152,480 82	$3,632,758 55	$106,697 64	$755 43	$105,942 21
	Vocational Education:								
May 27, 1921	Bureau of Vocational Education	42A	$850,000 00	$452,692 42	$178,124 61	$11,299 65	$489,316 56		$489,316 56
	Encouraging and Promoting Vocational Education	42A	600,000 00	353,466 28	351,264 21	348,971 25	4,495 03	4,495 03	
	Totals		$1,450,000 00	$806,158 70	$529,388 82	$360,270 90	$493,811 59	$4,495 03	$489,316 56
	State Normal Schools: (Formerly Training Schools)								
May 27, 1921	Maintenance	42A	$2,993,000 00	$117,431 60	$2,512 12	$54,962 59	$62,469 01		$62,469 01
	Liquidating indebtedness of Normal Schools	42A	825,000 00	73,371 38	7,600 00		73,371 38		73,371 38
April 13, 1921	Alterations, extensions and equipment of Normal Schools	42A	500,000 00	65,605 35	200 00	33,311 78	32,493 57		32,493 57
	State-aid to Normal Schools, reappropriation	32A	212,306 25	3,792 25			3,792 25		3,792 25
	California deficiency	32A	27,938 00	492 25			492 25		492 25
	Clarion deficiency	32A	31,632 00	1,434 74			1,434 74		1,434 74
	Kutztown deficiency	32A	51,965 00	6,965 00			6,965 00		6,965 00
	Lock Haven deficiency	32A	70,806 00	2 24			2 24		2 24
	Millersville deficiency	32A	26,229 00	12,140 82			12,140 82		12,140 82
	Totals		$4,748,976 25	$281,235 63	$10,312 12	$88,274 37	$193,161 26		$193,161 26
	Training Schools:								
May 27, 1921	Bureau Manual Training and Industrial School: Maintenance	267A	$15,000 00	$1,875 00		$1,875 00			
	Duquesne University: Maintenance	391A	50,000 00	50,000 00			50,000 00		50,000 00
	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School: Maintenance	392A	37,000 00	4,812 19		4,812 19			
	Farming Implements	392A	3,000 00	10 00			10 00		10 00
	National Farm School: Maintenance	393A	31,500 00	3,937 50		3,937 50			
	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts: Maintenance	395A	112,500 00	33,445 13		33,445 13			
	Pennsylvania State College:								
	General maintenance	397A	1,600,000 00	174,952 90		174,952 90			
	Tobacco Experiment	396A	6,000 00	2,978 81		2,971 68	7 13		7 13
	Agriculture and Home Economics Extension	398A	450,000 00	48,454 69		48,454 69			
	Maintaining apprentice and trade school	399A	35,000 00	7,880 11		7,880 11			
	Erection, equipment and furnishing building	397A	250,000 00						
April 25, 1921	Maintenance, erection, equipment and furnishing building, deficiency	36A	1,000 00	145,460 42		145,460 42			
			251,000 00						
May 27, 1921	Philadelphia School of Design for Women: Maintenance	405A	25,000 00	4,928 38		4,928 38			
	Temple University:								
	General maintenance of the University	400A	180,000 00	70,354 89		70,354 89			
	General maintenance of School of Medicine	400A	90,000 00	30,531 64		30,531 64			
	University of Pennsylvania:								
	General maintenance of University	403A	920,000 00	323,519 44		323,519 44			
	Maintenance of School of Education	403A	100,000 00	24,146 00		24,146 00			

	Maintenance of Extension Schools	403A	85,000 00	26,949 67		26,949 67			
	Graduate School of Medicine	402A	125,000 00	15,625 00		15,625 00			
	University of Pittsburgh:								
	General Maintenance	404A	875,000 00	274,172 73		274,172 73			
	Maintenance of Teaching School of Medicine	404A	25,000 00	3,125 00		3,125 00			
	State Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton:								
	Installation of fire protection lines, etc.	62A	3,000 00	1,569 00			1,569 00		1,569 00
May 27, 1921	Washington and Jefferson College:								
	Emergency and deficiency in maintenance	406A	15,000 00†	15,000 00					
	Womens Medical College:								
	Maintenance	259A	20,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00			
	State Truancy School:								
	Condemnation of lands, erection of buildings, etc.		180,000 00	180,000 00			180,000 00		180,000 00
	DePaul Institute, Mt. Lebanon Township, Allegheny County	285A	45,000 00	45,000 00			45,000 00		45,000 00
	Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School:								
	Maintenance	390A	8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00		8,000 00
	Philadelphia Museum:								
	Distribution of Education Material	399A	30,000 00	1,728 10		1,728 10			
	Installation of exhibits	399A	20,000 00	732 09		732 09			
	Totals		$5,587,000 00	$1,501,688 69		$1,202,102 56	$284,586 13		$284,586 13
May 27, 1921	Department of Public Grounds and Buildings:								
	Salary of Superintendent	42A	$14,000 00	$375 03			$375 03		$375 03
	Salary of Assistant Bookkeeper	42A	3,600 00	3,014 17			3,014 17		3,014 17
	Salary of File Clerk	42A	2,400 00	100 00			100 00		100 00
	Salary of two expert stenographers	42A	6,000 00	187 50			187 50		187 50
	Salary of two stenographers	42A	5,280 00	715 00			715 00		715 00
	Salary of Secretary of Board	42A	3,000 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
	Salary of Insurance Inspector and Adjuster	42A	5,000 00	312 49			312 49		312 49
	Emergency and temporary help (Board Contingent Fund)	42A	30,000 00	8,500 00			8,500 00		8 500 00
	Maintenance and repairs to bridges over Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York	42A	15,000 00	8,293 37		2,470 60	5,822 77	1,588 02	4,234 75
	Building approaches and necessary rights of way to bridges	441A	10,000 00	9,220 21			9,220 21		9,220 21
	Building bridges not less than 500 feet and more than 1000 feet	442A	10,000 00	6 31		2 50	3 81		3 81
May 27, 1921	Grading, curbing and paving of North Street, Harrisburg	443A	$6,000 00	$1,302 59			$1,302 59		$1,302 59
	Board's General Fund	42A	175,000 00	29,065 01		$21,540 45	7,525 46		7,525 46
	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge (Reappropriation)	446A	622,410 72	577,123 12			577,123 12		577,123 12
	Water	42A	12,000 00	2,035 63		613 86	2,422 17		2,422 17
	Pennsylvania State Orchestra	42A	3,000 00	2,050 40		634 30	1,416 10		1,416 10
	Highway Bridges	42A	450,000 00	136,305 56		136,305 56			
	State Arsenal, 18th and Herr Streets, Harrisburg, erection barracks for State Police	42A	60,000 00	52,838 77			52,838 77		52,838 77
	New State Arsenal, 18th and Herr Streets, Harrisburg (Reappropriation)	42A	17,726 91	17,726 91			17,726 91		17,726 91
Mar. 2, 1921	Deficiency appropriation—Chief and Assistant Engineers, etc., State Art Commission	1A	7,371 98	496 12			496 12		496 12
	Board's General Fund—Deficiency	1A	450,000 00	124 81			124 81		124 81
	General Supplies —Deficiency	1A	500,000 00	04			04		04
	Emergency Supplies—Deficiency	1A	10,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Electric light, power and steam outside Capitol—Deficiency	1A	12,000 00	34			34		34
	New South Office Building:								
May 27, 1921	Construction etc., Unexpended balance $714,130 01 Appropriation 1921 600,000 00	444A	1,314,130 01	346 00		346 00			
	Totals		$3,803,868 92	$853,631 68		$161,913 27	$691,718 41	$1,588 02	$690,130 39
May 27, 1921	Public Service Commission:								
	Salary Chief—Accounts and Statistics	49A	$10,000 00	$1,666 66			$1,666 66		$1,666 66
	General salary and expense	49A	495,000 00	14,708 20		$8,698 45	6,009 85		6,009 85
	Payment of costs in eliminating grade crossings	447A	100,000 00	90,375 00		20,875 00	69,500 00	$40,000 00	29,500 00
May 25, 1921	General salary and expense—Deficiency	41A	25,000 00	17,345 17			17,345 17		17,345 17
	Totals		$630,000 00	$124,095 13		$38,573 45	$85,521 68	$40 000 00	$45,521 68
	Secretary of the Commonwealth:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Deputy Secretary	49A	$9,000 00	$750 00			$750 00		$750 00
	Clerk Hire	49A	132,760 00	2,927 07			2,927 07		2,927 07
	Members Sinking Fund Commission	49A	600 00	112 50			112 50		112 50
	Members Board of Pardons	49A	1,000 00	187 62			187 62		187 62
	Member Revenue Commission	49A	600 00	112 50			112 50		112 50
Mar. 10, 1921	Contingent expenses	2A	15,000 00	1,508 94		$2 47	1,506 47		1,506 47
	Totals		$158,960 00	$5,598 63		$2 47	$5,596 16		$5,596 16

*Credit allowed by Edmonds Act for increases in salaries
†Act 195, 1923.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Department of State Police:								
May 27, 1921	Clerk Hire	42A	$110,360 00	$3,125 74			$3,125 74		$3,125 74
	Six captains—salary	42A	28,800 00	1,200 00		1,200 00			
	Seven lieutenants—salary	42A	25,200 00	1,050 00		900 00	150 00		150 00
	Five first sergeants—salary	42A	15,000 00	625 00		625 00			
	Twenty-six sergeants—salary	42A	71,760 00	2,990 00		2,990 00			
	Fifty-two corporals—salary	42A	137,280 00	7,120 48		5,248 06			1,872 42
	Three hundred twenty-five privates	42A	645,000 00	58,340 67		20,373 87	37,966 80		37,966 80
	Continuous service pay	42A	106,245 00	20,082 16		3,663 08	16,419 08		16,419 08
	Contingent expenses, Bureau of Fire Protection	42A	100,000 00	60 02			60 02		60 02
	Keep of horses and renewal of uniforms	42A	600,000 00	24,744 50		24,744 50			
	Totals		$1,869,645 00	$119,338 57		$59,744 51	$59,594 06		$59,594 06
	Department of State Reporter:								
May 27, 1921	Clerk Hire and Assistance	42A	$2,000 00	$487 29			$487 29		$487 29
	Department of State Treasury:								
May 27, 1921	Deputy State Treasurer and Commissioner of Trusts	42A	$16,000 00	$800 15			$800 15		$800 15
	Contingent expense	42A	15,000 00	505 82		$69 85	295 97		295 97
	Patent indices and law books	42A	1,000 00	69 94		19 75	50 19		50 19
	Traveling expenses	42A	5,000 00	3,008 10		57 40	2,950 70		2,950 70
	Totals		$37,000 00	$4,244 01		$147 00	$4,097 01		$4,097 01
	Water Supply Commission:								
May 27, 1921	Salary of Engineer	42A	$5,000 00	$972 29			$972 29		$972 29
	Salary of Stenographer	42A	2,400 00	2,400 00			2,400 00		2,400 00
	Salary of Flood Forecasters and Gauge Readers	42A	5,000 00	20 14		$18 65	1 49		
	Salary and expense of engineers, etc., stream gauging	42A	40,000 00	08			08		08
	Salary and expenses of engineers on dams encroachments	42A	45,000 00	1 36		92	44		44
	Improvement of French Creek, Crawford County Reappropriation	450A	50,000 00	49,422 89		41 71	49,381 18		49,381 18
	Pymatuning swamp project—Reappropriation	42A	396,458 11	10,350 44		59 72	10,290 72		10,290 72
	Dyke along river at Lackawaxen		5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
Mar. 2, 1921	Improvement of Port of Philadelphia (Department Wharves, Docks and Ferries)	431A	50,000 00	2,751 98			2,751 98		2,751 98
	Salary and expenses of engineers, stream gauging—deficiency	1A	4,000 00	1,321 25			1,321 25		1,321 25
	Salary and expenses of engineers on other dams and other encroachments, deficiency	1A	8,000 00	601 30			601 30		601 30
	Totals		$610,858 11	$72,841 73		$121 00	$72,720 73		$72,720 73
	Boards:								
May 27, 1921	State Board of Examiners of Architects	42A	$6,000 00	$ 18			$ 18		$ 18
	Lake Erie and Ohio Canal Board—Reappropriation	439A	2,952 38	2,460 83		1,588 64	872 19		872 19
	Board of Pharmacy—Balance reappropriated	439A	3,704 10	1,511 02		1,508 51	2 51		2 51
	Totals		$12,656 48	$3,972 03		$3,097 15	$874 88		$874 88
	State School Retirement Board:								
May 27, 1921	Annuity Reserve Fund	411A	$1,000,000 00	$834,670 16		$834,670 16			
Mar. 2, 1921	Expense fund for salary of Secretary, Chief Clerk, etc., deficiency	1A	47,000 00	11,145 71			$11,145 71		$11,145 71
	State Annuity Reserve Fund	1A	1,025,000 00	1,007 81		1,007 81			
	Totals		$2,072,000 00	$846,823 68		$835,677 97	$11,145 71		$11,145 71
	Commissions:								
May 27, 1921	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	42A	$4,420,000 00	$760,590 41		$760,590 41			
	Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware—Nautical School	394A	100,000 00	18,374 76	$56,483 92	10,683 26	$7,691 50		$7,691 50
	Board of Commissioners of Navigation for salaries, rent of office, stationery, telephone and incidental expenses	424A	63,000 00	5,061 30		1,267 80	3,793 50		3,793 50
	Erection of bridge over Delaware River connecting Philadelphia and Camden	425A	1,050,000 00	1,101,754 63		1,101,754 63			
	Erection of bridge over Delaware River connecting Philadelphia and Camden, Reappropriation	425A	715,000 00						

	Valley Forge Park Commission:								
	Trees	428A	1,000 00	762 73		761 22	1 51		1 51
	Maintenance	428A	55,000 00	2,198 67		2,177 86	20 81		20 81
	Roads	428A	45,000 00	4,013 28		4,011 86	1 42		1 42
	Soldiers' and Orphans' School Commission:								
	Purchase of live stock and farm equipment	40A	9,000 00	84 27		84 27			
	Commission on Uniformity of Legislation	42A	2,000 00	693 95			693 95		693 95
	Commission to examine Judges	42A	500 00	500 00			500 00		500 00
	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	42A and 419A	15,000 00	5,235 48		4,613 36	622 12		622 12
	Commission to investigate alleged inequalities of Mercantile tax laws	42A	1,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,500 00
	Pennsylvania and New York Commission for eliminating toll bridges on Delaware River	48A	$125,000 00	$7,733 94		$9 00	77,724 94	$7,7.4 94	
	Pennsylvania and New Jersey Commission for acquiring toll bridges over Delaware River	426A	125,000 00	30,453 58		30,453 58			
	Commission to arrange International Exposition at Philadelphia	437	10,000 00	3,975 00			3,975 00		3,975 00
	Commission to Revise Banking Laws	447	8,500 00	3,076 80*			3,076 80		
	Commission to Investigate Battlefield in France and Belgium	422	25,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
	Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, Erie	436	50,000 00	40,000 00		32,130 75	7,869 25	7,869 25	
	Snyder Middleswarth Park Commission	427A	3,000 00	1,812 35		1,811 85	50		50
	Soldiers Bonus Commission	435	5,000 00	30 00			30 00		30 00
	State Fair Commission	443	15,000 00	10,383 01		3,645 84	6,737 17		6,737 17
May 24, 1921	Tax Revision Commission	398	5,000 00	4,686 09			4,686 09		4,686 09
May 27, 1921	Gregg Monument Commission	414A	7,500 00	7,500 00		7,001 54	498 46		498 46
	Commission to Erect Monument to Honorable Galusha Pennypacker	418A	30,000 00	30,000 00		2,000 00	28,000 00	3,500 00	24,500 00
	Commission to Erect Monument to Honorable Galusha Pennypacker, Reappropriated	418A	12,000 00	12,000 00			12,000 00		12,000 00
	Gettysburg Memorial Commission for erection of bronze statue of Generals Crawford and Gibbon—deficiency	428	20,000 00	5,713 47			5,713 47		5,713 47
	Camp Curtin Park Commission	413A	2,500 00	19 79			19 79		19 79
	Commission to Erect Statue to General George Gordon Meade	415A	50,000 00	50,000 00			50,000 00	50,000 00	
	Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, Selinsgrove	77A							
	Improvements to reservoirs and other emergencies	160	8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00		8,000 00
Apr. 26, 1921	Historical Spot for Burial of Soldiers' Bodies	77A	1,000 00	300 00†			300 00		
	Constitutional Convention	160	285,000 00	285,000 00			285,000 00		285,000 00
Apr. 13, 1921	Commission to Codify Laws and Revise Laws to Poor Districts	84	2,500 00	1,816 92			1,816 92		1,816 92
	Totals		$7,267,000 00	$2,408,270 43	$56,483 92	$1,962,997 23	$445,273 20	$69,094 19	$372,802 21
	Mothers' Assistance:								
May 27, 1921	Salary State Supervisor	428	$6,000 00	$56 42			$56 42		$56 42
	Assistant State Supervisor	438	4,400 00	2,077 78			2,077 78		2,077 78
	Traveling, extra clerical and contingent expenses	438	8,000 00	2,976 52		212 44	2,764 08		2,764 08
	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers	438	978,000 00	60,213 62		46,321 77	13,891 85		13,891 85
	Totals		$996,400 00	$65,324 34		$46,534 21	$18,790 13		$18,790 13
	Pensions and Gratuities:								
May 27, 1921	Payment of pensions and gratuities granted by the Legislature	42A	$10,000 00	$5,629 00		$769 00	$4,860 00		$4,860 00
	Refunds:								
May 27, 1921	Refunding Notary Public fees	42A	$2,000 00	$1,075 00		$125 00	$950 00		$950 00
	State and County Insane:								
May 27, 1921	Care and treatment of indigent insane	44A	$4,700,000 00	$468,589 94		$468,589 94			
	Homeopathic Hospital for Insane, Allentown:								
	Sundry and various purposes	45A	90,000 00	26,200 56		26,197 92	$2 64		$2 64
	State Hospital for Insane, Danville:								
	Equipment of Power Plant, railroad siding, coal bunkers and excavating for steam heat, etc.	46A	70,000 00	7,356 15		7,355 33	82		82
	Purchase of Hospital equipment	46A	40,000 00	6,820 88		6,820 88			
	Erection and equipment and furnishing lighting	46A	15,000 00	2,199 81		2,199 81			
	Rewiring buildings, repairing and painting wards and buildings, etc.	46A	6,000 00	636 07		633 65	2 42		2 42
	State Hospital for the Insane, Farview:								
	Erecting and completing an additional ward connecting corridors	48A	50,000 00	27,505 20		2,074 75	25,430 45*		
	Enlargment and equipment of brick plant	48A	5,000 00	607 24			607 24		607 24
	Machinery for textile and industrial plant	48A	5,000 00	711 62		19 50	692 12		692 12
	Additional ward, reappropriated from 1919	42A	25,000 00	4,389 76		4,100 00	289 76		289 76
	Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg:								
	Connecting corridors	49A	5,000 00	2,388 00			2,388 00		2,388 00
May 27, 1921	Wiring buildings, etc.	49A	30,000 00	1,916 98		1,887 82	29 16		29 16
	Replacement and covering steam and water pipe	49A	30,000 00	11,755 46		2,332 83	9,422 63		9,422 63
	Purchase of electric engine	49A	6,900 00	450 00			450 00		450 00
	Purchase of new boilers and alterations to power plant	49A	60,000 00	5 94			5 94		5 94
	Erection of pig pens and cow barn	50A	5,000 00	10			10		10
	Laundry equipment	49A	20,000 00	3,097 37		2,189 16	908 21		908 21

*Reappropriated $3,076.80, Act 197, 1923. †Reappropriated $300.00, Act 146, 1923. **$25,430.45 reappropriated, Act No. 79.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	State Hospital for Insane, Norristown:								
	Sundry and various purposes	51A	50,000 00	12,268 97	25,749 47	12,266 57	2 40		2 40
April 13, 1921	Erecting and completing annex building for Nurses' Home	28A	26,939 78	364 63		364 63			
	State Hospital for Insane, Warren:								
May 27, 1921	Installation of Rendering Plant	52A	2,000 00	2,000 00		424 49	1,575 51		1,575 51
	Making required changes in fire protection	52A	4,000 00	937 86		597 86	340 00		340 00
	Erecting four employes cottages	52A	10,000 00	1,852 25		1,852 25			
	Relaying water and gas line to farm colony	52A	15,000 00	12,754 84		12,754 84			
	State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville:								
	Repairs and new equipment for building	54A	25,000 00	999 83		987 39	12 44		12 44
	Farm equipment, chicken and pig raising	54A	14,000 00	5,000 00		4,987 91	12 09		12 09
	Electric wiring	54A	15,000 00	4,238 51		3,630 78	607 73		607 73
	Repairs to sewage disposal plant	54A	5,000 00	5,000 00		4,029 64	970 36		970 36
	Stokers	54A	25,000 00	1,668 44		1,538 74	129 70		129 70
	Additional and equipment of industrial building	54A	10,000 00	593 98		542 41	51 57		51 57
	Western State Hospital for Insane:								
	Maintenance	79A	50,000 00	24,550 51		8,765 32	15,785 19		15,785 19
	Erection construction and equipment	79A	150,000 00	28,061 68		8,282 33	19,779 35		19,779 35
	Deficiency appropriations:								
April 26, 1921	Western State Hospital for the Insane	39A	15,000 00	4,717 73			4,717 73		4,717 73
April 20, 1921	State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown	35A	460,000 00	4,744 71			4,744 71		4,744 71
	Pennsylvania State Hospital, Harrisburg (Lunatic):								
April 6, 1921	Alterations of boilers	17A	12,500 00	119 17			119 17		119 17
	Maintenance for 2 years, ending May 31, 1921	17A	77,500 00	4 24			4 24		4 24
March 30, 1921	Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, Allentown	8A	165,000 00	24 19			24 19		24 19
	Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, Maintenance	7A	130,127 82	29			29		29
March 31, 1921	State Hospital for Insane, Danville	12A	225,000 00	81			81		81
	State Hospital for Insane, Warren	11A	180,000 00	01			01		01
	Totals		$6,809,967 60	$674,483 73	$5,749 47	$585,376 75	$89,106 98		$63,676 53
	Hospitals Maintenance:								
May 27, 1921	Adrain Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	87A	$40,500 00	$5,062 50		$5,062 50			
	Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	88A	175,000 00	21,875 00		21,875 00			
	Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	89A	16,200 00	2,025 00		2,025 00			
	Allentown Hospital	90A	45,000 00	16,875 00		16,875 00			
	Altoona Hospital	91A	51,000 00	10,851 07		10,851 07			
	American Hospital for Disease of Stomach	92A	15,000 00	1,875 00		1,875 00			
	American Oncologic Hospital	93A	23,000 00	2,875 00		2,875 00			
	Annie M. Warner Hospital, Gettysburg	242A	4,000 00	4,000 00			$4,000 00		$4,000 00
	Beaver Valley General Hospital	95A	22,000 00	2,750 00		2,750 00			
	Belefonte Hospital	96A	18,000 00	2,250 00		2,250 00			
	Berwick Hospital	97A	10,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00			
	Bloomsburg Hospital	99A	11,000 00	1,375 00		1,375 00			
	Braddock General Hospital	100A	40,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			
	Bradford Hospital	101A	24,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00			
	Brookville Hospital	102A	6,000 00	750 00		750 00			
	Brownsville General Hospital	103A	20,000 00	6,685 37		5,703 91	981 46		981 46
	Butler County General Hospital	105A	20,000 00	11,711 10		9,100 66	2,610 44		2,610 44
	Carbondale Emergency Hospital	130A	30,000 00	7,500 00		7,131 39	368 61		368 61
	Canonsburg General Hospital	105A	4,600 00	575 00		575 00			
	Carlisle Hospital	107A	16,000 00	7,482 33		5,601 39	1,880 94		1,880 94
	Chambersburg Hospital	108A	10,600 00	1,325 00		1,325 00			
	Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	109A	5,000 00	625 00		625 00			
	Chester County Hospital	111A	16,200 00	4,050 00		4,050 00			
	Chester Hospital—City of Chester	110A	66,500 00	8,312 50		8,312 50			
	Chestnut Hill Hospital of Philadelphia	112A	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
	Childrens Hospital of Pittsburgh	114A	54,000 00	6,750 00		6,750 00			
	Childrens Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia	113A	54,000 00	6,750 00		6,750 00			
	Christian H. Buehl Hospital	104A	27,000 00	3,852 90		3,852 90			
	Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	115A	14,000 00	1,750 00		1,750 00			
	Clearfield Hospital	117A	25,000 00	8,713 99		8,713 99			
	Coatesville Hospital	118A	22,000 00	2,750 00		2,750 00			
	Columbia Hospital of Columbia	119A	14,000 00	1,750 00		1,750 00			
	Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	120A	44,000 00	44,000 00			44,000 00		44,000 00
	Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	121A	72,000 00	18,000 00		18,000 00			
	Corry Hospital Association	122A	10,000 00	1,615 15		1,375 47	239 68		239 68

Coudersport General Hospital	123A	2,000 00	250 00		250 00			
DuBois Hospital	126A	22,500 00	22,500 00			22,500 00		22,500 00
Diagnostic Hospital	124A	4,000 00	500 00					
Eagleville Sanitorium for Consumptives	381A	80,000 00	11,360 29		11,360 29			
Easton Hospital	127A	20,000 00	5,250 00		5,250 00			
Elk County General Hospital	128A	20,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			
Ellwood City Hospital	129A	4,000 00	500 00		500 00			
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	131A	31,000 00	7,750 00		7,750 00			
Frankford Hospital	132A	60,000 00	7,500 00		7,500 00			
Franklin City Hospital	135A	12,000 00	1,500 00	243 30	1,500 00			
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School	133A	20,000 00	2,715 00		2,663 80	51 83		51 83
Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	134A	16,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00			
General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	135A	5,000 00	625 00		625 00			
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	136A	27,000 00	3,375 00		3,375 00			
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	137A	20,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00			
Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	138A	2,000 00	250 00		250 00			
Grand View Hospital, Sellersville, Bucks County	139A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	140A	10,000 00	4,399 59		1,973 65	2,425 94		2,425 94
Grove City Hospital	141A	12,000 00	1,500 00		1,500 00			
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	142A	22,500 00	9,921 57		6,423 06	3,498 51		3,498 51
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	143A	130,000 00	16,250 00		16,250 00			
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	144A	50,000 00	6,250 00		6,250 00			
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	145A	52,500 00	13,125 00		13,125 00			
Harrisburg Hospital	146A	37,500 00	4,687 50		4,687 50			
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	147A	15,000 00	1,742 21		745 73	996 48		996 48
Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County	150A	14,000 00	3,500 00		3,500 00			
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	138A	130,000 00	16,250 00		16,250 00			
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Reading	149A	20,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00			
Homestead Hospital	151A	26,000 00	9,750 00		9,750 00			
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	153A	18,000 00	6,746 33		6,746 33			
Indiana Hospital	154A	27,000 00	6,750 00		6,750 00			
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	98A	13,500 00	1,687 50		1,645 12	42 38		42 38
Jefferson Medical College	155A	180,000 00	22,500 00		22,500 00			
Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia	156A	80,000 00	80,000 00			80,000 00		80,000 00
Kane Summit Hospital Association	157A	11,500 00	2,875 00		2,875 00			
Kensington Hospital for Women	158A	22,000 00	2,750 00		2,750 00			
Kittanning General Hospital	159A	9,000 00	5,345 41			5,345 41		5,345 41
Lancaster General Hospital	160A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
Lankenau Hospital	161A	22,500 00	2,812 50		2,812 50			
Laurelton Hospital	162A	16,000 00	4,415 96		2,415 96	2,000 00		2,000 00
Lewistown Hospital	163A	18,000 00	3,304 54		3,304 54			
Lock Haven Hospital	164A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
Lying-in-Charity Hospital	200A	26,000 00	6,500 00		6,500 00			
Mary M. Packer Hospital	196A	15,000 00	1,875 00		1,875 00			
Maple Grove Hospital Association, DuBois	166A	7,000 00	875 00		875 00			
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	167A	7,000 00	875 00		875 00			
McKeesport Hospital	168A	100,000 00	12,500 00		12,500 00			
Meadville City Hospital	169A	21,000 00	10,500 00		10,500 00			
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City	171A	19,000 00	6,770 71			6,770 71		6,770 71
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough	172A	40,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	173A	17,000 00	2,125 00		2,125 00			
Mercy Hospital, Johnstown	174A	55,000 00	55,000 00			55,000 00		55,000 00
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	175A	37,000 00	4,625 00		4,625 00			
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	177A	185,000 00	185,000 00			185,000 00		185,000 00
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	176A	90,000 00	36,951 17		18,042 61	18,908 56		18,908 56
Milliken Hospital, Pottsville	179A	6,000 00	750 00			750 00		750 00
Midvalley Hospital, Blakely	178A	18,000 00	4,500 00		4,500 00			
Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria	180A	14,500 00	1,812 50		1,812 50			
Misericordia Hospital, Philadelphia	181A	135,000 00	135,000 00			135,000 00		135,000 00
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	182A	40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00		40,000 00
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	183A	18,000 00	3,815 09		2,198 01	1,617 08		1,617 08
Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital	184A	27,000 00	7,320 46		7,320 46			
Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	185A	115,000 00	14,375 00		14,375 00			
Mudgett Hospital and training School for Nurses, Philadelphia	186A	7,500 00	1,875 00			1,875 00		1,875 00
Nason Hospital Association	187A	12,600 00	1,575 00		1,575 00			
National Stomach Hospital	188A	4,000 00	500 00		500 00			
North West Side Hospital	189A	7,500 00	937 50		937 50			
New Castle Hospital	190A	27,000 00	27,000 00			27,000 00		27,000 00
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	191A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium	192A	5,400 00	675 00		675 00			
Northwestern General Hospital	193A	22,000 00	5,500 00		5,500 00			
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	194A	30,000 00	4,037 38		4,037 38			
Oil City Hospital	195A	15,000 00	3,750 00		3,750 00			
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	198A	27,000 00	27,000 00			27,000 00		27,000 00
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm	199A	16,500 00	4,327 80		4,327 80			
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary	201A	42,000 00	5,250 00		5,250 00			
Phoenixville Hospital	202A	24,000 00	7,374 06		7,374 06			

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Hospitals Maintenance—Continued:								
May 27, 1921	Pittsburgh Hospital, Sisters of Charity	203A	80,000 00	80,000 00			80,000 00		80,000 00
	Pittston Hospital Association	204A	25,000 00	6,200 43		6,200 43			
	Pottstown Hospital	206A	12,000 00	3,424 96		3,424 96			
	Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital	208A	2,000 00	250 00		250 00			
	Pottsville Hospital	207A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
	Presbyterian Hospital	209A	36,000 00	36,000 00			36,000 00		36,000 00
	Providence General Hospital	211A	3,000 00	375 00		375 00			
	Providence Hospital of Beaver County	210A	22,500 00	22,500 00			22,500 00		22,500 00
	Punxsutawney Hospital Association	212A	21,000 00	2,625 00		2,625 00			
	Reading Hospital	213A	45,000 00	11,250 00		11,250 00			
	Renovo Hospital	214A	7,500 00	937 50		937 50			
	Robert Packer Hospital	197A	40,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			
	Rochester General Hospital	115A	32,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00			
	Roosevelt Hospital	216A	18,000 00	4,861 33		4,861 33			
	Rush Hospital for Consumptives	385A	70,000 00	21,711 66		21,711 66			
	Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown	217A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00		18,000 00
	Saint Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia	218A	57,000 00	57,000 00			57,000 00		57,000 00
	Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children	219A	17,000 00	2,125 00		2,125 00			
	Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	220A	185,000 00	23,125 00		23,125 00			
	Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	221A	22,500 00	2,812 50		2,812 50			
	Saint Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia	222A	65,000 00	65,000 00			65,000 00		65,000 00
	Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading	224A	35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00		35,000 00
	Saint Luke Hospital, South Bethlehem	225A	40,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			
	Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	226A	36,000 00	5,350 61		5,350 61			
	Saint Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia	227A	100,000 00	100,000 00			100,000 00		100,000 00
	Saint Mary Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton	228A	9,000 00	9,000 00			9,000 00		9,000 00
	Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	229A	57,000 00	18,784 35		14,730 41	4,053 94		4,053 94
	Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	230A	75,000 00	9,375 00		9,375 00			
	Sewickley Valley Hospital	231A	18,000 00	2,250 00		2,250 00			
	Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	232A	24,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00			
	Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital	94A	4,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00			
	South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh	233A	100,000 00	12,500 00		12,500 00			
	Spencer Hospital, Meadville	234A	14,000 00	8,021 57		6,417 99	1,603 58		1,603 58
	Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	235A	5,400 00	675 00			675 00		675 00
	Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	236A	15,000 00	1,875 00		1,875 00			
	Taylor Hospital Association	237A	25,000 00	6,250 00		6,250 00			
	Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	238A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
	Titusville Hospital	239A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
	Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh	386A	27,000 00	6,750 00		5,241 34	1,508 66		1,508 66
	Uniontown Hospital	240A	42,000 00	8,052 35		8,052 35			
	University of Pennsylvania Hospital	152A	180,000 00	22,500 00		22,500 00			
	Medico Chirrurgical Hospital	170A	50,000 00	6,250 00		6,250 00			
	Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia	203A	90,000 00	11,250 00		11,250 00			
	Warren General Hospital	241A	20,000 00	13,446 72			13,446 72		13,446 72
	Wayne County Memorial Hospital	244A	3,600 00	900 00		900 00			
	Washington Hospital	243A	13,000 00	6,217 01	$8,463 52*	6,217 01			
	Waynesburg Hospital	245A	8,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00			
	West Mountain Sanatorium, Scranton	287A	7,200 00	4,631 47			4,631 47		4,631 47
	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	246A	110,000 00	19,350 00		19,350 00			
	Westmoreland Hospital Association	247A	35,000 00	4,375 00		4,375 00			
	West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	248A	17,000 00	2,125 00		2,125 00			
	West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	249A	22,500 00	2,812 50		2,812 50			
	West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	250A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
	Wilkes-Barre City Hospital	251A	120,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00			
	Williamsport Hospital	252A	60,000 00	17,790 40		17,790 40			
	Williams Valley Hospital	253A	5,000 00	625 00		625 00			
	Saint Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburgh	223A	45,000 00	45,000 00			45,000 00		45,000 00
	Wills Hospital	254A	54,000 00	13,500 00		13,500 00			
	Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	256A	60,000 00	7,500 00		7,500 00			
	Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	255A	44,000 00	5,500 00		5,500 00			
	Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	255A	37,500 00	4,687 50		4,687 50			
	Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital	257A	18,000 00	2,714 28		2,714 28			
	Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital	200A	9,000 00	1,125 00		1,125 00			
	York Hospital	281A	27,000 00	10,073 79		5,641 94	4,431 85		4,431 85
	City Hospital, Washington	116A	10,000 00	8,463 52†					
	Totals		$6,209,300 00	$2,012,604 62	08,706 82	$835,426 85	$1,168,714 25		$1,168,714 25

	State Hospitals:							
May 27, 1921	Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville:							
	Improvement to buildings, fences and grounds	58A	$2,000 00	$2,000 00		$2,000 00		
	Purchase of motor ambulance	58A	3,000 00	3,000 00		2,905 50	$94 50	$94 50
	Cottage State Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer:							
	Maintenance	70A	17,000 00	2,125 00		2,125 00		
	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg:							
	Maintenance	59A	37,500 00	4,687 50		4,687 50		
	Purchase of X-Ray Equipment	59A	2,500 00	413 52		413 52		
	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Ashland:							
	Painting building, inside and outside	66A	2,500 00	461 80		459 20	2 60	2 60
Mar. 24, 1921	Deficiency appropriation	5A	105,522 12	01			01	01
May 27, 1921	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg:							
	Maintenance	67A	52,000 00	6,472 38		6,472 38		
	State Hospital at Coaldale:							
	Maintenance	68A	65,000 00	1,875 01		1,875 01		
	Completing Superintendent's residence	68A	8,000 00	79			79	79
	Refurnishing laundry	68A	2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00		
April 7, 1921	Deficiency appropriation	21A	19,519 32	100 00			100 00	100 00
May 27, 1921	State Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton:							
	Maintenance	69A	125,000 00	7,313 39		7,105 65	207 74	207 74
	Installing fire escape	69A	1,500 00	225 03			225 03	225 03
	Ice Plant	69A	2,500 00	540 00			540 00	540 00
	Placing electric wires in corridors in old building	69A	2,500 00	303 00			303 00	303 00
	State Hospital at Nanticoke:							
	Maintenance	71A	85,000 00	6,298 00		6,196 22	1 78	1 78
	Improvement to ground and erection of fences	71A	1,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00		
	Building fire escape	71A	4,000 00	3,600 00		3,591 96	8 04	8 04
April 13, 1921	Deficiency appropriation	23A	20,000 00	10 30			10 30	10 30
May 27, 1921	State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Region, Scranton:							
	Erection and completion additional floor Nurses Home, furnishing and furniture	72A	20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00	20,000 00
	Erection of Nurses dining room and kitchen	72A	15,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00	15,000 00
	Purchase of laundry equipment	72A	2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00		
	State Hospital for Injured Persons of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Coal Fields:							
	Repairing floor water pipes, storage room in basement and room for storage	73A	4,000 00	9 66			9 66	9 66
	Operating room, repairs and improvements and equipment	73A	5,000 00	35			35	35
	X-Ray room and laboratory, wiring and electrical work	73A	3,000 00	123 33		116 24	7 09	7 09
April 6, 1921	Deficiency appropriation	16A	20,000 00	3 25			3 25	3 25
	Totals			$828,041 44	$80,562 22	$14,048 18	$36,514 14	$36,514 14
	Homes—Maintenance:							
	Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	262A	$2,400 00	$873 85		$956 65	$319 20	$319 20
	Almira Home Association, New Castle	263A	8,403 00	3,150 00		1,741 01	1,408 99	1,408 99
	Beacon Light Mission, Bradford	264A	2,400 00	200 00		200 00		
	Beaver County Children's Home	265A	6,566 00	1,570 20		548 06	1,022 14	1,022 14
	Benevolent Association Home for Children, Pottsville	266A	4,000 00	500 00		500 00		
	Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh	269A	5,000 00	1,897 21		1,897 21		
May 27, 1921	Bethel Orphanage, Osceola	268A	1,000 00	125 00		125 00		
	Beulah Anchorage, Reading	270A	4,000 00	500 00		500 00		
	Boys Industrial Home, Oakdale	271A	20,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00		
	Boys Industrial Home, Williamsport	272A	5,400 00	5,210 98			5,210 98	5,210 98
	Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia	273A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00	18,000 00
	Childrens Home of South Bethlehem	279A	4,000 00	1,521 72		50 84	1,470 88	1,470 88
	Christian Home, Johnstown	280A	5,000 00	625 00		625 00		
	Childrens Industrial Home, Harrisburg	278A	7,500 00	2,413 00		2,413 00		
	Chester Day Nursery and Childrens Boarding Home	274A	3,000 00	750 00		646 47	103 53	103 53
	Christian Home for Women, Pittsburgh	281A	2,200 00	275 00		275 00		
	Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Pittsburgh	282A	3,600 00	450 00		450 00		
	Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, Pittsburgh	284A	6,500 00	812 50		812 50		
	Easton Home for Friendless Children, Easton	283A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00		
	Elmwood Home, Erie	287A	2,000 00	250 00		250 00		
	Erie Home for the Friendless, Erie	288A	18,000 00	2,250 00		652 62	1,597 38	1,597 38
	Erie Infants Home and Hospital, Erie	289A	2,500 00	297 50		297 50		
	Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	290A	4,500 00	4,500 00		4,500 00		
	First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh	291A	1,500 00	1,043 67		939 29	104 38	104 38
	Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	292A	650 00	150 00			150 00	150 00
	Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg	293A	1,000 00	500 00		500 00		
May 27, 1921	Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	294A	1,000 00	584 01		584 01		
	Florence Crittenton Home, Pittsburgh	295A	1,400 00	1,400 00			1,400 00	1,400 00
	Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton	296A	1,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00	4,000 00
	Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes Barre	297A	1,000 00	500 00		203 00		
	Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport	298A	2,000 00	987 04		554 25	432 79	432 79

* $8,463.52 transferred from appropriation of City Hospital, Washington.
† $8,463.52 transferred to appropriation of Washington Hospital, Successor.

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Homes—Maintenance, Continued:								
	Friends Home for Children, Philadelphia	299A	3,400 00	425 00		425 00			
	German Protestant Home for the Aged, Fair Oaks	302A	4,600 00	4,600 00			4,600 00		4,600 00
	German Baptist Home, Lawndale, Philadelphia	301A	4,500 00	4,500 00			4,500 00		4,500 00
	G. W. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage, Adams County	303A	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery for Children, Philadelphia	304A	9,600 00	9,600 00			9,600 00		9,600 00
	Home for the Aged, Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia	305A	5,400 00	675 00		675 00			
	Home for the Aged and Infirm Women, Easton	306A	6,300 00	787 50		787 50			
	Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	307A	6,300 00	787 50		787 50			
	Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	308A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
	Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg	310A	7,200 00	2,561 87		1,745 17	816 70		816 70
	Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster	311A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
	Home for Friendless Children, Reading	312A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
	Home for the Friendless, Williamsport	314A	16,500 00	2,062 50		2,062 50			
	Home for Friendless Women, Scranton	313A	12,000 00	1,500 00		1,500 00			
	Home for the Homeless, Philadelphia	315A	2,500 00	625 00			625 00		625 00
	Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	309A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
	Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh	319A	21,000 00	21,000 00			21,000 00		21,000 00
	Home of the Good Shepherd, County of Allegheny, Pittsburgh	320A	22,500 00	22,500 00			22,500 00		22,500 00
	House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	321A	9,000 00	9,000 00			9,000 00		9,000 00
	House of the Good Shepherd, Reading	323A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00		18,000 00
	Home of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	322A	22,500 00	22,500 00			22,500 00		22,500 00
	House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton	221A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00		18,000 00
	Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and wives, Philadelphia	316A	27,000 00	7,408 12		4,931 73	2,976 39		2,976 39
	Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	317A	4,000 00	500 00		500 00			
	Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	318A	4,000 00	2,014 13			2,014 13		2,014 13
	Industrial Home for Crippled Children	325A	27,000 00	3,375 00		3,375 00			
	Jewish Sheltering Home	327A	6,000 00	6,000 00			6,000 00		6,000 00
	Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People, Lamot	326A	1,000 00	125 00		125 00			
	Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station	328A	32,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00			
	Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, Harrisburg	330A	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00
	Messiah Orphanage, Monahan Township, York County	331A	3,200 00	3,200 00			3,200 00		3,200 00
	Midnight Mission, Philadelphia	332A	3,000 00	1,003 85		1,003 85			
	Nazarene Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	333A	6,500 00	812 50		812 50			
	Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	334A	18,000 00	2,250 00		2,250 00			
	Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	335A	2,500 00	312 50		312 50			
	Nursery Home, Harrisburg	336A	6,000 00	750 00		750 00			
	Old Ladies Home, Philadelphia	337A	12,500 00	1,562 50		1,562 50			
	Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth	338A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
	Passavant Memorial Home for the Care of Epileptics	340A	13,500 00	6,685 06		3,672 31	3,012 75		3,012 75
	Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Philadelphia	342A	7,200 00	6,300 00			6,300 00		6,300 00
April 7, 1921	Pennsylvania Memorial Home at Brookville	344A	16,000 00	2,662 82		2,000 00	662 82		662 82
	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie, Deficiency	2 A	20,000 00	4,645 33			4,645 33		4,645 33
May 27, 1921	Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie	65A	240,000 00	32,398 85	15 00	9,449 01	22,949 84		22,949 84
	Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind	346A	45,000 00	5,625 00		5,625 00			
	Philadelphia Home for Incurables	348A	22,000 00	2,750 00		2,750 00			
	Philadelphia Home for Infants	349A	5,400 00	675 00		675 00			
	Philadelphia Protectory for Boys	350A	27,000 00	27,000 00			27,000 00		27,000 00
	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	351A	15,000 00	1,875 00		1,875 00			
	Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	352A	18,000 00	2,250 00		2,250 00			
	Pittsburgh Newsboys Home	353A	18,000 00	2,250 00		2,250 00			
	Providence Mission and Rescue Home, Pittsburgh	354A	1,600 00	1,600 00			1,600 00		1,600 00
	Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia	355A	2,400 00	300 00		300 00			
	Rosalie Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital	356A	30,000 00	3,750 00		3,750 00			
	St. Edmond Home for Crippled Children	357A	2,700 00	2,700 00			2,700 00		2,700 00
	St. John Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	358A	20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00		20,000 00
	St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital	359A	19,000 00	19,000 00			19,000 00		19,000 00
	St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown	360A	7,000 00	7,000 00			7,000 00		7,000 00
	St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, Pittsburgh	361A	8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00		8,000 00
	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Scranton	362A	5,000 00	5,000 00			7,000 00		5,000 00
	St. Rita's L. C. B. A. Home for Infants	363A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	St. Stanislaus Orphanage	364A	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00		3,000 00
	St. Vincent's Home, Lansdowne	365A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00		18,000 00
	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	366A	16,000 00	16,000 00			16,000 00		16,000 00
	St. Vincent's Asylum, Philadelphia	367A	5,400 00	5,400 00			5,400 00		5,400 00
	Salvation Army and Rescue Home, Bellevue	368A	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Salvation Army Rescue Home and Hospital, Lansdowne	369A	2,500 00	2,500 00			2,500 00		2,500 00

	Salvation Army Social Settlement and Day Nursery, Pittsburgh	370A	2,700 00	2,700 00			2,700 00		2,700 00
	Sister of Charity of St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum Reading	371A	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	372A	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
	Tabor Home for Children	373A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
	Union Home for Old Ladies	374A	4,000 00	1,255 94		1,255 94			
	United Evangelical Home	376A	3,600 00	3,600 00			3,600 00		3,600 00
	United Zion Home	377A	5,400 00	5,400 00			5,400 00		5,400 00
	Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia	378A	5,000 00	625 00		625 00			
May 27, 1921	Williamsport Training for Girls	380A	7,200 00	900 00		900 00			
	Totals		$1,231,400 00	$491,759 16	$15 00	$93,335 93	$398,423 23		$398,423 23
May 27, 1921	Institutions:								
	State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic, Spring City:								
	Maintenance and training Inmates	55A	$600,000 00	$53,492 17		$48,038 07	$5,454 10		$5,454 10
	Erection and Equipment of Buildings	55A	100,000 00	15,195 72		15,193 97	1 75		1 75
	State Institution for Feeble Minded, Polk:								
	Maintenance	56A	950,000 00	33,016 36		32,954 96	61 40		61 40
	Purchase of Farm Lands	57A	20,000 00	2,349 50		40 00	2,309 50		2,309 50
	Electric Light and Power Equipment	57A	10,000 00	125 88			125 88		125 88
	Installation of Hot Water Supply System	57A	8,500 00	272 55			272 55		272 55
	Erection and Equipment of Nurses Home	57A	20,000 00	20,000 00*					
	Erection and Equipment of Fire Proof Warehouse	57A	10,000 00	217 62		1 55	216 07		216 07
	Dairy Barns	57A	10,000 00	4 40			4 40		4 40
	Purchase of Exhaust Fans for Wood Working Shops	57A	2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00		2,000 00
	Fire Protection Equipment	57A	4,000 00	3,516 62		330 97	3,185 65		3,185 65
	Pennsylvania Village for Feeble Minded Women, Laurelton:								
	Maintenance	64A	100,000 00	5,082 29		4,136 76	945 53		945 53
	Construction of a Reservoir	64A	10,000 00	344 60		250 00	94 60		94 60
	Building Cottage for Patients	64A	45,000 00	10,093 09		7,017 73	3,075 36		3,075 36
	Building and Improvement to Farm and Stock	64A	12,000 00	2,560 76		2,485 46	75 30		75 30
	Building Cottage for Employes	64A	20,000 00	3,122 15		3,122 15			
	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Elwyn:								
	Maintenance	84A	420,000 00	115,454 41		50,285 40	65,169 01		65,169 01
	Eastern State Penitentiary:								
March 24, 1921	Salaries of Officers and Parole Work	74A	350,000 00	10,348 27		10,348 27			
May 27, 1921	Transfer of Convicts	23	10,000 00	2,457 59		1,792 42	665 17		665 17
	Library Books	74A	500 00	24 05		24 00	05		05
	Gratuities	74A	7,000 00	2,915 00		565 00	2,350 00		2,350 00
	Clothing furnished Discharged Convicts	74A	15,000 00	5,288 95		1,422 47	3,866 48		3,866 48
	Salaries of Officers—Deficiency	74A	26,000 00	1,532 74			1,532 74		1,532 74
	General Repairs—Deficiency	74A	20,000 00	16 46			16 46		16 46
	Clothing, etc.—Deficiency	74A	5,000 00	1,179 79			1,179 79		1,179 79
	Western State Penitentiary:								
	Salaries of Officers and Parole Work	75A	590,000 00	40,838 18		22,411 85	18,426 33		18,426 33
	Repairs, Extraordinary	75A	40,000 00	2,432 59		2,397 07	35 52		35 52
	Insurance	75A	4,243 65	1,154 32		14 00	1,140 32		1,140 32
	Clothing and Gratuities furnished Discharged Prisoners	75A	20,000 00	3,624 38		2,528 86	1,095 52		1,095 52
	Books and Stationery	75A	3,500 00	7 01		7 01			
May 24, 1921	Hospital Equipment	75A	4,180 00	1,275 90		678 16	597 74		597 74
May 27, 1921	Transfer of Convicts	23	4,000 00	2,123 47		45 34	2,078 13		2,078 13
	New Western Penitentiary:								
	Erection, Construction and Equipment	76A	300,000 00	294,530 90		241,736 11	52,794 79	52,794 79	
	Glen Mills School:								
April 13, 1921	Maintenance	81A	486,578 00	60,822 25		60,822 25			
May 27, 1921	Deficiency Appropriation	26A	116,600 00	3,056 22			3,056 22		3,056 22
	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb:								
	Maintenance	82A	404,000 00	50,500 00		50,500 00			
	Maintenance of three pupils	82A	6,000 00	891 08		891 08			
	Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook:								
	Maintenance	83A	131,250 00	27,374 60		16,218 75	11,155 85		11,155 85
	State Industrial Home for Women, Muney:								
	Erection and Equipment of Farm	80A	12,000 00	7,263 78			7,263 78		7,263 78
	Purchase of Live Stock	80A	2,000 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Machinery for making rugs and carpets	80A	20,000 00	15,000 00			15,000 00		15,000 00
	Chauffeur's Salary	80A	2,400 00	605 00			605 00		605 00
	Purchase of additional Real Estate	80A	12,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00		4,000 00
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon:								
	Salary of Officers and Employes	61A	320,000 00	42,115 91		41,350 25	756 66		765 66
	Insurance	61A	1,800 00	750 75			750 75		750 75
	Library Books	61A	2,500 00	122 08		122 96	12		12
	Tools and Machinery	61A	6,000 00	11 34		11 00	34		34
	Lectures, entertainment, etc.	61A	700 00	468 40		335 00	133 40		133 40
	Dishes and Equipment for Kitchen	61A	1,100 00	561 01		559 73	1 28		1 28
	Machinery, equipment and supplies for Trade	61A	3,268 00	2,806 58		2,805 98	60		60
	Machinery and Supplies for Machine Shop and Laundry	61A	10,000 00	2,907 64		2,900 00	7 64		7 64
	Reimbursing Reformatory for Insurance and Taxes	61A	660 00	432 78			432 78		432 78
	Replacing Tubular Boiler	61A	24,000 00	1,427 43			1,427 43		1,427 43
	Renewing Electric Wiring	61A	7,500 00	795 54		722 76	72 78		72 78
	Gratuities for Discharged or Paroled Inmates	61A	10,000 00	1,425 00		1,425 00			

*$20,000 00 reappropriated, Act 94A.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, AND 8, (Continued)

Dates	Details	Act Nos.	Item 4			Item 5	Item 6		Item 8
			Amounts of Appropriations	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1923	Total Credits to Appropriations	Amounts Paid During Biennium 1923-1925	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1925	Amounts Paid During Period June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926	Amounts Unpaid June 1, 1926
	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza:								
	Repairs and Extension of Kitchen	63A	6,000 00	07			07		07
	Steam line Extension Repairs, Building Tunnels and Replacing underground Pipes	63A	3,000 00	1,162 41		1,162 05	36		36
	Water, Dams and Filtration Plant	63A	5,000 00	2,966 27		2,965 97	30		30
	Machinery and Supplies for Industrial Building	63A	6,000 00	5,911 75		5,911 58	17		17
	Roadway Improvements	63A	3,000 00	1 46			1 46		1 46
	Painting, Glazing and Purchase of Material	63A	8,000 00	6 33			6 33		6 33
	Repairs to Farm House	63A	1,000 00	781 19		781 19			
	Improvements and Extensions to Laundry	63A	20,000 00	20,000 00†			20,000 00		
	Improvements and Extensions to Creamery Building	63A	2,200 00	2,200 00		2,200 00			
	Purchase of Library Books	86A	500 00	53 59		49 25	4 34		4 34
	Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, Edgewood: Maintenance	86A	238,000 00	63,384 49		63,384 49			
	Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh: Maintenance	388A	108,000 00	13,707 78		13,187 51	520 27		529 27
	Grand View Institutions for Consumptives:								
April 13, 1921	Maintenance	388A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon:								
	Salary of Officers and Employes, Deficiency Appropriation	31A	$18,015 00	$1,122 50			$1,122 50		$1,122 50
	Erection of a two story brick building	31A	3,930 00	86 08			86 08		86 08
	Totals		$5,748,424 65	$972,022 53		$716,636 88	$235,385 65	$52,794 79	$162,590 86
	Societies:								
May 27, 1921	Childrens Aid Society of Franklin County	275A	$2,000 00	$250 00		$250 00			
	Childrens Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	277A	54,000 00	6,750 00		6,750 00			
	Childrens Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	276A	18,000 00	2,484 52		2,484 52			
	Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania	283A	2,200 00	275 00		275 00			
	George Junior Republic Association, Grove City	300A	8,500 00	1,062 50		1,062 50			
	Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged	329A	6,000 00	1,579 78		1,579 78			
	Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	341A	13,500 00	1,687 50		1,687 50			
	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating for the Blind, Philadelphia	343A	13,500 00	2,129 40		2,129 40			
	Pennsylvania Seaman's Friend Society of Philadelphia	345A	3,500 00	437 50		437 50			
	United Charities of Hazelton	375A	2,500 00	2,008 41		1,256 48	$751 93		$751 93
	Westmoreland County Childrens Aid Society, Greensburg	379A	12,000 00	4,279 04		4,279 04			
	Woods Run Settlement Association	381A	3,000 00	375 00		375 00			
	York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	382A	10,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00			
	Berks County Tuberculosis Society	300A	5,000 00	1,875 00			1,875 00		1,875 00
	Bonair Sanatorium	389A	4,500 00	562 50			562 50		562 50
	Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women, Philadelphia	347A	4,500 00	562 50		562 50			
	Totals		$162,900 00	$27,568 65		$24,379 22	$3,189 43		$3,189 43
	Judges:								
May 27, 1921	Expenses	42A	$36,000 00	$3,523 56			$3,523 56		$3,523 56
	Salary of Deputy Prothonotary, Eastern District	42A	7,200 00	2,400 00			2,400 00		2,400 00
	Salary of Assistant Chief Clerks, Eastern District	42A	3,600 00	400 00			400 00		400 00
	Salary, Clerk as Assistant to Chief Clerk	42A	3,600 00	600 00			600 00		600 00
	Salary and expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian	42A	14,000 00	2 61			2 61		2 61
	Salary of Criers, Tipstaves and Official Stenographers and expense	42A	59,956 00	9,663 19		$614 19	9,049 00		9,949 00
	Stationery, supplies and necessary expense, Eastern District	42A	10,000 00	1,107 64		1,107 08	56		56
	Stationery, supplies and necessary expenses, Western District	42A	3,000 00	30			30		30
	Purchase of Books for Library at Pittsburgh	42A	1,000 00	328 80		20 00	308 80		308 80
	Fees of Prothonotary of Eastern District, Middle and Western Districts, Assignment of Judges	42A	6,000 00	520 00		270 00	250 00		250 00
	Deficiency for stationery, supplies and necessary expense, Eastern District	42A	2,500 00	98			98		98
	Deficiency in salary of Supreme Court Judges	42A	4,500 00	815 65			815 65		815 65
	Contingent expense, Supreme and Superior Court	42A	860 00	368 09		228 43	139 66		139 66
	Deficiency, salary Chief Clerk to Prothonotary	1A	600 00	200 00			200 00		200 00
	Deficiency, Clerk to Prothonotary, Western District	1A	400 00	133 44			133 44		133 44
	Deficiency, salary as Clerk to Assistant Chief Clerk, Eastern District	1A	600 00	575 00			575 00		575 00
	Deficiency, salary of Record Clerk, Eastern District	1A	600 00	33 34			33 34		33 34
	Superior Court, Salary of seven Judges	42A	225,000 00	1,999 99			1,999 99		1,999 99
	Expense of seven Judges	42A	49,000 00	9,778 31			9,778 31		9,778 31

	Salary and expense of Criers and Tipstaves	42A	42,250 00	8,160 06			8,160 06		8,160 06
	Dockets, stationery and supplies	42A	10,000 00	1,389 61		1,388 88	73		73
	Deficiency in salary of Judges of Superior Court	42A	4,500 00	860 94			860 94		860 94
	Deficiency in dockets, stationery, books, etc., and necessary expense	42A	2,000 00	3 30			3 30		3 30
	Expense of Common Pleas and Orphan Court Judges	42A	60,000 00	2,421 91			2 421 91		2,421 91
	Deficiency Appropriation: Mileage allowed Common Pleas Judges, having more than one County	1A	2,000 00	661 50			661 50		661 50
	Payment of mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	42A	6,000 00	1,831 05			1,831 05		1,831 05
	Clerk Hire, Dauphin County	42A	14,400 00	1,480 00			1,480 00		1,480 00
	Orphans Court, Salaries of Judges	42A	452,000 00	20,565 87		833 41	19,732 46		19,732 46
	Associate Judges, Salaries	42A	80,000 00	34,134 64		1,400 29	32,734 35		32,734 35
	Mileage	42A	15,000 00	10,995 40		262 20	10,733 20		10,733 20
	Deficiency appropriation, several Judicial Districts	42A	18,000 00	18,000 00			18,000 00		18,000 00
	Totals		$1,154,505 00	$132,955 18		$6,124 48	$126,830 70		$126,830 70
	Miscellaneous:								
May 27, 1921	Painting Portrait of Syrus E. Woods, Secretary of the Commonwealth	42A	$750 00	$7 50			$7 50		$7 50
	Painting Portrait of Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer	42A	750 00	750 00		750 00			
	Interest on Funded Debt	42A	32,040 00	1,020 00		1,020 00			
	Fees of County Officers	42A	4,000 00	2,903 65		35 00	2,868 65		2,868 65
	Publishing Monthly Money Statement	42A	12,000 00	12 50			12 50		12 50
Mar. 2, 1921	Publishing Amendments to Constitution, Deficiency	1A	85,000 00	19,400 27			19,400 27		19,400 27
	Totals		$134,540 00	$24,093 92		$1,805 00	$22,288 92		$22,288 92
	GRAND TOTALS		$109,937,469 30	$28,720,091 12	$7,920,055 28	$24,524,106 84	$9,633,080 81†	$3,357,879 62*	$6,226,366 91*

†$20,000.00 reappropriated, Act 95A.

* The difference of $48,807.25 between the amount unpaid June 1, 1926 and the amount unpaid June 1, 1925, is made up of items reappropriated, these items included elsewhere in this report are as follows:

Commission to Revise Banking Laws	$3,076 80
Historical Spot, Burial of Soldiers Bodies	300 00
State Hospital for the Insane, Farview	25,430 45
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza	20,000 00
Total	$48,807 25

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR DEFICIENCIES BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 1923, THE UNPAID BALANCES OF EACH DEFICIENCY AS OF JUNE 1, 1923 AND THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF SAID DEFICIENCIES ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1923. ITEM 7, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dates	Details	Act No.	Amount of Deficiency Appropriation	Credits to Appropriation	Amount of Unpaid Blances June 1, 1923	Amount Paid on Appropriation on or after June 1, 1923
	Senate:					
May 24, 1923	Salary of Officers and Employes—Session 1923	29A	$12,000 00		$11,419 00	$11,419 00
	Department of Military Affairs:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Officers Annual Allowance—Transportation, Etc.	2A	88,726 00		400 25	400 25
	Officers Annual Allowance—Claims due and filed	2A	8,500 00			
	Officers Annual Allowance—Claims to be filed	2A	5,300 00		2 80	
	Department of the Auditor General:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Publishing Monthly Statement of all Funds	2A	16,000 00		3,772 19	2,949 20
	Executive Department:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Expense Account—Governors Conference	2A	200 00		200 00	200 00
	Department of Agriculture:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Accrued Indemnity Claims for Animals Destroyed	2A	235,000 00		58,421 48	58,420 39
Apr. 27, 1923	Aid to Agricultural Associations	3A	12,814 68		12,814 68	12,814 68
	Department Property and Supplies:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Salary of Engineers and other Employes	2A	40,000 00		1,798 67	
	General Supplies	2A	185,000 00		29,025 35	28,961 19
	Advertising Annual Schedule	2A	2,000 00		1,389 64	1,389 64
	Light Heat and Power	2A	16,900 00		2,429 01	1,788 42
	Rental Charges for Telephone Services	2A	47,000 00		9,725 98	9,725 98
	Rent of Offices and Rooms outside Capitol	2A	17,500 00		409 62	409 62
	Bureau of Printing and Binding:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Paper, Envelopes, Printing, Binding and Ruling	2A	300,000 00		270,582 04	223,338 95
	State Art Commission—Traveling Expense	2A	1,692 00		85 04	5 07
	Department of Public Instruction:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Support of Public Schools	2A	3,440,977 56	1,106 25	3,431,483 67	3,431,483 67
	Aid to Districts Establishing and Maintaining Vocational Schools	2A	236,338 31			
	State Board of Examiners of Architects	2A	2,000 00			
	State School Retirement Board:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Expense Fund	2A	3,731 00		26 65	
	State Annuity Reserve Fund	2A	1,650,000 00		1,650,000 00	1,650,000 00
	Contingent Reserve Fund	2A	346,965 00		346,965 00	346,965 00
	Department of State and Finance:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Publishing Amendments to Constitution	2A	53,028 13		2,392 00	1,086 80
	Treasury Department:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Clerk Hire—Balancing and Indexing Acts—Postage Etc.	2A	86,527 00	5 05	4,650 82	226 05
	Judiciary:					
June 30, 1923	Salary of Retired Judges	44A	488 44		488 44	161 11
Mar. 22, 1923	Salaries of Judges—Courts of Common Pleas	2A	43,794 24		2,272 36	1,416 74
	Salaries of Judges of Municipal Courts of Philadelphia	2A	10,904 82			
	Salaries of Judges of County Courts of Allegheny County	2A	11,551 99			
	Salaries of Retired Judges	2A	2,943 87		547 21	547 21
	Pensions and Gratuities:					
Mar. 22, 1923	Salaries of Retired State Employes	2A	49,046 13		1,570 73	1,547 91
	Commissions:					
Apr. 27, 1923	Commission of Soldiers Orphan Schools:					
	Water Works	7A	17,000 00			
	Refrigerator	7A	6,500 00		6,500 00	6,500 00
	Electric	7A	4,000 00			
	Plumbing	7A	3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00
May 3, 1923	Commissioners of Fairmount Park	14A	248 71			
	Homes:					
Apr. 30, 1923	Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children Etc.	12A	10,000 00		10,000 00	9,590 69

		State Hospitals:					
July	13, 1923	Ashland:					
		Maintenance	108A	110,668 43		110,668 43	110,668 43
		Salary of Superintendent	108A	1,560 00		1,560 00	1,554 00
		Installation of Engines	108A	1,229 89		1,229 89	1,229 89
		X-Ray	108A	1,442 68		1,442 68	1,442 68
		New Panel Board	108A	1,059 00		1,059 00	1,059 00
		Steam Separator	108A	600 00		600 00	599 91
Apr.	27, 1923	Blossburg:					
		Maintenance	9A	4,722 00		4,722 00	4,722 00
		1923 Maintenance	9A	12,000 00		12,000 00	12,000 00
		Laundry and Power Plant	9A	4,872 00		4,872 00	4,872 00
		Elevator	9A	1,217 00		1,217 00	1,217 00
Apr.	30, 1923	Coaldale:					
		Maintenance 1921	13A	4,912 04		4,912 04	4,912 04
		Maintenance 1923	13A	17,615 81		17,615 81	17,615 81
May	23, 1923	Connellsville:					
		Maintenance	26A	13,000 00		13,000 00	12,994 29
May	9, 1923	Philipsburg:					
		Maintenance	19A	15,000 00		15,000 00	15,000 00
Apr.	27, 1923	Scranton:					
		Maintenance	10A	45,000 00		20,914 04	20,903 49
May	25, 1923	Shamokin:					
		Maintenance	28A	35,000 00		35,000 00	32,071 45
		State Insane Hospitals:					
May	9, 1923	State Hospital for Criminal Insane—Farview: Maintenance	18A	70,000 00		60,000 00	60,000 00
June	14, 1923	Care and Treatment—Deficiency	41A	175,000 00		175,000 00	171,905 82
		Institutions:					
July	12, 1923	Eastern State Penitentiary:					
		Salaries	85A	$60,000 00		$60,000 00	$60,000 00
Apr.	27, 1923	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory—Huntingdon:					
		Gratuities to discharged Convicts	5A	490 00		490 00	490 00
		Pennsylvania Training School Morganza:					
		Salaries	6A	20,000 00		5,342 02	5,342 02
		Training Schools:					
Apr.	27, 1923	Pennsylvania Oral School—Scranton:					
		Maintenance	11A	28,000 00		18,000 00	17,931 47
May	9, 1923	Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind:					
		Maintenance	20A	30,000 00		30,000 00	30,000 00
May	9, 1923	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Mt. Airy:					
		Maintenance	16A	100,000 00		100,000 00	100,000 00
May	23, 1923	Western Pennsylvania School for Blind—Pittsburgh:					
		Maintenance and Education	25A	43,000 00		43,000 00	43,000 00
Apr.	27, 1923	Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood:					
		Maintenance	4A	5,933 85		5,933 85	5,933 85
		Totals		$7,770,000 58	$1,111 30	$6,605,951 39	$6,541,812 72

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AMOUNTS UNDER EACH APPROPRIATION ACT PASSED PRIOR TO THE SESSION OF 1923, AND INCLUDING DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE SESSION OF 1923 WHICH ARE NOW ESTIMATED TO LAPSE. ITEM 9, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

In the category of "Lapsed Appropriations" only such amounts designated by the Legislature for specific purposes have been considered, such as salaries of officers and employes of the Commonwealth.

For example, in the case of an appointive officer leaving the service of the Commonwealth when a specific amount has been set aside by the Legislature for payment of his salary such amount would be considered a lapse should the appointive power during the interim fail to fill the vacancy. Or if an appropriation to meet contractural obligations has been made that have been completed for an amount less than the appropriation, then presumption of a lapse can be made. In cases of certain unpaid appropriations affecting the Highway and Public Instruction Departments, under certain acts of the Legislature these unpaid appropriations are automatically credited to the ensuing appropriations for the following biennium.

The Attorney General, however, has ruled that the Auditor General shall charge to an appropriation any item of expense occurring during a biennium other than that of the appropriation. As an illustration, an appropriation made in 1917 can have an item charged against it in 1923, if the item in question was for some particular charge during the 1917-1919 biennium. For this reason, we have taken the view that only such specific amounts as noted above might be considered as having lapsed.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS NOW GOING INTO SPECIAL FUNDS WHICH FORMERLY WERE PAID INTO GENERAL FUND AND VICE VERSA ITEM 10, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY, 31, 1926.

The following receipts now paid into special funds were formerly paid into the general fund:

Funds	June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926
Motor Registration and License Fees	$30,727,690.09
Gasoline Tax (See Note A)	2,706,881.33
Insurance Tax (See Note B)	885,131.81
Banking Department	477,293.57
State School	101,410.13
Dog Tax (See Note C)	

The following receipts now paid into the general fund were formerly paid into special funds:

Funds	June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926
Engineers (See Note D)	$1,674.22
Registered Names (See Note E)	991.06

NOTE A

The Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1021, Sections 1 and 2, provides that one-half of the one cent tax be paid into the General Fund and the balance returned to the county in which the tax is collected.

The Act of June 15, 1923, P. L. 834, Section 3, provides for an additional tax of one cent per gallon on liquid fuel sold in the Commonwealth to be paid into the General Fund.

The Act of May 13, 1925, P. L. 671, amending Sections 3 and 9 of the Act of 1923, provides that one and one-half cents of each two cents collected be paid into the Motor Registration and License Fees Fund.

NOTE B

The Act of June 1, 1899, P. L. 420, Section 24, provides the two per cent (2%) collected on premiums on Foreign Fire Insurance Companies be paid into the General Fund.

The Act of June 28, 1895, P. L. 408, Section 2, provides that one-half of the two per cent Tax on Foreign Fire Insurance premiums be paid to the Treasurer of the several cities and boroughs in the Commonwealth.

The Act of July 15, 1919, P. L. 964, amends Section 2 of the Act of 1895, by returning the entire amount collected to the several cities, boroughs and townships.

NOTE C

Prior to the passage of the Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 522, Section 16, creating the Dog Fund, the counties collecting the Dog License retained all fees.

The Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 522, Section 16, provides that on November 30 of each year, any sum in excess of $25,000.00 remaining in the Dog Fund shall be paid into the General Fund.

NOTE D

The Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1131, Section 12, provides for a Special Fund.

The Act of April 1, 1925, P. L. 112, Section 2, provides for the transfer of all funds of professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction to the General Fund. In compliance with this Act, a balance amounting to $11,716.63 in the Engineers Fund, was transferred to General Fund on February 16, 1926.

NOTE E

The Act of May 16, 1923, P. L. 247, Section 6, provides that the fees for registration shall be collected by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and deposited in the State Treasury in a Special Fund until June 1, 1925. In compliance with this Act a balance amounting to $8,637.60, in the Registered Names Fund was transferred to the General Fund on December 4, 1925.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE STATE TREASURY FOR REFUNDS TO COUNTIES AND OTHER AGENCIES DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART, ITEM 11, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

GOVERNORS	Totals	Refunds to Counties	Refunds to Other Agencies
GIFFORD PINCHOT			
Year ended December 31, 1925	$3,364,047.09	$2,671,703.64	$692,343.45
Year ended December 31, 1924	2,925,852.11	2,343,179.42	582,672.69
For period from January 16, 1923 to December 31, 1923	2,521,805.10	1,834,693.68	687,111.42
Totals	$8,811,704.30	$6,849,576.74	$1,962,127.56
WILLIAM C. SPROUL			
For period from January 1, 1923 to January 16, 1923	.....	.....	.....
Year ended December 31, 1922	$1,910,087.30	$1,351,882.59	$558,204.71
Year ended December 31, 1921	618,547.32	427,541.40	191,005.92
Year ended December 31, 1920	248,923.17	10,000.00	238,923.17
For period from January 21, 1919 to December 31, 1919	213,493.25	10,000.00	203,493.25
Totals	$2,991,051.04	$1,799,423.99	$1,191,627.05
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH			
For period from January 1, 1919 to January 21, 1919	.....	.....	.....
Year ended December 31, 1918	$176,439.12	$10,000.00	$166,439.12
Year ended December 31, 1917	166,850.95	10,000.00	156,850.95
Year ended December 31, 1916	162,842.85	10,000.00	152,842.85
For period from January 19, 1915 to December 31, 1915	10,000.00*	10,000.00*	.....
Totals	$516,132.92	$40,000.00	$476,132.92
JOHN K. TENER			
For period from January 1, 1915 to January 19, 1915	.....	.....	.....
Year ended December 31, 1914	$545,972.99	$398,021.27	$147,951.72
Year ended December 31, 1913	4,133,259.58	3,985,870.70	147,388.88
Year ended December 31, 1912	3,916,130.13	2,782,904.06	133,226.07
For period from January 17, 1911 to December 31, 1911	3,706,419.77	3,569,275.12	137,144.65
Totals	$12,301,782.47	$11,736,071.15	$565,711.32
EDWIN S. STUART			
For period from January 1, 1911 to January 17, 1911	.....	.....	.....
Year ended December 31, 1910	$3,504,278.14	3,371,359.46	$132,918.68
Year ended December 31, 1909	3,410,316.36	3,282,631.97	127,684.39
Year ended December 31, 1908	3,431,269.47	3,302,128.70	129,140.77
For period from January 15, 1907 to December 31, 1907	3,646,254.02	3,516,238.08	130,015.94
Totals	$13,992,117.99	$13,472,358.21	$519,759.78
Grand totals	$38,612,788.72	$33,897,430.09	$4,715,358.63

*Not paid during calendar year of 1915.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL AID INCLUDED IN STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART

ITEM 12, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Governors	Totals	State Highway	State Road Bond Fund	Motor Fund	State College	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Erie, Pa.	Vocational Education	Nautical School	Industrial Rehabilitation	Social Hygiene
GIFFORD PINCHOT										
For the period from January 16, 1923 to December 31, 1925	$12,218,125 28	$935,767 64	$7,143,958 58	$1,996,881 95	$200,000 00	$19,830 00	$1,218,800 75	$75,000 00	$105,348 11	$45,648 11
WILLIAM C. SPROUL										
For the period from January 21, 1919 to January 16, 1923	16,220,600 12	1,137,280 59	12,844,909 17	536,298 30	154,400 00	55,467 45	1,058,815 75	31,250 00	61,599 12	41,592 81
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH										
From the period from January 19, 1915 to January 21, 1919	541,193 22	126,886 67	----------	----------	205,000 00	81,994 45	127,312 10	----------	----------	----------
JOHN K. TENER										
For the period from January 17, 1911 to January 19, 1915	367,556 13	----------	----------	----------	205,000 00	120,665 42	----------	----------	----------	----------
EDWIN S. STUART										
For the period from January 1907 to January 17, 1911	197,041 67	----------	----------	----------	160,847 92	36,193 75	----------	----------	----------	----------
GRAND TOTALS	$29,544,516 42	$2,199,934 90	$19,988,867 75	$2,533,180 25	$925,247 92	$344,151 07	$2,404,928 60	$106,250 00	$166,947 23	$87,240 92

Governors	Tuberculosis Fund	Child Welfare	Venereal Diseases	Health	Care and want of Discharged Soldiers	National Forest of Pennsylvania	Control of Forest Fires	Refund of Interest Paid by Commonwealth on Money Borrowed to Repel Raid in June 1863	Not Designated by the U. S. Government
GIFFORD PINCHOT									
For the period from January 16, 1923 to December 31, 1925	$200,539 87	$232,105 66	----------	----------	$3,972 00	$15 00	$10,257 61	----------	----------
WILLIAM C. SPROUL									
For the period from January 21, 1919 to January 16, 1923	216,246 61	----------	$54,261 72	$23,536 51	----------	----------	----------	----------	$4,942 09
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH									
For the period from January 19, 1915 to January 21, 1919	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
JOHN K. TENER									
For the period from January 17, 1911 to January 19, 1915	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$41,890 71	----------
EDWIN S. STUART									
For the period from January 15, 1907 to January 17, 1911	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
GRAND TOTALS	$416,786 48	$232,105 66	$54,261 72	$23,536 51	$3,972 00	$15 00	$10,257 61	$41,890 71	$4,942 09

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES ITEMIZED AS FROM THE GENERAL FUND, SPECIAL FUNDS, STATE ROAD BOND FUND AND SO FORTH DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

ITEM 13, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

GOVERNORS	General Fund	State Road Bond Fund	Motor Fund
GIFFORD PINCHOT			
1923 to 1925, Inclusive	$16,052,728.29	$46,822,715.75	$70,866,710.36
WILLIAM C. SPROUL			
1919 to 1922, Inclusive	17,671,567.83	52,246,678.58	29,670,095.74
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH			
1915 to 1918, Inclusive	16,962,331.65	.....	6,937,978.95
JOHN K. TENER			
1911 to 1917, Inclusive	13,596,935.63	.....	.....
EDWIN S. STUART			
1907 to 1910, Inclusive	9,570,852.65	.....	.....
Totals	$73,854,416.05	$99,069,394.33	$107,474,785.05

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM ALL FUNDS FOR STATE-AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.
ITEM 14, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

GOVERNORS	Amounts
GIFFORD PINCHOT	
For the period from January 16, 1923 to December 31, 1925 ..	$9,544,780.79
WILLIAM C. SPROUL	
For the period from January 21, 1919 to January 16, 1923 ..	5,496,806.97
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH	
For the period from January 19, 1915 to January 21, 1919 ..	3,002,025.27
JOHN K. TENER	
For the period from January 17, 1911 to January 19, 1915 ..	4,723,245.35
EDWIN S. STUART	
For the period from January 15, 1907 to January 17, 1911 ..	9,147,341.92
Total	$31,914,200.30

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS FOR INTEREST ON STATE BONDS AND FOR STATE BONDS SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.
ITEM 15, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

GOVERNORS	Interest on State Bonds	State Bond Sinking Fund Requirements
GIFFORD PINCHOT		
For the period from January 16, 1923 to December 31, 1925 ..		09,544,780.79
ber 31, 1925, ...	$ 7,540,120.33	$ 3,498,590.41
WILLIAM C. SPROUL		
For the period from January 21, 1919 to January 16, 1923, ...	4,562,440.00	1,737,043.83
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH		
For the period from January 19, 1915 to January 21, 1919, ...	.....	.....
JOHN K. TENER		
For the period from January 17, 1911 to January 19, 1915, ...	.....	.....
EDWIN S. STUART		
For the period from January 15, 1907 to January 17, 1911, ...	.....	.....
Total, ...	$12,102,560.33	$ 5,234,634.21

NOTE
Interest on road bonds

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENTS AND WARRANTS ON HAND AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM CO SPROUL.
ITEM 16, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

GOVERNORS	February 1,	March 1,	April 1,	May 1,	June 1,	July 1,
GIFFORD PINCHOT						
Year ended December 31, 1925	$5,897,527 38	$13,019,271 10	$6,355,817 02	----------	$806,372 57	$2,194,927 02
Year ended December 31, 1924	1,369,118 70	1,091,140 68	3,296,983 26	$2,732,539 69	723,514 96	1,467,463 11
Year ended December 31, 1923	8,539,370 92	4,843,137 16	1,540,129 25	11,109,074 74	9,020,468 08	10,096,417 38
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
Year ended December 31, 1923	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Year ended December 31, 1922	8,491,158 75	8,989,710 91	5,988,628 24	7,428,618 52	8,468,469 14	7,977,330 70
Year ended December 31, 1921	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

No records available prior to October 31, 1921.

GOVERNORS	August 1,	September 1,	October 1,	November 1,	December 1,	January 1,
GIFFORD PINCHOT						
Year ended December 31, 1925	$7,083,264 22	$4,493,998 57	$4,460,190 65	$1,724,797 05	$1,392,388 03	$7,043,873 53
Year ended December 31, 1924	926,168 05	6,858,055 42	3,991,589 74	3,148,425 73	8,241,862 54	1,285,072 96
Year ended December 31, 1923	9,102,751 41	5,676,574 65	3,776,156 52	12,146,564 76	1,109,235 21	8,768,659 35
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
Year ended December 31, 1923	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Year ended December 31, 1922	12,511,847 22	9,884,219 46	9,703,329 83	14,118,388 23	8,492,946 04	6,831,806 30
Year ended December 31, 1921	----------	----------	----------	7,848,885 81	6,701,281 20	----------

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNTS OF CASH BALANCE ON HAND IN EACH FUND AT THE BEGINNING OF BUSINESS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL
ITEM 17, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

Funds	February 1, 1919	March 1, 1919	April 1, 1919	May 1, 1919	June 1, 1919	July 1, 1919
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
General	$6,245,633 22	$6,686,982 75	$6,282,609 14	$5,951,095 53	$5,821,853 25	$5,897,133 07
Sinking	651,110 02	651,110 02	651,110 02	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	1,364,065 54	1,819,253 48	2,031,104 54	2,085,571 04	1,499,686 88	987,521 58
Game Protection and Propogation	282,930 54	265,363 54	259,714 97	244,694 43	215,849 55	194,286 06
Bounty	298,338 37	290,093 88	283,905 63	272,141 57	265,626 73	250,720 46
State Insurance	64,557 78	181,051 99	315,677 01	261,900 71	268,752 98	277,765 91
State School	65,233 75	67,595 42	72,203 86	74,492 03	81,633 53	95,459 49
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	17,989 49	14,643 01	24,208 52	15,023 71	32,092 33	78,018 87
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	158,729 52	158,729 52	158,729 52	197,899 58	164,420 03	143,153 59
Fish Propogation	8,794 75	8,954 75	9,234 75	9,474 75	11,123 80	12,262 80
Banking Department	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	86,245 06
State Bond Road	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	240,000 00
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
School Smployes' Annuity Savings	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
School Employes' Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
State Bond Road Sinking	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Totals	$9,157,382 98	$10,143,778 36	$10,088,497 96	$9,770,613 61	$9,022,359 34	$8,920,887 15

Funds	August 1, 1919	September 1, 1919	October 1, 1919	November 1, 1919	December 1, 1919	January 1, 1920
WILLIAM C. SPROUL						
General	$4,074,381 93	$4,203,407 72	$3,751,325 85	$3,085,821 94	$7,903,031 06	$4,408,629 03
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	407,497 71	56,042 83	137,154 86	211,757 51	89,364 46	472,943 64
Game Protection and Propogation	185,672 41	168,945 61	185,907 54	167,577 12	244,688 60	241,432 24
Bounty	243,903 69	237,537 14	242,267 86	267,666 31	368,091 19	396,265 77
State Insurance	278,447 11	280,080 19	282,736 27	282,939 67	287,312 89	294,889 66
State School	100,817 05	102,596 97	106,299 74	110,585 73	114,553 12	10,299 33
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	53,561 39	37,434 12	32,158 45	4,888 71	14,395 66	52,107 13
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	189,850 10	189,850 10	189,850 10	189,850 10	189,850 10	185,206 76
Fish Propogation	13,907 80	15,297 80	15,600 80	17,029 30	17,034 30	17,449 30
Banking Department	79,815 64	77,474 08	74,937 64	68,917 70	67,361 12	65,441 55
State Bond Road	12,364,746 80	12,116,509 18	11,143,924 28	9,063,505 44	7,737,882 65	7,236,955 59
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	----------	----------	7,104 00	7,104 00	7,104 00	7,118 79
School Smployes' Annuity Savings	----------	----------	13,764 46	126,882 27	245,845 49	159,932 34
School Employes' Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	----------	----------	2,758 84	3,175 49	45,876 84	62,571 20
State Bond Road Sinking	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	617,590 62
Totals	$18,650,921 89	$18,143,496 00	$16,824,200 95	$14,266,021 55	$17,990,711 74	$14,887,153 21

ITEM 17. Continued

Funds	February 1, 1920	March 1, 1920	April 1, 1920	May 1, 1920	June 1, 1920	July 1, 1920
WILLIAM C. SPROUL—Continued:						
General	$3,915,503 66	$3,890,970 41	$4,933,709 40	$3,355,215 60	$2,196,613 35	$923,485 55
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	2,029,920 20	3,326,776 89	4,746,855 69	3,914,331 34	3,863,088 37	3,396,741 19
Game Protection and Propogation	217,571 37	192,620 00	171,008 23	131,331 35	98,386 52	97,491 70
Bounty	379,305 48	359,681 38	342,534 15	327,709 90	522,570.18	322,000 69
State Insurance	307,685 88	395,824 78	647,036 03	653,868 95	657,002 80	416,573 56
State School	15,128 61	19,404 98	22,947 12	33,677 78	35,516 44	33,269 49
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	34,254 53	37,852 31	80,495 66	55,527 56	51,801 37	26,363 22
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	200,542 81	200,542 81	125,196 01	184,694 92	184,694 92	184,694 92
Fish Propogation	17,489 80	21,730 80	22,938 39	23,467 64	25,164 47	27,378 72
Banking Department	63,318 52	57,390 88	57,857 86	48,495 62	46,720 10	52,505 88
State Bond Road	7,285,599 45	7,466,442 65	7,487,019 62	8,262,092 87	7,839,912 91	6,687,556 49
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	73,186 01	73,217 98	73,217 98	73,217 98	73,217 98	73,217 98
School Smployes' Annuity Savings	277,884 01	171,051 59	260,319 88	299,572 20	275,823 63	106,305 53
School Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	192,322 30	93,771 15	254,363 76	164,919 48	64,543 70	3,387 40
State Bond Road Sinking	105,293 14	105,293 14	105,293 14	37,905 02	26,419 21	26,419 21
Totals	$15,773,416 03	$17,070,892 01	$19,989,113 18	$18,224,348 48	$16,420,359 21	$13,036,311 79

Funds	August 1, 1920	September 1, 1920	October 1, 1920	November 1, 1920	December 1, 1920	January 1, 1921
General	$561,136 76	$558,002 74	$924,615 19	$289,489 15	$5,658,930 72	$1,002,181 91
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	3,254,543 03	2,404,035 01	1,998,028 47	1,332,272 22	714,741 91	1,813,512 42
Game Protection and Propogation	43,783 69	41,601 17	24,247 32	20,154 80	89,525 46	81,755 85
Bounty	319,394 11	314,544 91	296,447 42	313,372 57	412,727 78	428,733 03
State Insurance	427,397 75	428,827 70	428,9.4 24	434,656 80	438,126 47	448,642 63
State School	40,191 68	11,609 21	1,803 65	8,618 70	42,448 05	1,890 09
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	42,448 05	1,890 09	51,801 37	26,363 22	40,191 68	11,609 21
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	246,259 91	246,259 91	246,259 91	246,259 91	246,259 91	199,610 10
Fish Propogation	30,671 92	34,052 67	35,145 22	38,112 92	40,043 37	40,388 44
Banking Department	49,984 94	75,789 88	68,937 38	60,050 58	55,767 51	48,282 73
State Bond Road	5,288,530 77	14,469,235 87	13,012,664 38	10,086,257 38	8,262,552 80	7,501,629 43
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49
School Smployes' Annuity Savings	115,646 96	3,980 85	18,088 81	46,458 81	30,535 59	8,900 27
School Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	6,720 73	16,796 65	5,221 47	14,811 46	79,828 67	3,322 17
State Bond Road Sinking	58,294 21	58,294 21	59,024 46	59,024 46	59,024 46	59,412 79
Totals	$11,220,386 34	$19,425,205 75	$17,874,426 73	$13,708,685 40	$16,901,893 51	$12,401,081 26

Funds	February 1, 1921	March 1, 1921	April 1, 1921	May 1, 1921	June 1, 1921	July 1, 1921
General	$686,858 16	$1,386,927 47	$261,720 89	$20,250 27	$8,280 58	$20,465 68
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registraiton and License Fees	4,248,468 83	4,924,473 48	5,502,578 62	5,523,629 66	5,063,532 13	4,309,003 85
Game Protection and Propogation	88,910 22	63,234 82	40,093 27	30,216 48	23,762 51	16,447 83
Bounty	418,116 62	381,085 38	311,821 25	252,405 19	221,012 31	197,740 40
State Insurance	461,052 34	563,337 58	868,767 71	880,481 13	892,598 51	894,454 15
State School	33,465 62	26,314 68	22,451 74	29,224 79	31,935 54	43,666 27
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	4,401 80	25,050 14	19,498 65	5,762 70	4,032 60	718 14
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	330,115 19	330,115 19	183,651 56	183,651 56	273,676 96	273,676 96
Fish Propagation	40,425 44	45,633 44	36,782 35	24,974 01	22,228 39	20,639 05
Banking Department	44,111 76	35,881 78	46,727 77	41,211 51	36,302 84	42,226 29
State Bond Road	7,956,649 99	8,815,724 44	8,723,149 58	8,421,859 87	7,369,957 51	4,120,231 84
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	79,374 49	80,167 85
School Employes' Annuity Savings	69,744 04	122,679 65	333,836 18	203,378 14	110,276 08	15,926 92
School Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	17,341 54	16,187 24	161,989 59	149,689 50	104,176 70	89,763 32
State Bond Road Sinking	91,287 79	91,287 79	91,287 79	91,287 79	91,941 84	76,345 99
Gasoline Tax						
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)						
Insurance Tax						
Totals	$15,228,644 09	$17,565,627 83	$17,342,051 70	$16,595,717 35	$14,991,409 25	$10,859,794 80

ITEM 17. Continued

Funds	August 1, 1921	September 1, 1921	October 1, 1921	November 1, 1921	December 1, 1921	January 1, 1922
WILLIAM C. SPROUL—Continued:						
General	$13,963 97	$261,587 36	$14,679 20	$262,623 20	$4,117,900 75	$2,351 49
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	3,337,102 56	2,109,930 50	1,028,268 80	131,854 50	138,623 09	3,074,563 23
Game Protection and Propogation	21,245 79	24,780 45	39,885 00	72,094 65	195,828 82	198,492 21
Bounty	157,167 40	136,804 41	90,801 33	104,350 75	166,605 86	181,738 93
State Insurance	897,965 63	859,536 20	847,739 01	842,893 18	71,717 49	48,638 78
State School	55,078 90	56,978 39	63,602 41	67,892 83	39,441 05	39,133 39
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	7,523 62	1,342 79	7,667 09	4,865 65	21,339 74	19,934 48
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	353,128 01	353,128 01	353,128 01	290,396 03	286,918 66	234,726 11
Fish Propagation	18,712 86	20,560 86	22,546 86	24,331 36	26,173 86	26,218 86
Banking Department	72,449 78	66,670 17	44,966 69	43,932 58	36,229 80	41,446 72
State Bond Road	14,269,519 92	11,056,873 14	6,591,979 58	2,915,185 53	906,845 64	11,893,890 04
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	78,746 19	78,035 36	75,902 87	75,192 04	73,770 38	71,637 89
School Employes' Annuity Savings	49,738 16	19,439 90	45,067 55	26,748 16	63,818 91	34,942 89
School Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	20,881 60	33,614 33	15,954 61	35,905 15	179,212 59	32,080 54
State Bond Road Sinking	108,220 99	108,220 99	108,220 99	108,220 99	108,220 99	108,595 99
Gasoline Tax				148,029 25	359,461 82	561,371 47
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)				21,233 26	21,233 26	21,233 26
Insurance Tax					700,954 24	1,265 06
Totals	$20,119,765 64	$15,818,773 12	$10,008,730 26	$5,834,069 37	$8,172,617 12	$17,250,581 60

Funds	February 1, 1922	March 1, 1922	April 1, 1922	May 1, 1922	June 1, 1922	July 1, 1922
General	$95,462 18	$17,904 17	$101,567 91	$13,035 09	$236,204 64	$36,075 11
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26
Motor Registration and License Fees	5,820,720 57	5,495,892 77	5,859,172 26	6,645,507 63	6,872,417 15	6,496,337 08
Game Protection and Propagation	196,481 61	137,870 22	85,859 40	47,960 44	34,577 39	7,921 23
Bounty	178,936 78	147,810 19	115,432 72	100,366 74	95,849 85	75,226 86
State Insurance	52,587 90		3,949 73	6,073 69	834 88	3,090 29
State School	36,448 36	40,593 74	45,284 31	50,816 87	53,577 28	3,460 54
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	25,779 43	17,734 16	59,001 48	44,864 24	148 22	12,538 82
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	387,319 45	133,346 29	124,285 15	206,734 92	206,734 92	194,856 07
Fish Propagation	26,716 38	15,228 51	6,618 91	1,372 30	3,792 30	10,968 52
Banking Department	45,858 18	41,144 98	32,337 43	30,779 47	35,091 00	46,068 25
State Bond Road	11,200,578 66	10,997,726 29	12,238,076 85	12,101,246 24	11,660,158 15	10,882,662 08
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	72,095 78	70,674 12	69,963 29	69,963 29	69,963 29	69,996 74
School Employees' Annuity Savings	60,430 74	25,677 77	25,946 62	101,676 71	116,197 62	21,988 75
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	26,384 49	52,915 76	84,798 27	59,099 26	96,741 01	126,618 55
State Bond Road Sinking	141,465 32	154,857 64	155,094 06	155,106 06	159,852 03	160,136 43
Gasoline Tax	757,889 91	71,224 86	222,527 09	347,860 03	262,369 34	367,491 60
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	41,416 18	41,416 18	41,416 18	62,124 28	62,124 28	62,124 28
Insurance Tax Fund	984 32	92,101 41	725,781 22	751,518 97	753,585 37	753,585 37
Resident Fish License	1,756 00	7,652 00	18,941 00	46,564 52	95,223 52	117,335 70
Dog	5,292 00	217,985 25	262,461 87	287,807 74	308,909 38	315,879 87
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	4,896 00	4,896 00	165,810 86	58,430 68	12,000 00	12,000 00
Engineers		1,290 00	5,510 00	10,050 00	10,050 00	17,090 00
Bureau of Markets					504 00	526 00
Normal School						
Totals	$19,837,820 50	$18,444,262 57	$21,108,156 87	$21,857,279 43	$21,805,225 88	$20,452,298 40

Funds	August 1, 1922	September 1, 1922	October 1, 1922	November 1, 1922	December 1, 1922	January 1, 1923
General	$389,877 61	$343,771 85	$49,765 58	$1,684,502 43	$1,949,837 53	$506,703 79
Sinking	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,320 26	658,394 65	662,179 51	663,821 18
Motor Registration and License Fees	5,711,751 98	4,949,761 51	3,712,681 19	2,430,366 43	2,559,495 35	5,067,572 80
Game Protection and Propagation	12,008 13	17,754 83	30,583 45	32,911 87	149,488 31	149,038 46
Bounty	70,838 96	43,893 34	6,158 14	28,401 99	154,119 61	180,768 59
State Insurance	35,205 73	36,506 84	20,920 23	20,172 55	12,107 03	2,886 89
State School	13,877 83	18,745 40	23,611 09	31,865 61	15,192 81	20,176 60
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	2,571 96	5,066 43	1,150 14	21,631 85	35,455 52	25,646 46
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	270,992 39	270,992 39	266,078 11	266,078 11	265,075 73	265,075 73
Fish Propagation	14,291 43	17,793 43	19,291 00	20,756 00	21,185 72	22,005 96
Banking Department	69,216 89	77,919 46	71,203 00	75,855 51	66,860 80	63,490 73
State Bond Road	9,223,981 51	7,343,717 13	5,682,395 13	4,311,506 68	3,895,563 91	4,281,340 52
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	71,015 55	71,015 55	71,015 55	71,015 55	71,015 98	71,341 59
School Employees' Annuity Savings	50,361 94	21,543 97	33,548 88	19,764 53	68,036 64	91,004 16
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	46,498 23	34,269 74	27,965 36	26,781 99	203,790 64	32,871 54
State Bond Road Sinking	187,656 80	220,519 11	225,475 54	225,605 94	225,621 94	226,090 56
Gasoline Tax	500,384 19	129,616 22	276,680 97	416,176 79	572,566 05	655,108 60
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	66,073 49	66,073 49	66,073 49	66,073 49	46,259 60	46,259 60
Insurance Tax Fund	753,585 37	753,585 37	434,005 94	58,194 72	58,194 72	58,194 72
Resident Fish License	133,664 98	141,988 83	132,406 69	126,810 70	98,396 42	81,786 71
Dog	319,419 99	316,107 31	317,728 53	316,623 93	40,694 40	24,592 31
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	12,000 00	16,476 73	16,476 73	11,628 75	11,628 75	29,191 11
Engineers	52,460 00	44,192 99	66,132 99	65,030 06	64,006 53	63,593 23
Bureau of Markets	547 00	579 00	619 00	627 00	667 00	696 10
Normal School			5,370 00	5,370 00	5,370 00	5,370 00
Totals	$18,666,602 22	$15,600,212 03	$12,216,956 99	$10,992,157 13	$11,252,810 50	$12,635,686 39

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMOUNTS OF CASH BALANCE ON HAND IN EACH FUND AT THE BEGINNING OF BUSINESS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT
ITEM 17, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

Funds	February 1, 1923	March 1, 1923	April 1, 1923	May 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1923
GIFFORD PINCHOT						
General	$374,826 13	$110,653 30	$353,638 67	$114,637 86	$31,002 39	$456,302 11
Sinking	664,663 46	664,814 70	664,814 70	664,814 70	667,964 18	668,864 19
Motor Registration and License Fees	9,210,390 61	9,690,671 57	10,263,359 88	11,402,823 34	12,048,343 02	11,389,554 87
Game Protection and Propagation	141,884 69	114,393 04	73,510 84	56,514 70	20,878 93	
Bounty	179,059 70	161,905 61	126,883 46	128,688 58	127,564 44	
State Insurance	204,334 80	205,736 08	181,287 96	183,123 15	167,854 29	168,141 43
State School	26,006 02	29,456 36	35,054 70	43,850 08	60,669 74	65,288 42
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	45,844 43	47,591 08	59,190 38	73,025 04	84,937 98	76,749 62
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	211,397 78	206,650 15	158,696 62	153,548 25	334,581 81	334,581 81
Fish Propagation	22,762 93	23,126 93	27,453 93	28,905 93	34,296 23	37,499 43
Banking Department	69,156 75	66,836 41	50,408 67	51,140 68	45,462 77	84,288 89
State Bond Road	4,266,310 72	4,166,661 19	4,166,045 06	4,037,972 01	3,985,146 77	3,534,127 86
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	71,341 59	71,341 59	71,341 59	71,341 59	71,341 59	71,341 59
School Employees' Annuity Savings	114,347 08	98,276 26	91,405 30	197,619 31	52,703 73	62,189 48
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	56,230 20	63,381 61	280,247 89	101,951 10	61,895 47	35,496 15
State Bond Road Sinking	49,913 61	49,925 01	52,839 36	54,265 86	56,918 57	56,958 57
Gasoline Tax	820,916 98	71,051 57	172,280 50	265,341 48	419,256 94	557,325 25
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	46,259 60	46,259 60	46,259 60	46,259 60	82,831 82	82,831 82
Insurance Tax	58,194 72	283,953 75	804,776 31	822,181 08	822,649 14	822,649 14
Resident Fish License	79,614 41	66,564 57	60,264 72	76,185 10	148,914 38	142,644 11
Dog	23,495 23	230,625 21	293,104 41	340,055 61	389,944 75	381,709 76
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	29,562 36					
Engineers	63,271 49	62,440 31	62,308 84	62,142 34	60,333 65	59,835 32
Bureau of Markets	714 60	718 60	734 60	744 60	760 60	116 68
Normal School	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37
Non Resident Hunters License	1,353 40	72,237 54	72,238 54	72,248 54	72,277 04	
Game						193,961 77
Registered Names						90 00
Standardization Laboratory						
Securities Bureau						
Boiler Inspection						
Elevator Inspection						
Game Damage						
State Athletic Commission						
Bedding and Upholstery						
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense						
Totals	$16,831,862 66	$16,605,281 41	$18,168,155 90	$19,054,389 90	$19,848,539 60	$19,282,557 64

Funds	August 1, 1923	September 1, 1923	October 1, 1923	November 1, 1923	December 1, 1923	January 1, 1924
General	$299,665 60	$344,955 84	$250,880 36	$536,042 36	$772,859 37	$1,516,033 12
Sinking	669,201 31	674,421 35	675,021 35	675,021 35	676,728 81	683,511 81
Motor Registration and License Fees	11,842,996 31	10,266,170 77	8,377,838 85	6,693,702 16	7,576,444 32	10,882,337 44
Game Protection and Propagation						
Bounty						
State Insurance	165,236 46	160,416 99	161,459 98	162,759 75	147,354 99	148,080 25
State School	72,821 50	76,566 62	81,962 03	93,240 89	95,441 44	100,202 90
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	71,205 19	46, 50 03	33,976 11	51,327 91	43,295 03	18,213 20
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	330,184 89	330,184 89	330,184 89	330,184 89	394,656 59	394,656 59
Fish Propagation	42,333 53	47,154 41	49,719 41	51,779 41	52,421 41	52,896 15
Banking Department	92,302 14	83,702 60	75,007 03	75,042 75	60,326 97	51,907 59
State Bond Road	3,053,819 32	2,679,863 56	2,334,287 50	1,802,497 78	1,636,292 68	1,572,367 96
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	71,403 73	69,511 27	68,249 63	67,659 63	65,889 63	57,729 33
School Employees' Annuity Savings	1,133 59	10,057 70	40,075 25	63,058 83	22,583 65	39,555 64
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	78,672 21	45,556 47	105,186 15	90,983 63	261,184 03	91,081 25
State Bond Road Sinking	89,740 24	90,474 25	93,363 00	94,760 50	94,760 50	98,625 01
Gasoline Tax	723,730 43	59,459 13	77,238 79	262,527 34	605,650 34	639,858 14
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	82,831 82	82,831 82	82,831 82	82,831 82	82,831 82	82,831 82
Insurance Tax	822,649 14	822,649 14	822,649 14	822,649 14	822,649 14	822,649 14
Resident Fish License	172,570 97	189,341 83	174,674 50	168,955 14	146,914 41	129,295 33
Dog	398,520 54	372,963 68	318,566 28	282,791 95	246,335 21	235 333 19
Grade Crossing and Land Damage				7,150 00	7,150 00	7,150 00
Engineers	55,011 92	54,111 15	53,501 90	48,948 53	46,743 53	44,819 30
Bureau of Markets	116 68	123 64	123 64	131 64	131 64	134 82
Normal School	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37
Non Resident Hunters License						
Game	135,883 32	138,416 31	139,488 92	160,288 72	464,495 86	536 210 76
Registered Names	290 00	550 00	1,180 00	1,490 00	1,970 00	2,474 88
Standardization Laboratory	535 00	1,017 33	135 11	1,491 89	969 72	808 76
Securities Bureau		27,500 00	36,860 00	40,185 76	40,737 71	75,902 04
Boiler Inspection				229 50	2,714 00	3,402 30
Elevator Inspection				200 00	488 00	960 21
Game Damage					6,000 00	5,511 00
State Athletic Commission						6,147 04
Bedding and Upholstery						5,580 00
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense						3,802 42
Totals	$19,323,895 21	$16,634,590 15	$14,384,471 01	$12,667,942 63	$14,376,030 17	$18,309,458 76

ITEM 17. Continued

Funds	February 1, 1924	March 1, 1924	April 1, 1924	May 1, 1924	June 1, 1924	July 1, 1924
GIFFORD PINCHOT—Continued:						
General	$1,184,856 38	$4,760,052 10	$332,741 83	$324,751 13	$3,300,572 59	$1,755,343 51
Sinking	685,024 17	685,024 17	685,024 17	685,024 17	191,086 81	191,647 28
Motor Registration and License Fees	12,583,409 12	13,756,448 88	15,209,255 06	15,611,302 20	15,257,993 46	14,076,369 66
State Insurance	154,452 64	148,319 68	144,021 14	132,994 19	124,810 23	121,301 94
State School	191,004 49	193,494 68	204,016 17	209,490 49	167,737 97	176,722 38
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	103,277 84	134,413 68	147,537 77	182,505 85	210,603 24	210,575 26
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	489,921 31	332,396 36	330,638 63	423,859 57	516,135 99	515,332 12
Fish Propagation	53,391 15	54,216 15	54,261 15	55,320 15	59,881 15	59,443 15
Banking Department	53,454 16	42,324 59	44,871 67	36,364 18	28,677 50	81,171 59
State Bond Road	1,446,023 83	1,470,660 27	1,452,558 98	1,500,196 64	2,812,465 52	2,258,644 05
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	55,275 23	51,504 44	50,859 44	49,362 59	47,090 09	46,773 68
School Employees' Annuity Savings	35,812 35	88,157 17	107,468 25	16,413 31	31,214 13	32,065 05
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	28,217 97	37,535 80	82,988 41	112,693 29	35,735 17	30,654 51
State Bond Road Sinking	130,827 11	130,963 11	134,031 86	135,484 36	135,733 90	139,284 89
Gasoline Tax	864,948 77	105,604 97	130,021 08	233,592 11	505,345 46	521,912 46
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	45,056 55	45,056 55	45,056 55	61,908 94	82,854 54	82,854 54
Insurance Tax	309,061 13	662,333 52	1,109,177 81	1,124,500 06	1,124,500 06	1,124,500 06
Resident Fish License	113,636 69	101,961 96	100,539 04	115,485 55	162,205 27	189,328 37
Dog	192,811 58	386,907 00	421,623 50	452,745 83	406,329 01	399,246 27
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	7,150 00					
Engineers	36,636 54	34,673 64	36,231 69	34,538 74	33,702 64	34,401 72
Bureau of Markets	1,073 32	1,218 32	1,218 32	1,229 32	1,229 32	1,237 03
Normal School	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37
Game	510,780 07	458,017 58	405,150 66	357,621 03	282,580 78	253,022 47
Registered Names	2,827 48	3,337 48	4,007 48	4,523 00	5,173 00	5,833 00
Standardization Laboratory	1,597 22	889 14	2,038 64	2,086 99	1,936 23	2,336 54
Securities Bureau	87,532 06	87,974 99	92,581 42	92,825 97	92,442 37	94,721 52
Boiler Inspection	4,158 30	6,296 82	8,109 32	9,357 82	11,873 65	14,628 65
Elevator Inspection	1,162 21	1,754 21	2,319 21	2,263 71	1,386 21	1,212 21
Game Damage	5,511 00	5,511 00	5,481 00	5,481 00	4,788 00	4,788 00
State Athletic Commission	14,397 37	20,385 66	26,133 50	29,991 09	34,149 15	38,478 71
Bedding and Upholstery	9,661 13	15,074 80	11,843 43	12,694 29	16,205 73	20,865 73
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense	3,349 53	1,874 49	1,874 49	5,359 37	3,753 51	2,914 91
State Employes' Annuity Savings	6,684 64	32,128 61	62,208 95	23,109 39	18,361 39	27,163 85
Agricultural College and Land Script					106,353 15	
Game Fence						10,000 00
Totals	$19,412,992 71	$23,856,521 19	$21,447,199 99	$22,045,468 70	$25,814,916 67	$22,524,784 48

Funds	August 1, 1924	September 1, 1924	October 1, 1924	November 1, 1924	December 1, 1924	January 1, 1925
General	$3,331,936 36	$2,523,450 80	$1,431,857 03	$1,178,285 50	$1,679,368 29	$3,978,724 92
Sinking	192,788 32	193,466 11	194,929 08	198,244 01	201,397 94	202,002 20
Motor Registration and License Fees	11,515,641 27	9,338,128 48	5,631,294 49	4,640,496 85	3,342,462 85	3,064,738 58
State Insurance	124,223 22	107,075 58	100,460 42	95,466 70	80,711 68	73,498 76
State School	181,975 68	162,058 18	166,117 44	142,586 89	148,211 94	151,569 53
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	160,991 47	141,511 00	119,911 73	120,977 51	92,286 54	130,572 69
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	505,075 45	501,422 23	486,396 85	483,708 50	436,116 96	508,154 75
Fish Propagation	56,849 65	58,104 48	56,970 89	53,376 89	38,377 82	35,467 71
Banking Department	100,270 52	82,680 45	83,911 84	63,600 23	51,055 21	41,026 69
State Bond Road	1,518,742 69	891,6.6 91	1,043,135 02	143,175 96	137,404 14	93,928 03
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	44,857 73	41,656 81	40,294 48	36,059 05	33,869 11	32,162 27
School Employees' Annuity Savings	48,528 29	22,556 51	33,828 20	62,214 82	142,707 16	312,636 60
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	133,680 76	114,5-0 87	267,306 80	74,615 24	209,067 32	235,326 55
State Bond Road Sinking	171,902 39	172,027 39	175,020 14	176,392 64	178,347 71	180,800 38
Gasoline Tax	758,778 31	92,688 05	117,057 54	369,848 68	796,978 54	826,123 08
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	82,854 54	82,854 54	82,854 54	82,854 54	51,854 28	51,854 28
Insurance Tax	1,125,215 30	1,125,271 22	1,125,271 22	1,125,271 22	1,125,271 22	1,125,760 56
Resident Fish License	215,303 19	239,669 09	241,272 34	221,005 91	203,457 46	177,421 42
Dog	306,855 48	348,785 42	346,774 71	316,260 79	281,701 58	247,659 47
Grade Crossing and Land Damage						
Engineers	33,204 32	28,127 67	28,577 95	25,638 04	22,547 48	21,359 97
Bureau of Markets	1,237 03	1,237 03	1,461 03	1,525 03	1,525 03	1,937 51
Normal School	9 37					
Game	221,974 32	185,241 85	191,094 31	216,238 13	506,178 19	546,384 70
Registered Names	6,243 00	6,396 17	6,765 00	6,893 20	7,238 20	7,633 20
Standardization Laboratory	1,297 51	938 71	1,432 91	501 97	567 42	535 51
Securities Bureau	93,154 34	90,031 78	89,234 00	86,888 48	97,125 25	130,8 4 14
Boiler Inspection	17,867 67	20,196 31	22,993 81	26,669 31	28,982 31	31,909 34
Elevator Inspection	1,035 21	1,261 06	1,422 06	1,477 06	1,550 06	2,186 06
Game Damage	4,441 50	4,036 50	4,006 50	3,881 50	3,812 50	3,613 50
State Athletic Commission	39,502 31	38,372 78	40,963 31	42,446 89	45,799 86	47,559 89
Bedding and Upholstery	16,946 73	18,286 95	23,068 72	24,306 10	23,704 09	22,302 34
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense	11,514 26	9,861 71	9,346 31	7,702 53	6,427 43	5,086 40
State Employes' Annuity Savings	37,418 25	22,341 59	17,717 31	5,432 34	42,632 43	38,448 34
Agricultural College and Land Script		1,282 50	1,282 50	1,282 50	11,350 83	11,690 15
Game Fence	10,000 00	8,969 24	8,901 24	8,901 24	9,514 13	9,560 64
Totals	$21,132,366 44	$16,666,244 97	$12,191,931 72	$10,044,226 25	$10,038,602 96	$12,353,789 66

ITEM 17. Continued

Funds	February 1, 1925	March 1, 1925	April 1, 1925	May 1, 1925	June 1, 1925	July 1, 1925
GIFFORD PINCHOT—Continued:						
General	$7,267,137 09	$9,670,014 04	$7,029,869 43	$4,362,768 52	$4,690,707 01	$7,666,950 73
Sinking	202,222 64	202,222 64	202,274 42	202,619 21	204,470 18	204,470 18
Motor Registration and License Fees	4,144,212 97	4,063,879 98	4,548,568 26	4,641,694 71	4,783,577 25	3,520,341 07
State Insurance	72,136 77	68,978 45	60,897 31	64 275 17	61,566 75	60,695 63
State School	159,129 73	163,483 23	173,247 59	178,2 7 77	183,158 55	188,645 40
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	222,586 37	210,614 59	227,812 56	190,,40 77	160,385 15	123,857 56
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	341,682 04	337,926 28	328,937 74	411,[illegible]9 82	553,716 59	546,228 62
Fish Propagation	30,507 82	30,700 77	30,442 00	31,413 56		
Banking Department	26,228 01	24,965 45	40,749 82	2[illegible],60 17	28,820 93	126,925 04
State Bond Road	52,714 57	58,666 45	460,222 16	20,026,655 92	18,373,886 14	14,556,491 74
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	25,291 64	23,067 04	14,399 15	13,936 96	12,871 71	12,611 96
School Employees' Annuity Savings	11,731 46	116,298 96	20,681 48	79,929 03	85,286 11	113,625 30
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	8,672 74	171,514 36	305,314 80	175,798 74	310,456 85	115,669 28
State Bond Road Sinking	1,240,012 29	1,240,016 32	1,242,953 07	1,214,337 81	1,248,340 27	1,264,721 73
Gasoline Tax	1,024,692 85	74,459 94	105,613 97	406,381 68	569,187 16	590,427 45
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	51,854 28	51,854 28	51,854 28	62,146 44	82,832 38	82,832 38
Insurance Tax	911,300 55	766,284 22	1,269,217 40	1,290,481 03	1,290,481 71	1,290,641 51
Resident Fish License	159,584 98	150,368 34	153,306 32	108.063 60		
Dog	222,275 85	446,042 02	531,052 88	404,565 01	365,357 17	314,274 08
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	20,544 97	17,793 50	16,909 83	19,220 82	17,482 70	17,128 50
Engineers	2,119 91	2,163 96	2,222 36	2,222 36	2,247 91	2,247 91
Bureau of Markets						
Normal Schools	474,422 89	383,290 08	307,863 73	227,512 46	185,639 01	164,135 04
Game	8,095 70	8,645 70	9,225 70	9,914 05	10,574 05	8,267 00
Registered Names	399 07	554 81	2,738 56	2,025 78	2,075 85	2,269 39
Standardization Laboratory	136,147 96	136,599 41	139,185 76	137,348 01	137,053 64	138,965 60
Securities Bureau	34,532 34	37,748 34	40,130 34	43,618 34	46,0[illegible]2 84	47,291 26
Boiler Inspection	2,474 06	2,678 06	2,936 06	1,875 76	1,398 76	1,640 76
Elevator Inspection	3,613 50	3,344 50	3,171 50	3,171 50	3,041 50	2,724 50
Game Damage	52,818 18	61,053 34	67,145 36	71,498 14	73.807 92	78,467 75
State Athletic Commission	20,428 61	23,357 96	22,999 83	23,461 61	24,882 16	28,485 92
Bedding and Upholstery	3,898 06	2,627 33	1,884 83	10,038 39	8,854 73	1,517 61
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense	21,340 85	56,121 36	42,649 31	59,995 14	2,903 20	48,673 56
State Employes' Annuity Savings	12,882 65	12,972 65	5,511 11	14,1[illegible]1 73	6,272 12	6,272 12
Agricultural College and Land Script	9,560 64	9,560 64	9,560 64	9,560 64	8,262 75	8,262 75
Game Fence					252,255 09	272,234 52
Fish						9,645 50
Insurance Department						37,854 75
State Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2						
Agricultural Beverage						
Former Teachers						
Totals	$16,976,654 04	$18,629,869 00	$17,471,609 56	$34,643,647 88	$33,787,926 14	$31,655,494 10

Funds	August 1, 1925	September 1, 1025	October 1, 1925	November 1, 1925	December 1, 1925	January 1, 1026
General	$11,486,188 58	$9,707,017 68	$8,540,825 18	$6,746,549 25	$8,211,298 02	$10,522,418 86
Sinking	204,545 39	204,853 05	204,853 05	1,176 38	1,176 38	3,077 69
Motor Registration and License Fees	2,611,834 69	2,366,463 87	1,986,954 33	2,492,066 39	4,653,960 05	9,334,664 52
State Insurance	58,564 63	55,7[illegible]3 20	45,602 95	45,936 12	42,548 84	53,520 06
State School	217,563 92	224,[illegible]80 97	12,234 59	22,914 00	27,836 02	59,895 12
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	86,253 83	95,533 89	66,054 20	92,899 58	164,725 60	154,906 04
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	545,616 66	512,250 76	541,081 25	259,529 19	342,268 01	318,297 66
Fish Propagation						
Banking Department	121,047 58	126,702 30	104,420 63	79,626 83	79,956 94	61,384 18
State Bond Road	8,960,625 55	4,813,[illegible]38 27	6,923,355 40	10,687,188 76	9,327,[illegible]13 90	8,779,273 45
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	11,704 68	11,704 68	11,704 68	11,704 68	11,704 68	11,866 41
School Employees' Annuity Savings	30,758 41	3.664 82	36.449 15	342,551 23	323,520 82	259,290 18
School Employees' Annuity Reserve No. 2	51,951 70	59,681 40	30,551 87	311,029 74	354,644 29	208,215 07
State Bond Road Sinking	1,657,339 23	1,657,49[illegible] 06	1,660,365 81	5,012 82	6,225 24	32,324 34
Gasoline Tax	988,281 06	1,301,354 02	137,682 08	378,227 89	899,511 32	915,362 65
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	82,832 38	53,009 59	53,009 59	53,009 59	53,009 59	53,009 59
Insurance Tax	1,290,641 51	1,290,641 51	1,290,641 51	600,298 06	600,323 09	598,326 09
Resident Fish License						
Dog	222,077 97	181,699 22	160,032 73	118,639 39	74,061 61	30,753 60
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	16,587 10	16,279 41	15,835 13	12,823 85	12,236 31	11,601 31
Engineers	2,247 91	2,247 91	2,247 91	2,284 52	2,161 93	2,420 37
Bureau of Markets						
Normal Schools	98,696 80	49,752 09	54,415 35	53,222 74	347,089 16	449,670 56
Game	8,638 23	8,624 23	8,624 23	8,705 29	8,637 60	
Registered Names	2,312 79	3,481 58	3,306 29	2,163 04	2,669 04	1,333 99
Standardization Laboratory	132,867 03	132,187 26	128,569 19	123,267 70	138,795 65	162,514 90
Securities Bureau	45,213 24	45,532 79	43,793 84	41,247 46	39,645 75	36,100 68
Boiler Inspection	1,950 76	2,130 76	2,309 76	2,608 65	2,809 65	3,508 65
Elevator Inspection						
Game Damage	79,987 81	80,827 89	82.369 94	83,785 16	86,884 41	88,356 18
State Athletic Commission	29,007 91	29,969 61	25,146 95	27,455 95	27,847 66	28,801 63
Bedding and Upholstery	692 63	643 86	643 86	675 20	659 80	654 20
State Employe's Retirement Board Expense	91,268 83	88,846 04	11,250 98	56,926 41	92,073 54	72,725 41
State Employes' Annuity Savings	7,464 62	797 50	797 50	10,158 33	10,158 33	11,384 28
Agricultural College and Land Script	8,514 22	8,541 22				
Game Fence	289,522 25	296,619 21	298,096 58	267,149 82	238,539 64	186,575 89
Fish	35,975 16	39,358 72	39,077 39	34,229 98	37,872 66	33,660 32
Insurance Department	69,348 91	63,687 46	43,126 10	37,840 93	32,058 57	18,717 34
State Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	32,300 00	36,100 00	38,695 00	38,897 83	38,863 40	37,759 23
Agricultural Beverage				9,645 06	3,850 38	2,804 40
Former Teachers						
Totals	$29,580,451 02	$23,601,143 77	$22,604,123 00	$23,061,447 82	$26,296,920 88	$32,503,209 78

Funds	February 1, 1926
GIFFORD PINCHOT	
General	$12,196,865 79
Sinking	3,269 42
Motor Registration and License Fees	11,775,537 36
State Insurance	46,191 76
State School	28,470 78
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	216,881 83
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	432,851 17
Fish Propogation	
Banking Department	49,863 59
State Bond Road	11,418,959 12
Experimental (Department of Agriculture)	11,879 63
School Employes' Annuity Savings	255,592 65
School Employes' Annuity Reserve No. 2	50,412 44
State Bond Road Sinking	46,209 49
Gasoline Tax	1,111,219 61
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	53,009 59
Insurance Tax	598,326 09
Resident Fish License	
Dog	14,869 22
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	
Engineers	11,716 63
Bureau of Markets	1,954 77
Normal School	
Game	393,885 95
Registered Names	
Standardization Laboratory	845 78
Securities Bureau	163,364 94
Boiler Inspection	32,875 68
Elevator Inspection	4,1.8 82
Game Damage	
State Athletic Commission	90,4[illegible]6 28
Bedding and Upholstery	30,649 43
State Employes' Retirement Board Expense	689 56
State Employes' Annuity Savings	94,977 80
Agricultural College and Land Script	11,507 65
Game Fence	
Fish	167,[illegible]42 68
Insurance Department	37,739 13
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2	18,717 34
Agricultural Beverage	37,130 37
Former Teachers	3,078 21
Total	$39,411 460 66

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF ALL THE EMPLOYES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TOGETHER WITH AMOUNT OF SALARY PAID EACH FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925. ITEM 18, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

DETAILS	AMOUNTS	DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Department of Public Instruction:		Charles H. Keene	4,250.00
J. G. Becht	3,866.66	Helena McCray	2,675.00
Rhoda H. Beamer	1,350.00	Harry R. Allen	300.00
Anna Freedman	1,152.50	Harry M. Heffernan	2,675.00
James N. Rule	7,125.00	W. G. Moorehead	3,670.00
C. F. Hoban	4,791.62	Anna L. Stanley	3,000.00
Harold L. Holbrook	3,720.00	Winifred C. Gillen	1,318.38
Lillian M. Koster	1,250.00	Thelma Stipe	900.00
Stella M. Kauffman	1,145.00	Dorothy Egolf	900.00
Lee L. Driver	6000.00	Dorothy B. Kreiger	85.00
Francis N. Maxfield	4,291.60	Mildred Burke	1,205.00
Frank H. Reiter	1,350.00	James G. Pentz	5,499.84
Edna K. Kugler	3,130.00	J. K. Bowman	3,762.50
A. W. Castle	4,791.62	W. S. Taft	4,151.60
J. M. Glass	5,000.00	Robert C. Shaw	5,375.00
A. B. Zackert	4,375.00	Thomas A. Eock	4,500.00
Effie D. Gilman	1,150.00	Dalas W. Armstrong	1,125.00
Elsie M. Shaffer	370.00	George A. Stearns	3,762.50
Sara H. Longstaff	1,265.00	J. Y. Shambach	4,127.50
Helen P. Houdeshel	1,100.00	Helen G. Nickel	1,295.00
Mildred S. Garrettson	1,205.00	Jane M. Horting	729.03
C. Valentine Kirby	6,000.00	Mary E. Showers	975.00
Orton Lowe	6,000.00	Francis B. Haas	9,953.22
Erna Grassmuck	4,954.10	Jonas E. Wagner	4,395.80
J. A. Foberg	6,000.00	H. E. Guyman	3,837.50
Hollis Dann	500.00	U. G. Fry	3,010.00
Clara F. Sanford	2,187.50	Frank Shearer	3,550.00
J. Lynn Barnard	5,791.60	L. A. Whyte	3,670.00

DETAIL	AMOUNTS
Department of Public Instruction Continued:	
F. S. Hartman	2,850.00
Edna E. Hartman	1,955.00
Ruth S. Hull	1,607.42
H. A. Walter	1,140.00
Virginia B. Dietz	407.00
Marie Melville	500.00
Irene Brossler	1,325.00
Irene C. Rhoads	1,325.00
Alice M. Thompson	1,325.00
Fred S. Snoddy	657.50
Esther I. Seiders	1,140.00
Bertha M. Chubb	1,325.00
Esther Weise	1,205.00
May E. Black	1,500.00
Hazel Fisher	1,175.00
Mary Ann Rupp	1,175.00
Gertrude Schiffman	1,080.00
Eleanor Wheeler	1,080.00
Anna M. Westhafer	1,265.00
John R. Gingher	1,380.00
James W. Jones	935.00
Mozelia Hedley	1,025.00
Thelma Lingle	1,025.00
Ethel Hoover	1,295.00
Vera Z. King	1,025.00
Ada C. Klugh	760.00
Alice H. Miller	775.00
Kathryn McHugh	775.00
Lucille P. Parthemore	921.69
Anna Farner	847.26
Bertha Rogers	905.00
Mary E. Dougherty	821.53
Mildred Dunkelberger	636.33
Emma Spence	1,187.50
Jennie M. Snyder	162.50
Janet E. Garrettson	360.56
Julian Millard	1,500.00
Anna L. Smiley	68.55
Mary J. Gross	1,050.06
Maggie Bell	477.50
Maggie Demus	427.50
Marie Gilbert	683.50
Emma Hoffman	629.00
Mabel Minsker	427.50
Rosa Weikert	470.00
Susie Kerstetter	687.00
Margaret E. West	975.00
Gladys F. Byers	136.29
Carrie Wetzel	930.00
May M. Allison	945.00
Elizabeth Faley	945.00
Catherine Gee	455.00
M. E. McMurtrie	877.50
Viola M. Fager	92.26
W. M. Denison	5,791.60
Mildred Fischer	2,210.65
Mildred Bomgardner	1,500.00
Ruth L. Yoder	1,325.00
Marguerite Sutton	1,200.00
Ethel Forney	1,055.00
Anna L. Garverich	1,145.00
Irma A. Evans	695.00
Hubert C. Eicher	5,616.60
Ellwood B. Cassel	546.84
F. M. Highberger	3,645.00
Harry W. Stone	3,465.00
M. D. Hastings	3,000.00
J. K. Gastrock	1,930.00
Earl R. Gensler	1,158.33
Sara C. Shireman	1,325.00
Helen A. Leister	1,080.00
Margaretta Carlson	965.00
A. L. Rowland	3,129.03
D. E. Crosley	4,231.60
Henry Klonower	4,231.60
Mary D. Howser	1,342.50
Gwennie L. Davies	1,557.50
Lucy W. Glass	2,390.00
Amy R. Harner	1,221.43

DETAIL	AMOUNTS
Department of Public Instruction, Concluded:	
Lila C. Walter	1,265.00
Helen Rosenberg	1,320.00
Ruth E. Bowman	1,145.00
Justina M. Boggs	1,265.00
Helen R. Germer	454.19
Myrtle M. Kuntz	1,200.00
Jean C. Tippett	1,025.00
Anna Fenicle	1,055.00
Edna Ebert	1,145.00
Helen Groce	1,140.00
Celeste M. Dowling	1,080.00
Gertrude N. Bastian	965.00
Mary E. Basom	1,025.00
Gertrude Bowman	1,025.00
Margaret Erb	586.61
Mary Jarrett	1,025.00
Catherine J. Hoopes	706.92
Lillian Wallis	320.00
L. H. Dennis	5,791.60
H. C. Fetterolf	3,837.50
W. R. Skillman	3,465.00
V. A. Martin	3,375.00
P. L. Cressman	4,006.52
F. T. Struck	4,395.80
Anna G. Green	3,680.00
Clarence E. Hedden	3,235.00
J. J. Matthews	3,235.00
Lu M. Hartman	1,630.00
Russell W. Beamer	1,687.90
J. B. Payne	3,000.00
Norman Ratchford	2,650.00
R. M. Cole	2,770.00
J. B. Berry	2,623,39
Harold E. Park	2,650.00
J. S. Champion	2,770.00
Derl Hess	3,000.00
B. A. Rockwell	460.00
Henry W. Staiger	2,100.00
A. E. Mack	2,770.00
Edith D. Davison	2,452.10
Ruth B. McDanel	1,415.00
Ruth I. Buttorff	1,200.00
R. Pauline Rife	1,200.00
Ellen M. Hoffman	1,200.00
Edna C. Hamilton	1,355.00
Dorothy E. Arrison	965.00
C. D. Koch	5,791.60
A. D. Jackson	4,395.80
H. H. Fleisher	2,040.00
Mary V. Myers	234.43
Goldie E. Maeder	1,265.00
Elizabeth V. Mathias	1,145.00
Anna D. Schampan	1,025.00
Florence E. Rebbeck	495.00
Kathryn Wilson	1,235.00
Margeurite L. Glass	300.00
R. M. Elitzstein	333.30
R. Vera Zabarkas	199.98
Blanca Hilman	133.32
Sophia Ostrow	333.30
M. A. Roberts	333.30
W. R. Nicholson	250.00
H. J. Benz	125.00
Nellie McCarthy	40.00
A. M. Cox	40.00
M. Conrad	40.00
F. DeZocher	40.00
H. J. Fleck	40.00
Jennie Leibenguth	40.00
J. P. Jackson	16.00
E. L. Lavelle	40.00
Ruth Foley	40.00
M. E. Lynn	40.00
A. V. MacPherson	40.00
Marie A. Becker	40.00
Agusta Cook	40.00
A. M. Walsh	40.00
W. I. Neilan	40.00
S. Klinger	40.00
A. M. Claney	40.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Department of Public Instruction, Concluded:	
Ethel Korb	40.00
Helen F. Paulin	20.13
Emily S. Remmer	990.00
Emma B. Huber	139.64
Florence M. Kitchen	915.71
Lillian M. Glosser	770.35
Rachel E. Goodyear	768.04
Marie C. Clark	552.50
Dorothy D. Packer	770.35
J. K. Baldwin	422.50
Kathryn A. Shisler	770.35
Robert S. Dregen	21.00
Roscoe C. Astwood	605.00
John A. DeShong	144.45
John Hoppes	145.80
Mildred Arbegast	528.67
Margaret Trostel	610.00
Samuel H. Jamison, Jr.	1,961.61
Oliver S. Crone	735.00
Norman L. Coapman	606.85
Jane V. Pierce	257.83
Miriam B. Himes	537.50
Eliza Lee Russell	197.50
Grace E. Shuster	247.34
Esther R. Frank	257.83
Eleanor Jones	156.00
Gertrude Lantz	448.00
Dorothy L. Sponsler	189.00
Dora Kades	212.75
Virginia Crozier	448.00
Katherine D. Hutta	257.83
Sara J. Pentz	156.00
Evelyn M. Speakman	182.00
Ethel M. Buffington	225.00
Sara L. Nerhood	193.95
Larue Lehman	133.06
Edith Oehme	170.00
Esther M. Aumiller	125.32
Dorothy C. Myers	126.77
Julia Reynolds	93.31
Mrs. Grace Shuster	105.81
Mason C. Moore	412.50
M. Evelyn Nailor	156.33
Catherine A. Williams	179.66
A. Louise Denison	145.16
Lucille S. Hamm	208.06
Mildred G. Daniels	411.29
Wm. H. Bristow	1,395.00
Elsie M. Corbett	174.03
Rachel O. McCarrell	91.61
Katherine Lehman	475.00
Florence I. Gochenour	253.50
Mary S. Mark	460.00
Alice L. Herman	13.00
John F. Howe	880.00
Esther H. Kurtz	119.00
A. F. R. McClave	180.00
Catherine E. Wolfe	80.16
	$413,500.31

State Normal Schools:

Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg:

G. C. L. Riemer	$7,000.00
W. B. Sutliff	3,550.00
E. N. Rhodes	3,937.50
Eleanor Troxell	1,562.50
W. W. Raker	1,300.00
D. H. Robbins	3,512.50
Nelle E. Moore	2,700.00
E. H. Nelson	3,150.00
George Mead	2,000.00
Claire M. Conway	3,150.00
O. H. Bakeless	3,550.00
S. L. Wilson	3,162.50
A. B. Black	2,500.00
Mrs. D. S. Hartline	1,380.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
State Normal Schools, Continued:	
S. I. Shortess	3,162.50
William Brill	1,250.00
C. H. Albert	3,062.50
Edna F. Munro	1,440.00
Harriet M. Moore	3,187.50
Jessie A. Patterson	3,162.50
George J. Keller	3,187.50
Josephine Swift	2,083.34
George N. Hall	2,237.50
J. J. Fisher	3,675.00
Gertrude Schottenfels	1,500.00
Alice Johnston	2,610.00
Mathilda G. Kulp	2,500.00
D. S. Hartline	2,950.00
Ida Belle Post	1,500.00
C. Rush Carter	1,200.00
Jane Roberts	1,816.66
Mabel Moyer	2,500.00
Helen Carpenter	1,250.00
Elsie Greathead	1,800.00
Ina M. Jenkyn	1,666.64
Rose Wesley	1,250.00
Ethel A. Ranson	2,380.00
Elizabeth McGoldrick	1,200.00
Mabel Bucher	1,200.00
Dora B. Wilson	720.00
Ruth L. Tempest	720.00
Etta H. Keller	911.10
Bennie L. Stone	2,940.00
Charlotte Alexander	1,866.68
Gladys J. Hadley	1,200.00
Pearl L. Mason	2,350.00
Irma Ward	1,926.66
F. H. Jenkins	2,083.36
Elizabeth Ohl	1,360.00
Aula F. Holter	1,155.00
Gertrude Andrews	1,060.00
Elizabeth Eves	900.00
N. T. Englehart	1,874.97
Theresa H. Holmes	350.00
F. E. Yocum	712.50
Roy Brochey	1,065.00
H. C. Grotz	720.00
Farus Ward	772.50
Otto Girton	685.00
Chas. Hippensteel	802.50
D. H. Creveling	885.00
Isabel Chappell	400.00
W. A. Geesey	500.00
Edward A. Reams	1,500.00
Kathryn Cadow	300.00
Elizabeth Fletcher	1,250.00
Anna C. Garrison	1,050.00
Blanche Watson	200.00
Dorothea Breitenbecher	540.00
A. K. Jackson	1,000.00
S. O. Rorem	1,200.00
May T. Hayden	1,200.00
Margretha Anderson	800.00
Mary E. A. Drummond	1,000.00
Nell Maupin	1,000.00
Ethel Shaw	866.68
Maude Campbell	800.00
May K. Duncan	866.68
Lillian Edmunds	700.00
Florence G. Evans	130.36
Dorothy John	440.00
Florence Murray	400.00
Helen Russell	866.68
C. M. Hausknecht	1,200.00
Marie Utt Miller	231.25
Ethel Shollenberger	320.00
John A. Fortner	310.00
W. B. Burrows	310.00
Wm. E. Trump	340.00
R. P. McHenry	260.00
	$144,268.56

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Central State Normal School, Lock Haven:	
Warren Nevin Drum	$1,500.00
Dallas W. Armstrong	4,500.00
Roy S. McDougall	4,447.90
Homer H. Gage	3,697.90
C. M. Sullivan	3,697.90
M. DeTurk High	3,572.91
Levi J. Ulmer	3,572.91
T. W. Trembath	3,197.91
Ivah N. D. Whitwell	3,066.64
Jessie Scott Himes	3,050.00
M. Gertrude Roberts	3,041.68
Louise M. Alber	2,381.68
Carroll R. All	2,791.68
Dorothy R. Denniston	2,666.68
Bertha N. Rowe	2,800.00
Laura M. Farkhuff	2,340.00
Edith L. Jackson	230.00
Geraldine Lockhart	1,320.00
Harriet M. Raffle	2,320.00
Helen E. Lesher	2,080.00
Ethel Fuller	1,833.32
Bessie F. Baer	2,640.00
Mary Louise Giles	2,400.00
Harold VanArsdale	585.00
Mary Tressler	450.00
Dorothy Matthews	550.00
Florence Rollins	450.00
Amy B. Roegge	1,383.32
Nancy Woodworth	300.00
Grace L. Taylor	300.00
Helen C. Green	300.00
Margaret McKee	300.00
Grace Daugherty	306.64
Kathrine E. Griffin	380.00
Frances Hobbs	210.00
Maloise S. Dixon	800.00
Lillian Russell	220.00
Cornelia Gilky	190.00
F. E. Ritter	2,415.00
Eleanor F. Ritter	1,440.00
B. Estella Ubil	1,299.96
Bertha Myers	970.00
Roberta Seltzer	650.00
George Hursh	1,410.00
William Bittner	1,590.00
George Hartz	1,590.00
W. L. Poorman	1,260.00
Belville Cree	750.00
A. F. Walk	1,200.00
J. L. Rishel	1,320.00
W. L. Calhoun	1,320.00
Lulu Burnell	512.00
Lydia A. Cresswell	660.00
	$91,406.85

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Cheyney Training School For Teachers, Cheyney:	
Leslie Pinckney Hill	$5,000.00
Louise E. Hayling	1,350.00
Mabel M. White	500.00
L. H. Conway	1,858.31
Florence A. Schuster	1,150.00
George K. Conway	2,558.36
Wm. M. Berry	2,616.69
C. E. Middleton	450.00
Alfred H. Johnson	1,999.99
Jane Clark Hill	746.67
Gladys E. Fox	300.00
Evangeline R. Hall	2,600.00
May S. Brown	2,250.00
Ruby M. Wiley	2,100.00
Evangeline M. King	2,050.00
Florence Beck	900.00
Georgia M. Teal	900.00
H. Hudson Phillips	1,900.00
Marie G. Gould	1,900.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
State Normal Schools, Continued:	
Katherine N. Robinson	1,900.00
Hattie Higgins	825.00
Laura Wheeler	1,700.00
Clementine Allen	1,275.00
Victoria Randall	625.00
Adeline E. Bell	600.00
Edward Ruff	1,543.75
Lloyd Dutton	1,291.64
Albert Redding	1,208.31
Leslie Gould	1,299.98
Milford Hilton	900.00
Lawrence Derry	90.00
Medford Hilton	360.00
Lamount Gould	90.00
Katherine Lee	146.00
Frankie Dunn	146.00
Wilson Morris	111.00
Hannah G. Dewees	50.00
Raymond Jones	207.50
Charles A. McGuire	70.00
Percival Curlin	90.00
Charles Freeman	55.00
James Parker	35.00
B. Doreen Jolly	293.40
	$48,042.60

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Clarion State Normal School, Clarion:	
C. C. Green	$6,000.00
Foster M. Mohney	2,916.65
Helen M. Mills	837.50
J. W. F. Wilkinson	3,099.96
W. Y. Welch	3,099.96
C. B. Wilson	2,091.63
Jas. R. Huston	3,058.31
C. F. Becker	3,708.27
Bertha V. Nair	2,758.31
W. O. Moody	1,666.64
Mary G. Whiteman	1,394.77
Ida S. Bentz	1,733.28
Nancy E. Canan	2,258.27
Alice C. Lemon	1,666.64
Janet Hileman	1,333.28
H. P. Caldwell	1,600.00
Elmer O. Delancey	750.00
Amabel Lee Ralston	2,400.00
Dorothy Edgar	1,916.62
Eula Smith	1,100.00
Lodema McCullough	400.00
Ralph Mitterling	933.32
M. F. Jones	1,200.00
Mary A. Ayres	800.00
Elizabeth Keithan	675.00
Mrs. Ruth Pope Turner	750.00
Margaret C. Robbins	360.00
Frances M. Sell	270.00
H. W. Curll	2,316.65
H. H. Cyphert	1,650.00
S. V. Barr	1,650.00
S. B. Eiseman	1,500.00
W. O. Ganoe	1,200.00
Edward Eisenman	116.66
H. E. Dorworth	250.00
N. E. Best	1,125.00
C. A. Middleswarth	1,499.94
Evelyn Stroecher	952.18
Effie B. Hepler	994.39
Bertha J. Stutzman	994.39
Anna B. Graham	824.44
Bessie M. Runyan	879.99
Harriet M. Fairbanks	500.00
Florence Tompkins	500.00
Mary L. Hepler	644.38
Martha V. Troughton	944.44
Gladys Hahtaway	824.44
Helen Walters	480.52
Gladys Becket	436.08

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Clarion State Normal School, Clarion, Concluded:	
Florence B. Saxton	140.00
Helen F. Mohney	266.64
Martha Renn	200.00
Von Robinson	240.00
Mildred Gamble	300.00
W. M. Pierce	325.00
C. E. Carter	500.00
C. W. Cranmer	560.00
C. E. Wilson	450.00
C. E. Middleswarth	500.00
Joseph Arnold	500.00
Pearl Newton	350.00
Florence B. Saxton	350.00
A. G. Dewald	360.00
Mary F. Smalley	350.00
Florence Smalley	350.00
Mary Carter	200.00
Lillian Walker	450.00
Dorothy Green	250.00
T. S. March	250.00
H. E. Winner	325.00
Russell D. McCommons	287.78
	$78,566.33
Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg:	
L. E. Smith	$2,711.12
George Carl	500.00
H. Wylie Stewart	2,372.16
Andrew Case	450.00
J. K. Stewart	2,321.44
Elizabeth Clever	500.00
Mozelle Tyson	840.00
Ruth Immell	500.00
Evelyn Van Duzer	2,088.88
Ellsworth Obourn	500.00
Katherine Zerfoss	2,281.44
Constance S. Rice	450.00
S. R. Hoover	1,746.68
Anna Snyder	200.00
John Fitzgerald	1,164.44
Katherine Sweeney	590.00
William Cruscy	1,164.44
Morris Wolf	550.00
Ethel Lenher	808.88
Chas. Camp	962.96
Earl Burkholder	1,164.44
Alice Hartzler	1,111.12
Jerry Thomas	1,164.44
Edna R. Hossick	888.88
A. Lee Shulenberger	312.50
S. Alice Huber	888.88
Mabel Barner	212.50
Earl J. B. Kesten	814.80
Emily Clever	112.50
Francis Oyer	814.80
J. A. E. Zimmerman	814.80
Maude Clever	212.50
Edna Pollock	1,244.44
Carrie Kitzmiller	212.50
Erma Rolar	814.80
Alice Lehman	212.50
Mildred Sandburg	711.08
Mary E. Perlette	112.50
Martha Shambaugh	814.80
Mary Raum	112.50
Harriet Tooke	888.88
Ethel Belden	450.00
Katherine Ullery	814.80
Elizabeth Blair	450.00
Harper J. Wentz	814.80
Edna Arnold	3,444.44
Frieda Bausch	2,703.68
Hannah A. Kieffer	3,533.32
H. N. Bentz	3,111.12
Nora A. Kieffer	3,266.68

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, Concluded:	
Bert Reese	825.00
Gladys Kirman	1,333.32
Marion Blood	3,179.24
L. C. Krebs	2,851.09
Clara A. Bragg	2,311.08
Grace Kyle	1,822.24
H. L. Burkholder	2,592.56
J. W. Lackhove	2,703.68
Dorothy Clever	1,252.60
Jessie Lane	3,073.32
Edna Clippinger	895.56
Ezra Lehman	6,000.00
Frances Costenbader	1,500.00
Nancy McCreary	1,390.00
Ruth Cunningham	960.00
Eleanor Marston	2,088.88
Ruth Duke	1,312.60
Nancy Martin	600.00
Levi Gilbert	3,007.44
Fannie Minnich	75.00
J. Seth Grove	3,233.32
Elizabeth McWilliams	1,374.00
W. P. Harley	3,985.16
T. J. Pennington	1,500.00
Mary R. Harris	2,722.24
Ida B. Quigley	700.00
J. S. Heiges	4,185.16
Claudia C. Robb	1,466.64
Ada V. Horton	1,763.00
Mildred Shambaugh	860.00
I. D. Houck	2,592.56
S. S. Shearer	3,855.52
M. Irene Huber	2,385.20
D. O. Slyter	3,318.56
H. H. Kenyon	1,200.00
Mary L. Snively	991.68
	$130,744.09
East Stroudsburg State Normal School, East Stroudsburg:	
T. T. Allen	7,000.00
A. L. Helmes	1,530.00
Nellie Stone	806.67
Ruth Bartholomew	995.00
Mary Kishpaugh	1,335.00
Alice M. Strunk	1,030.00
Ethel Watts	995.00
A. D. Wannemaker	3,074.97
D. W. LaRue	3,950.00
Frank P. Maguire	3,775.00
Edna Rosenkrans	3,816.67
Helen B. Trimble	3,116.65
Richard F. Hayes	4,300.00
Hubert Brown	3,300.00
Elizabeth Glenn	2,516.65
Paul E. Beck	3,558.32
Naomi Redding	1,916.65
Genevieve Zimbar	2,301.67
Mabel Lodge	2,416.67
A. J. Blewitt	4,075.00
Ruth Totman	2,800.00
Grace M. Bigler	800.00
Leah M. Robbins	1,733.31
LeRoy Koehler	2,716.66
Edward L. Kemp	2,316.65
W. L. Eikenberry	3,562.50
C. J. Naegle	4,033.32
Ethelind M. Phelps	2,516.65
H. Leigh McCurdy	466.66
Marguerite Croskey	2,825.00
Anne E. Dreher	779.14
Della C. Wilson	2,000.00
Mary Gray	833.34
Ella W. Brown	3,316.66
Carrie Ethel Baker	3,316.66
Nannie M. Hiden	2,435.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
East Stroudsburg State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Concluded:	
Helen E. Purcell	3,787.46
Irving W. Foltz	3,372.24
Edna Hughes	3,200.15
Edna Marsh	2,166.84
Ida M. Bennett	3,200.00
Ruth Flory	2,240.15
Edna Faust	2,899.97
Daisy T. Freeland	2,916.67
Lillian L. Oleson	2,800.00
Caroline A. Dyson	2,875.00
Ruth Oliver	1,524.99
Hazel Nauman	656.25
Ralph Yakel	2,187.50
Oscar J. Liljenstein	1,458.34
Katherine Pontius	800.00
Mary C. Shafer	733.34
Elizabeth Dawson	733.34
Augusta Pragst	800.00
C. W. Garman	733.34
John D. Groh	733.34
Mabel Schwartz	733.34
Beatrice S. Gardner	550.00
Florence M. Nash	183.33
Marion D. Cowell	400.00
Dorothy Crowe	510.00
Mae Saples	555.00
Susie Lee	260.00
Sophia Powooskey	225.00
Mildred Ruster	65.00
Benjamin Kipp	1,536.00
George Lambert	1,296.00
Stanley Stackhouse	972.00
Arthur Frisbie	540.00
J. S. Ballard	1,350.00
Carl Majer	1,255.00
O. Heater	810.00
Edgar L. Taylor	735.00
Arthur Whittaker	216.00
J. H. Shoemaker	700.00
George F. Nevin	350.00
Emma Singer	245.00
Lewis Charron	350.00
Henry Slutter	648.00
George Jerread	240.00
Lloyd W. Hummel	108.00
G. Dickerson	320.00
	$147,253.06
Edinboro State Normal School, Edinboro:	
Dorothy Allen	$168.00
Sarah Allen	168.00
Gertrude Armour	300.00
Margaret Bailey	499.98
B. B. Baldwin	645.80
Justina Baron	900.00
J. R. Barr	210.00
H. J. Barrett	2,150.00
Ruth Barrett	702.80
W. F. Bates	4,285.37
Adella Bean	120.00
Bess D. Bernhard	2,516.62
H. Bierworth	540.00
Lena M. Bixler	300.00
Mary E. Blevins	210.00
J. R. Bowman	981.30
Frances Burchfield	419.94
Myrtle Campbell	814.80
Iven E. Case	1,949.96
Harriet L. Chapman	1,779.15
A. G. Cole	942.75
M. E. Clevinger	378.07
C. C. Crawford	6,000.00
Chas. Cross	300.00
Geo. Culbertson	1,229.65
Dorothy Delaney	120.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Edinboro State Normal School, Edinboro, Concluded:	
A. H. Doucette	2,833.30
S. G. Emery	3,558.30
Gladys Feidler	600.00
Mildred Forness	991.65
Nina Gleeten	1,172.96
E. Grace Graham	2,783.31
Mary M. Haecker	1,254.38
T. Hall	1,395.80
Bena K. Hansen	2,958.30
R. Hardman	1,597.80
B. R. Harrison	2,879.12
Alice Haskell	333.30
F. S. Heinaman	3,716.62
Celestia J. Hershey	3,249.96
Marion S. Hillyer	2,400.00
Nelle Hudson	3,116.62
Bernice Huff	540.00
Blanche Howard	347.94
Maude Howard	365.94
Kathryn Justice	72.00
Carrie Keever	1,002.80
Hazel M. Ketcham	2,758.31
Florence M. Kunkel	1,885.96
Rose Leacock	888.88
Minnie A. Lockard	790.76
Jane Ludgate	814.80
Kathryn Martin	2,041.65
N. Matthews	333.30
Mary McCormick	45.00
R. McCommons	338.00
H. W. McNees	378.00
Chas. Meabon	1,115.00
Rolph Mitterling	950.00
Emma Miller	240.00
W. C. Neon	300.00
Anna Olsen	170.00
Wilma Ore	340.00
J. B. Palmer	300.00
J. J. Palmer	4,058.27
Helen Paup	240.03
C. Gertrude Petri	1,270.00
Mary Philip	200.00
Frances Pitt	252.00
Eleanor Pressley	300.00
Frank Pulling	321.00
Clarissa Randall	300.00
H. Sackett	3,127.02
A. G. Sallee	1,868.32
Katherine H. Sallee	2,561.65
Helen Scott	378.00
A. Showman	749.00
W. J. Snyder	3,483.27
Eleanor Skelton	2,400.00
Elizabeth Spafford	170.00
Helen Starr	780.00
E. C. Stillings	300.00
B. Stodler	1,068.00
Minnie S. Stump	702.80
Alice Sullivan	502.80
Ellene Sullivan	333.30
Walter Sunderland	450.00
Lillian Thomsen	814.80
Ruth P. Turner	1,000.00
L. H. Van Houten	4,227.06
Lenore Walker	302.80
Helen D. Weaver	$126.00
W. A. Wheatley	4,116.65
J. C. Whipple	285.00
Anna Wilkins	502.80
Margaret Wright	1,062.42
W. V. Zahniser	3,116.62
	$120.861.46
Indiana State Normal School, Indiana:	
J. Wood Clark	$125.00
John A. H. Keith	7,250.00
Frances M. Burke	2,283.29

Details	Amounts
Indiana State Normal School, Indiana, Continued:	
Mary L. Each	1,058.31
Maude Peet	1,358.31
Ina Chase	870.00
Ruth Finn	600.00
Ethel Landfair	800.00
Mabel Apple	1,461.08
Florence Arntz	1,794.44
Robert Bartholomew	993.75
Helen Beaumont	2,138.86
Eloise Blakesley	1,412.46
Gertrude Burns	920.00
Isabel Collins	2,616.64
Olive Cooper	1,200.00
Mary Cretelia	1,050.00
Isabel Denison	2,108.28
Ethel Farrell	2,172.18
Stella Finney	1,437.48
M. C. Gordon	2,659.66
Eliz. Harrison	1,877.74
Wilhelmina Herwig	191.66
G. G. Hill	2,659.66
E. M. Jackson	999.96
Isabel Jacob	900.00
Margaret Lemon	2,347.16
Mary Lowman	2,451.36
Ellsworth Lowry	3,066.64
Anna Lumley	750.00
Jean McElhaney	1,794.44
Jane McGrath	2,431.90
L. A. Marsh	2,659.66
Marion Miller	1,933.28
Alma Munson	1,877.74
Clara Nehrlich	2,088.88
K. G. Overbey	1,149.96
Helen Prutzman	2,243.02
Dorothy Reiss	1,461.08
Doris Robertson	1,838.86
Clarissa Robinson	1,666.60
Lillie Roudabush	$1,877.74
Chas. Ruffner	2,138.86
E. M. Sanders	3274.98
Florence Shattuck	687.48
Edna Sprowls	1,755.48
Olive Tilton	2,495.63
Louise G. Walsh	1,769.38
M. J. Walsh	3,336.78
R. F. Webb	1,769.38
W. M. Whitmyre	2,549.28
Jas. T. Wilkes	350.00
Sada Willett	916.65
Harry Wilmot	1,354.15
Jennie M. Ackerman	2,586.77
Nelda Metz	300.00
Amy Gray	875.00
Mary Hart	625.00
Gertrude Hawkins	1,852.76
Irene Kough	1,422.17
Verna Newsome	1,759.22
Birdie Bell Ray	961.11
Malvina Riddle	1,319.38
Vera Simpson	875.00
Olive Williams	916.65
Laura Bash	733.30
Tempe Dameron	458.30
Eleanor Flynn	375.00
Sydney Harring	708.32
Lillian Hazlett	302.76
Myrtle Hesse	905.53
Margaret Lowman	733.30
Angie Marshall	905.53
Anne O'Niel	905.53
Osie Overman	733.30
Helen Pence	905.53
LaVada Reed	905.53
Mary Reed	458.30
Harriet Siewert	819.44
Olive Smallidge	416.65
Margaret Sober	819.44
Alice St. Clair	302.76

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Indiana State Normal School, Indiana, Concluded:	
Edna Stewart	302.76
Anna J. Thompson	683.29
Dorothy Wyckoff	1,222.18
Katherine J. Brew	1,469.41
Minnie L. Boyd	944.44
Blodwyn Roberts	791.65
R. Estelle Smith	791.65
Hope Stewart	2,211.78
W. M. Whitmyre	599.94
Irma Bartholomew	1,636.09
Mary King	1,163.85
Pearl Redd	$1,550.00
Orca Reinecke	1,336.08
E. F. Sullivan	1,200.00
Ethel Sporck	150.00
Edna Wilson	1,550.00
C. H. Butler	1,312.50
Luther Roof	493.98
John Roof	682.47
C. G. Compton	779.94
Uriah Smeltzer	300.00
E. Coleman	945.00
Clarence Wilson	662.94
T. E. Lewis	810.00
W. H. Davis	532.98
D. A. Fleming	1,620.00
K. C. Fleming	1,327.50
John Craft	1,327.50
Chas. Ferrier	1,327.50
John Markel	1,327.50
Wm. Jacoby	1,170.00
S. Burnheimer	1,170.00
J. W. Haer	1,170.00
S. Buterbaugh	1,300.00
E. N. Beebe	1,283.31
Anna Brand	450.00
E. C. Brock	500.00
Beda Bjurman	450.00
Edith Cherrington	450.00
T. O. Chew	600.00
Eliz. Clawson	56.70
R. Deidrick	550.00
Rachel Fuller	525.00
Mary Hart	250.00
F. S. Jackson	300.00
C. S. Miller	300.00
Margaret McLean	500.00
Joy Mahachek	500.00
Angie Marshall	383.33
Sarah Mountsier	250.00
Daisy Mitchell	500.00
Verna Newsome	333.33
Anne O'Neil	333.33
Osie Overman	300.00
Helen Pence	366.66
Birdie Belle Ray	300.00
Dorothy Reiss	400.05
Margaret Sober	366.66
Jean Souter	500.00
Ethel Sporck	250.00
Thirza Sutherby	300.00
J. M. Uhler	600.00
Roberta Reed	300.00
Lillian McLean	$1,750.00
W. N. Drum	1,333.32
Lola Beelar	533.32
M. R. Daley	870.36
Lena Ellenberger	1,037.00
Florence Hughes	925.92
Louise A. MacDonald	962.96
John Neff	1,333.32
Bernice Orndorff	1,333.32
Zoe Thralls	1,111.08
Anna Uglum	933.32
Martha Fleming	365.00
Nell Ayers	925.92
Inez Buchanan	800.00
Helen Horne	666.64
Jessie Pitcher	888.88

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Indiana State Normal School, Concluded:	
Flossie Wagner	800.00
Bonnie Bowen	444.44
Verna Elefson	355.52
Dorothy Little	355.52
Dorothy Marcy	355.52
Mary Russell	488.88
Irma Aleshire	860.00
Lillian Christensen	600.00
Caroline Olsen	600.00
T. O. Chew	1,185.16
Jenny Lind Green	1,066.64
J. M. Uhler	1,333.32
Doris Miller	600.00
Jos. Little	300.00
Allen MacFarland	300.00
	$195,333.32
Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown:	
A. C. Rothermel	$6,000.00
C. M. Hausknecht	2,041.69
E. D. Baver	1,125.00
Mabelle Dengler	1,458.35
Evelyn Derr	674.96
Charles C. Boyer	3,516.65
J. S. Grim	3,316.66
C. L. Gruber	3,200.04
G. C. Bordner	3,316.66
Henry W. Sharadin	3,116.69
A. M. Dietrich	2,979.15
B. W. Beck	2,900.04
C. F. Lytle	3,000.09
John A. Lewis	3,116.69
John R. Bowman	2,800.00
Anna Heydt	2,408.36
Isabel Small	$2,358.35
Alma D. Stier	2,083.30
Emma Slusser	2,100.00
William D. Landis	4,100.04
Mary Rickenbach	2,600.04
Esther Jastram	2,799.96
Harriet Avery	2,246.65
Ida Hibschman	150.00
Marian Wilhelm	975.00
Ruth Rothermel	2,158.31
J. J. Litzenberger	444.00
L. C. Fegely	1,460.00
Henry Rhoad	840.00
Francis Trexler	1,160.00
Reuben Stahler	1,180.00
John Kohler	1,200.00
J. S. Weidenhammer	920.04
David Folk	960.00
J. W. Madeira	1,260.00
Robert Yenser	360.00
Clara Myers	3,000.00
Laura Weber	861.67
Minerva Hill	212.50
Hattie Brinton	2,070.81
Dora Wanner	2,086.10
Claire Stump	212.50
Claire Stump	1,619.44
Ethel Williams	1,619.44
Olivia Coffin	1,800.00
Sadie Merkel	875.00
Winifred Knause	1,404.43
D. Henrietta Miller	2,158.31
E. Alice Mosher	833.32
Bruna Sprole	1,544.40
Catherine Weaver	888.90
Charles O. Daniels	1,040.00
Bessie Hicks	468.74
Laura Hepner	450.00
Hilda Wagenhorst	200.00
Hattie M. Shearer	200.00
Amelia A. Bolich	200.00
Mamie A. Hartman	350.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Concluded:	
Elda Moyer	22.50
Marie Berger	450.00
Dawson Muth	888.88
Jean Davis	733.32
Bertha Lindstrom	733.32
Marion B. Kirk	1,000.00
Edith Buchanan	1,000.00
Edith Schlott	733.32
Helen Kloz	600.00
Ida Brown	888.88
	$107,259.91
Millersville State Normal School, Millersville:	
C. H. Gordinier	$6,000.00
H. F. Dilworth	3,850.00
H. C. Symons	4,000.00
A. H. Palmer	3,750.00
Edna Habecker	1,380.00
Catherine Aierstock	1,320.00
P. D. Aines	1,653.34
Harry Baughey	72.00
Hazel Bentzel	225.00
Anna Bull	2,300.00
Helen Bull	300.00
Emily Baxter	465.00
Hester Barndt	733.32
Kathryn Barley	733.32
Amelia Collier	1,973.32
Elizabeth Conrad	2,111.09
Levi Davidheiser	3,199.98
Mathilda Davis	1,573.35
Anna Duff	450.00
Cora L. Frey	2,111.09
Anna Froehlich	2,077.77
F. H. Gaige	3,133.34
Josephine Gammons	1,100.00
Helen Ganser	2,390.00
Elizabeth R. Gress	600.00
Jennie Hammond	1,850.00
Daphne Harper	1,038.88
Mae Haverstick	600.00
Daisy Hoffmeier	2,150.00
T. A. Hoover	3,133.34
Mary A. Jenks	1,850.00
Orland L. Kayburtz	800.00
Esther Kready	226.00
Esther Lenhardt	2,111.09
Minerva Lewis	916.66
Effie Miller	1,038.89
Mabel Miller	1,100.00
Ethel Powell	2,200.00
John Pucillo	800.00
H. J. Roddy	3,133.34
Raymond Sauder	180.00
Enola Savage	1,377.77
I. F. Seiverling	3,133.34
Mildred Simerson	1,911.14
Marion Spencer	1,711.09
S. B. Stayer	3,974.44
Mark E. Stine	3,190.98
Anna L. Taylor	733.32
Erma V. Taylor	1,583.34
J. B. Thomas	3,133.34
Wilma Trimble	1,958.34
Lester Uhrich	2,315.54
Andrew Truxall	450.00
Mrs. Palmer	$1,200.00
Selma Maguire	210.00
	$97,521.77
Slippery Rock State Normal School, Slippery Rock:	
Adah Armstrong	$1,200.00
Ruby Arneson	933.32
Mrs. G. B. Arnold	933.32

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Slippery Rock State Normal School, Slippery Rock:	
John Aikin	66.64
Sarah Abernathy	777.75
John Allison	1,916.64
John Boyd	1,320.00
George S. Bowden	250.00
Mildred Bair	722.20
M. S. Bentz	500.00
Thomas Blaisdell	1,500.00
Alice Brooks	1,066.64
Mabel Brown	2,133.32
Mead Brown	1,320.00
A. B. Crawford	1,836.60
O. K. Bingham	600.00
E. B. Cottrell	3,066.64
Helen J. Cowie	1,200.00
Wayne Christian	800.00
Elmira Compton	450.00
Mabel Dean	750.00
B. H. Dimit	1,370.82
J. Linwood Eisenberg	7,500.00
Adda M. Elliott	2,874.96
Calvert Ellis	500.00
John Easley	450.00
Lois E. Green	1,520.00
McClelland Grubb	1,560.00
Madge Grubb	733.32
J. E. Glaspey	2,523.30
Mildred Gamble	100.00
Mary Gray	450.00
Lillian Griffin	2,266.64
George Hamm	3,933.28
H. L. Headland	2,916.64
Edna Hazen	500.00
L. Meinmiller	2,552.06
Abby V. Holmes	2,500.00
Thomas J. Heim	2,750.00
Lillian Johnson	3,060.00
Marjorie Jones	2,533.28
Irene Kramer	2,533.28
E. R. Kintner	450.00
Kathleen Kandall	933.28
Clyde H. Lady	3,066.64
Beatrix Mary	$2,308.28
Maree McKay	2,100.00
Kathryn Matheny	1,734.00
Geertrude Meeds	400.00
Inis McClymonds	1,916.64
Harry McFate	1,320.00
Harry Mentzer	2,683.32
Ada Meitzler	2,437.48
E. A. McBride	1,680.00
H. C. McLaine	1,525.00
Ruth Prosser	500.00
David Porter	1,200.00
Marie Reimold	777.75
C. C. Ruff	2,916.64
Herbert Smith	33,32
Minerva Stern	1,899.98
Maud Saylor	750.00
R. M. Steele	750.00
Margaret Strunk	1,266.64
Alice Jane Sperry	2,533.28
Josephine Snyder	1,933.32
Rose Stewart	2,411.25
William M. Tinker	3,066.64
N. K. Thompson	3,216.60
Leila Vincent	1,699.96
R. A. Waldron	3,800.00
Orville Wrigley	3,299.96
L. H. Wagenhurst	1,200.00
Florence Waller	1,666.64
Josephine Wilson	1,312.50
Hazel Wertman	500.00
J. C. Wener	450.00
	$128,809.77

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Southwestern State Normal School, California:	
Eula Abelson	$450.00
P. C. Allison	3,030.29
Ocie Anderson	1,538.88
Cora B. Andrews	1,977.76
Lillian A. Baker	900.00
C. F. Barr	500.00
H. H. Barr	500.00
Mary Brickman	500.00
Mabel Buttermore	88.88
Sara Buttermore	88.88
Helen Carroll	350.00
Andrew Case	853.32
Carroll D. Champlin	4,500.00
Helen Champlin	2,395.50
Helen Clark	350.00
F. F. Craig	500.00
W. F. Cross	360.00
W. R. Cross,	$1,446.00
R. G. Dean	633.32
H. H. DeLong	3,300.00
Jessie Dotterer	300.00
John A. Entz	5,133.37
Marie Escher	1,775.52
Bessie Hall Foster	450.00
Mildred Frew	400.00
H. C. Geho	1,206.00
Mrs. O. O. Gibson	88.88
Susan Godfrey	1,530.00
Alpha. Graham	577.76
Floy H. Groff	990.00
Fred Gruver	500.00
Bertha Gue	88.88
E. E. Halstead	3,309.08
Clara Hary	460.00
Grace Hitchcock	1,335.12
Nate Hormell	1,791.00
William Hormell	1,125.00
Joseph Hurst	2,868.68
Minnie Jones	1,290.08
Evelyn Keller	177.76
I. C. Keller	3,309.08
Newton Kerstetter	3,425.00
Ella Killius	133.32
Margaret Kressler	450.00
Harry K. Kriner	3,420.16
William Laight	1,540 00
Henrietta Lilley	1,424.00
Sadie Lilley	1,265.76
Mary A. Loesch	2,555.52
Mildred Masters	995.52
Minnie Masters	1,217.76
J. B. Myers	1,770.00
Ruth L. Myers	1,813.32
Beth L. Mytinger	880.00
Howard Mytinger	2,333.32
Nova S. Negley	1,333.32
Irene Neibaum	1,782.20
Edith Ormesher	1,582.20
Bertha Pascoe	1,055.00
Sara Penrod	133.32
Arthur Pollock	2,674.31
Chas. Pollock	350.00
Virgina Poust	400.00
Lucy Powell	460.00
Mary Louise Raveia	400.00
Ellen Reiff	1,617.77
Hariret Richardson	1,318.88
I. N. Riffle	2,906.63
Margaret Sampson	2,022.20
Anna M. Shutterly	1,806.63
Elmer Schreiner	$1,858.18
Anna E. Smith	727.28
George Speelman	728.00
Marguerite Springer	177.76
Pearl Stewart	1,740.44
Doris Stockdale	1,731.08
Charlotte Truby	460.00
Lee Van Breman	1,375.00
Chas. Veon	552.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
Southwestern State Normal School, California, Concluded:	
L. H. Wagenhorst	500.00
Hazel Walters	120.00
Mariam Ward	88.88
Alice Wessa	500.00
Flora White	460.00
Florence Williams	333.33
Mary Yeutsy	88.88
	$ 107,726.00
State Normal School, Mansfield:	
Wm. R. Straughn	$7,500.00
Margaret Hutcheson	3,233.32
Helen Jupenlaz	2,013.32
Manderville Bartle	1,200.00
Dr. A. T. Belknap	5,000.00
Edna Hewson	1,333.32
Herbert Grant	3,288.84
Geo. W. Cass	2,896.88
Geo. B. Strait	2,896.88
O. W. Warren	2,400.00
Agnes Allardice	1,219.44
Sadie M. Smith	2,314.84
Will George Butler	2,759.24
Grace E. Steadman	4,222.20
Herbert Manser	2,866.64
Clara Winans	1,546.68
Kimble Marvin	2,259.24
Maryon Farrer	1,977.76
John M. Myers	2,074.08
Lenore Ellison	2,090.72
John Cure	1,804.44
Cornelia Cornish	2,603.72
Georgia L. Hoag	2,129.64
Louise Barnhart	1,916.64
James G. Morgan	2,259.24
Alice H. Doane	2,474.08
Myrtle Myers	1,611.10
C. G. Gilbert	2,574.04
Lucile J. Welch	1,000.00
Cora Atwater	972.20
Irene Ripley	833.32
Una Haseltine	$833.32
Isaac Doughton	4,200.00
E. A. Retan	2,850.00
Myron Webster	2,388.84
Jessie Grigsby	2,424.08
Mildred Grigsby	1,353.32
Hugh Agler	2,259.24
Lyda Sears	355.56
Merel Grant	616.66
Elizabeth Stalford	1,353.32
Margaret O'Brien	2,474.08
Emma B. Cunningham	1,611.12
Laura Wheeler	2,488.88
Reva Crout	2,074.08
Elizabeth Roome	2,474.08
Lenora Smith	1,166.68
Ethel Montra Scott	2,074.08
Stella T. Doane	2,371.08
Carrie Wilkerson	666.68
Gertrude E. Bradt	1,868.88
John H. Doane	366.64
Anna Harkness	1,477.74
F. E. Brooks	2,566.68
Hazel Brooks	63.36
Lester K. Ade	900.00
Esther C. Hoffman	150.00
Eugene Bertin	385.00
S. B. Dunlap	315.00
Samuel J. Smith	315.00
Clyde E. Jewell	270.00
Arthur Paulhamus	270.00
Marion Scott	225.00
Cecelia Wittman	225.00
Lawrence Woodin	225.00
Arline Long	72.00

DETAILS	AMOUNTS
State Normal School, Mansfield, Concluded:	
Clifford Balch	962.96
Lillian McKinney	800.00
Lu. M. Hartman	1,481.48
Emma Gillette	1,037.04
Eloise Fromme	888.88
Margaret King	888.88
Louise Cornish	888.88
Helen Gardner	962.96
Dorothy Hutchinson	888.88
Cathryn Parker	888.88
Blanche Ross	1,111.08
Rachel Jones	1,000.00
Ada Taylor	555.52
Florence Williamson	1,111.08
Ruth Jones	300.00
	$138,102.06
West Chester State Normal School, West Chester:	
Andrew Thomas Smith	$6,500.00
Willard A. Ballau	4,500.00
Grace D. McCarthy	3,352.09
Robert F. Anderson	4,312.50
Elsie O. Bull	3,516.65
Charles W. Heathcote	3,697.90
John A. Kinneman	3,233.31
Mary Melchoir	2,183.31
Robert T. Kerlin	3,558.35
Wallace P. Dick	3,358.31
Maude B. Newman	2,266.65
Mrs. Gifford Gillam	80.00
Lillian Crane	2,158.31
S. Elizabeth Tyson	1,800.00
Marian M. Kinneman	900.00
F. H. Starkey	3,358.31
Anna Goshen	3,558.35
Lou E. Hosmer	2,616.69
Helene Lutyen	2,500.00
Lena Bixler	1,083.33
Alice M. Baker	2,783.31
Dorothy Schmucker	2,133.35
Thelma Greenwood	2,160.00
Harriet Elliott	2,695.81
J. Arthur Lewis	3,000.00
Hazel Lamborn	2,695.81
Marian Farnham	2,750.00
Katherine H. Scott	2,183.31
Clarence McKelvie	1,675.00
C. Edward Hausknecht	3,750.00
Gertrude Schmidt	2,718.75
Marie M. Heineman	2,316.65
Florence Lee	2,083.35
Edward Zimmer, Jr.	2,166.65
Isadore Cropsey	2,316.65
Lida J. Low	2,500.00
Harold Luckstone	1,200.00
Mabel Squire	2,400.00
Charles B. Lewis	3,750.00
J. F. McGovern	2,708.35
Charlotte Walls	1,200.00
Alice Schriver	2,240.00
Naomi E. George	1,650.00
Kathryn Musser	320.00
A. Irene Horner	1,816.65
Florence Raguse	2,133.35
Margaret Burnett	2,260.40
Ida P. Stabler	2,516.65
Arthur D. Cromwell	2,950.00
Mary Connell	2,400.00
Margaret Hayes	1,325.00
Alice Cochran	1,961.65
George S. Roberts	$1,500.00
Leonore Lever	1,381.65
Helen Broomell	1,381.65
Ida M. Rossiter	1,835.65
John R. Hollinger	2,000.04

DETAILS	AMOUNTS	
West Chester State Normal School, West Chester, Concluded:		
Anna McCauley	1,235.00	
Dorothy Currey	1,235.00	
Mildred Scott	1,200.00	
Dorothy McClaren	1,916.69	
Charlotte Eckfeldt	900.00	
M. Gertrude Sipple	2,083.33	
Mary Glance	1,270.00	
Meta Yarnell	280.00	
Phoebe Barsby	250.00	
Mrs. Margaret Davis	250.00	
Mrs. Frances Baldwin	250.00	
Anna Montgomery	250.00	
Florence Rhoads	150.00	
Flo Guyer	800.00	
Josephine Wilson	800.00	
Forrest Free	800.00	
Mrs. Robert Kerlin	800.00	
Gertrude Herzog	800.00	
Lulu V. Walker	800.00	
Mildred Hollabaugh	800.00	
S. Constance Rice	800.00	
Mildred Roderick	130.00	
Eva Dissinger	260.00	
Harlan Sharpless	42.00	
Elsie Hunter	60.00	
West Chester School Dist.	5,100.00	
Coatesville School District.	1,080.00	
William Keeley	340.00	
Maurice Broadbelt	340.00	
Howard Anderson	340.00	
Clinton Grant	360.00	
Michael Maeher	360.00	
T. Robert Pierce	540.00	
Wm. Finegan	540.00	
Harry Naylor	400.00	
Wm. Matthews	400.00	
Wm. Steward	340.00	
Charles Parker	300.00	
George Speakman	440.00	
John Howe	300.00	
Wm. Wickersham	340.00	
George Kane	240.00	
	$169,256.80	
State Retirement Bill	2,251.19	
	$171,507.99	$1,707,403.77
School Employes' Retirement Board:		
H. H. Baish	$6,000.00	
Elizabeth L. Aitken	905.00	
Julia R. Blocher	255.66	
M. Cordelia Bowman	1,355.00	
Miriam M. Burke	490.80	
Myra B. Cook	1,095.00	
Virginia Detweiler	1,240.00	
L. Marguerite Elder	1,265.00	
S. Pearl Emery	1,390.00	
Agnes G. Ericson	1,455.00	
Janet Garretson	722.50	
Florence Marie Hammer	92.90	
Edna B. Hartmire	1,266.42	
Mary G. Hoffmeister	1,355.40	
Pauline E. Lutz	807.50	
Marion Matter	1,073.61	
Anna Mary Millard	1,080.00	
Bessie M. Oyster	1,205.00	
Ella J. Pavord	1,115.00	
Margaret Slaymaker	559.68	
Esther Sollenberger	1,020.00	
H. T. Stein	1,235.00	
Harry A. Walter	480.00	
Mary E. Peters	2,262.50	
Jennie M. Snyder	642.50	
Esther Baugher	1,205.00	
Anna M. Berry	1,475.00	

DETAILS	AMOUNTS	
State Employes' Retirement Board:		
Margaret Cummings	1,140.00	
Annie S. Diener	715.00	
Mary E. Diener	715.00	
Irene Snyder Eldridge	557.50	
R. E. Forster	937.50	
Rebecca Grand	98.50	
Helen Enell	373.23	
Lorenzo Taylor, Jr.	300.00	
Hannah Wrigley	936.24	$38,822.04
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure:		
Marguerite L. Glass	$655.00	
Florence Rebbeck	590.00	
R. M. Blitzstein	466.62	
R. Vera Zabarkes	466.62	
Sophia Ostlow	466.62	
M. A. Roberts	466.62	
W. R. Nicholson	350.00	
H. J. Benz	175.00	
Nellie McCarthy	56.00	
A. M. Cox	56.00	
M. Conrad	56.00	
F. deZocher	56.00	
Helen J. Fleck	56.00	
Jennie Leibenguth	56.00	
Helen F. Paulin	56.00	
E. L. Lavelle	56.00	
Ruth Foley	$48.00	
M. E. Lynn	56.00	
A. V. MacPherson	56.00	
Marie A. Becker	56.00	
Augustus Cook	56.00	
A. M. Walsh	56.00	
W. I. Neilan	56.00	
S. Klinger	56.00	
A. M. Claney	56.00	
Ethel Korb	56.00	
Rose Kaylor	8.00	
James V. Pierce	255.00	
Lucille S. Hamm	225.00	
Effie D. Gilman	230.00	
W. J. Hawes	200.00	$5,554.48
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses:		
Roberta M. West	$495.97	
Anne C. Wray	3,000.00	
Helene S. Hermann	625.00	
Henrietta Patrick	1,012.50	
Frieda Miller	777.97	
Adelaide Stokes	777.97	
Grace Reilly	780.86	
Beatrice Cramer	700.20	
Marie Sullivan	100.00	
Dorothy Egolf	300.00	
Lillian Wallis	240.00	
Ada Klugh	200.00	
Marion D. Cooper	88.06	
Ruth Keckler	6.29	
Edith Stipe	33.55	9,138.37
State Board of Pharmacy:		
Alfonso Donato	$1,600.00	
Mildred Kramer	1,000.00	
Grace E. Wilbar	335.00	2,935.00
State Board of Dental Examiners:		
Maryan Allen	$390.00	
W. J. Hawes	625.98	1,015.98

DETAILS	AMOUNTS	
State Board of Optometrical Examiners:		
Daisie Zimmerman	$333.29	
W. J. Hawes	208.32	
Jessie Hinshillwood	195.00	
Jessie Hinshillwood	195.00	736.61
Sate Board of Undertakers:		
Catherine Youtz	$1,300.00	
Dolores McNeil	455.67	1,755.67
State Library and Museum:		
Anna A. MacDonald	$4,500.00	
Norman D. Gray	4,000.00	
C. Minnie Garverich	1,385.00	
Mary S. Mark	920.00	
Jean Allen	460.00	
A. Coleman Sheetz	3,000.00	
Joseph Revie	1,505.00	
Josiah Eichelbulger	815.00	
James Hill	1,080.00	
Margaret L. Waller	2,340.01	
Adda S. Roe	1,450.00	
Lillian K. Zeigler	995.00	
Nellie B. Stevens	1,520.00	
Ralph Emerick	1,235.00	
Edith Black	1,235.00	
Adda R. Currey	1,235.00	
Jane R. Patterson	1,205.00	
Mary E. Prowell	1,115.00	
Ida E. Marshall	850.00	
Catherine E. Hargest	867.50	
Josiah W. Kline	2,660.00	
H. H. Shenk	2,440.19	
Mrs. Ethelyn Rausch	47.50	
Ida E. Marshall	170.00	
Jessica C. Ferguson	1,625.00	
Mary F. MacDowell	1,115.00	
Isabel Rupert	995.00	
Mary C. Ramsey	995.00	
Dorothy B. Kreiger	940.00	
Lillian Wallis	400.00	
Robert P. Bliss	2,660.00	
Emily S. Remmer	90.00	
Anna Lourean Smiley	510.00	
Cordelia B. Hodge	1,570.00	
Edith H. John	2,220.00	
Jane H. Brown	1,740.00	
Mabel C. Kramer	1,025.00	
Florence C. Bittinger	406.45	
Viola Fager	650.00	
John Durborow	1,055.00	
Margaret Harrison	5.68	
Alice L. Herman	227.50	
Elsie M. Corbett	130.00	
Boyd P. Rothrock	2,660.00	
Kathryn Lehman	665.00	
William Durborow	1,535.00	
Martha Bailey	1,200.00	
J. E. Cummings	900.00	
Julia M. Donnelly	1,565.00	
Mary E. Rothrock	935.00	
Edward H. Leib	1,020.00	
Belle Erb	660.00	
Floyd Jones	795.32	
Albert C. Johnson	717.50	
Anna Darr	360.00	
Martha Fetrow	$360.00	
Martha Crist	360.00	
Clara Campbell	336.00	
Sarah Urich	234.00	
State Library and Museum, Concluded:		
Lorenzo Taylor	19.00	
Israel Brown	35.00	
Harry A. Freeman	325.00	
Lewis E. Ritter	17.88	
Marlin Witmer	328.14	
Douglas Bowman	246.56	
William B. Kraft	188.28	
Forest H. Cadiz	101.15	
George P. Geistwhite	99.00	
Walter H. Compton	99.50	
D. Chester Stewart	94.26	
Harold Koplovitz	53.26	$71,299.62
State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors:		
C. R. Potteiger	$3,600.00	
Rebecca J. Nickles	1,600.00	
E. Katharine Goetz	825.00	
Margaret M. Feeley	1,200.00	
Elizabeth MacIntyre	1,200.00	
E. Mildred Ulmer	300.00	8,725.00
State Board of Examiners of Architects:		
Margaret B. Berneker	$1,260.00	
M. I. Kast	810.00	2,070.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission:		
Albert Cook Myers	$3,100.00	3,100.00
Pennsylvania State Board of Censors of Motion Pictures:		
Harry L. Knapp	$3,600.00	
Katharine A. Niver	3,300.00	
Henry Starr Richardson	3,300.00	
Joseph A. Berrier	3,000.00	
Florence F. Wrenshall	1,835.00	
Clara L. Cassel	1,235.00	
Edward C. Schwemmer	1,560.00	
Mary Leatherberry	1,115.00	
Martha C. Carman	1,115.00	
Martha Norris	1,115.00	
Gertrude J. Lantz	1,715.00	
Margaret Welsh	1,235.00	
Alice B. Wrenshall	1,200.00	
Mary Cornelius	1,200.00	
Mary F. Keefe	935.00	
Horace Roop	880.00	
George H. Locker	1,955.00	
Maude M. Ely	1,835.00	
Agnes H. Hopps	975.00	
Noel C. Kennedy	1,835.00	
Florine K. Koegler	900.00	
Nelson E. Mannlein	774.15	
Leah Cobb Marion	1,835.00	
Thomas D. Straughn	1,535.00	
Felix O'Hara	1,680.00	
William F. Buckalew	1,500.00	
William Cassel	1,500.00	
Edward Lynn	1,500.00	
Carl Covell	250.00	$48,249.15
Total		$2,314,306.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925.

ITEM 19, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Details			Amounts
Department of Public Instruction:			
Salary of Superintendent		$4,318.27	
Salary of Deputy Superintendent		5,251.61	
Salaries of Employes, Clerks and Stenographers		52,432.38	
Bureau of Professional Education		7,179.83	
Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure		6,240.81	
Bureau of Midwifery		2,552.33	
Bureau of Vocational Education,			
Expense of Administration		41,144.51	
Dental Council		881.03	
General Expense		2,500.17	
Traveling Expense		19,318.18	
Salaries of Directors and Assistants		56,879.54	
Salaries of Supervisors and Assistants		16,228.62	
Salaries of Examiners and Proctors		1,758.20	
Salaries of Inspectors, Experts and Investigators		6,915.83	
Equipment and Supplies		3,282.61	
Postage and Incidental Expenses		5,034.00	
Services and Expenses of Examining Boards		80,588.84	
Salaries of County Superintendents		217,369.33	
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents		230,150.32	
Salaries of County Superintendents:			
Paid from General Appropriation		26,704.28	
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents:			
Paid from General Appropriation		30,429.83	
Expense of County Superintendents		31,005.11	
Expense of Assistant County Superintendents		43,706.59	
Education of Blind Children		3,113.85	
Consolidated Schools:			
Closed Schools	$1,160.78		
Transportation	687,238.01	688,398.79	
Graduates of Secondary Schools in Institutions of Higher Learning		26,500.00	
Cornplanter Indian:			
School	$1,819.61		
Roads	490.26	2,309.87	
Vocational Education:			
Districts Encouraging and Promoting Education	$1,300,752.42		
Universities Encouraging and Promoting Education	103,559.05	1,404,311.47	
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School		26,130.48	
Thaddeus Stephens Industrial School:			
Maintenance	$8,104.63		
Expense and Betterment	21,481.27	29,585.90	
School Taxes on Land Acquired		2,030.60	
Support of Common Schools		20,062,357.67	23,136,610.82
Pennsylvania Historical Commission:			
Expense of Commission			7,699.74
School School Employees Retirement Board:			
Expense Fund			44,543.37
State Normal Schools:			
Maintenance		$1,974,431.87	
Alterations, Extension and Equipment		111,226.03	
Liquidating Indebtedness of Normal Schools		43,515.56	
New Buildings and Construction		57,368.24	2,186,541.70
State Library and Museum and Sundry Divisions:			
State Library:			
Salary of Librarian	$3,541.65		
Salary of Secretary	1,250.00		
Salary of Assistant in Charge	3,100.00		
Salary of Watchman and Extra Messenger	5,445.76		
Miscellaneous Books and Illustrations	6,629.07	19,996.48	

ITEM 19, Continued

Details			Amounts
Division of Public Records:			
Salary of Custodian	$3,236.53		
Binding Library Books	339.57		
Contingent Expense, Freight, Postage, Etc.	51,242.50	$54,818.60	
Museum Division:			
Salary of Curator	$1,050.00		
Salaries and Expenses	14,628.95		
Lantern Slides	477.35	16,156.30	
English Parliamentary Papers, Etc.		823.16	$91,764.54
Pensylvania State Board of Censors of Motion Pictures:			
Salary of Seven Clerks		$4,500.00	
Salary of Thirteen Inspectors		7,000.00	
Salaries of Additional Employes		2,825.00	
Salary of Chairman of Board		1,500.00	
Salary of Vice Chairman of Board		1,375.00	
Salary of Secretary of Board		1,375.00	
Traveling and Incidental Expenses		481.56	
Contingent Expenses		33,094.19	52,150.75
Schools, Colleges and Universities:			
Pennsylvania State College:			
General Maintenance	$846,070.33		
Agricultural and Home Economics Extension	305,135.71		
Research and Experiments, Agricultural Industry	2,774.20		
School of Liberal and Fine Arts	44,493.75		
Technical Schools	20,587.36		
Tobacco Experiments		$1,221,856.09	
University of Pennsylvania:			
General maintenance	$397,506.08		
Maintenance of School of Education	22,745.37		
Maintenance of Extension Schools	27,923.85		
Graduate School of Medicine	32,974.48		
Maintenance of School of Veterinary Medicine	11,250.00		
School of Liberal and Fine Arts	44,493.75		
Technical Schools	20,587.36		
Professional Schools	66,806.25		
Extra Courses other than Education	5,134.05	629,421.19	
University of Pittsburgh:			
General Maintenance	$355,589.19		
Technical Schools	26,708.55		
Professional Schools	17,593.92		
School of Liberal and Fine Arts	44,625.00	444,516.66	
Temple University:			
General Maintenance	$67,500.00		
Maintenance School of Medicine	50,490.10		
Professional School	12,500.00		
School of Education	10,000.00		
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences	11,250.00	151,740.10	2,447,534.04
Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before They are of School Age—Philadelphia:			
Maintenance		$41,078.08	
Paintings, Repairs and Furnishings		1,837.41	
Heating System		11,226.20	54,141.72
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind—Overbrook:			
Maintenance			45,000.00
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh:			
Maintenance			23,750.00
Soldiers Orphans Industrial School—Scotland:			
Maintenance (Unclassified		$89,800.36	
Salaries of Clerks		1,250.00	
Postage, Telegrams, Express, Etc.		438.55	
Maintenance and Education		40,447.55	131,936.46

ITEM 19, Continued

Details		Amounts
Schools, Colleges and Universities, Continued:		
Philadelphia School of Design for Women:		
Maintenance		$6,250.00
Philadelphia Museum:		
Distribution of Educational Material	$1,278.04	
Installation of Exhibits	4,084.02	
Installation and Distribution of Exhibits	7,089.47	12,451.53
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts:		
Maintenance		43,747.51
Pennsylvania Nautical School:		
Maintenance		65,252.11
National Farm School—Doylestown:		
Maintenance		9,375.00
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Mt. Airy:		
Maintenance	$270,000.00	
Maintenance of Three Pupils	2,474.28	272,474.28
Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb—Edgewood:		
Maintenance		72,640.71
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf—Scranton:		
Maintenance	$44,890.00	
Ordinary Repairs	9,666.73	54,556.73
Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College:		
On Agriculaural College Land Script Fund	$9,832.01	
On Experimental Farms Debt	2,550.00	12,382.01
Total		$28,770,803.02

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF ALL EMPLOYES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922

ITEM 20, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

Employes	Annual Compensation
Department of Public Instruction:	
Allen, Harry R.	$3,600.00
Armstrong, Dallas M.	4,999.92
Baker, Alice E.	1,200.00
Buttorff, Ruth I.	675.00
Bock, Thomas A.	4,999.92
Brown, Muriel	3,000.00
Barnard, Lynn J.	5,499.84
Backenstoss, Mable G.	1,495.83
Boggs, Justina M.	900.00
Black, Mary E.	900.00
Boyer, Mary A.	505.00
Bentz, Naomi	197.50
Bingham, Mary J.	175.00
Blackwell, J. D.	4,500.00
Bowman, J. K.	3,499.92
Bliven, Sophia	800.00
Beamer, Rhoda H.	1,230.83
Brenser, Jane	700.00
Bothwell, Eleanor	900.00
Brown, Marie O.	900.00
Bell, Maggie	462.25
Burke, Mildred	480.00
Bomgardner, Mildred	1,200.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Department of Public Instruction, Continued	
Berry, J. B.	2,749.92
Bach, E. E.	4,999.92
Blitzstein, R. M.	799.92
Benz, H. J.	300.00
Becker, Moriel A.	96.00
Brecht, J. George	7,500.00
Buffington, Ethel M.	600.00
Bressler, Irene	605.00
Carmalt, Helen A.	1,425.00
Chubb, Bertha M.	900.00
Cassell, Ellwood B.	1,500.00
Constantine, Helen	300.00
Cole, Ray M.	2,499.84
Champion, James	2,499.84
Critchfield, Lillian	1,200.00
Castle, A. W.	4,999.92
Christy, Sara A.	2,395.68
Cook, Augusta	56.00
Cox, A. M.	96.00
Conrad, M.	96.00
Clancy, A. M.	96.00
Crasley, D. E.	3,125.00
Demus, Maggie	453.50

Employes	Annaul Compensation
Department of Public Instruction, Continued:	
Denison, W. H.	4,999.92
Driver, Lee	6,000.00
Dick, Verdella	320.00
Davis, Givenne	447.50
Dietz, Virginia	480.00
Detweiler, Mary	$515.00
Dennis, L. H.	4,999.92
Dodge, Helen J.	3,499.92
Davison, Mrs. Edith	260.40
Dann, Hollis	7,500.00
Davis, H. R.	4,374.93
Englehardt, Fred	4,750.00
Eicher, HuBert C.	4,999.92
Evans, Ida O.	337.50
Evans, Owen D.	5,799.84
Engle, Hazel	2,899.92
Frey, U. G.	3,000.00
Fleisher, H. H.	2,400.00
Fischer, Mildred	2,499.84
Foberg, J. A.	6,000.00
Frank, Esther R.	1,200.00
Fry, Marion	525.00
Fowler, Catharine	561.30
Fenich, Anna	549.20
Fisher, Hazel	480.00
Freedman, Anna	480.00
Fellows, E. H.	3,600.00
Fleck, H. J.	96.00
Foley, Ruth	96.00
Fitterall, H. G.	3,499.92
Finnegan, Thomas	12,000.00
Good, Nell C.	1,341.66
Grissinger, Ruth L.	1,495.83
Glen, Winifred C.	1,200.00
Ginger, John R.	1,187.50
Kilbert, Marie	251.00
Garrettson, Mildred	525.00
Green, Edwin M.	1,500.00
Glass, James M.	5,750.00
Grassmuck, Erna	4,749.84
Graner, Alma D.	83.32
Gress, LaRue	180.00
Green, Mrs. Anna G.	2,499.84
Gayman, H. E.	3,499.92
Green, Vivian M.	281.86
Glass, Lucy W.	3,000.00
Griffin, Angela	1,500.00
Glass, Marguerite	1,200.00
Hartman, F. S.	1,800.00
Hull, Ruth S.	1,599.84
Hartman, Edna E.	1,599.84
Hoffman, Emma	456.00
Hoban, C. F.	4,999.92
Hawkins, Luella	900.00
Haas, Francis B.	4,416.54
Hutta, Kathryn	480.00
Hefferman, Mary M.	$1,999.92
Horting, Jane	1,200.00
Hassness, Carlisle D.	3,000.00
Harner, Amy R.	1,200.00
Houser, Mary	900.00
Hauck, Anna Wynn	300.00
Hoffman, Ellen M.	900.00
Halbrook, A. L.	3,499.92
Hamilton, Edna C.	1,200.00
Hess, Derl	2,899.92
Haley, Alice	2,499.84
Hortman, Lu M.	2,239.44
Hillegas, W. M.	1,500.00
Hawthorne, Herbert W.	799.92
Harvey, A. W.	96.00
Johnson, Mary A.	1,200.00
Jarreth, B. A.	2,499.84
Jackson, A. Davis	3,999.84
Jones, Stella W.	2,399.84
Johnsonbaugh, C. L.	1,500.00
Jackson, J. P.	96.00
Johnson, A. W.	4,892.38

Employes	Annual Compensation
Department of Public Instruction, Continued:	
Kerstetter, Susie	187.50
Keene, Charles H.	6,229.09
Klopp, Emilie	787.50
Koster, Lillian M.	1,200.00
Kressly, Maurice E.	3,000.00
Kugler, Edna M.	3,000.00
Klonowei, Henry	3,600.00
Kuntz, Myrtle M.	600.00
Keener, Ruth	205.00
Kinksbury, Edna	217.50
Kirby, Valentine	6,000.00
Konold, Selma M.	3,999.84
Kell, C. J.	2,400.00
Koch, C. D.	4,999.92
Koenig, Adolph	1,500.00
Klinger, S.	96.00
Korle, Ethel	96.00
Klick, Mary M.	37.67
Lines, Elizabeth	1,200.00
Lewis, Edith B.	922.54
Longstaff, Sarah H.	700.00
Lewis, Mildred P.	883.35
Lesher, Marion B.	634.31
Lowe, Orton	6,000.00
Laverty, Myra M.	346.78
Laucks, Helen M.	100.00
Lomis, W. P.	3,499.92
Lee, Walter L.	1,500.00
Lavelle, E. L.	96.00
Lynn, M. E.	96.00
Lewis, W. D.	6,000.00
Minsken, Mable	439.00
Mark, Mary A.	1,200.00
Mader, Goldie E.	1,200.00
Mathias, Elizabeth	505.00
Moorehead, W. G.	3,600.00
McGray, Helena	2,499.84
Maxfield, Francis W.	5,270.68
McCullough, Sara M.	300.00
McDaniel, Ruth B.	1,200.00
Morey, Frank L.	3,062.43
Martin, V. A.	3,000.00
Metzger, I. D.	1,500.00
Martin, Edward	499.92
McCarthy, W.	56.00
McPherson, A. V.	96.00
McBride, Edna A.	40.00
Prichett, Kathryn A.	3,000.00
Peppard, Helen	2,708.20
Pentz, James G.	3,999.84
Prior, Blanch Fleicher	313.50
Payne, J. P.	2,749.92
Palmer, Mary A.	1,425.00
Palmer, Helen	1,200.00
Nickel, Helen G.	999.84
Nickols, F. G.	3,000.00
Nicholson, W. R.	600.00
Nelain, W. I.	96.00
Rhodes, Irene C.	999.84
Reese, Mary W.	21.52
Rife, Kathryn I.	999.84
Rule, James M.	6,000.00
Reimer, G. C. L.	4,999.92
Rowland, Albert L.	6,000.00
Rosenburg, Helen	900.00
Rupp, Mary	204.44
Rue, Ruth P.	874.86
Roberts, L. E.	36.95
Rockwell, B. A.	2,499.84
Rebbeck, Florence	840.00
Roberts, M. A.	799.92
Ostrander, Helen J.	3,000.00
Ochme, Edith P.	900.00
Ostran, Sophia	799.92
Shaeffer, Elsie M.	1,099.92
Stephen, Helen R.	1,200.00
Smith, Louise	1,200.00
Siders, Alice	80.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Department of Public Instruction, Concluded	
Sutton, Lee	1,500.00
Snoddy, Fred J.	1,200.00
Sweeny, Ida C.	1,500.00
Seidel, J. Roy	1,108.26
Seidel, Esther I.	900.00
Sutton, Marguerite	900.00
Schug, W. W. Mrs.	75.00
Scampan, Rose	1,000.00
Stearns, Harry L.	137.91
Stearns, George A.	3,000.00
Shambach, J. Y.	3,000.00
Seip, Kathryn	900.00
Stratton, Lena	2,250.00
Stanley, Anna G.	2,750.00
Shord, Robert C.	4,999.92
Shelly, Sara	1,200.00
Shireman, Sara	1,200.00
Showers, Vivian	900.00
Sitler, Sarah C.	807.10
Shunk, Caroline	67.50
Solomon, Selinda	150.00
Stuck, F. Theodore	3,999.84
Sanford, Clara F.	3,999.84
Skillman, W. R.	2,899.92
Thompson, Alice M.	954.08
Tippett, Jean C.	561.30
Towsen, Ruth	525.00
Tyrell, Nellie	1,800.00
Taylor, William	4,583.26
Taft, W. J.	3,999.84
Veazly, J. M.	2,499.84
Wagman, Jonas E.	3,999.84
Walton, H. A.	1,399.92
Walton, Alva T.	999.84
Weikert, D. S.	455.00
Wilson, Kathryn	187.50
Walter, Lila M.	999.84
Woods, Louise E.	900.00
Wilson, Caroline	292.50
Worley, Caroline	1,099.92
Whitney, G. D.	3,499.92
Williams, Ruth	450.00
Welsh, A.	96.00
Yoder, Ruth L.	1,200.00
Zeil, Katherine M.	900.00
Zacket, Adeline	3,999.84
Zug, S. R.	1,031.22
Zacker, De F.	96.00
	$474,036.46

Normal Schools:

Bloomsburg State Normal School—Bloomsburg:

Fisher, C. H.	$5,599.92
Baker, O. H.	3,250.00
Steele, Roxana A.	3,690.00
Browne, Hetty S.	1,500.00
Mason, Francis V.	1,580.00
Herring, John P.	4,130.00
Azadian, Aroos H.	2,452.00
Baldwin, Sara E.	2,244.00
Moyer, Mable	2,244.00
Fink, Marion F.	2,312.00
Carpenter, Helen F.	2,312.00
Besse, Florence E.	2,244.00
Jenkyn, Ina M.	2,244.00
Irvin, F. A.	3,065.00
Babb, Helen H.	2,452.00
Underwood, Helen E.	1,152.00
Dunlevy, Beatrice	1,952.00
Benson, Doris	1,200.00
Foote, J. C.	420.00
Gill, Elizabeth M.	2,815.00
Sherman, Margaret S.	2,815.00
Sutliff, W. B.	3,091.00
Hartline, D. S.	3,070.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Bloomsburg State Normal School, Concluded:	
Craig, Gerald S.	2,940.00
Albert, C. H.	2,690.00
Hartline, D. S. Mrs.	1,352.00
Brill, William	2,690.00
Moore, Harriet M.	1,848.32
Patterson, Jessie A.	2,815.00
Browne, M. Sibyl	2,630.00
Keller, George J.	1,810.00
Cruttenden, H. Gertrude	1,676.20
Hall, George N.	2,212.04
Black, A. Bruce	2,252.00
Mead, George M.	3,336.00
Stafford, Grace M.	1,895.00
La Salle, Dorothy M.	1,688.00
Holmes, Theresa H. Mrs.	1,852.00
Hadley, Gladys I.	1,576.00
Wilson, Marjorie K.	1,070.00
Kingman, Anna F.	2,000.00
Myers, Ruth L.	300.00
Ayers, Charlotte	150.00
Young, Ruth	120.00
Penman, Minnie	300.00
Ohl, Martha	180.00
Cadow, Kathryn	300.00
Welliver, Helen	100.00
Deily, Edna	100.00
Hagenbuch, Catherine Mrs.	100.00
Jenkins, F. H.	2,700.00
Groff, Eva B.	1,200.00
Holter, Aula F.	999.96
Ohl, Elizabeth	700.00
Andrews, Gertrude	900.00
Englehart, N. T.	1,108.31
Yocum, F. E.	815.00
Ale, W. N.	815.00
Ward, H. W.	756.25
Hippensteel, Charles	935.00
Grotz, H. C.	150.00
Creveling, D. H.	596.69
Holdren, Frank	344.98
Ward, Paul	720.00
Ward, Farus	720.00
McHenry, R. P.	695.00
Bomboy, C. F.	153.75
Heckman, Albert	450.00
Bomboy, H. L.	5.25
Grotz, H. C.	525.00
McPherson, Orpha	1,360.00
Browne, Hetty S.	600.00
Blakesley, Eloise M.	$500.00
Reese, Mable	450.00
Englehart, N. T.	1,149.96
Brochey, Roy	550.00
Getz, David	50.00
Martin, Cora M.	1,000.00
Ranson, Ethel A.	800.00
Carnfel, Abigail	800.00
Salvan, Alice	800.00
Henrie, Hazel	120.00
Vanderslice, Helen	120.00
Buckalew, Lillian	120.00
Straub, Mary	120.00
Garrison, Anna	120.00
Hansen, Allen O.	1,200.00
Wilmer, Charles F.	333.32
Wilmer, Charles F. Mrs.	333.32
Weston, Marion J.	1,000.00
Mason, Pearl L.	672.00
Kester, Esther A.	112.50
Hirlemann, Lawrence	150.00
Myers, Ruth L.	210.00
Munro, Mary A.	528.00
Hadley, Gladys J.	528.00
	$127,433.77

Employes	Annual Compensation
Central State Normal School—Lock Haven:	
Drum, Warren Nevin	$5,291.66
McDougall, Roy S.	4,072.90
Gage, Hamer H.	3,447.94
Trembath, T. W.	3,072.94
High, M. De Turk	3,322.90
Ulmen, Levi J.	3,322.90
Sullivan, C. M.	3,447.94
Yale Gisetta	2,772.94
Himes, Jessie Scott	2,675.00
Lockhart, Geraldine	2,565.00
Rowe, Bertha M.	2,690.00
Barkhuff, Laura E.	2,490.00
Lesher, Helen B.	1,740.00
Speer, Blanche M.	1,080.00
Shaley, Irene	1,200.00
Locke, Charlton	1,760.00
Hagan, Edith Grace	2,140.00
Shaw, Mary Madeline	2,872.90
Ritter, F. E.	1,975.00
Groff, Florence	1,858.31
Ritter, Eleanore F.	970.00
Bressler, Audrey V.	645.00
Hursh, George	1,235.00
Bittner, William	1,500.00
Marty, George	1,500.00
Lutz, Adam	1,080.00
Cree, Bellville W.	635.00
Walk, A. F.	970.00
Rishell, J. L.	1,320.00
Mumma, H. A.	1,100.00
Burnell, Lula	480.00
Creswell, Lydia	617.50
Lucas, Elma	260.00
Diehl, Lillian	180.00
Raffle, Harriet	1,130.21
Roegge, Amy B.	405.00
Campbell, Annie	359.99
Reams, Edgar	450.00
Nugent, Mary G.	399.96
Tiffany, Marguerite	405.00
McKisack, Marion	405.00
Tower, Ethel M.	405.00
Drummond, Mary S.	405.00
Van Arsdale, Harold	540.00
Janney, Almeda M.	540.00
MacGarr, Llewellyn	459.98
Markle, Elinor	349.98
Stone Doris E.	405.00
Engell, Annie	490.00
Heaton, Luella	300.00
Gabriel, Sara	800.00
Butler, Bertha Irene	833.32
All, Carroll	833.22
Avery, Jessie R.	666.68
Calhoun, W. L.	220.00
	$77,094.27
Cheyney Training School for Teachers—Cheyney:	
Hill, Leslie Pinckney	$2,638.84
Conway, Lottie N.	1,576.63
Adkins, Bessie W.	880.00
Hall, Evangeline R.	1,837.99
Conway, George K.	2,130.00
Brown, May S.	1,750.00
Wheeler, Laura	1,750.00
King, Evangeline M.	1,654.40
Buster, Lillian S.	1,350.00
Wiley, Ruby M.	1,750.00
Middleton, Charles E.	1,479.96
Gould, Marie G.	1,454,38
Simpson, J. Lorenzo	1,544.38
Carpenter, Evie Lee	833.30
Allen, Clementine	1,164.40
Hill, Jane Clark	855.00
Hemsley, Alfred	1,080.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Cheney Training School for Teachers, Concluded:	
Campbell, Harry	640.00
Dutton, Lloyd	1,080.00
Jarrell, John	510.00
Ruff, Edward	1,180.00
Jackson, Edward	100.00
Evans George	50.00
Pinkett, Franklin	50.00
Locke, Benjamin A.	1,733.33
Hayling, Louise E.	1,500.00
Berry, Emily L.	415.00
Johnson, Alfred H.	312.50
Harris, B. D.	197.50
Deslandes, Max	.....
Parkus, Carrie	436.63
Randall, Virginia	520.00
Philips, H. Hudson	755.52
Robinson, Katherine	755.52
Hilton, Arthur H.	300.00
Campbell, Harry	40.00
Dewees, Hannah	40.00
Redding, Albert A.	256.00
Chase, Bernard	35.00
Newton, Ferdinand	35.00
Clayton, Charles	87.50
Beck, Florence F.	385.17
	$38,143.95
Clarion State Normal School—Clarion:	
Green, C. C.	$6,000.00
Mohney, Foster M.	2,758.31
Eberlin, Emma	785.00
Curll, H. W.	1,777.50
Cyphert, H. H.	1,500.00
Eberlin, Merle	1,500.00
Barr, S. H.	1,500.00
Magee, Margaret S.	600.00
Wilkinson, J. W. F.	3,058.31
Welch, W. Y.	3,058.31
Wilson, C. B.	2,958.30
Kriner, H. L.	2,816.62
Carpenter, Lida M.	2,191.65
Arnold, Joseph	2,216.62
McIntire, Josephine	1,575.00
Nair, Bertha V.	2,458.31
Beck, Paul E.	3,000.00
Rowan, Anna	1,395.96
Reed, Robert D.	900.00
Green, Mildred	158.33
Parks, Hannah A.	1,841.25
Shiner, Elizabeth P.	1,041.25
Andrews, Sue E.	1,057.50
Hanby, Labrida	1,473.67
Lacey, Ida	490.00
Lemon, Alice	1,295.63
Strohecker, Evelyn	973.45
Hepler, Effie B.	1,835.39
Clyde, Edythe	200.00
Brown Dorris	675.00
Mills, Gertrude	650.00
Smalley, Mary	900.00
Canann, Nancy E.	450.00
Lanade, Vera F.	360.00
Bright, Stanley	400.00
Deardorff, M. H.	500.00
Wilson, C. E.	350.00
Sowash, Grace	577.76
Peter, Winnifred	600.00
Heleman, Janet	600.00
Moody, W. O.	833.32
Bentz, Ida S.	833.32
Graham, Elfreda	616.66
Fonner, Jessie W.	800.00
Perkins, Reba	400.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Clarion State Normal School, Concluded:	
Everett, Mabel L.	244.44
Connell, Julia	400.00
	$63,734.68
Cumberland Valley State Normal School—Shippensburg:	
Lehman, Ezra	$6,000.00
Lackhove, John W.	2,299.96
Pearson, Edna B.	390.00
Horton, Ada V.	1,593.32
Homer, Moses I.	480.00
Fitzgerald, John	1,080.00
Crusey, William	1,080.00
Watson, R. M.	360.00
Lehner, Ethel	730.00
Rice, Lester W.	1,062.50
Adams, Minerva L.	1,400.00
Bausch, Freida B.	1,333.28
Harris, Mary R.	2,541.64
Huber, S. Alice	2,141.64
Huber, M. Irene,	2,141.64
Kieffer, Hannah A.	2,958.28
McWilliams, Elizabeth	1,241.64
Mayberry, Myrtle	1,533.28
Quigley, Ida B.	1,433.28
Robb, Claudie C.	1,639.62
Robinson, Clara L.	2,916.64
Clever, Elizabeth	1,400.00
Snively, Mary L.	1,641.62
Stewart, Harriet Wylie	2,141.64
Parks, Carrie Belle	2,333.32
Grove, J. Seth	2,666.64
Harley, W. P.	2,999.92
Stewart J. K.	2,041.60
Heiges, J. S.	3,849.92
Sahradin, H. J.	2,499.96
Krebs, L. C.	2,666.64
Demaree, Claire	$1,650.00
Kirk, Mary	1,080.00
Cullen, Anna	960.00
Kyle, Grace	1,633.28
Gladys, Kerman	623.33
Heller, John	1,080.00
Disert, Mary C.	1,141.15
Hoover, Samuel	430.00
Colley, Helen	800.00
Eppinger, Marie	800.00
Fleeson, Ramona W.	800.00
Gilbert, Levi	1,566.64
Hefferman, Loretta	1,520.00
Porter, Caroline	400.00
Smith, L. E.	840.00
English, A. J.	799.93
Adams, Gertrude	840.00
Arnold, Edna	833.32
Burkholder, H. L.	833.32
Cox, Katherine M.	666.68
Dyer, Clara A.	666.68
Koehler, Alice M.	400.00
Pennington, Thomas J.	1,000.00
Shearer, S. S.	1,166.64
Slaven, Estella M.	833.32
Slyter, David O.	833.32
Turner, Nellie E.	800.00
Hoover, Samuel	485.00
Thomas, Jerry	270.00
McCreary, Nancy	250.00
Morrison, Edith	80.00
Cressler, Lucy A.	60.00
Wise, Miriam L.	60.00
Zullinger, S. R.	60.00
Minnich, Fannie G.	60.00
Funk, Amos	60.00
Shulenberger, A. Lee	60.00
Clever, Emily C.	60.00
Noftsker, Ella	60.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Concluded	
Powell, Ethel J.	60.00
Patterson, Elizabeth	375.00
Perlett, Mary E.	60.00
	$87,655.59
East Stroudsburg, State Normal School, East Stroudsburg:	
Trimble, Helen B.	$2,716.55
Baker, Frank E.	6,999.99
Helmes, A. L.	1,500.00
Geiser, Ruth	1,558.31
Shively, Margaret	560.00
Fellows, Marion	373.33
Kishpaugh, Mary C.	1,150.00
Wannemaker, A. D.	2,658.24
La Rue, D. W.	3,675.00
Maguire, Frank P.	3,000.00
Kurtz, Elizabeth	1,083.24
Lodge, Mabel	2,516.62
Rosenkrans, Edna	3,208.27
Sullivan, Ellene	3,000.00
Herzog, Gertrude	2,476.66
Jacobson, Amanda	1,487.46
Maronpot, Raymond	2,958.35
Hayes, Richard F.	4,058.30
Brown, Hubert E.	3,058.31
Glenn, Elizabeth	2,116.67
Oltz, Carl	2,674.99
Dreher, Anne E.	750.00
Leonard, Gladys	1,623.32
Naegle, C. J.	3,600.00
Cobb, Lelia M.	2,500.00
Billings, Neal	2,500.00
Rogers, Gertrude	1,800.00
Marsh, Mrs. Edna	1,500.00
Flory, Ruth	1,650.00
Decker, Edith	1,650.00
Faust, Edna	2,616.65
Tompkins, Miss L.	1,250.00
Hughes, Rebecca	2,708.30
Buterbaugh, Mary O.	2,025.00
Brown, Edith	1,916.62
Anzman, Madeline	140.00
Brown, Ella W.	3,000.00
Mathews, Neil	1,250.00
Ballard, J. S.	1,500.00
Shoemaker, J. H.	1,037.32
Neven, George F.	550.00
Baldwin, Margaret	385.00
Singer, Mrs. Emma	385.00
Kipp, Benjamin	1,375.00
Peters, George	1,188.00
Staples, William	972.00
Labert, George	1,188.00
Sebring, Ely	1,100.00
Heater, O.	935.00
Taylor, Edgar L.	825.00
Baker, Carrie Ethel	3,000.00
Roke, Ellen	315.00
Watts, Ethel	507.50
Carmody, Alys	400.00
Totman, Ruth	1,516.62
Blewitt, A. J.	2,158.31
Koehler, LeRoy	1,400.00
Craig, F. F.	500.00
Hodgkins, Alton	1,750.00
Allen, W. O.	600.00
Riggs, Blanche	500.00
Kuntz, E. E.	500.00
Reville, Emma	500.00
Ellis, Melvina	400.00
Bennett, Ida	1,750.00
Nickersham, Edna	300.00
Hopple, Ivy	300.00
Tompkins, L. N.	600.00
Coleman, Caryl	208.33

Employes	Annual Compensation
East Stroudsburg State Normal School, Concluded:	
Varicks, Muriel	84.00
Crowe, Jane	595.00
Rinker, Charles	150.00
Collins, William	88.27
Strunk, Alice M.	240.00
Eikenberry, W. L.	1,333.32
Patterson, Emily	1,166.64
Bartholemew, Ruth	150.00
Walters, Mildred	63.00
Colburn, Carryl	624.99
Wilson, Delia C.	800.00
Thomas, Benjamin F.	866.68
Major, Carol	216.00
	$120.334.16
Edinboro State Normal School—Edinboro:	
Crane, A. G.	$4,500.00
Crawford, C. C.	4,322.89
Mudge, E. L.	.....
Snyder, W. J.	2,872.90
Jones, A. E.	1,333.30
Sackett, H.	2,872.90
Patterson, M.	2,693.67
Bates, W. F., Jr.	3,572.86
Wells, R. K.	2,622.87
Fink, M. D.	.....
Booth, J. E.	.....
Young, L. M.	2,410.37
Middleton, H. K.	1,466.22
Dudgeon, V.	962.48
Graham, E. G.	2,534.92
Harrison, R.	2,308.31
Avery C.	2,014.55
Wilson, A. L.	.....
Case, I. E.	1,458.30
Salle, K. H.	2,008.31
Chapman, H. L.	1,679.12
Lockard, M. A.	648.00
Oak, C. G.	615.00
Howland, I.	.....
Alcorn, N.	.....
Johnson, W. M.	.....
Stodler, B.	447.64
Hardman, R.	1,503.29
Baldwin, B. B.	1,529.12
Hall, T. O.	1,229.12
Sherwood, M. M.	722.38
Drake, M. A.	.....
Chetta, G F.	171.00
Ethridge, E. P.	13.65
Culbertson, G.	1,258.31
Swift, H. G.	.....
Hillyer, T. A.	3,729.15
Haecker, M. M.	1,166.66
Harmon, A.	2,458.31
Emery, S. G.	3,072.87
Van Houten, L. H.	3,833.31
Hershey, C. J.	3,211.72
Larcomb, C.	1,399.42
Belnap, C.	20.00
Ketty, G.	674.44
Hazen, E.	416.65
Adam, I.	574.40
Howard, B.	374.38
Buchfield, F.	633.29
Howard, M.	543.29
Taylor, M.	333.30
Harrison, G.	1,280.46
Johnson, W. J.	433.32
Wright, M. W.	450.00
Klingel, E.	144.00
Bensinger, G.	176.00
Gleeton, N.	234.00
Young, L.	212.50
Doucette, A. H.	2,058.31

Employes	Annual Compensation
Edinboro State Normal School, Concluded:	
Sallee, A. G.	866.64
Hastetter, P.	735.00
Nason, Murl	355.45
Forness, M.	565.00
Ghering, Boyd	360.00
Hansen, B. K.	450.00
Lamphier, A. J.	540.00
McCoy, A.	50.00
Feurt, O. B.	450.00
Stump, M.	775.20
Remer, L.	520.00
Cleland, Mrs.	300.00
Sullivan, A.	340.00
Winter, B.	300.00
Fisher, M.	300.00
Barr, H. H.	540.00
Sikes, I.	270.00
Bensinger, G.	117.00
Tarbell, J.	94.50
Morrissey, S. J.	250.00
McCormick, H.	433.32
Murray, M. E.	280.00
Bowman, R.	266.64
Huff, B.	333.32
Alden, J.	204.44
Sies, A.	777.77
Hudson, N.	777.77
Campbell, R. E.	700.00
Wright, M.	320.00
Eckman, G.	255.20
Parkhouse, M.	215.20
Fenton, G.	175.00
Keever, C.	255.20
Hoppman, L.	215.20
Spafford, E. M.	40.00
McCormick, M.	20.00
Wilkins, A.	40.00
Jones, A. E.	1,111.08
Haecker, M. M.	816.65
Kunkel, F.	826.15
Hansen, B. K.	816.65
Simpson, Amy	746.65
Weinstock, Charles	143.31
Gleeton, Nina,	72.00
McCommons, Russel	72.00
	$95,253.80
Indiana State Normal School—Indiana:	
Clark, J. Wood	$125.00
Kieth, J. A. K.	7,250.00
Burke, Frances	1,974.98
Esch, Mary L.	831.72
Rupert, Laura	175.00
Chase, Ina	667.50
Casey, Iona	385.00
Allen, Marion	1,408.32
Arntz, Mrs. Florence	1,533.32
Bartholomew, R. A.	3,041.64
Beeler, Don M.	1,699.96
Dearborn, Emma	799.98
Craighead, Julia H.	400.00
Cretella, Mary P.	1,533.32
Denison, Isabel N.	1,783.32
Edwards, Mary Engelo	150.00
Finney, Stella B.	2,124.98
Gordon, M. C.	2,333.28
Hill, G. C.	2,333.28
Hughey, Mildred	2,124.98
Jackson, E. M.	1,449.96
Jacob, Isabel	1,366.62
Lee, Dorothy C.	91.66
Lemon, Margaret A.	2,033.32
Lowman, Mary	2,124.98
Lumley, Anna P.	1,033.32
McElhaney, Jean R.	1,533.32

Employes	Annual Compensation
Indiana State Normal School, Continued:	
Marsh, L. A.	2,333.28
Marsh, Ethel O.	450.00
Osborne, Anne	1,283.32
Randall, Edna M.	1,791.64
Rice, S. Ada	999.96
Robinson, Clarissa B.	1,533.32
Schreiner, Alette	1,774.96
Sins, Lena	900.00
Skinner, C. E.	812.49
Skinner, Edna L.	1,316.64
Thompson, Agnes H.	1,366.62
Thralls, Zoe A.	2,124.98
Walsh, Louise G.	1,699.96
Walsh, M. J.	3,374.98
Washburn, Gladys	2,124.98
Whitmyre, W. M.	2,500.04
Wiley, J. P.	1,216.66
Willoughby, Marion	1,533.32
Ackerman, Jennie	2,541.64
McLean, Lillian	2,033.32
Buchanan, Inez	1,199.96
Bush, Ethel	1,366.62
Doolittle, Mary E.	799.98
Gray, Amy	1,533.32
Hawkins, Gertrude	1,533.32
Mathewson, Mrs. Lucile	1,366.62
Morris, Margaret	1,699.96
Riddle, Mrs. Malvina	1,199.96
Wagner, Flossie	1,283.32
Bash, Laura	449.96
Dameron, Tempe	699.96
Hesse, Myrthel	616.62
Lowman, Margaret	499.96
Mahacheck, Joy	999.96
Marshall, Angie	916.62
Pollock, Annabelle	699.96
Souter, Ruth J.	766.60
Brew Kath. J.	1,366.62
Loyd, Minnie	783.32
Roberts, Blodwyn	1,366.62
Stewart, Hope	2,124.98
Whitmyre, W. M.	666.60
Zangg, W. A.	2,874.98
Bartholomew, Irma	1,440.00
Finch, Helen	699.96
Heyden, Dorothy,	500.00
King, Mary S.	816.64
Reinecke, Orca	1,033.32
McDonough, Florence	1,399.98
Butler, C. H.	1,875.00
Craig, H. N.	164.66
Compton, G. G.	866.60
Gilhousen, T. A.	227.49
Smeltzer, Uriah	931.60
Hood, J. F.	617.48
Lewis, Arthur	541.62
Michols, Charles	478.79
Shields, Wilson	715.00
Davis, W. H.	888.30
Fleming, D. A.	1,674.99
Fleming, K. C.	1,332.49
Buterbaugh, S.	1,496.48
Ferrien, Charles	1,332.49
Markel, John	1,332.49
Eicher, Ward	1,332.49
Moorhead, E. A.	119.16
Craft, John	1,127.48
Beatty, Calvin	357.48
Harmon, Claire	458.32
McLean, Ethel	600.00
Roof, Luther	658.64
Snyder, Kathryn	280.00
Cooper, Gloria	1,458.31
Tanner, Vard L.	1,895.49
Pitman, James	660.00
Rutter, Blanch	150.00
Campbell, Mrs. Helen	800.00
Peet, Maude	500.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Indiana State Normal School, Concluded	
Layton, Harry	500.00
Wolfhope, Mary	311.11
Elder, May	44.45
Davis, D. P.	572.50
Sober, Margaret	350.00
Bowen, Bonnie K.	300.00
Jackson, F. S.	300.00
Karasak, Lena	187.50
Morrow, Dorothy	350.00
Wolf, Morris	600.00
Gordon, W. B.	367.50
Burkhard, W. E.	600.00
Waldman, John	600.00
Allen, Tracy	300.00
Souter, Ruth	150.00
Pollock, Annabelle	450.00
Morris, Margaret	500.00
Guthrie, E. R.	600.00
Rodgers, Carolyn	500.00
McGrath, Jane	1,300.00
Wallace, Lucille	300.00
Babb, Virginia	300.00
Roof, John	530.81
Plumley, Hazel	300.00
Uhler, J. M.	450.00
Shotly, Myrtle	500.00
Kulp, Mathilda E.	400.00
St. Clair, Gladys	400.00
Martin, Maud C.	400.00
Hastings, Florence V.	400.00
Egne, Elizabeth K.	400.00
Minster, Maud	315.00
Joslin, Elizabeth	800.00
Munson, Alma B.	666.64
Overly, K. G.	700.00
Roudabush, Lillie	666.64
Sanders, E. M.	1,200.00
Webb, R. F.	666.64
Willett, Mrs. Sadie	666.64
Smith, M. Eunice	262.50
Ayres, Nellie Wren	733.32
Burns, Gertrude	366.64
Dawson, Mildren A.	266.64
Pence, Helen M.	266.64
Sanders, Mrs. E. M.	400.00
Wilmot, Harry	1,000.00
Rutter, Blanche	300.00
Reed, Pearl	600.00
Todd, Evelyn	300.00
Sullivan, F.	550.00
Jacobi, William	110.00
	$158,250.61
Keystone State Normal School—Kutztown:	
Rothermel, A. C.	6,000.00
Hausknecht, C. M.	2,849.99
Dengler, Mabel	1,258.31
Derr, Evelyn	430.00
Boyer, Charles C.	3,258.33
Deatrick, W. W.	3,058.31
Bordner, Joe C.	3,058.31
Gruber, C. L.	3,058.31
Krebs, F. S.	958.34
Grim, J. S.	3,058.31
Stier, Alma	2,158.31
Beam, Helena A.	1,491.66
Dietrich, A. M.	2,808.33
Pawling, R. B.	1,858.31
Beck, B. W.	2,727.06
Rothermel, Ruth M.	1,958.33
Sharadin, Henry W.	2,858.33
Heydt, Anna	2,158.31
Christensen, Etta	2,024.99
Small, Isabell	2,058.33
Avery, Harriet K.	2,058.33

Employes	Annual Compensation
Keystone State Normal School, Concluded	
Myers, Clara A.	2,758.31
Litzenberges, J. J.	444.00
Fegeley, L. G.	1,379.81
Trexler, Francis	776.00
Rabenhold, Peter	965.00
Madeira, J. W.	1,155.00
Heim, William	880.00
Rhoad, Henry	770.00
Staher, Reuben	1,155.00
Yoder, David	630.00
Kohler, John	1,210.00
Miller, James	168.00
Ruth, Stella	1,166.67
Rickenbach, Mary	2,358.31
Voegel, Ruth	577.79
Coldren, Ella	1,650.00
Dotterer, Mrs. Jessie	666.66
Reeve, Georgia	711.12
Weaver, Catherine	1,333.32
Moser, Erma	666.67
Brenton, Hattie	1,455.57
Wanner, Dora	1,729.45
Martin, Thelma	480.00
Karanlich, Ella	711.11
Moran, Amy S.	1,729.45
Belser, Bertha	1,400.01
Slusser, Emma	1,225.00
Yenser, Robert	595.00
Rohrbach, Quincy A.	350.00
Long, W. F.	500.00
Landis, William D.	1,666.65
Klenbert, Kathryn	500.00
Barnett, Margaret	600.00
Bell, Dorothy	700.00
Willett, Jessie	700.00
Jastram, Esther	900.00
Lytle, Clyde F.	900.00
Cover, Kathryn B.	700.00
Fisk, Margaret	680.00
Fogerty, Mrs. Kate	320.83
Weidenhammer, Jacob S.	163.32
Deisher, George	135.00
Schwartz, Harriet	140.00
	$90,851.55

Employes	Annual Compensation
Millersville State Normal School—Millersville:	
Gordinier C. H.	$5,600.04
Dilworth, H. F.	3,750.00
Symons, H. C.	3,600.00
Palmer, A. H.	3,000.00
Habecker, Edna	1,200.00
Aierstock, Catharine	960.00
Palmer, Mrs. A. H.	720.00
Michael, Sarah	387.50
Bener, Margaret	1,788.91
Collier, Amelia	1,593.34
Conrad, Elizabeth	2,000.03
Duncan, Anna	355.54
Eckfeldt, Charlotte,	1,293.31
Frochlick, Anna	2,000.03
Gaige, Frederick	3,600.00
Ganser, Helen	2,077.80
Gibson, Elsie	177.77
Hammond, Jennie	1,662.19
Hoover, T. A.	3,000.00
Jenks, Mrs. Mary	1,677.73
Kehs, Paul B.	1,653.35
Lenhardt, Esther	1,862.23
Miller, Mabel	2,077.80
Moll, Mary M.	1,800.00
Myers, Carrie E.	1,677.73
Roberts, Charlotte	1,677.73
Boddy, H. Justin	3,000.00
Seiverling, Isaac	3,000.00
Stoyer, S. B.	3,000.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Millersville State Normal School, Concluded:	
Stuphen, Evelyn	1,616.68
Thomas, J. B.	3,000.00
Uhrich, L. R.	2,200.03
Tressler, Mary A.	1,862.23
Weisel, J. B.	1,653.31
Whittaker, Elsie	1,677.73
Keller, Helen	180.00
Bull, Anna	1,461.08
Brand, Byron A.	720.00
Egbert, Wallis R.	1,197.77
Sessions, Jane M.	359.00
Truxall, Andrew	315.00
Luttenberger, Zelda	191.67
Harper, Daphne	1,377.79
Davis, Jeanette	360.00
Voorhis, Mayme H.	360.00
Stine, Mark E.	1,338.34
Hart, Bertha E.	360.00
Brand, Frances	80.00
Roddy, H. Justin, Jr.	96.00
Neely, E. Belle	325.00
Main, Myra	75.00
Webb, Ruth	60.00
Andrews, W. Emmett	746.66
Davidheiser, Levi Y.	933.33
Crum, Alice B.	622.23
Davis, Mathilda	437.50
Myers, Maud	200.00
Simerson, Mildred	622.23
	$84,912.64

Employes	Annual Compensation
Slippery Rock State Normal School—Slippery Rock:	
Bingham, O. K.	$600.00
Smith, H. S.	66.64
Eisenberg, J. Linwood	7,500.00
Crawford, A. B.	1,800.00
Lenhardt, Laura A.	1,558.31
Sterling, Jean	390.00
Armstrong, Adah	840.00
Cook, John B.	4,272.87
Blaisdell, T. C.	4,189.52
Steele, R. M.	4,322.86
Hamm, George L.	3,572.86
Murphy, D. C.	3,572.86
Heinmiller, L. E.	4,072.90
Williams, S. H	3,697.90
Williams, I. C.	3,572.86
Ruff, C. C.	2,572.90
Allison, John F.	2,572.90
Thompson, N. K.	2,572.90
Headland, H. L.,	2,572.90
Lenhardt, Frank A.	2,761.65
Johnson, Lillian E.	1,468.71
Meitzler, Ada V.	2,135.40
Easley, Joan	2,135.40
Elliott, Adda M.	2,572.90
Mary, Beatrix K.	2,371.96
Rice, Alma G.	2,572.90
McClymonds, Inis F.	2,572.90
Vincent, Arthur P.	2,416.61
Bowman, Luella	2,258.27
Helman, Mary	733.32
Waller, Florence	2,258.27
Campbell, Edna G.	1,874.95
Wertman, Hazel	1,658.27
Creathead, Elsie	1,491.63
McCreary, Genevie	1,358.30
Stewart, Rose B.	2,291.61
Howland, Amy R.	2,166.61
Vincent, Lelia F.	1,616.62
Mersereau, Gertrude	1,144.99
Brown, Mabel E.	1,858.31
Johnson, Marion L.	788.33
Glaspey, J. E.	2,100.00
Vincent Rhuama	1,000.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Slippery Rock State Normal School, Concluded	
Grubb, McClelland	1,560.00
Stillwagon, Mrs. James	370.50
Humphrey, Milton	180.00
Uzer, H. H.	550.00
Hutcheson, A. H.	550.00
Kaufman, William	90.00
McConnell, Jesse	500.00
McBride, E. A.	1,680 00
McLaine, H. C.	1,440.00
Martin, W. J.	990.00
Allison, A. M.	1,320.00
Mersay, Marie	1,170.00
Joachim, Helen	900.00
Chapel, Avis	400.00
Anderson, Mrs. Rachel	400.00
Everett, Mabel L.	400.00
Johns, T. W.	450.00
Clayter, Frederick	400.00
Liggett, E. O.	400.00
Hicks, E. E.	400.00
Bowen, Bonnie	166.66
Holmes, Ably Virginia	1,166.64
Dimit, B. H.	666.64
Aiken, John A.	33.32
Walton, Virginia	450.00
Wilson, Josephine	600.00
Walters, Sarah E.	549.99
Martin, Chester	330.00
Wrigley, Orville	500.00
	$119,575.84
Southwestern State Normal School—California:	
Entz, John A.,	$4,719.96
Smith, J. B.	1,560.00
Ponst, Virginia	1,020.00
Renn, C. B.	2,833.32
Kerstetter, Newton	3,600.00
Reiff, Ellen	1,440.00
Day, Theresa	2,047.47
Neibaum, Irene	1,800.00
Dunn, Josephine	900.00
Stewart, Pearl	2,420.00
Godfrey, Susan	1,530.00
Lilley, Henrietta	1,620.00
Hurst, Joseph	2,943.18
Stockdale, Doris	1,760.00
Allison, P. C.	2,622.70
Lilley, Sadie	1,440.00
Hartzell, Eugene	1,120.00
Hitchcock, Grace	1,620.00
Schreiner, Elmer	3,409.08
Camplin, Carroll	4,012.11
Walter, Helen	750.00
Ottoson, Bessie	1,440.00
Richardson, Harriet	1,760.00
Young, Ruth	2,000.02
O'Brien, Jessie	1,080.00
Champlin, Mrs. C.	2,163.62
Veon, Charles	2,922.24
Shutterly, Anna	1,760.00
Wilson, B. M.	1,500.66
Pollock, Arthur	2,700.00
Ward, Louise	315.00
Harmell, Nate	1,800.00
Geho, H. C.	1,260.00
Crispen, J. M.	1,248.00
Reinel, Joseph	1,320.00
Pascoe, Bertha	1,140.00
Pollock, Charles	1,200.00
Higgins, George	1,500.00
Crass, W. R.	1,500.00
Bresni, Helen	256.00
Enty, Mrs. J. A.	300.00
Rachel, Janis	1,275.00
Sampson, Margaret	1,200.00

Employes	Annual Compensation
Southwestern State Normal School—California, Concluded,	
Ellison, Lenore	360.00
Escher, Kathryn	460.00
Zerfoss, Catharine	360.00
Gruver, Fred C.	500.00
Cunningham, Emma	1,200.00
Hardy, Clara	400.00
Stroh, Margaret	1,909.08
Hays, Gertrude	400.00
Chambers, Kathryn	400.00
Masters, Mildred	640.00
Jones, Minnie	800.00
Escher, Marie	1,100.00
McDowell, Tulia	720.00
Smith, Anna	700.00
Walker, Mable	600.00
	$87,357.44
State Normal School—Mansfield:	
Straughn, William R.	$7,100.00
Hutcheson, Margaret	2,566.65
Belknap, A. T.	4,659.24
Grant, Herbert	3,080.24
Case, George W.	2,574.04
Strait, George B.	2,574.04
Warren, O. L.	2,440.68
Van Norman, H. J.	1,333.28
Avery, Jennie F.	1,397.64
Doane, Alice H.	1,790.08
Vail, Marion	1,755.48
Jones, Philip A.	1,204.68
Scureman, Margaret	1,391.36
Smith, Sadie M.	1,944.20
Wheeler, Laura	2,027.12
Butler, Will George	2,623.44
Hoard, Dorothy	746.68
Steadman, Grace	4,083.92
Walter, R. B.	1,360.00
Retan, E. A.	2,599.97
Morgan, James	2,349.24
Grigsby, Jessie	1,891.36
Grigsby, Mildred	1,856.80
Day, Leah	1,266.64
Muffly, Merle	607.65
Hulslander, Lila	1,244.38
Stalford, Elizabeth	1,856.80
Beard, Beatrice	1,266.64
Reynolds, Vivian	1,200.00
Belknap, Mary	945.68
Bradt, Gertrude E.	2,498.76
Larson, Mary	1,350.56
Atwater, Cora	1,531.36
Hoag, Georgia L.	1,531.36
Brooks, F. E.	1,766.68
Carmody, Anna G.	720.00
Lake, Alvin	108.00
Bartle, Manderville	410.99
Hewson, Edna	300.00
Welsh, Lucille J.	466.64
Manser, Herbert	864.20
Winas, Clara	725.92
Weaver, James	950.60
Farrer, Maryon	760.48
Jones, Rachel	760.48
Haberman, Charles	864.20
Ellison, Leanore	648.16
O'Brien, Margaret	777.80
Cure, John W.	898.76
Rose, Genevieve	604.96
Wierman, Grace	691.36
Webster, Myron	864.20
Beard, Beatrice	760.48
Hulslander, Lila	311.10
Cornish, Cornelia	691.36
Bowen, Bonnie	1,080.24
Steadman, Margaret	864.20

Employes	Annual Compensation
State Normal School, Mansfield, Concluded:	
Deane, Stella T.	691.36
Piersan, Carrie	466.64
Williams, Grace	712.92
	$92,078.35
West Chester State Normal School—West Chester:	
Smith, A. T.	$6,000.00
Newman, J. F.	1,924.98
Anderson, R. F.	3,462.48
Dick, W. P.	3,300.00
Martz, Charles	2,233.34
Whedan, A. D.	2,816.68
Schmucker, S. C.	3,000.00
Gashen, Anne	2,899.98
Stiles, Herbert	2,358.30
McCarthy, G. D.	2,899.98
Starkey, F. H.	3,500.04
Lewis, C. B.	3,462.48
Cromwell, A. D.	2,149.98
Everett, Cora E.	2,250.00
Light, Mile	1,350.00
Cochran, Alice	1,599.[illegible]
Hausknecht, Claude	3,612.48
Schmidt, Gertrude	2,749.98
Heath, C. B.	1,800.00
Hawley, Arja	1,066.64
Mathers, Herbert	1,200.00
Parton, Mable	840.00
Ernest, Naomi D.	600.00
Helgrim, Anna	840.00
Crilley, Elizabeth	780.00
Kinnerman, John A.	2,562.48
Powers, Mary	1,350.00
Hasmer, Lou E.	2,633.32
Warburton, L. A.	2,562.48
Linsley, Julia D.	1,468.73
Sipple, M. G.	2,725.02
Meaker, Ruth	180.00
Petee, Elizabeth	150.00
Collings, Mary	1,200.00
McKee, George	150.00
Currey, Dorothy	840.00
Roberts, George	1,500.00
Roberts, Trevor	750.00
McCain, Wilbur	600.00
Mitchell, Ethel	600.00
Rossiter, Ida	1,380.00
Hollinger, John	1,350.00
Supplee, Mrs. E.	600.00
Hazzard, Minerva	600.00
Pierce, Robert	930.00

Employes	Annual Compensation	
West Chester State Normal School, Concluded.		
Naylor, Harry	720.00	
Steward, George	40.00	
Doll, Henry	984.00	
Pines, Charles	1,044.00	
Anderson, Howard	984.00	
Maeher, Michael	570.00	
Worthington, C. P.	360.00	
Sauders, Ruth	150.00	
O'Bull, Elsie	2,041.68	
Elliott, Harriet	1,650.00	
Tyson, S. Elizabeth	1,350.00	
Ely, Sarah	120.00	
Heyne, Augusta	180.00	
De Francisso, Italo	120.00	
Prutaman, Louise	120.00	
Riddle, John	170.00	
Jones, Addison L.	400.00	
Read, Fay	300.00	
Prutman, Lewis	400.00	
Smythe, Margaret	400.00	
Ferguson, Mrs. Eleanor	350.00	
Wallace, Mina	1,000.02	
Lewis, Annie E.	120.00	
James, Anna P.	250.00	
Smedley, Lucy	250.00	
Williams, Effie	250.00	
Lever, Leanore	600.00	
Bromall, Helen	600.00	
Casgriff, Thomas	100.00	
Barry, Richard	390.00	
Newman, Maude	1,587.48	
McCauley, Anna	500.00	
Grant, Clinton	450.00	
Castello, M. J.	250.00	
Heathcote, Charles W.	1,166.68	
Kerlin, Robert T.	1,166.68	
Mathers, Herbert	833.32	
Ernest, Naomi D.	600.00	
Greenwood, Thelma	120.00	
Schriver, Alice	480.00	
Lee, Florence A.	240.00	
Curtiss, Clara L.	500.00	
Seipt, Allen A.	833.32	
Heineman, Marie M.	920.00	
Zimmer, Edward, Jr.	720.00	
Mack, Marion E.	600.00	
Peoples, Charlotte	800.00	
Burnett, Margaret	833.32	
Lamborn, Hazel	800.00	
Ballon, Williard A.	875.01	
Raguse, Florence	624.99	
	113,743.83	1,356,420.48
Total		$1,830,456.94

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF ALL EMPLOYES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE, THEIR ANNUAL COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925. ITEM 21, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

Employes:	Amounts
Department of Welfare:	
Dr. Ellen C. Potter	$10,000.16
C. W. Hunt	7,500.00
Bertha A. Messersmith	1,800.00
Merle I. Zarfoss	1,535.00
Frank O. Jackson	522.50
Katie McIntosh	487.50
Paul L. Stephenson	1,320.00
David B. Simpson	145.83
Bertha F. Marman	1,865.00
Martha J. Megee	2,124.96

Employes:	Amounts
Department of Welfare, Continued:	
Elizabeth F. Miller	3,620.00
Katharine A. Pritchett	3,350.00
John Hays Smith	4,999.92
Maurice A. Wetten	2,360.00
Calvin R. Hunter	2,760.00
Joseph N. Uhler	916.63
Emil Frankel	3,350.00
H. S. Keyser	4,999.92
Austin C. Curtin	2,400.00
A. E. Howell	3,000.00

Employes:		Amounts
Department of Welfare, Continued:		
Walter Darlington	4,999.92	
Maude B. Coleman	1,800.00	
Esther Swegart	1,340.00	
Gwendolyn Funk	1,240.00	
Elizabeth R. Reed	1,175.00	
Elsie M. Waite	1,085.00	
Russell Brown	1,055.00	
Anna Mae Clave	1,080.00	
Florence L. Hartman	245.00	
Luella R. Wickley	245.00	
Clio L. M. Kniley	972.50	
Elizabeth Seigmund	625.00	
J. P. Watson	253.47	
Bromley Wharton	2,084.30	
Brenda L. Simon	1,620.00	
Edward Wilson	3,000.00	
Joseph B. Keating	3,000.00	
Phyllis Fetzer	1,999.92	
Laura Howell	2,093.30	
E. Kathryn Greenfield	1,999.92	
Annabel Johnson	833.30	
Dr. William C. Sandy	7,500.00	
Esther Hohler	1,415.00	
A. J. Vernon	2,400.00	
Florentine Hackbush	2,400.00	
Mary L. Putman	2,235.71	
Ethel M. Thomas	1,905.00	
William Van DeWall	3,999.84	
Dr. David P. Philips, Jr.	428.57	
Augusta E. Galster	1,905.00	
Rosezell Stanford	1,025.00	
Mary S. Labaree	4,999.92	
Margaret Steel Moss	3,000.00	
Myrtle L. Evans	1,930.00	
Elizabeth Wyatt	2,093.30	
Leslie M. Fory	2,093.30	
Dorothy Sterlenie	1,245.73	
Clio M. Parner	1,190.00	
Sadie Adler	1,320.00	
B. L. Scott	4,999.92	
M. D. Baldy	3,000.00	
Kathryn Elser	1,180.00	
Mabel Jones	711.17	
Edith Benner	572.50	

Employes:		Amounts
Department of Welfare, Concluded:		
Mary R. Brodhecker	543.83	
Walter A. Gillers	315.00	
Dr. Harold W. Wright	1,037.50	
Madeline Daugherty	215.32	
Lillian A. Steppe	340.00	
Martha J. Magee	2,499.96	$150,304.62
Expenses of Department:		
Materials and Supplies	$1,071.53	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	2,144.04	
Traveling Expenses	30.310.92	
Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment	2,287.26	
Expenses, State Welfare Commission	3,642.84	
Rents	392.46	39,849.05
Mothers' Assistance Bureau:		
Employes:		
Mary F. Bogue	$3,175.80	
Blanche E. Stauffer	2,400.00	
Blanche M. Howard	1,120.00	
Hattie B. Myers	1,255.00	
Julia Bronson	390.50	
Luella R. Wickley	722.50	
Mary F. Dunlap	61.65	
Frank O. Jackson	95.00	
Charlotte B. Parrish	1,004.51	
Margaret Schwab	372.10	10,597.06
Expenses of Bureau:		
Postage, Telephone and Express	$1,500.93	
Traveling Expenses	2,635.02	
Repairs, Maintenance of Equipment	481.59	
Materials and Supplies	45.68	4,663.22
Total		$205,413.95

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE INSTALLATION OF MACHINES IN THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAGS PER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ITEM 22, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

	Amount
Cost of Machinery and Equipment sent from Huntingdon to Pittsburgh	$54,105.16
Cost of removing old Huntingdon equipment including transportation and re-erection costs	4,794.08
Cost of purchase and installation of new equipment to replace old equipment which was discarded	21,574.39
Cost of new equipment including installation, such equipment providing an increase of production capacity	63,952.44
Total	$144,426.07

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF WHAT WAS DONE WITH MACHINES FOR THE MAKING OF MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAGS WHICH WERE SCRAPPED AT THE HUNTINGDON REFORMATORY PER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

ITEM 23, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

		Amount
Machinery and Equipment Scrapped		$35,342.18
Machinery and Equipment sent to Pittsburgh		54,105.16
Tools and Equipment at Huntingdon Furniture Shop	$3,120.00	
Tools and Equipment at Huntingdon Tag Shop	753.00	3,873.00
Materials being used by Reformatory		230.00
Total		$93,550.34

FINAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TAX COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Tax Commission

Franklin S. Edmonds, Chairman
Philadelphia
John P. Connelly
Philadelphia
Archibald F. Jones
Ridgway
Marion K. McKay
Pittsburgh
James H. Reed
Pittsburgh
Alexander R. Wheeler
Endeavor
John P. Wood
Wayne

Alton W. Lick, Secretary
Telegraph Building, Harrisburg

Henry W. Van Pelt, Statistician
State Caiptol, Harrisburg

John H. Fertig, Counsel
State Capitol, Harrisburg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory.
Joint resolution constituting the Pennsylvania Tax Commission
Joint resolution continuing the Commission
Action on preliminary report of Tax Commission
Meetings and publications
Acknowledgments

Chapter I.—The revenue needs of the Commonwealth.
General discussion
Relative tax budens of Pennsylvania and other States
Income and expenditures of the Commonwealth under existing law
The future needs of the State:
1. Highways
2. Public schools
3. Welfare
4. Bond issues

Chapter II.—Recommendations for immediate revision of the fiscal system of Pennsylvania.
1. Permanent State Tax Commission
2. Assessment and collection of local taxes
3. Inheritance taxes
4. Business taxes
5. Personal proptery tax for county purposes
6. Taxation of private bankers and brokers
7. Taxes on realty
8. Local bond issues and sinking funds
9. Special funds
10. Motor license fees
11. Bonus on corporation charters
12. Assessment of forest lands and lands containing metals, minerals, etc
13. Proposed amendment of capital stock tax law
14. Insurance

Chapter III.—A permanent financial policy for the future.
General conclusions
Alternative systems of business taxation proposed for future adoption
First proposal
Second Proposal

Chapter IV.—Summary of legislation proposed.
1. State Tax Commission bill
2. Local taxation bills
3. Rebates on local taxes bill
4. Subjects of local taxation bill
5. Transfer inheritance tax bills
6. Foreign fiduciaries bill
7. Intangible personal property tax bill
8. Net profits tax bill applying to bankers and brokers.
9. Annual charge on lands of State institutions bill
10. Exemption from taxation bill
11. Justifying exemptions from taxation bill
12. Municipal indebtedness bill
13. Special funds bill
14. Corporation bonus bill
15. Assessment of capital stock tax bill
16. Marine insurance tax bill
17. Insurance premiums tax bill
18. Gasoline tax bill
19. Constitutional amendments
20. Resolution relating to Federal estate tax
21. Mortgage registration tax bill

Exhibit A: Expenses of Pennsylvania Tax Commission

Exhibit B:
1. Letter and statement of Acting Secretary of Highways
2. Letter from Superintendent of Public Instruction
3. Letter from Secretary of Welfare

Exhibit C: Tables showing burden of Federal, State and local taxes in Pennsylvania and other States

Exhibit D: Tables showing revenues of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Exhibit E: Table of gasoline taxes in the several States, 1919-26

Exhibit F: Letters from Auditor General concerning costs of collecting State taxes

Exhibit G: Real estate assessments, taxes and income in Pennsylvania (statistical abstracts from report of State Department of Agriculture)

Exhibit H: Assessment and tax statistics for local governments in Pennsylvania—
1. By counties
2. By cities
3. By boroughs having over 10,000 population
4. Summary tables

Exhibit J: Relative tax burdens of Pennsylvania corporations, 1924

Exhibit K: Statement showing difference in cost between sinking fund bonds and serial bonds

Exhibit L: Schedule of present and suggested rates for motor truck fees

Exhibit M: Estimate of gains and losses in revenue under changes proposed in Chapters II and III

Report of The Tax Commission
of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, January 20, 1927.

To the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1927.

The Tax Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectfully submits the following report:—

LEGISLATION CREATING THE COMMISSION

At the Legislative Session of 1923, the following joint resolution was duly enacted:

A JOINT RESOLUTION constituting a commission to examine the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and to prepare and submit bills to

carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it resolved, &c., That a tax commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby constituted, consisting of seven citizens of the Commonwealth, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine the laws of this State and of other States and countries relating to taxation, to investigate systems and methods of taxation, particularly with regard to the best methods of equitably and effectually reaching all property which should be subjected to taxation, and avoiding conflicts and duplication of taxation on the same property, and to prepare the needed legislation to carry such methods into effect in this Commonwealth. The members of said tax commission shall serve without compensation, but their necessary traveling expenses and hotel bills, while actually attending to the business of the tax commission, shall be considered part of the expenses of said tax commission.

Section 2. The said commission ish ereby authorized to sit at Harrisburg or elsewhere within the Commonwealth, to choose a chairman from among its own members, to employ a secretary and counsel, and such other assistants as may be needed, to take testimony, subpoena witnesses, and compel the production of books, documents, and papers, and otherwise have all the powers of a legislative committee.

Section 3. The said tax commission, on or before February first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (1925), shall report the results of its investigation to the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 4. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the defraying of the expense of said tax commission, to be paid, upon the certificate of the chairman of the said tax commission, by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Approved—The 14th day of June, A. D. 1923, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000). I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient revenue.

Gifford Pinchot.

At the Legislative Session of 1925, the Commission was continued, with an additional appropriation, by the following resolution:

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the continuation of the commission appointed in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred fifty), entitled "A joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission and making an appropriation," and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the commission appointed in accordance with a joint resolution, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred fifty), entitled "A joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation," is hereby continued for a further period of two years.

It shall be the duty of said commission to continue to examine the laws of this State and of other States and countries relating to taxation, to investigate systems and methods of taxation, particularly with regard to the best method of equitably and effectually reaching all property which should be subject to taxation and avoiding conflicts and duplication of taxation on the same property, and to prepare the needed legislation to carry such methods into effect in this Commonwealth, and to make a report of its work to every member of the General Assembly at the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 2. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the commission for the payment of the expenses of the commission; to be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of the said commission by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Approved—The 13th day of May, A. D. 1925, in the sum of $25,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State Revenue.

Gifford Pinchot.

ACTION ON PRELIMINARY REPORT OF TAX COMMISSION.

In the report of the Commission submitted to the General Assembly of 1925 there was a full account of the appointment and organization of the Commission, its meetings and public hearings an account of the present tax system of Pennsylvania, with comment upon the existing tax laws and machinery for assessment and collection, also some recommendations for immediate statutory changes in the existing tax system, a consideration of the financial problem of the future, and a suggested plan for a permanent financial policy.

The Commission records with gratification the approval by the Legislature of 1925 of the following recommendations presented by the Commission for immediate action:

(a) The bill eliminating the optional method of taxing bank stock.

(b) The bill including the receipts of hydro-electric and water power companies under the gross receipts tax.

(c) The bill inaugurating reciprocity in the taxation of the personal property of non-resident decedents.

(d) The repeal of the tax on notaries public.

(e) The increase in the gasoline tax from one to two cents per gallon.

(f) The approval of the Constitutional amendment, limiting the debt-carrying capacity of counties to a percentage of realty alone, rather than a percentage of realty and personal property.

The Commission reaffirms the statements and recommendations in the report of 1925, and in this report will not consider in similar detail the subjects which have been already discussed. It is therefore requested that the members of the General Assembly, in considering this report, will also examine the report of 1925, the two reports together embodying all of the recommendations of the Commission.

MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Since 1925 the Commission has had many meetings and has given hearings to many interested parties. In addition, the Commission has called upon State officials, representatives of chambers of commerce and other industrial bodies, representatives of various agriculaural organizations and others for needed information.

The Commission has published the following pamphlets:

1. Report of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission to the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1925.

2. A compilation of the laws relating to State taxation and revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, annotated and indexed, compiled by John H. Fertig, Robert S. Frey, and Burt R. Glidden, of the Legislative Reference Bureau, for the Pennsylvania Tax Commission, 1926.

The Commission now presents:

3. Final report of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission to the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1927.

The original resolution creating the Commission appropriated $25,000, which sum was reduced by the Governor to $15,000. The second resolution, continuing the Commission, appropriated $45,000, which was reduced by the Governor to $25,000. A financial statement of the Commission covering both appropriations is herewith submitted, as Exhibit A.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Commission desires to make general and public acknowledgment of the courtesy, fairness and cooperation which it has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth and of other States who have advised with it. In particular, it acknowledges the helpful cooperation which it received from all the officers of the Commonwealth upon whom it has called for information, including the Governor, Secretary of the

Commonwealth, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of Highways, Secretary of Welfare, and Secretary of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Statistics and Information of the Departmentof Internal Affairs has collated and furnished to the Commission the statistics relating to the assessment and collection of local taxes.

The Auditor General and his assistants have responded to many calls for information and data.

John H. Fertig, Assistant Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, has acted as counsel for the Commission without compensation, and has prepared the drafts for suggested legislation which are herewith recommended.

On account of insufficient appropriation, the Commission found itself unable to complete the work of analyzing the tax burden upon corporations in Pennsylvania in time for this report. To meet this emergency, however, the Acting Secretary of Highways offered the assistance of his entire computing staff, and also the use of his tabulating machines, for which no charge was made to the Commission. As a result, we present a comprehensive analysis of the tax burden of corporations for the year 1924.

Acknowledgment is also due to A. E. Holcomb, Secretary of the National Tax Association, and other officers of this useful association; Oscar Leser, Tax Commissioner of Maryland; Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts; Mark Graves and John J. Merill, Tax Commissioners of New York, and Seth T. Cole and William E. Stevens, Deputy Tax Commissioners; J. Vaughn Gary, counsel of the Tax Commission of Virginia; William B. Belknap, special representative of the Tax Commission of Kentucky; William H. Blodgett, Tax Commissioner of Connecticut; Zenas W. Bliss, Tax Commissioner of Rhode Island; James J. Kelly, Inheritance Tax Commissioner of New Jersey; Arthur K. Pierson, of the Senate of New Jersey; George Woodward and Horace W. Schantz, of the Senate of Pennsylvania; Meyer D. Rothschild, of New York City, Chairman of Committee on Sales Tax; Leonard P. Fox, of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce; Prof. F. P. Weaver, of Pennsylvania State College; and many others who have cooperated in the preparation of this report.

Special acknowledgment is due to Henry W. Van Pelt, Statistician of the Commission, whose careful and informing statistical studies have materially aided the Commission in its deliberations.

The Commission also desires to record its appreciation of the faithful services of Alton W. Lick, Secretary of the Commission.

When the Commission recommended to the Legislature of 1925 an appropriation of $45,000, it had in mind the allotment of at least $20,000 to a study of the assessment and collection of local taxes, and tax burden upon land. The reduction of the appropriation to $25,000 made it impossible to carry this plan to completion. It is sincerely hoped, however, that in the event that a permanent tax commission is authorized it will be given a sufficient appropriation to enable it to make a study of this important field.

The report of the Commission will be devoted to the consideration of the following topics:

I. The revenue needs of the Commonwealth.

II. Recommendations for immediate revision of the fiscal system of Pennsylvania.

III. A permanent financial policy for the future.

CHAPTER I.
THE REVENUE NEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

State and local income and expenditure necessarily must be considered together. There is no general rule in the United States which prescribes what functions should be assumed by the State or what functions assumed by local government. In general, all of the States of the Union are engaged in highway improvement, in the maintenance of public schools, and in the care of dependents and defectives. In some States a larger portion of the resulting tax burden may be borne by the State, while in others it may be borne by local government. In the majority of the States the major sources of income for the State are taxes on inheritances and business and sometimes a general property tax, while everywhere the major source of income for local government is realty. In most States, however, there is also a tax on land for State purposes, although since 1866 Pennsylvania has been exempt from this form of taxation for State purposes.

During the last twelve years, covering the period of the World War and reconstruction, there has been a tremendous increase in the cost of State and local government, and also a very great increase in the bonded indebtedness of State and local government, and also a very great increase in the bonded indebtedness of State and local governments. Most of the States of the Union show this tendency, and Pennsylvania is no exception.

Insofar as this increase has been due to the increased cost of living, or the lower purchasing power of the dollar, it must be recognized that it is based upon economic facts, which cannot be ignored, and which it is futile to criticize. Insofar as this increase in the cost of State and local government has been due to the desire of the people to have the existing functions of government better performed, we must recognize again that it is based upon a sound economic principle. There are a few who will protest against the improvement in the highway system, or in the standards of public education, which has been common to most of the States during this period.

Insofar, however, as this increase in the cost of State and local government is due to an expansion of program, it is a serious question whether the time has not come in which a temporary halt should be called upon advance in this direction. No new function can be assumed by the State or local government unless new revenue is provided to meet it. Any permanent decrease in the tax burden is impossible so long as we are working with an expanding program. No new functions should, therefore, be assumed unless there is a definite provision for additional revenue.

Applying these principles to our own Commonwealth, we find that in the period from 1916 to 1922, the State authorized a highway program of immense value to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and at the same time reorganized the public school system along lines which have since been demonstrated to be sound. This resulted in a great increase in the appropriation liability of the State, and this increase was much more rapid than the increase in revenue. By 1923, the financial situation of the Commonwealth had become so critical that the various local districts were compelled to wait for months, and even years, before they could receive what the State had promised to them, in consideration of which they had themselves inaugurated programs of local development and improvement. It was because of this urgent situation that the Pennsylvania Tax Commission was created. Since then, however, the increase in income has gradually overtaken the increase in expenditure, and at the present time the State is able to meet all its obligations, and at the same time maintain a surplus in its treasury. But the full financial effect of the expanded program authorized in the earlier period has not yet been reached, as will appear from the letters from the Secretary of Highways, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of Welfare calling attention to the needs of these departments under existing legislation in the next ten-year period. When the pressure of these needs is felt, additional sources of revenue will probably be required, and in summarizing our conclusions in this report, we have had in mind not so much the immediate as the more distant future, when the need will become vital to the people of the Commonwealth.

The discussion in this chapter of the report will be devoted to the following:

1. Relative tax burdens of Pennsylvania and other States.
2. Income and expenditures of the Commonwealth under existing law.
3. The future needs of the State.

REVENUE NEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIVE TAX BURDENS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES.

In the Report of 1925, the Commission presented figures based upon United States Census data, showing the burden of taxes in Pennsylvania and a group of other States for the year 1922. More recently, the National Industrial Conference Board has issued a report[1] giving the amounts of Federal, State and local taxes levied in each State in 1924, together with certain comparisons upon a per-capita basis and an

[1] Cost of Government in the United States. New York: 1926.

income basis. Those figures are elaborated in Tables 1 and 5 of Exhibit C of this Report, and show the following:

1. The actual amountof Federal, State and local taxes levied in 1924, by States.

2. For Pennsylvania and thirteen other States, and for the United States, a comparison of Federal, State and local taxes—

(a) On a per-capita basis.

(b) As a percentage of total individual incomes within the State.[2]

(c) Per thousand dollars of estimated wealth. (See page 75).

3. Deviation of taxes in Pennsylvania and the same thirteen States from the average for the United States, showing the same threefold comparison as above.

4. The same data shown as index numbers, with the average for the United States taken as 100 per cent (page 77).

5. Rank of Pennsylvania and specified States among the 48 States with respect to tax burden, measured as above (page 78).

On the following page, the figures in Table 2 for State and local tax burdens are shown in graphic form for ready comparison. From this chart and from the tables cited above, it is evident that the tax burden in Pennsylvania for State and local purposes is not so heavy as the average for the Union, nor is it so heavy as is the tax burden of neighboring States, whose industrial conditions are fairly comparable to our own.

On the per-capita basis, Pennsylvania in 1924 paid $38.06 for State and local taxes, as compared with $61.42 in New York State, $62.87 in New Jersey, $57.33 in Massachusetts, and $46.87 in Ohio. On the income basis, Pennsylvania paid 5.83 per cent for State and local taxes, as compared with 7.01 per cent in New York State, 9.08 per cent in New Jersey, 7.37 per cent in Massachusetts, and 7.79 per cent in Ohio. On the wealth basis the relative standing of Pennsylvania is much the same as above.

It is noteworthy, however that the contribution of Pennsylvania to Federal taxes, on both the per-capita and the income basis, is greater than the average for the country. This condition results in giving to Pennsylvania a total per-capita average for the entire tax burden slightly in excess of the average for the country, and a total tax burden on the income basis slightly under the average for the country. Among the 48 States of the Union, Pennsylvania, in its total tax burden, ranks sixteenth on the per-capita basis, thirty-sixth on the percentage-of-income basis, and twenty-eighth on the wealth basis.

These tables, therefore, indicate that there is no justification for the assertion that the average tax burden in Pennsylvania is heavier than in the other States, nor do they justify any assertion that government in Pennsylvania has been wastefully administered.

The above conclusions, however, are based upon general averages only, and must not be understood to apply to individual cases or particular groups within the State, to which there will be reference later.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH UNDER EXISTING LAW.

We submit a table showing the income of the Commonwealth for the general fund and the special funds from 1915 to the present time, also the expenditures for a similar period. These tables are amplified in the statistical data presented in Exhibit D, page 79. A consideration of these figures justifies the conclusion that with the increasing effectiveness in the collection of taxes, together with the normal increase in the growth of business, and the State's increasing population and wealth, there will be sufficient revenue provided, at least for the next biennium, to meet the present government program. It is to be noted that the revenue for the biennium 1923-1925 was increased by the additional one-cent tax on gasoline, and the emergency profits tax, whereas in the next biennium the State's share of the income from the gasoline tax has been appropriated to the motor fund, while the emergency profits tax inspired by limitation of the act creating it. In general, however, unless there is a marked expansion of the program of the State, we believe that present revenues will be sufficient for the next biennium.

[2] The computation oft he ratio of taxes to income is subject to the uncertainties which attach to data with reference to income, concerning which there are no statistics of absolute accuracy, although careful studies have been made in this connection.

RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: 1915-26.

Fiscal Year	General fund	Special funds	Total receipts, all funds
1915	$31,840,578	$150,150	$31,990,728
1916	36,199,784	463,255	36,663,039
1917	31,056,412	644,077	31,700,489
1918	43,165,981	999,388	44,165,369
1919	44,622,164	19,893,146	64,515,310
1920	47,249,984	26,621,310	73,871,294
1922	49,367,717	53,153,627	102,521,344
1923	61,553,105	32,895,018	94,448,123
1924	66,718,875	36,405,074	103,123,949
1925	73,985,961	67,005,716	140,991,677
1926	71,302,347	87,590,072	158,892,419

In considering the above figures, it should be borne in mind that the general fund, out of which the ordinary legislative appropriations, are made, consists almost exclusively of what may be termed "revenue receipts," whereas the special funds are made up partly of revenue receipts and partly of non-revenue receipts. Thus, in the fiscal year 1926, the sale of highway bonds accounted for receipts of $20,000,000 in the special State bond road fund, so that total receipts in the special funds, exclusive of the issuance of debt obligations, amounted to $138,892,419 instead of the total given in the table.

THE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE STATE.

From the point of view of expenditure, the Highway, Public Instruction, and Welfare Departments are the major departments of the State.

1. Highways.

Out of a total of 12,000 miles of road on the highway system of the State, by the end of 1926 about 8,000 miles are either constructed, or else authorized for construction, the funds for this purpose having been provided from the motor fund and bonds.

The construction of the balance, or 4,000 miles, at an average cost of $50,000 per mile, will require $200,000,000. It is difficult to anticipate how this additional mileage can be financed in the near future, except by creating additional bonded debt. The people of this Commonwealth have approved the principle of borrowing money for highway construction, and bonds aggregating $100,000,000 have been already authorized, issued, and the proceeds, in large measure, expended. We recommend to the Legislature the favorable consideration of the joint resolution, approved at the Session of 1925, proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the State to issue $50,000,000 of bonds additional for highway purposes. The proceeds of this loan, if authorized, together with the income from the gasoline tax and motor licenses, will go a long distance toward completing the State highway system.

We commend the policy of the State, which was expressed in the legislation of 1925, whereby the entire income from motor liceses and the State's share of the gasoline tax are devoted to highway purposes, including interest and sinking fund on the highway bonds, in order that the entire cost of the highway system, including maintenance, may be met by the users of the roads.

We recommend that the present gasoline tax of two cents per gallon should be made permanent, as the act imposing the second cent will expire June 30, 1927. It may even be necessary to increase the gasoline tax. We believe that this tax, which is now accepted in forty-four States of the Union, is equitable, and readily and economically collected, and we append a table showing the existing rates in all the States, Exhibit, page 82. The tax will become even more effective

when all the neighboring States adopt this form of taxation. We believe, however, that in no very long time a tax on gasoline will become a permanent part of the fiscal policy of every State, and we commend the policy of using the proceeds for highway purposes alone.

Referring to the letter of William H. Connell, Acting Secretary of Highways, hereto appended, Exhibit B, page 62, it will be noted that when the State highway system is complete it will require an expenditure of some $65,000,000 to $80,000,000 per year for maintenance, repairs, resurfacing, general administration, and so forth. These figures do not include interest and sinking fund charges on a bonded indebtedness of $300,000,000 for highway purposes, which will probably be outstanding ten years hence. The inclusion of these charges brings total State highway expenditures, as estimated by Mr. Connell, to $100,000,000 per year, or a total of $200,000,000 for the biennium 1937-39.[1] When the full effect of this charge has been reached, additional revenue will be needed, and this burden logically should be borne by the users of the roads.

2. Public Schools.

Attention is directed to the letter of Francis B. Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction, hereto appended, Exhibit B, page 66, which indicates the probable increase in outlay under existing legislation for the next decennial period. In addition to the expenditures made necessary by existing laws, certain capital outlay, particularly in the improvement of the plants of the normal schools, is urgently required. During the past ten years these public institutions have not been maintained in accordance with their own importance and the dignity and wealth of the State. If Pennsylvania is to advance its educational standards, serious attention should be given to this problem. Moreover, the primary duty of the State is to the institutions which it maintains. Subsidies to private institutions should only be made after there has been an adequate provision for the public institutions.

By the school legislation of 1921, the Legislature provided that in school districts of the first class 25 per cent of the basic salary of each teacher should be paid by the State; in school districts of the second and third classes, 35 per cent; and in school districts of the fourth class, 50 per cent. The Legislature of 1923, in order to provided better educational opportunities in the less wealthy school districts , established two preferential groups of school districts according to the estimated true value of realty per teacher. Those districts in which the estimated true value of realty is less than $50,000 per teacher hence receive 75 per cent of the basic salary of each teacher from the State, and those districts which have an estimated true value of realty per teacher in excess of $50,000 and not more than $100,000 receive 60 per cent of the basic salary from the State. As a result, there has been a tendency of school districts to move into these preferential groups, sometimes by reporting their assessed value as the estimated true valuation, with the result of an increase in the State appropriation. This tendency is clearly apparent from the figures in the following table.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS FOR APPROPRIATION PURPOSES.

[Number of districts in each percentage group]

Biennium	Third class districts			Fourth class districts		
	35 per cent group	60 per cent group	75 per cent group	50 per cent group	60 per cent group	75 per cent group
1923-25	200	20	0	1,190	892	263
1925-27	183	35	1	1,192	859	265
1927-29[1]	180	36	2	1,136	877	319

[1] Preliminary figures.

[1] The estimate may be reduced somewhat through completion of part of the State Highway System on a fifty-fifty basis, with counties and townships contributing 50 per cent. of the construction cost. (See further discussion on page 66.)

The Act of 1923 provided that the State Council of Education should act as a final authority in revising the basis of the assessment, with a view to determining which districts are justly entitled to this preferential treatment. But the State Council is not equipped for the discharge of this important function. It may be expected that in time practically all of the fourth-class and many of the third-class school districts will enter either the sixty or the seventy-five per cent group, unless some adequate means of meeting the situation are devised. Insofar as this tendency is based upon the genuine need of the poorer districts, the Commission is in full harmony with it; but insofar as it is based upon the desire to obtain the maximum grant from the State, without regard to the real financial condition of the district, the Commission feel that it should be checked; and that, if not checked, it will result in a serious increase in the burden on the State of the public school system.

3. Welfare.

Attention is directed to the letter of Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of Welfare, Exhibit B, page 70. It will be noted from this letter that there is bound to be a marked increase in the appropriation for welfare purposes, particularly if the State is to assume its shae of the burden with reference to the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and also to maintain adequate plants for the insane and feeble-minded. The great need of this department would seem to be the provision of a regular fund for capital outlay, until the plant of the State for the care of criminals, as well as the insane and feeble-minded, becomes adequate.

To meet this situation the Commission has reported a recommendation which is stated on page 26.

4. Bond Issues.

Special attention is directed to the several resolutions which have been adopted at recent sessions of the Legislature contemplating the increase in the bonded indebtedness of the State. The following resolutions were passed at the Legislative Sessions of 1923 and 1925, and will be submitted to the vote of the people at the general election in 1928:

1. Buildings at Pennsylvania State College	$8,000,000
2. For acquiring land for forest purposes	25,000,000
3. For acquiring and erecting buildings and equipping the same for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard	5,000,000
Total	38,000,000

The following resolutions were passed at the Session of 1925 and will be submitted again to the Session of 1927:

1. Soldiers and sailors bonus	$35,000,000
2. Highway purposes (additional)	50,000,000
3. Buildings for State welfare institutions	50,000,000
4. For construction of State buildings, memorial bridge, etc.	100,000,000
Total	235,000,000

When it is remembered that highway bonds to a total of $100,000,000 have already been authorized, the proposed total, if all of these resolutions should become effective, of $373,000,000, requiring a charge for interest and sinking funds of approximately $25,000,000 per year, becomes absolutely staggering.

The Commission believes that Pennsylvania can afford to inaugurate a pay-as-you-go system on everything except highways. In order to put this plan in operation, it will be necessary to provide a permanent fund for capital outlay, and in another section of the report a recommendation is made along this line (see page 26). We are opposed to the increase of the State debt for any purpose other than the completion of the highway sytem. Special loans for particular purposes not only cause a large increase in the annual expenditures for debt-carrying charges, but in addition result in a great inflation of the payroll of administrative departments as a necessary incident. When there is an extroordinary fund to be expended, there is bound to be an extraordinary increase in employees in order to provide for the supervision of the expenditure; and every employee

thus placed on the payroll for an emergency becomes an agitator for a permanent position as soon as the extraordinary fund has been expended. Sound economic thinking requires that each generation should bear its own burden without loading the generations yet to come.

We urge the General Assembly to give serious attention to the principles above stated in considering all loan bills; but in the event that the popular vote should approve any future loans, we then recommend to the Legislature that in the enabling legislation careful attention be given to limiting the expenditure in any one year and to safeguarding administrative expenses.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE REVISION OF THE FISCAL SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA

In this chapter, the Commission will consider its recommendations for immediate legislation, all of which are embodied in bills explained in Chapter IV, pages 54 to 58, and herewith submitted to the Legislature.

The following subjects will be considered:

1. Permanent State Tax Commission.
2. Assessment and collection of local taxes.
3. Inheritance taxes.
4. Business taxes.
5. Personal property tax for county purposes.
6. Taxation of private bankers and brokers.
7. Taxes on realty.
8. Local bond issues and sinking funds.
9. Special funds.
10. Motor license fees.
11. Bonus on corporation charters.
12. Assessment of forest lands and lands containing metals, minerals, etc.
13. Proposed amendment of capital stock tax law.
14. Insurance.

1. Permanent State Tax Commission.

The Commission recommends the establishment of an administrative commission, to be known as the State Tax Commission, composed of three members, specially equipped for this service, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one to serve for two years, one for four years, one for six years, their successors to serve for terms of six years.

We have been led to the conclusion that such a commission should be created because of the success of such administrative commissions in the other States of the Union. Reference is made to the Report of the Commission in 1925, pages 62 and 63, for the list of States in which there is a permanent administrative tax commission, entrusted with definite authority in connection with the fiscal system of the State. In many States these administrative officials hold office through successive administrations, thereby giving continuity and stability to policy and rulings.

The Commission is a unit in recognizing the efficient work of the Auditor General and his assistants and feels that the Legislature might appropriately recognize this work with larger appropriations and salaries, so as to retain trained and experienced men for the public service. The original duties of this office, however, as the title indicates, relate to the important work of auditing public bills, and while the Legislature has from time to time imposed other duties upon the Auditor General, it may be seriously considered whether a proper development of the Executive branch of the government would not in time require that the tax-collecting and the auditing functions be separated.

We recommend that the State Tax Commission should be intrusted with the assessment and collection of all inheritance taxes, assessment and collection of mercantile licenses, and the supervision of the four-mills personal property tax for county purposes, and also with the duty of determining the true value of realty per teacher, in accordance with which school districts fall within the preferential groups created by the legislation of 1923.

It may be of value to the State to confer additional powers on the State Tax Commission, but this action ought to be delayed until the commission has been organized and has begun to function.

The universal testimony of experts in taxation is that centralized collection of taxes results in larger collections and administrative economy. At the present time in Pennsylvania the inheritance tax and mercantile licenses are locally assessed and collected. In the case of inheritance taxes the Commonwealth has no jurisdiction over the appraisers of the estate, who are locally appointed, nor has the Commonwealth an appeal in case the appraisement is unfair to the State. The experience of all of the large industrial States indicates that central administration is essential to efficiency and economy.

From Hon. Edward Martin, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, the Commission has obtained the following figures (see Exhibit F, page 83, for further details):

In the year ending May 31, 1926, the Corporation Bureau of his office collected $42,496,000.00, at a total expense of $302,919.86, or a cost of seven-tenths of one per cent.

The net amount of mercantile and other licenses collected by the county treasurers was $3,933,634.09, of which the total cost of collection was $327,270.09, or more than eight per cent.

The total gross inheritance taxes collected for the year 1925 were $12,934,209.07, of which the total cost of collection was $774,729.01, or about six per cent.

The total amount of the gasoline tax collected in 1925 was $10,574,413.70, of which the cost of collection was $71,354.51, or less than seven-tenths of one per cent.

The first and fourth of the above taxes are centrally collected, at a cost of approximately seven-tenths of one per cent. The second and third of the above taxes are locally collected, at a cost of seven per cent. In other words, the cost of local collection is ten times the cost of central collection, or to state it concretely, assuming central collection at the same rate of cost, there would be saved to the people of Pennsylvania over $1,000,000 per year.

We believe that the elimination of administrative waste is desired by all, and we recommend the centralized assessment and collection of State taxes to this end.

Moreover, the adoption of the system proposed would eliminate the practice whereby registers of wills and county treasurers receive, in addition to their local salaries, fees for the collection of State taxes, leading to a total remuneration so excessive as to constitute a real public abuse.

The need for a permanent tax commission is further illustrated by the absence under existing conditions of any permanent agency whose duty and responsibility it is to advise the Legislature and the Governor, after mature study, with regard to the best and most equitable means of providing necessary revenues for the Commonwealth. Changing conditions will always necessitate changes from time to time in any tax system, however well it may originally have been devised. Only through constant attention on the part of such a group of practical tax experts as is here proposed can the fiscal machinery of the State be kept in the smoothest possible running order. The educative value of this work in collecting statistics relating to taxation and in informing the body of citizens of financial tendencies which should be considered in planning a budget, is also of great value.

There is an additional advantage in a permanent administrative tax commission, in that it will enable the State to be represented in conferences with the commissions of other States, which, like our own, are endeavoring to increase efficiency in administration, eliminate waste, and promote uniformity in taxing methods.

To this end, we recommend the adoption of Bill No. 1, Chapter IV, page 54.

2. Assessment and Collection of Local Taxes.

No subject considered by the Commission has aroused more universal interest than the assessment and collection of local taxes. In the administration of Governor Sproul, a commission was appointed on this subject, whose findings were submitted to the Legislature in 1921, 1923 and 1925. As that commission has expired, we have, after careful consideration, adopted some of its conclusions as our own, and present its recommendations in modified form.

We have also had the advantage of the study of F. P. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Pennsylvania State College, who has made an inquiry into the assessment and collection of taxes on farm property at the

request of the Department of Agriculture. In this inquiry, six counties, viz., Lebanon, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Crawford, Wyoming and Warren, were especially studied in order to determine the relationship which recent sales of realty bore to the assessed valuation of the properties. Also, Professor Weaver has estimated the relative proportion of the burden of taxation upon farm land as compared with business. The results of his work have been published by the Department of Agriculture, but we have appended to our report certain statistical data, which he has collected, in order to illustrate the nature of the problem (see Exhibit G, page 87). His study shows the striking lack of uniformity in the assessment of realty not only as between the counties, but also as between taxing districts in the same county and sometimes realty in the same taxing district. It also shows that the tax burden upon agriculture for local purposes is very great, and that it has increased materially in recent years largely because of higher standards in highway work and the public schools.

The evils in the present system of assessment and collection of local taxes are as follows:

(a) Wide variations in the ratio of assessment to real value, sometimes within the same taxing district.

(b) Consequent injustice in the burden of county taxes, which are based on the local assessments.

(c) Multiplicity of tax collecters, most of whom are paid by the commission system, whose income is increased with the increase in local taxes out of proportion to the value of their service.

(d) Serious inconvenience to the taxpayer, caused by the multiplicity of tax bills and tax collectors and different times and places of payment.

This system has developed in Pennsylvania in a haphazard fashion, without serious attention being given either to its operation or cost until this past decade. Any change has been opposed on the ground that to make the county the unit for assessment and collection would interfere with local self-government. Without challenging this sentiment, which to a degree is entirely commendable, the Commission feels that those who defend the existing system are responsible for fastening upon the taxpayer a heavy burden of unnecessary costs by method of assessment and collection which are uneconomic and inequitable. The example of other States of the Union demonstrates that the county can be made the unit for assessment and collection with economy and without interfering with local self-government. To meet this condition, the Commission has reported a bill providing for centralized county assessment of realty, by a board of county assessors, appointed by the county commissioners; and a bill providing for the centralized collection of taxes (see Bills No. 2a and 2b, Chapter IV, page 54). Neither of these bills in any way with control of the budget, which is essential to local self-government.

As illustrating the need for these measures, the Commission refers to the statistics complied by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the Department of Internal Affairs, which gives the cost of the assessment and collection of taxes for every taxing district of the State. While it has been impossible for us to reprint these statistics in full, special reference is made to the extracts given in Exhibit H, pages 90 to 119.

3 Inheritance Taxes.

The taxation of inheritances, either in the form of estate taxes, or transfer taxes, has become a part of the fiscal system of every State in the Union, except Florida, Nevada, Alabama and the District of Columbia. Pennsylvania, with its collateral inheritance tax dating back to 1826, was the pioneer in this form of taxation, and for many years the collateral inheritance tax (which until 1921 was at the rate of five per cent) has been one of the approved taxes of the Commonwealth.

Within recent years, however, the imposition of a tax on direct inheritances at the rate of two per cent, the raising of the rate on collaterals to ten per cent, the enactment of a Federal estate tax, and the multiplicity of State taxes on the transfer of the intangible personal property of non-resident decedents (stocks and bonds) have so over-burdened inheritances as to exasperate public sentiment with this form of taxation.

The Commission believes in the theory of inheritance taxation, but it also believes that present methods must be altered, so as to rid the system of the injustices and inequities which have caused the flight of capital to non-taxing jurisdictions, the establishment of personal trusts to avoid inheritance taxation, and the employment of methods of evasion which are only tolerated by a public sentiment which is inherently honest, because of the abuses which have developed.

We therefore conclude as follows:

(a) We re-affirm the traditional stand of Pennsylvania that the Federal Government should withdraw from the field of estate taxation, and we note with gratification the resolution of the Legislature of 1925 expressing this point of view which was adopted unanimously in both Houses, and transmitted to the Senators and members of Congress from this State. We believe that the Federal Government does not need the estate tax as a source of income, that the States does need it, that it has been so long a portion of the fiscal machinery of the States that it ought not now to be either duplicated or diverted by the Federal Government.

In 1926 the State of Florida instituted legal proceedings in the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Federal Estate Tax of 1926. These proceedings have just been dismissed by the Supreme Court. While the Commission has had no opportunity to examine the opinion of the Supreme Court, it concludes from this action that it is necessary to educate public opinion on the subject with a view to securing a repeal of the Federal estate tax by Congress.

It therefore recommends to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the adoption of a resolution similar in form and content to that which was adopted in 1925, a copy of which is herewith appended in Chapter IV, page 57.

(b) We report with great satisfaction the response of the other States of the Union to the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission in favor of the abolition of the taxation of the intangible personal property of non-resident decedents through reciprocity. Reciprocity originated in this State with the Act of Assembly approved by the Governor, May 14, 1925, which exempted from this form of taxation the personal property of non-resident decedents of those States, which reciprocally would waive the tax upon the personal property of the estates of Pennsylvanias. New York and Connecticut followed with legislation which became effective July 1, 1925, and Massachusetts with legislation which became effective December 1, 1925. In 1926, New Jersey repealed absolutely its tax on the intangible personal property of non-resident decedents, and then the reciprocity States united in uniform regulations pertaining to waivers and transfers, which will greatly facilitate the transfer of intangibles of non-resident decedents and lessen the costs of administration. At the present time, reciprocity is effective between Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which have adopted the reciprocal provision; and Florida, Nevada, Alabama, and the District of Columbia, which have no inheritance taxes; and Georgia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and New Jersey, which do not tax the intangibles of a non-resident decedent.

It is hoped that the other States will adopt reciprocity at the current sessions of their Legislatures, and if the time comes when all States will accept this principle, then the multiple taxation of the intangibles of a non-resident decedent will be absolutely eliminated by the cooperative action of the States.

In order to advance the cause of reciprocity, we report an inheritance tax bill containing the following provisions (see Chapter IV, Bill No. 5a, page 55):

(1) A clause limiting reciprocity to intangible personal property, to meet the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Frick's Estate, which allows the taxation of tangible personal property only by the State where the property is located.

(2) The Commission also recommends that the two classes which exist at the present time with reference to inheritance taxation should be enlarged to three. The new classification suggested is as follows:

Direct inheritances, two per cent; inheritances passing from brother to sister or vice versa, and legacies to charity, five per cent; all others, ten per cent.

It is believed that this change in classification will meet one of the most serious criticisms of our present inheritance tax system.

(3) The Commission recommends that a deduction of $5,000 be allowed from all estates, the credit to be given

either by the will, or else equally among all legacies. This will obviate the necessity of assessing any tax against small estates, in which the cost of assessment and collection is greater than the amount of income received from the tax. Although the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in Cope's Estate, 191 Pa. 1, decided that an exemption of estate of a certain size from the operation of an inheritance tax would be unconstitutional, nevertheless since that time the practice of allowing a uniform deduction applicable to all estates has become so generally recognized that we believe we have surmounted the difficulty presented by this decision. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 5a, page 55.)

The Commission has also reported a bill amending the Fiduciaries Act with a clause abolishing the necessity for the probate of wills of non-residents in Pennsylvania, in order to secure the transfer of securities over which the State may have taxing jurisdiction.

Pending the repeal of the Federal Estate Tax of 1926, in order to take advantage of the provision which allows a deduction up to eighty per cent of the amount of State taxes actually imposed and paid, we have also reported a bill increasing the inheritance tax in Pennsylvania to eighty per cent of the amount of the Federal tax (see Chapter IV, Bill No. 5b, page 55.) Similar legislation was passed in 1925 at a time when the Federal law permitted a deduction of twenty-five per cent for State taxes; and while there is doubt as to its constitutionality in Pennsylvania, sound finance would suggest that an effort at least be made to secure for the State Treasury as much as is possible from this source.

We furthermore recommend that the proceeds of all inheritance taxes should be segregated as a constant fund for capital improvements by the State. The returns from inheritance taxes are comparatively stable, and even with the reductions indicated above, it is believed that they will amount to approximately $12,000,000 a year. We believe that the State needs a constant fund for capital outlay. We are opposed to the policy of borrowing money for capital needs except for highway construction. The great increase in the funded debt of State and local government throughout the United States at the present time, to about $1,400,000,000 per year, and involving, as it does, approximately $100,000,000 of additional taxation each year in order to meet the interest and sinking fund, is one of the serious fiscal evils of the day.

We believe that the proper method of meeting this situation is to set aside the income from this tax and to adopt a permanent fiscal policy of financing capital improvements from this tax. The advantages to the State are manifold. It would enable the administrative officials to plan each year for a definite program of capital outlay, with the certainty that the funds would be provided from taxation. It would be more economical in that it would not only save the expense of interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, but it would also save the great inflation of the payroll of administrative departments, which is incident to every bond issue.

We believe that Pennsylvania can afford to inaugurate a pay-as-you-go system on everything except highways, and in order to do so it must provide a fund for capital outlay, which shall be permanent in its nature. As the tax on inheritances consists in some measure of withdrawals from the capital of an estate, it would seem peculiarly appropriate that the funds thus withdrawn should be added to the capital of the State and not dissipated in current expenditures.

If this plan meets with Legislative approval, we would suggest that the fund be apropriated by the Legislature at each session on some basis of division which will recognize the needs of the normal schools, the various welfare institutions, additions to State forests, such educational institutions as are directly under State control, armories and the other departments on the program of the State, until an adequate povision has been made for each.

It may not be possible to segregate the entire income from inheritance taxes for this purpose during the biennium 1927-29. We would suggest, however, that the Executive and the Legislature start the policy by segregating at least one-half of the income from inheritance taxes for capital outlay and that the proportion be increased by succeeding Legislatures until the entire receipts from inheritance taxation can be used for this purpose.

4. Business Taxes.

In the Report of 1925, the Commission considered under this head:

1. Capital stock tax.
2. Corporate loans tax.
3. Corporation bonus on charters.
4. Gross receipts tax.
5. Insurance premiums tax.
6. Bank stock tax.
7. Title and trust company tax.
8. Private banks gross receipts tax.
9. Notary public gross receipts tax.
10. Building and loan association matured stock-tax.
11. Net earnings or income tax.
12. Mercantile license tax.
13. Stock transfer tax.
14. Anthracite coal tax.
15. Emergency profits tax.

These fifteen taxes, two of which, the emergency profits tax. and the notary public gross receipts tax, are no longer in force, represent the methods devised in this Commonwealth for the taxation of business. In the same report, pages 35 to 41, attention was directed to the inequities in the present fiscal system, which are bound to result from a system of special taxes in which a tax is imposed on the capital stock of some corporations and not on that of others, on the sales of certain businesses, and not on those of others, on incorporated business organizations and not on incorporated business of the same nature. The general result has been adequate revenue, but a growing feeling that the tax burden has been inequitably imposed.

The Commission was instructed by the Legislature to pay particular attention to "the best methods of equitably and effectually reaching all properties which should be subjected to taxation and avoiding conflicts and duplications of taxation on the same property." To this end, the Commission has had an analysis prepared of the reports of the business corporations for the year 1924, as filed with the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, in order to determine the amount of State, local and Federal taxes, paid by the different classes of corporations in proportion to both capital and net income.

The results of this study are appended to this report as Exhibit J, page 120, while the salient comparisons for some of the principal classes of business are shown in graphic form in the accompanying chart.

In summary, moreover, the following tables are presented with particular reference to the manufacturing, publishing, and laundering corporations, which are exempt from the capital stock tax, upon so much of their capital as is actually employed in manfacturing or laundering. As these exempt corporations paid the emergency profits tax of one-half of one per cent in 1924,the figures for that year probably indicate a higher percentage of State and local taxes than for an ordinary year.

I. Relation of Taxes to Capital.

Kind of corporation	Number	Ratio of—		
		State and local taxes to capital	Federal taxes to capital	Total taxes to capital
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Manufacturing	4,968	0.70	1.16	1.87
Newspapers...	441	.69	2.79	3,48
Laundries.....	111	1.03	.89	1.92
All other.....	8,042	2.02	1.00	3.02
Total.....	13,562	1.28	1.13	2.41

II. Relation of Taxes to Net Income.

Kind of corporation	Number	Ratio of— State and local taxes to income	Federal taxes to income	Total taxes to income
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Manufacturing	3,360	5.10	9.36	14.46
Newspapers...	335	2.79	11.82	14.61
Laundries.....	85	6.50	6.91	13.40
All other.....	5,642	15.97	8.11	24.08
Total.....	9,422	9.53	8.95	18.48

It has been a traditional Pennsylvania policy that the manufacturing corporations of the Commonwealth should be exempt from the capital stock tax upon so much of their capital as is employed in manufacturing. By judicial decision (see Commonwealth v. Lippincott, 156 Pa. 513, and Commonwealth v. Curtis Publishing Co., 237 Pa. 323), the publication of newspapers and periodicals has been adjudged to be a manufacturing business; corporations engaged therein are therefore similarly exempt. By a special act of the Legislature, the same exemption has been extended to incorporated laundry companies.

The chief reason which has been advanced in support of this policy is that the exemption from this tax encourages the location of new industrial enterprises in Pennsylvania, and deters existing corporate industries from removing to other States which offer tax exemptions, or other advantages not available in Pennsylvania. And, it is alleged, industries thus established and retained within the State create enlarged opportunities for the employment of its citizens, thereby raising the level of wages; create increased business for farmers, merchants, builders, professional men, the railways, banks, and, it is claimed, for practically all of the activities in which the citizens are engaged. It is argued that the benefits which the community thus derives justify the exemption; and that the increased revenus which the State and local governments derive from the increased volume of business, and from the enhancement in the value of the property, more than offsets any lessening in the aggregate proceeds of the capital stock tax which the exemptions may cause. This argument has been persuasive with the Legislature, for, although proposals for the repeal of the exemption have been made frequently, none of the bills introduced for that purpose has received favorable consideration.

Insofar as this reasoning applies to industries which are competitive with those of other States, and those which, from the nature of their business, are not under the necessity of having their plants in this State, it has greater force than with respect to those kinds of industry which cannot be elsewhere located, and which are subject only to local competition, where the reasons for exemption are much less valid, if they have any merit at all. But it would be impossible to differentiate between these various classes in the application of a captial stock tax.

Prolonged study has been given to this subject, and the recommendation of the Commission with reference thereto will be found in the next chapter, which relates to the future fiscal policy of the State (see pages 47 to 51).

5. Four-Mills Personal Property Tax for County Purposes.

The further study of the Commission leads it to reaffirm its conclusion that this tax, in its incidence, administration and collection, is one of the most unsatisfactory taxes in the entire fiscal machinery of the State. It is quite clear that there is a large amount of personal property properly taxable, which is escaping taxation, and that in many cases, except with reference to mortgages, judgments, and trust estates, the administration of the tax is more or less of a dead letter. This fact has long been recognized by economists and tax experts and was admitted in reports of tax investigations in various States upwards of half a century ago. Many of the States have abandoned this form of tax. Others have tried various means to effect a more complete assessment, but the testimony is general to the effect that only a fraction of the property liable to the tax is assessed and that the form of the tax is so inequitable that public sentiment indulges evasion. The Commission feels that the Act should be amended to exempt bank deposits from inclusion under this tax, and that the supervision of the assessment and collection of this tax be given to the State Tax Commission.

Wherever centralized administration of such taxes has been tried, it has proven more efficient than local collection, but the success has been far from complete. If, after a fair trial under centralized supervision, a greater revenue cannot be secured for the counties for this purpose, in order to relieve the burden upon realty, then doubtless some other form of taxation must be devised.

With reference to the taxation of mortgages, the Commission renews its recommendations that as soon as the amendment to the Constitution can be adopted, which will eliminate personal property from consideration as a portion of the base of the borrowing capacity of local government, the tax on mortgages should be repealed in favor of a morgage registration tax of five mills on the face amount for county purposes. This tax has met with success in New York State, and has been tried successfully in other States, where it is reported as one of the most economical taxes in collection that can be devised. It has a higher degree of equity than the present four-mills tax on mortgages, for the latter is paid by residents of the Commonwealth only; whereas a mortgage registration tax is collected when the mortgage is recorded upon all mortgages. A bill for this purpose is also reported, although it should not be passed until the Session of 1929, and only then if the amendment relating to the borrowing capacity of cities and counties, which was approved at the Session of 1925, shall be approved at the Session of 1927, and then ratified by the people. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 21, page 58.)

6. Taxation of Private Bankers and Brokers.

The attention of the Commission has been directed to the fact that the private bankers gross receipts tax has yielded for a number of years a very small sum, amounting in the year ending May 31, 1926, to $61,723. This is much less than is paid by similar businesses to neighboring States. In the interest of equalization of taxes, we recommend that the private bankers gross receipts tax, imposed by the Act of June 13, 1901, be repealed, that the brokers' license tax be reduced to $10.00, and that a tax on net profits on bankers and brokers at the rate of two per cent be substituted (see Chapter IV, Bill No. 8, page 56). This will afford an opportunity for developing methods for administering a net profits tax, which we believe will eventually become of wider application to business within the State.

7. Taxes on Realty.

On account of the reduction in appropriation to the Commission, we have not been able to make a proper investigation of the taxes upon realty imposed by the local governmental units of the State. A superficial investigation, however, points to the conclusion that the increase in State-imposed standards for public schools and highways, including bridges, has brought about a tremendous increase in realty taxation, which leads us to believe that this form of wealth is paying more than its fair share of the burden of taxation. This condition, however, has been accentuated unnecessarily by—

(a) Inequitable methods in the assessment of real property.

(b) Wasteful methods in the assessment of real property.

(c) An unjustifiable extension of the principle of exemptions.

(d) Extravagant methods in the planning of public improvements, which have sometimes resulted in an increase in local indebtedness beyond the capacity of the community.

With reference to the collection and assessment of local taxes, the Commission has already reported its findings and its recommendations.

The exemption of local realty from taxation constitutes one of the serious problems of the State. Attention is directed to the following partial list of taxing districts, in

which the exempt realty, according to the present assessment, is greater than 50 per cent of the taxable realty. It is to be noted, moreover, that many assessors do not revise their assessments of exempt realty, and consequently the true condition is probably even more acute than these figures would indicate.

County	District	Value of all real estate, 1924	Value of real estate exempt	Per cent exempt
Berks	Windsor township	$956,073	$526,975	55.12
Blair	Hollidaysburg, 2nd ward	1,401,917	823,500	58.74
Carbon	Lehigh township	300,720	223,000	74.16
Centre	State College borough	5,204,465	3,306,000	63.52
Chester	Lower Oxford township	633,033	420,100	66.36
Cumberland	Shippensburg township	590,660	302,000	51.13
Huntingdon	Smithfield township	1,679,009	1,152,583	68.65
Lackawanna	Newton township	1,558,046	1,135,000	72.85
Montour	Mahoning township	2,013,931	1,735,700	86.18
Schuylkill	Manheim township, north	1,240,608	722,014	58.20
Tioga	Mansfield borough	1,196,178	620,000	51.83
Warren	Conewago township	2,806,510	2,037,700	72.61

In the entire State, the assessed value of all real estate in 1924 was $9,141,929,946, and the assessed value of exempt realty was $1,120,565,089, or 12.26 per cent.

In the City of Philadelphia, the assessed value of all realty for 1925 was $3,251,843,893, and the assessed value of exempt realty was $480,375,644, or 14.77 per cent, including the following classes:

Exempt Real Estate in Philadelphia 1925

Church property	$58,476,240
Buildings for teachers of parochial schools	1,482,100
Cemeteries	6,983,000
Hospitals	18,172,000
United States property	60,235,975
City property	188,444,375
State property	2,543,400
Colleges, universities, etc.	39,166,550
Parochial and free schools	8,526,106
Charities	18,602,528
Public libraries	1,089,000
School district property	58,861,879
Property of public and quasi-public corporations[1]	17,792,491
Total	480,375,644

[1] These companies pay a capital stock tax and gross receipts tax to the State.

The exempted property may be divided into three general classes:

(1) The real estate owned by the United States, the Commonwealth, counties and various political subdivisions.

(2) Property owned by churches, charitable institutions and educational institutions.

(3) Real estate of public utilities paying capital stock tax direct to the Commonwealth.

It has been generally conceded that the first class, or public property, should be exempt from local taxation on the theory that taxing this property merely takes money from one branch of the government and transfers it to another. In many instances, however, the exemption works an injustice upon local taxpayers, as public property located in the taxing district serves the Commonwealth or a territory much larger than the taxing unit. It would seem therefore that State institutions, such as insane asylums and penitentiaries which serve the entire State, should be required to pay an annual charge to the support of local government in lieu of local taxation. We have therefore reported a bill providing for such a charge on State lands. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 9, page 56.)

The State forest reservations now pay a stipulated sum per acre to aid in the maintenance of local government. The amount of such aid, however, should be increased, since the exemption of forest reservations is exceedingly burdensome in some counties of the State.

The most serious situation arises out of the second class of property, consisting of churches, religious institutions, charities and educational institutions.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 1, provides as follows:

> All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profits, and institutions of purely public charity and real and personal property owned, and used by any branch post or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. (Amendment of November 6, 1923.)

There have been several Acts of Assembly which exempt property from taxation. The latest Act is that of March 17, 1925, P. L. 39, which provides:

> That all churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with the ground thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, all burial grounds not used or held for private or corporate profit, all hospitals, universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations, and institutions of learning, benevolence, or charity, with the grounds thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed and maintained by the public or private charity: Provided, That the entire revenue derived by the same be applied to the support of and to increase the efficiency and facilities thereof, the repair and the necessary increase of grounds and buildings thereof, and for no other purpose; and all school-houses belonging to any county, borough, or school district, all court-houses, jails, poor-houses, and all other public property used for public purposes, with the ground thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, and all real and personal property, owned, occupied and used by any branch, post, or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, be, and the same are hereby, exempted from all and every county, city, borough, township, bounty, road, school and poor tax.

The provisions of this Act apparently exceed the constitutional power. However, prior to this Act, the courts of Pennsylvania were very liberal in determining what prop-

erty was entitled to exemption. For instance, they have held that under the earlier statutes, the following classes of property were exempted: Churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, homes for deaconesses, educational institutions, property of army and military organizations, parochial schools open to all, tract associations, buildings owned by colleges and used and occupied by instructors and employees.

It is just and proper that the members of each church should bear the burden of supporting their church, and that the taxpayers should not be called upon to aid in supporting churches by exempting their real estate from taxation. The present taxing exemption is, in effect, an appropriation of public money for the support of the churches, and there is not, and cannot be, any complete sparation of State and Church while this condition exists.

Many of the public charities are local in their service and largely benefit the taxing district in which they are located. Others only to a small extent serve the particular locality. Most of the universities and other educational institutions are not intended for mere local service. If public charities and educational institutions are deemed worthy of assistance from the public funds, aid should be extended by direct appropriation for that purpose, and not by the indirect method of tax exemption. The repeal of these exemptions would aid in relieving the heavy burden of local taxes.

It frequently happens that exemptions are permitted by administrative officials without appeal to the courts. We would suggest to taxpayers that, whenever taxable property is declared exempt by administrative officials, a taxpayer's bill should be filed at once, in order to determine the legality of the proposed exemption.

We recommend that the Act of 1925, above quoted, be repealed, and that a new act be passed exempting only the property of the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the counties and the political subdivisions, taxing all property used for religious, charitable and educational purposes on its land value alone, exempting only the improvements.

Strong arguments have been urged in favor of tax exemption. The principal arguments therefore are well summarized in the report on tax burdens and exemptions published by the National Industrial Conference Board in 1923.

But, on the contrary, it can be said that whenever any real estate is exempt from local taxation, it increases the rate of taxation on every other parcel of real estate in the same taxing district. It calls upon everyone within the district to contribute to the support of all the churches, schools, hospitals, Y. M. C. A.'s, and other public charities.

This question has been considered by a number of semi-public agencies, during the past two years. There is a strong protest from educational and welfare institutions, that, being already overburdened with the problem of financing their works, any additional burden would restrict their usefulness. However commendable the purposes of these institutions may be, it is nevertheless a fact that the rapid increase in welfare facilities and the generous public donations to welfare work are gradually creating a non-taxed class of property which is increasing more rapidly than the wealth of the community, thereby forcing additional tax burdens upon the taxable wealth to an unfair degree. In particular, if welfare agencies concentrate in one district, as they frequently do, they are bound to make an unfair burden upon the taxable wealth of that district.

We believe that the time has come for the State to change its policy with reference to the exemption of realty for educational, charitable and religious purposes, and to insist that each welfare institution shall pay taxes on its land value alone, leaving the improvements exempted. To this end, we report a bill (see Chapter IV, Bill No. 10, page 56).

Moreover, there is reason to believe that property which has once been properly exempt is continued in its exemption long after the original purpose is changed. We have therefore reported a bill requiring every owner of realty claimed to be exempt under existing laws to justify its exemption every three years. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 11, page 56).

The third class, or property of public utilities, paying capital stock, presents a difficult problem. These exemptions result from court decisions, based to a large extent upon the difficulty of assessing and collecting local taxes under our present law, without disturbing the operation of the utility. The matter of exempting all of the local property of utilities imposes in many communities a serious burden on the taxable real estate. The exemption of utility property is closely related to the matter of taxation of such corporations for State purposes, as they pay not only a capital stock tax but also a tax on gross receipts. To subject this class of property to local taxation would require an adjustment of the State taxes, and the creation of a central authority to review local assessments. We feel that for the present, at least, there is no urgent need for subjecting public utility property to local taxation, but we recommend that the Legislature consider the advisability of returning to local governments a portion of the receipts from State taxation of these utilities.

The Commission feels that these recommendations will not solve the hard problems which are presented to local government by the heavy realty taxes, but we believe that with equitable assessments, central collection, the minimizing of exemption, and proper economy on the part of the local units, a large portion of the present burden may be removed.

8. Local Bond Issues and Sinking Funds.

The attention of the Commission has been directed to the fact that in many cases the law relating to sinking funds for the retirement of bonds of local government has not been complied with. In some cases, no sinking fund whatever is provided, and in others, the sinking fund is applied to other uses, and when the bond issue becomes due, it is necessary to float another issue in order to take up the bonds. Sometimes, this is due to ignorance, as those who are responsible for the provision of the funds may not be acquainted with sound methods for the administration thereof.

From records available we have learned that the present unguided practice of increasing indebtedness is loose, careless, extravagant, without uniformity, and in some cases contrary to the statutes of the Commonwealth and the provisions of its Constitution. This is due largely to the fact that the governing bodies incurring this indebtedness (of which there are more than 5,000 in the State) do not fully comprehend the difference between a councilmanic debt and an electoral debt, nor the necessity of funding permanent debts and requiring their extinguishment by an advance tax levy within the constitutional period. Many small municipalities fail to file the necessary papers in court before increasing indebtedness, and also fail to realize that a debt may be created even though no evidence of the debt is issued. The officers thus become continually liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) and a year's imprisonment.

Sinking fund requirements are frequently not observed and floating indebtedness is forced into the electoral column in order to validate it. Moreover, every Legislature has a host of validating Acts which it is almost compelled to pass to protect the innocent purchaser. Failure to validate would be disastrous to the municipality and to its officers, and perhaps to the purchaser.

The practice of requiring State supervision of local indebtedness has long been used in several States, and we believe that it would be of inestimable value to solicitors and to prospective purchasers. Uniformity in procedure and analysis of requirements would afford each taxpayer the means of learning exact facts and uncovering errors and omissions.

We believe this approval should be given by the Department of Internal Affairs through its Bureau of Municipalities. Municipal indebtedness is of State-wide importance. Millions of dollars are annually invested in these securities for retirement funds for teachers and State employees. The Bureau should have authority to examine sinking funds, supervise their proper maintenance, remedy existing evils and prescribe procedure in aid thereof. There should also be on file in this Bureau copies of the auditors' reports of these political subdivisions, for the information and convenience of taxpayers, investors, contractors and others interested and affected.

The Commission recommends to both State and local governments the use of serial bonds rather than sinking fund bonds, the advantage of which is evident from the figures presented in Exhibit K, page 125.

The Commission suggests that municipalities can readily secure the exact amount of money necessary for sinking fund purposes by levying the tax for such purposes in dollars instead of a mill rate. The Constitution requires municipal authorities, at the time of issuing bonds, to levy an annual tax to pay the interest and sinking fund charges as they accrue. Since assessment valuations vary from year to year, no definite mill rate can be fixed which will exactly

meet sinking fund requirements. The amount necessary in any given year may, however, be levied in dollars and cents. The mill rate necessary to produce the amount levied in dollars and cents can then be fixed when the annual levy is made. The Commission is informed that this practice works successfully in a number of municipalities.

Until the Legislature, however, is prepared to prescribe a rule on this subject, we believe that the authority of the Bureau of Municipalities of the Department of Internal Affairs should be enlarged to require all proceedings with reference to bond issues of local government to be reported to it, to insure that they are in due legal form and also with authority to investigate sinking funds in order to determine whether the provisions of the law are being complied with. It is not believed that this increased authority will be onerous to the local governmental unit, but rather that it will be distinctly helpful, co-operative and economical. To this end, therefore, we report a bill. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 12, page 56.)

9. Special Funds.

Thirty-four special funds are now listed on the books of the fiscal officers. Several of these, such as the Foreign Fire Insurance Premium Fund and the Liquid Fuels Fund, are not actually created by law, but these moneys must be segregated because they are returned to local districts. In considering the abolition of special funds, it is apparent that certain of the present funds must be maintained. The policy has been established of dedicating the Motor Fund to highway purposes and the Commission believes this to be wise. The moneys derived from fish and game licenses are contributed by sportsmen with the understanding that these moneys will be used only for game and fish propagation and departmental overhead, and these two funds should therefore be preserved. The sinking funds must be preserved to retire the indebtedness of the Commonwealth. The General Sinking Fund is established by the Constitution. There are also a number of trust funds held by the Commonwealth which cannot be disturbed. These are the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, the State College Experimental Farm Fund, the Agricultural Land Script Fund and the several funds for the retirement of school employees. Other funds, such as the Industrial Rehabilitation Fund and the Vocational Education Fund, receive Federal subsidies. There is also an insurance fund for the protection of the property of the Commonwealth and this should also be retained. The remainder of these special funds can, however, be abolished without doing the slightest harm to the work of the government or without any loss of revenue, and the Commission recommends that they be forthwith abolished and that the moneys and securities now held in these funds be paid into the General Fund and be made available for appropriation. A bill is hereby submitted to accomplish this purpose. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 13, page 56.)

10. Motor License Fees.

The Commission has given attention to the important question as to whether the present schedule of motor license fees is equitable and whether it is yielding an adequate revenue to the Commonwealth. With respect to passenger cars, the data presented to us indicate that the smaller, lighter cars are paying a reasonable share toward the maintenance of the highway system, and we therefore recommend that no change be made in the minimum fee of $10.00 now imposed.

It has been convincingly brought to our attention, however, that the present basis upon which the amount of the passenger-car fee is determined, namely horse-power alone, is an unfair criterion. We recommend, therefore, that the permanent State Tax Commission, if created, give study to this question and report to the next Session of the General Assembly a substitute for the present system in the form of a schedule of fees based more nearly upon the weight, size, and cost of the car, rather than upon its horsepower alone. The new schedule of fees, when adopted, should in our judgment provide for the payment of considerably increased fees by the heaviest and most powerful passenger cars, while the light, small cars may very properly pay approximately the same fees as at present.

With respect to motor truck fees, the need for immediate legislation is more pressing, and the Commission has accordingly formulated definite recommendations which we urge for adoption at this session of the Legislature. The Highway Department has submitted data showing the additional amounts that would have to be collected in motor truck fees to cover interest and sinking fund on the extra width and thickness of pavement, which are required by trucks of 18,000 pounds gross weight and over. The testimony of highway experts, moreover, fortified by extensive road-impact tests conducted by the Federal Government over a period of years, is convincing proof that the wear and tear of the solid-tire truck upon the highway is by no means compensated by the additional 25 per cent now collected on solid tires as compared with pneumatic. Some authorities even go so far as to say that solid-tire trucks, because of their destructiveness, should be barred from the highways altogether. Without going to such an extreme, the Commission believes that solid-tire trucks should pay substantially more than pneumatic-tire trucks of the same weight, and the general proposition is submitted that the fee for solid tires should be at least 50 per cent greater than for pneumatic tires.

On the basis of the authorities data above referred to, the Commission has prepared a revised schedule of fees, designated Proposal B, page 128, which carries with it the unanimous endorsement of the entire Commission. A similar, but somewhat lower, schedule of fees is also shown as Proposal A. Several members of the Commission, however, believe that these proposals do not go far enough and that the rates on the heaviest trucks should be still higher. This view is embodied in Proposal C which also appears on page 128. In all of these alternative proposals which are submitted to the Legislature for consideration at this Session, it will be noted that the rates for solid tires are in every case 50 per cent greater than for pneumatic tires. It should be observed, furthermore, that these proposals make practically no changes in the rates for pneumatic tires in the first four classes R, S, T, and U, since the increase have been considered necessary only on heavy pneumatic-tire trucks and on trucks equipped with solid tires.

Various motor bus companies have submitted to the Commission the difficulties caused to their business through a multiplication of local fees and charges. The Commission feels that this situation may develop in such a manner as to constitute a real hardship to a necessary and important business. It is, however, without the data at the present time upon which to base a recommendation, and, therefore, concludes that this subject should be considered by the permanent State Tax Commission, when created.

11. Bonus on Corporation Charters.

In the Report of the Commission for 1925, a statement was submitted as to the rates of bonus for corporation charters charged by adjacent States (Report of 1925, page 12) From this statement it would seem clear that the bonus charged by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, viz., one-third of one per cent, is so high as to discourage incorporating within this State. This is a matter of serious concern, as it has led to many businesses, which would naturally be incorporated in Pennsylvania, seeking incorporation in other States. We, therefore, renew our recommendation that the bonus rate for corporation charters be reduced to one-tenth of one per cent, and have reported a bill to this end. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 14, page 56.)

In this bill we are also providing for a bonus on an original issue of stock without nominal or par value, and also when the corporation is changing its capitalization from stock with par value to stock without par value, thereby correcting a situation which has become acute since the decision of the Supreme Court in Commonwealth v. Wayne Sewerage Co., 287 Pa. 42.

12. Assessment of Forest Lands and Lands Containing Metals, Minerals, etc.

In view of the importance of realty in the plan of local taxation special attention should be directed to the fact that there are certain lands, which, if assessed at fair market value, will probably result in a tax burden on the owners too heavy for successful business. Lands which contain coal, oil and other minerals and metals, or forest lands which are devoted to the raising of a crop which is only marketed at long intervals, belong in a special class and should be so treated. Many of the States in which a like condition exists have worked out a plan of assessment for purposes

of local taxation, in which the emphasis is laid upon the output of the land in determining the realty tax basis. Where, for instance, the surface is farm land but there is a valuable bed of coal underneath the surface the assessment should be based upon the value of the surface for farming purposes and the output of the coal mine, rather than the market value of the coal in the veins

We are convinced that the relation between practical forestry and taxation has not in the past received due attention at the hands of legislators. The twofold question of development and conservation of the forest leads to tax difficulties perhaps greater than those encountered in the case of any other natural resource. That this class of property is capable of bearing a portion of the financial burden of government is not to be doubted. Yet the unflinching application of the general property tax to forest property can hardly be defended either in theory or in practice. The excessive tax burden has indeed in many instances hastened the cutting of the timber and, has therefore often run counter to a sound conservation program.

Pennsylvania in 1913 enacted a law, excellent in theory, which provided for the establishment of auxiliary forest reserves, whereby the owners of surface land may upon application to the State Forestry Reservation Commission have their lands classified as an auxiliary forest reserve, providing they agree to care for the trees in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Forestry Commission. In such event the lands so classified are valued for taxation purposes not in excess of one dollar per acre, excepting, however, lands underlaid with minerals. In addition, there shall be paid to the county treasurer ten per cent of the value of the trees at the time of harvesting.

There is much merit both in taxing forest lands as other unimproved lands and also in placing the major burden as near to the time the crop is harvested as can be conveniently done. If, however, the whole levy were placed on "the cut," this might lead to the exemption of many valuable lands and therefore result in land speculation rather than timber culture. The unwillingness of timber owners to agree to the regulative uncertainties of a Forestry Commission program of timber culture have prevented the legislation from being of any great practical consequence in forest development and conservation.

In recent years attention has been given anew to several alternative suggestions regarding the taxation of growing timber. Among these may be mentioned the following:

(1) That timber land be taxed as other property on its bare land value.

(2) That timber be assessed at its full market value and taxed under the general property tax, a State Tax Commission in cooperation with a State Forester, laying down more definite rules of assessment than now prevail.

(3) That mature timber be assessed at its full market value and taxed under the general property tax, but the value of growing timber be exempted.

(4) That timber be classified as a growing crop and exempted from all taxation.

We do not believe that the problems of forest development and conservation can be solved through taxation alone, but we do believe that much can be accomplished through a fuller measure of cooperation between individuals and the government. Under existing conditions, private individuals can hardly be expected to embark upon any considerable timber-culture development. "A more stable kind of forest ownership, divorced from manufacture to a larger degree than now, must come about before the ills of the lumber business can be permanently cured. . . . The extension of public forest ownership, State and national alike, should have a large part in bringing this about."

These questions are so complicated that they will require special study and also an examination into the methods used by other States; in which we would commend for study particularly the methods of the State of Minnesota.

We, therefore, recommend that the proposed permanent State Tax Commission be directed to give special attention to this subject and to report its findings at the next Session of the Legislature.

13. Proposed Amendment to Capital Stock Tax Law.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Commonwealth v. Sunbury Converting Works, 286 Pa. 545, has caused considerable confusion to the corporations engaged in an interstate business with reference to their assessment for the capital stock tax. Under the authority of an earlier decision, Commonwealth v. Westinghouse Air Brake Co., 251 Pa. 127, the practice had been approved that, where a corporation owned all of the capital stock of another corporation whose property was located in another State and controlled the same as a subsidiary, in assessing the value of the capital stock on the domestic corporation for purposes of taxation, a deduction was allowed for the value of the stock of the subsidiary. The decision in the case of the Sunbury Converting Works has reversed this practice, and consequently has suggested to a large number of domestic corporations, which are engaged in an interstate business, the advisability of re-incorporating in another State, when as a foreign corporation its capital stock tax would be based solely upon the assets in the State of Pennsylvania. We believe that this is an unfortunate tendency, as the corporations which are primarily concerned with business here should not be compelled to become foreign corporations through inequities in the taxing system. We, therefore, recommend an act which will restore the practice which prevailed under the Westinghouse decision and which was found to be satisfactory to the Commonwealth. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 15, page 57.)

14. Insurance

(a) The Commission renews its former recommendations relative to taxing marine insurance companies at a rate of five per cent on net underwriting profits instead of the pesent tax on gross receipts. (See Chapter IV Bill No. 16, page 57.)

It will be recalled, from the Report of 1925, that this recommendation was based on the fact that the insurance companies of this Commonwealth have not engaged in marine insurance to any large extent and that they cannot successfully compete with foreign marine insurance companies unless they are taxed on net profits, which is the method of taxation in foreign countries, rather than on gross receipts. The recommendation of the Commission is in harmony with the recent Act of Congress upon this subject, and also the recent legislation in other States where attention is being directed to the importance of enabling the companies, which engage in marine insurance, to compete with foreign companies on equal terms.

(b) The Commission, in its previous Report, proposed an amendment to Section 24, Act of June 1, 1889, as amended, which imposes a tax on gross premiums. This amendment was enacted into law after being amended during its passage through the Legislature.

One of the purposes of the Commission's amendment was to insure the continued exemption of domestic mutual companies other than life from the tax imposed by Section 24, which exemption these companies enjoyed continuously from the passage of the Act of 1889 until 1923, when the taxing officers refused to allow this exemption.

In proposing this amendment in 1925, it was not the intention to exempt mutual life companies, for the reason that they had not previously enjoyed this exemption. The amendment has, however, been construed to exempt them. The Commission, therefore, recommends that this section be amended to restore the tax on mutual life companies. (See Chapter IV, Bill No. 17, page 57.)

CHAPTER III.

A PERMANENT FINANCIAL POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

From present advices, it is believed that upon the conclusion of the fiscal year on May 31, 1927, there will be a surplus in the general fund of the Commonwealth. Assuming that the productivity of the main sources of revenue of the State will continue during the next bienium, it would seem appropriate at this time to equalize the tax burden of the State by the readjustment which have been recommended in Chapter II of this Report.

After a few years, however, when the cost of maintaining the highway system has reached its full development and the State contribution to the public schools has also developed as indicated in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, additional sources of revenue for the Commonwealth may be needed. In order to prepare the way for a full consideration of this situation, the Commission desires to

record its conclusions, in order that they may be considered by the citizen body in preparing for the revision of the fiscal system, which we regard as inevitable.

The Commission concludes that the taxation of certain businesses on a special basis and at special rates is inequitable, and therefore finds that the anthracite sales tax and the mercantile license tax offended against any well-considered system of taxation. We feel, furthermore, that in taxing business it is unfair to have the entire burden borne by capital taxes rather than profits, and that the business which is conducted at a greater rate of profit may fairly be expected to assume a larger portion of the burden.

The Commission, in its Report of 1925, directed attention to the inequitable incidence of the capital stock tax, which is much more burdensome to those branches of business, which from their nature result in a comparatively small rate of profits upon invested capital, than it is upon those which by reason of specially favorable conditions are highly profitable. And to the same corporation the burden of the tax is much more onerous in years of loss, or subnormal gains, than in the years when its operations return more than the average profit. Although the tax may be assessed upon the asset value, or on the market price of the shares, there are many corporations for which neither asset value nor market value closely correspond with earning capacity.

In order to remove the inequalities in the existing system of corporation taxes, and to provide for a just distribution of the burden which must be assumed in the future, as the needs of the Commonwealth to which we have referred become manifest, two views have been advanced in the Commission. As the revenues at present are sufficient to meet the existing needs of the State and probably will be sufficient to meet any reasonable increase in those needs in the near future, regard having been had to suitable economies, there seems to be no present necessity to recommend any change in the existing system of taxation; but when the needs of the State for revenue increase, this question will become acute and the Commission therefore presents both of said views for the consideration of future Legislatures which may be met with the problem.

First. After a prolonged study of this feature of the tax problem, some of the members of the Commission are convinced that the inequalities of the existing capital stock tax, including those which arise from the exemption of manufacturing, publishing, and laundry companies, can all be obviated by the repeal of that tax and the substitution for it of a tax upon net profits to be apportioned at the same rate to all businesses whether conducted by corporation, limited partnerships, general partnerships, associations or individuals; that such a tax on net profits would have a direct and constant relationship to tax paying ability; that it would dispose of all apprehensions that new industries would not locate in Pennsylvania and that some of those now here would migrate elsewhere. If the profits of the business are small, the tax would be negligible; if the tax is large, it would only be so in consequence of large profits, and, being but a very small percentage of the profits, would not be a factor of sufficient influence to be prejudicial to a Pennsylvania habitat.

These members of the Commission therefore recommend that when in the judgment of the Legislature the time is opportune for so important a change in the system of business taxation, the capital stock tax be entirely abandoned, and also the following business taxes now in force:

Anthracite sales tax.
Corporate loans tax.
Mercantile license tax.

In their stead, it is recommended that there be adopted a tax on net profits at such rate as will yield the requisite revenue, computed upon the average of profits for the three years next preceding that in which the tax becomes due; that the tax be applicable alike to corporations, associations, limited liability companies, copartnerships and individuals engaged in the same kind of business, exempting in the case of each taxable, $1,000 of net profits.

They also recommend that the form of return for computation of these taxes be made the same as that used for the Federal corporate profits tax. There would necessarily be some difference in the computation of the Federal and State tax, but the return upon which the tax is made up could be adapted so that the labor and expense of preparing the tax return would be much less than at present; and if, in the judgment of the Legislature, it would not be expedient to make so extensive a change in the tax system at one time, they suggest that the profits tax might first be applied to one or more classes of business and subsequently extended to others as soon thereafter as may be considered advisable.

Second. Other members of the Commission feel that such a radical change in a system of taxation, which has grown up in this Commonwealth over a period of years in which the capital stock tax has become a settled feature, and has been the subject of repeated judicial decisions, until the various questions as to the construction of the law have been well settled and the requirements of the law well understood by officers of corporations, would result in confusion and doubt, leading to litigation, and might seriously jeopardize the revenues of the Commonwealth while questions under the new system were being settled; and that however desirable in theory this proposed system of profits taxation might be, the practical results cannot be forseen. They are very doubtful whether such an assessment based on three years' business would be sustained by the courts. They feel therefore that any change in the present system intended to afford more revenue to the State should be slowly and carefully worked out.

The recommendation of these members, therefore, would be that the capital stock tax be continued as to all companies which now pay it, with a reduction of one mill in the sum of the tax, viz., from five mills to four mills, except as to public utilities, which should continue at the present rate; that a net profits tax be imposed upon all corporations in the State, and upon limited partnerships and associations, including manufacturing companies, at a rate not exceeding two per cent per annum, except public utilities paying the gross receipts tax; that this tax do not include individuals, but that as to them, the mercantile license tax be continued (repealed, however, as to corporations); that the gross receipts be continued upon public utilities, which would not in that event be subject to the profits tax; that no present consideration be given to the repeal of the anthracite sales tax, which should continue until a profits tax is substituted, and that any amendment of the corporate loans tax be with the idea that it or its substitute should continue regardless of the profits tax.

This plan, in the judgment of these members of the Commission, would result in a gradual transfer of the system of taxation from a capital stock tax to a profits tax only if experience showed that a profits tax would be the correct system, resulting equitably in the necessary revenue to meet the future needs of the Commonwealth.

From the standpoint of taxation, the public utilities are in a peculiar class, inasmuch as their rates are fixed by the Public Service Commission, and hence they are subject to public regulation. From present experience, it would seem that the present method of taxing public utilities on their gross receipts is equitable and easily administered. We would suggest, however, that if the capital stock tax is eventually repealed as to all corporations, there be an increase in the rate made for the distribution of a portion of this increase on some equitable basis, to be devised by the proposed State Tax Commission and approved by the Legislature, to the local districts where the realty of the utilities, used in the exercise of their franchises and now exempt from local taxation, is located. Additional study should be given to this question, however, in order that an equitable plan may be devised.

A summary of the gains and losses of revenue of these two plans is hereto appended.

The proper form of business taxation should be carefully considered by the proposed State Tax Commission, and it may be that the opportunity will offer for a solution of the problem in conjunction with the tax commissions of neighboring States. Any conclusion which would simplify and unify the fiscal systems of the States, so as to relieve business of the burden of preparing a number of tax reports

according to a variety of laws imposing a number of taxes, would be highly preferable to the existing chaos.

In general, it must be remembered that Pennsylvania is a growing Commonwealth, increasing in population, industrial effectiveness and wealth. Its expenditures along legitimate lines will probably involve an increasing sum each year, and those expenditures cannot be checked without seriously hampering the developments of the Commonwealth. The Commission sees no reason to alter the conclusion expressed in the 1925 Report that within ten years the program of the State will require an expenditure of from one hundred and eighty million dollars to two hundred million dollars per year. Due consideration of the fiscal requirements of the State demands that serious attention shall be given to planning for the realization of this expectation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS, Chairman.
JOHN P. CONNELLY.
ARCHIBALD F. JONES.
MARION K. McKAY.
JAMES H. REED.
ALEXANDER R. WHEELER.

While I concur with my colleagues in the recommendations with respect to inheritance taxes,, I nevertheless desire to go on record again in favor of a progressive inheritance tax with a two-fold graduation of rates and exemptions according to the amounts of the legacies and to the degree of relationship of the legatees. Such a plan, in my judgment, finds justification both on the doctrine of ability to pay and in the varying strength of the claims of the several classes of heirs. It is apparent that the ability of the legatees to pay increases much faster than the value of the shares. It is equally apparent to me, that there is abundant justification in imposing progressively heavier rates on the shares of the more distantly related heirs and strangers in blood than on those of heirs of the first degree.

Furthermore I am in favor of a progressive personal income tax. Especially is this urged in the event of the adoption of a flat-rate levy on business incomes.

Since the present Constitution does not permit the imposition of either of the foregoing taxes, I recommend an amendment which will confer such power upon the General Assembly.

MARION K. McKAY.

So far as the conclusions contained above, regarding a permanent financial policy for the future, spring from speculation upon an emergency which has not yet arisen or are based upon incomplete figures the accuracy of which cannot yet be called absolute, thus far must those conclusions be considered to be tentative rather than final. They can but represent, in our opinion, the best collective judgment of the Commission at the time. Subject to this qualification of view, we concur in the conclusions expressed in Chapter III of the report.

In raising the question of the exemption from taxation of realty held for religious, charitable and educational purposes, the Commission has sought to do two things—to establish a principle, and to provide a substantial relief to local taxpayers. The bill proposed does neither. It would be better, logically, to await the deveopment of a definite consensus of public opinion for acceptance or rejection of the principle, than to adopt a compromise.

ARCHIBALD F. JONES.
ALEXANDER R. WHEELER.
JOHN P. CONNELLY.

The creation of a tax commission, as set forth in Chapter II of the report, is a make-shift. It deals with four classes of taxation, and if it is wise to create a commission, such a commission should have broad general powers and include all forms of taxation. It is a step backward in tax reform, and I am in favor of the creation of a tax commission which will have broad general powers, and include all classes of taxation. I cannot agree to this portion of the report of the Commission.

JOHN P. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER IV.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The Commission submits herewith a summary of twenty bills and resolutions, which it recommends to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. As these bills will be introduced contemporaneously with the presentation of this Report, and will then be printed for the legislative calendar, it has been deemed economical not to include the text in full in this Report, but merely a brief analysis of the contents.

1. STATE TAX COMMISSION BILL. This bill creates a State Tax Commission, composed of three commissioners, which is to administer and enforce the inheritance tax laws, the mercantile license tax laws, to have general supervision over the assessment and collection of the four-mills county tax on intangible personal property, and to ascertain ways and means of improving the administration in the collection of that tax, and to determine the true assessed valuation per teacher of school districts on which basis the State subsidy to schools is distributed. This duty is now performed by the State Council of Education. In addition, the permanent commission would be continually engaged in a study of the subject of taxation and be in a position to advise the Legislature on the systems of taxation which should be adopted. The three commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor.

2. LOCAL TAXATION BILLS. These bills relate to the assessment and collection of local taxes. The bills codify and revise the existing laws relating to these subjects and in many respects follow the bill known as the Marshall-Ludlow bill, which was drafted by the Tax Law Revision Commission created in 1919. Among the departures from the former bill are to be noted provisions saving the terms of office of all assessors and collectors now in office until their expiration, reducing the number of subordinate assessors which can be appointed, requiring the members of the county board to be persons having a knowledge of taxation and familiarity with the value of property, and restoring the power of the county board to equalize assessments, instead of taking into consideration only the actual value of the property.

The collection bill adopts the system of having all local taxes collected by the county treasurer, except in cities of the first, second and third class where the city and school taxes are to be collected as at present. The taxes would be payable in semi-annual instalments and payment could be made to the county treasurer, or to any bank, or to a collector who would sit for that purpose from time to time in districts where there is no bank. The fee system for the collection of taxes would be abolished and the cost of collection materially reduced, with added convenience to taxpayers. Each taxpayer would annually receive one tax bill (in cities of the third class, two), which would set forth all local taxes payable for the year.

3. REBATES ON LOCAL TAXES BILL. Alternative bills are submitted either to grant a rebate of 5 per cent on county taxes in cities or to provide that no rebates should be allowed on any local taxes.

4. SUBJECTS OF LOCAL TAXATION BILL. In the event that the code on the assessment of local taxes is not adopted, this bill is submitted to tax privately-owned improvements erected on public lands.

5. TRANSFER INHERITANCE TAX BILLS. (a) One bill rewrites the transfer inheritance tax law and provides for the taxation of three classes: (1) Direct heirs at 2 per cent; (2) brothers and sisters, and educational, charitable and religious institutions at 5 per cent; and (3) collaterals at 10 per cent. In addition to the present deductions, the bill allows a deduction of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in each estate.

Another clause provides for reciprocity with States in the collection of taxes on intangible personal property, and no tax would be collected on such property where the decedent is a resident of a State which does not impose a tax on intangible personal property of non-residents, or which recognizes the doctrine of reciprocity.

The bill centralizes the administration and collection of the tax in a State Tax Commission, eliminates the register of wills as the collector of these taxes, and provides for the payment of all appraisers from appropriations instead of from the tax realized in each estate. The bill follows in many respects the recommendations of the National Conference on Inheritance Taxation.

The main purpose of the bill is to liberalize the provisions of this law, and centralize the administration in order to reduce the cost of collection.

(b) A second bill is submitted to levy any additional tax necessary to take up the slack between the tax at the above rates and the Federal credit, which amounts to 80 per cent of the Federal tax.

6. FOREIGN FIDUCIARIES BILL. This bill amends clause (c) of the Fiduciaries Act of the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447), so as to eliminate the requirement for the probate of wills and letters of administration under which foreign fiduciaries are acting. The bill is considered a companion to the reciprocity clause in the transfer inheritance tax bill and simplifies and reduces the cost of administering and settling estates of persons not domiciled in Pennsylvania.

7. INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX BILL. This bill amends sections one and seventeen of the act of seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 507). Section one of this act now imposes the four-mills tax on mortgages, stocks and bonds for county purposes. The amendment proposed would eliminate the tax on bank deposits, and simplify the provisions of the section so that taxpayers could more readily ascertain the kind of securities taxable.

The amendment to section seventeen has two purposes: first, to exempt from the corporate loans tax all bonds issued by municipalities and municipal districts; and second, to exempt securities of first class corporations.

8. NET PROFITS TAX BILL APPLYING TO BANKERS AND BROKERS. This bill proposes a tax of two per centum on the net profits of private bankers, investment bankers and brokers. It repeals the present tax on the gross income of private bankers, and a companion bill reduces the license fee on brokers to ten dollars per year. At present these fees are graduated from a minimum of ten dollars to a maximum of one hundred dollars.

Net profits are defined as being gross income less the expenses of doing business, losses incurred during the year not covered by insurance, interest received from Federal and State bonds, taxes paid on capital stock and corporate loans, and taxes paid to municipalities and municipal subdivisions.

9. ANNUAL CHARGE ON LANDS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BILL. This bill is for the relief of municipal districts having within their borders State institutions. It would impose an annual charge on the lands of such institutions at the rate of ten cents per acre for roads, and fifteen cents per acre for schools. The charge would be equivalent to a five-mills tax on a fifty-dollar valuation.

10. EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION BILL. This bill restates the law providing for the exemption of property from local taxation. The purpose of the bill is to change the present law and to provide for the taxation of lands owned by religious, educational and charitable institutions, exempting from taxation, however, the improvements erected thereon.

11. JUSTIFYING EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION BILL. This would require every owner at each triennial assessment to prove to the taxing authorities the fact that property claimed to be exempt from taxation is actually used for such purposes as entitles it to exemption under existing laws. The purpose of the bill is to enable the taxing authorities to locate real estate which through change in ownership or character of use may no longer be entitled to exemption from taxation.

12. MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS BILL. This bill would require municipal districts, except first and second class cities, to submit the proceedings relating to the increase of indebtedness to the Bureau of Municipalities of the Department of Internal Affairs. The Bureau would be required to pass upon the legality of the proceedings, but would not be given authority to pass upon the purpose of the loan nor its amount, except to ascertain that the loan would fall within the constitutional limit on borrowing power.

The Bureau would also be required to investigate sinking funds and see that municipalities were levying sufficient moneys to meet interest and sinking fund requirements. Additional restrictions are placed on the issue of refunding bonds.

13. SPECIAL FUNDS BILL. This bill proposes to abolish a number of the special funds, the moneys now being paid into these funds to be credited to the General Fund. The bill saves the sinking funds, the Motor Fund, the Game Fund, the Fish Fund, the State Insurance Fund, the several trust funds, and the funds in which Federal moneys are deposited.

14. CORPORATION BONUS BILL. This bill codifies six separate law swhich now relate to the collection of bonus on capital stock of domestic corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations, and on capital employed in the State by foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations. The main purpose is to reduce the bonus tax from one-third of one per centum to one-tenth of one per centum. The secondary purpose is to codify the existing law and to assure the collection of bonus on all stock without nominal or par value, correcting the defect in the existing law as pointed out in Commonwealth v. Wayne Sewerage Co., 287Pa. 42.

15. ASSESSMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK TAX BILL. This bill modifies the method of assessing capital stock taxes and is drawn to overcome the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth v. Sunbury Converting Works, 286 Pa. 545, which reversed the case of Commonwealth v. Westinghouse Airbrake Co., 251 Pa. 283. The bill would exempt domestic corporations owning all of the shares of stock, except necessary qualifying shares, of a subsidiary from paying the tax on so much of the value of such stock as represents tangible property without the Commonwealth.

16. MARINE INSURANCE TAX BILL. This bill proposes to tax marine insurance companies on underwriting companies on underwriting profits rather than on gross premiums. Its purpose is to tax such companies in the same manner as they are taxed in other jurisdictions and therefore to encourage marine insurance companies to locate in Pennsylvania. The bill specifically povides the system by which such underwriting profits are to be determined.

17. INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAX BILL. This bill further amends section twenty-four of the act of first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420), which imposes a tax on premiums of insurance companies. The purpose of the bill is to assure that all companies pay this tax, except purely fire mutuals which have no capital stock or no accumulated reserve.

18. GASOLINE TAX BILL. This bill would adopt a permanent tax of two cents per gallon on liquid fuels. At present the permanent tax is one cent, the additional tax of one cent expiring the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

19. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. First, increasing the per centum of indebtedness for county purposes from seven to ten, and in Philadelphia from ten to fourteen, and limiting such percentage to taxable realty. The purpose is to exclude borrowing on intangible personal property and at the same time to safeguard existing indebtedness.

Second, authorizing the Legislature to pass tax laws granting efflxmptions or rebates to non-residents of States which grant similar exemptions and rebates to residents of this State.

Both of these amendments passed at the Session of 1925, and are now submitted for passage the second time.

20. RESOLUTION RELATING TO FEDERAL ESTATE TAX. There is presented herewith the text of a Joint Resolution submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration at the Session of 1927.

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six inaugurated the practice of providing needed revenue for the State by taxation of inheritance; and

Whereas, This practice has been followed by the vast majority of the States of the Union, so that inheritance taxes have become a necessary and important feature of the fiscal system of the States; and

Whereas, The Federal Government in the past has only entered the field of the inheritance taxation in war time as an emergency measure; and

Whereas, The increasing financial burden upon State Governments makes it necessary to conserve every logical source of revenue;

Therefore (if the Senate concur), Be it resolved, That, in the judgment of the General Assembly, taxes on the transfer of property by inheritance should be reserved to the State Government, and that the Federal Government should now withdraw from this field and leave to the States exclusively this much-needed source of revenue;

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

21. MORTGAGE REGISTRATION TAX BILL. This bill amends the intangible personal property tax by abolishing the annual four-mills tax on mortgages held by residents of Pennsylvania, and substituting therefor a mortgage registration tax of five mills to be paid on all mortgages at the time of recording.

Exhibit A

EXPENSES OF PENNSYLVANIA TAX COMMISSION

A. For the Biennim 1923-25.

Salaries	$6,132.95
Stenographic and clerical services	197.67
Office supplies	40.00
Postage	150.00
Printing	2,163.94
Hearings and meetings of Commission, including traveling and reporting expenses	6,258.36
Unexpended balance	57.08
Total	15,000.00

B. For The Biennium 1925-27

Salaries	$11,700.00
Stenographic, clerical and accounting expenses incurred in obtaining statistics	4,585.92
Office supplies	525.00
Postage	100.00
Printing	2,110.41
Hearings and meetings of Commission, including traveling and reporting expenses	2,978.67
Total	25,000.00

EXHIBIT B.

I. LETTER AND STATEMENT OF ACTING SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Highways

Harrisburg, September 9, 1926.

Hon. Franklin S. Edmonds, Chairman,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Tax Commission,
111 South Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Edmonds:

Referring to your letters of June 23 and July 2, a revision of our analysis of the financial problem as given in the preliminary report of the Commission is attached, and we wish to call your attention to the statement showing the general operating and maintenance costs per mile of hard-surfaced roads on the State Highway System in 1924, being based on 4,660 miles of hard-surfaced roads, which is $4,350.62 per mile instead of the figure of $4,742 per mile, as used in the preliminary report of the Commission. The figure of $4,742 per mile was incorrect and, as you will notice by referring to Table 20 on page 128 of the report, the figure of $4,363.02 was furnished, this being based on eleven months' actual expenditures and the estimated expenditures for December, 1924.

In revising this figure to the amount of $4,350.62 per mile, we want you to understand that this includes all the operating and maintenance expenses of the Department, except the earth-road maintenance and the maintenance of the State-aid roads off the Highway System. The operating and maintenance cost per mile in 1924, without deducting the earth-road maintenance and the State-aid maintenance off the highway system, was $5,028 per mile, and we estimate this will be about $5,001 for 1926, based on the 1924 mileage; whereas the estimated cost per mile of actual improved mileage on the State Highway System in 1926, after deducting the earth-road maintenance and the maintenance of the State-aid roads, is $3,531, based on 6,069 miles, while it would be $4,599, based on 4,660 miles or the 1924 mileage. The total operating cost, including the State-aid maintenance and the maintenance of earth roads, will be about $3,840 per mile, based on 6,069 miles, or about $5,001, based on 4,660 miles.

The lower figures, however, cannot be used as a basis of future expenditures because they are too low, and we feel that the 1924 figure of $4,350.62 is more representative of the average operating expenses and maintenance cost per mile, because during this administration we have constructed many miles of new highways on which there are practically no maintenance costs. Therefore, after making a careful analysis of the 1924, 1925 and 1926 costs, we are still assuming that an average of about $4,350 for operating and maintenance costs per mile of hard-surfaced roads on the State Highway System, which was the figure for 1924, is approximately correct and is the figure to be used at this time.

The revised statement on an actual basis should be substituted for Table 20, and, after revising the maintenance costs per mile, we have revised the text with the revised figures. The text, of course, will show approximately what it will cost to complete the highway system, assuming that there will be about 15,000 miles of State highways within the next ten years.

With reference to the revision of the system of license fees, with particular reference to heavier chages upon motor trucks, we are of the belief that the fees for trucks which require a heavier and wider pavement should be increased in order that these classes of heavy and wide trucks will pay the sinking fund and interest charges on the additional cost of construction. I will have information concerning this proposed revision in fees to submit to you at Pittsburgh.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. H. CONNELL,
Engineering Executive
and Acting Secretary of Highways.

REVISED STATEMENT OF STATE HIGHWAY OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.

Assuming that the State system provided by existing legislation and amounting to a construction of approximately 12,000 miles, (including the roads added to the State Highway System by the Legislature of 1925), of which about one-third is in the primary system and about two-thirds in the secondary system, is to be completed and maintained as provided by existing law, special attention should be directed to the answers of William H. Connell, Acting Secretary of Highways, dated September 8, 1926, to questions submitted by the Commission.

First: When, in your judgment, will the State program of construction, involving approximately 12,000 miles, be completed, and how much of an additional loan will be required to do this work?

When the money from the present $50,000,000 bond issue is exhausted, there will still be about 4,000 miles of unimproved road on the State highway system. Based on an average cost of $46,000 per mile, it will require additional loan funds or appropriation in amount of $184,000,000 to complete the paving of the system. A conservative rate of progress for this work would be about 700 miles per year, provided the funds are available. It would, theefore, take six years under such conditions to complete the paving.

Second: What would be a fair annual average for maintenance after the highway system is completed? In maintenance, include resurfacing, surface treatment of roads, etc., but do not include cost of sinking fund on highway bonds.

The average annual cost per mile of operating and maintenance expenses of the hard surface roads on the State highway system today is $4,350 per vear. This includes labor, material and administrative costs applicable to the maintenance of the roads, elimination of grade crossings and all the general costs applicable to the upkeep of the system; in fact, everything but costs applicable to new construction. It also includes the cost of operation of the Motor Vehicle Registration Bureau, Highway Patrol, etc. While all of these costs are assumed to be the same when the mileage is increased, still some will be more and some less. The acual maintenance costs of the pavement will increase, the grade crossing costs will run along about the same, the overhead for supervision and collection of license fees will, of course, not be the same per mile with double the mileage, but this is a small portion of the total cost so that I think that the best way to project the possible expenses in the future would be to take all construction costs out, as we have, and reduce the rest of the general expenses to a mileage basis. Traffic of course, is increasing at a rate that will double it within the next ten years and this may increase the average annual maintenance cost per mile due to the wear and tear of increased traffic by at least 50 per cent. When the highway system is completed, there will be 12,000 miles of hard-surfaced pavement to be maintained. Based on the assumption that the mileage cost will be approximately the same as stated above, the total cost will be $65,250,000 per year. Assuming a 25 per cent increase in maintenance expenses, which is almost certain due to the increased trucking, etc., the total maintenance cost would be $81,562,500 per year.[1]

Third: Looking ahead ten years, and assuming that all of the work of construction is done by that time, can you give us an idea as to what the annual appropriation for your Department should be ten years hence, assuming that there will be no marked change in the standard of costs in that time?

You will note that assuming there is no new construction the general appropriation of the Department ten years hence based in the above calculations, would have to be from $62,250,000 a year to $81,562,500 a year.

My answers to your questions are simply estimates based on the best available information, that may be very materially altered by changes in the uses to which the highways will be put within the next several years. Maintenance costs, of course, vary with the traffic and these figures are based on the estimated future traffic on the highway system.[1]

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[1]In answering the above questions, Mr. Connell has given consideration to the probability that within ten years about 3,000 miles of dirt roads may be added to the system. If there should be no additional mileage of dirt roads added to the system, he estimates that the annual costs for maintenance would be from $52,200,000 to $65,250,000 per year.

With reference to the items entering into road maintenance, see table on next page.

Statement Showing General Operating and Maintenance Costs Under Different Classes of Expenditures, with Average Cost per Mile for Improved Roads on the State Highway System under Each Condition: Calendar Year 1924

[Department of Highways.]

No.	Items of maintenance	Operating and maintenance expenditures for 1924	Eliminating earth-road maintenance and maintenance of State-aid roads	Further eliminating items 17 to 23, inclusive	Further eliminating items 3, 4 and 5	Further eliminating surfacing (items 9 and 10)	Further eliminating replacements (items 14 and 15)	Further eliminating resurfacing of roads (items 11 and 13)	Shoulder and surface maintenance	Surface maintenance
	General maintenance:									
1	State highways in townships and boroughs ..	$4,951,260	[1]$3,039,593	$3,039,593	$3,039,593	$3,039,593	$3,039,593	$3,039,593	$2,153,017	$1,423,194
2	State-aid highways ...	194,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Construction of guard rail	512,527	512,527	512,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Construction of retaining walls	41,303	41,303	41,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Widening of roads	581,119	581,119	581,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surface treatment:									
6	State highways in townships	1,979,438	[1]1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050	1,607,050
7	State-aid highways	100,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Borough-aid highways	154,443	[1]135,269	135,269	135,269	135,269	135,269	135,269	135,269	135,269
	Surfacing:									
9	State highways in townships	355,112	355,112	355,112	355,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Borough-aid highways	298,371	298,371	298,371	298,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Resurfacing of roads:									
11	State highways in townships	4,401,866	4,401,866	4,401,866	4,401,866	4,401,866	4,401,866	.....	.....	.....
12	State-aid highways ...	246,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Borough-aid highways	115,722	115,722	115,722	115,722	115,722	115,722	.....	.....	.....
14	Replacement of roads ...	3,395,206	3,395,206	3,395,206	3,395,206	3,395,206	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Replacement of bridges and culverts	579,591	579,591	579,591	579,591	579,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Maintenance of detours ..	312,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Eliminating of grade crossings	220,826	220,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Purchase of equipment ..	925,958	925,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Central and field office expense	1,871,237	1,871,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Research work (highway transport, etc.)	162,224	162,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Right-of-ways surveys etc.	144,890	144,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Registration of motor vehicles	1,543,415	1,543,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Motor Patrol	345,652	345,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Total	23,434,493	20,276,933	15,062,730	13,927,781	13,274,298	9,299,500	4,781,912	3,895,336	3,165,513
25	Average cost per mile of improved State highways maintained in townships and boroughs by the Department (4,660.7 miles)	$5,028.11	$4,350.62	$3,231.86	$2,988.35	$2,848.13	$1,995.30	$1,026.01	$835.78	$679.19

[1] Decrease in previous figure because of eliminations specified.

It is to be noted that the above expenditures do not include interest and sinking fund upon a bond indebtedness for highway purposes, which may then amount to approximately $300,000,000. Assuming that interest and sinking fund will amount to $18,000,000 per year, based on a conservative annual sinking fund requirement to redeem the bonds and pay the interest, it is evident that the total highway expense for the biennium 1937-39 will be approximately $100,000,000 per year.

Of course, in arriving at this $100,000,000 per year, we base the completion of the highway system on a 100 per cent State obligation. Nevertheless, some of this construction will be done on a fifty-fifty basis in which the counties and townships contribute 50 per cent of the cost. In addition to this, we may receive Federal aid which will reduce this figure. It is believed that through the use of the local aid and Federal aid the revenues derived from the motor licenses and gasoline taxes will be sufficient to pay the maintenance charges as well as the interest and sinking fund requirements on the highway bonds ten years hence.

II. LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Public Instruction

Harrisburg, June 11, 1926.

Honorable Franklin Spencer Edmonds,
Chairman, Pennsylvania Tax Commission,
111 South Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Edmonds:

Replying to the questions in your letter of May 21, 1926, may I present the following:

1. My letter to Mr. Van Pelt under date of April 3, 1926, is a revision of the estimate found on page 49 of the preliminary report if the Tax Commission.[1]

2. The figures below present an estimate of the total expenditures of Public Instruction for the biennium 1937-39.

Administration	$950,000
Deaf and blind children	2,454.497
Children placed by the courts, etc. (Sec. 1402)	20,000
Cornplanter Indian School	1,800
County superintendence	1,948,072
Scholarships	56,000
School employes retirement	5,250,000
Special education (Sec. 1413)	1,212,101
Teachers' salaries and closed schools (Sec. 1210)	65,493,177
Transportation	2,200,000
Vocational education	2,391,608
Normal schools	9,000,000
Water conservation, etc.	6,000
Total	90,893,555

[1]See table on next page.

3. In general, it is my opinion the present legislation will permit of much advancement and development of education in Pennsylvania. In other words, the development of our program has not yet exhausted the full possibilities of the present laws. As this advancement and development progressses, there will be need for additional appropriations from the State. This is true because education parallels State development and social development in general, and the State sharing in this development must bear its proportionate share as education increases. I refer particularly to such important phases as—

(a) A more general development of kintergarten education.
(b) A gradual lengthening of the school term.
(c) A development of the junior high school with increase in the number of special teachers.
(d) A consequent carrying over, because of the junior high school program, of more pupils into the senior high school.
(e) The extension of education through day and night classes to adults and immigrants.
(f) An increased development of education fitting specifically for the vocations.
(g) The development of a program for physically and mentally handicapped.

This does not take into account the possible development of the junior college, which now is on the threshhold in many States. The present legislation permits of the normal development along all of these lines and always with this development must come some increased subsidy, because State subsidy is distributed on a teacher unit and any development in the educational system which requires additional teachers will require increased State subsidy, in addition to normal increase due to population.

4. The total estimated value of the buildings of the Pennsylvania State normal schools, as revealed in the survey made in 1924, is approximately $9,400,000. The estimated value of the State-owned schools, namely, Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Scotland Soldiers' Orphan School, Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children, and Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, is approximately $1,500,000. As you doubtless realize, many of these buildings have been in use for many years, and in many instances there is immediate need for remodeling and replacing some of the present buildings by new structures.

In the budget estimate presented to the Legislature for the biennium 1925-27, it was estimated that there should be expended for construction purposes in the normal schools $1,874,500, and for the State-owned schools $86,000, making a total of $1,960,500 needed to place these State-owned educational institutions on a par with modern school facilities as found in the larger school districts of Pennsylvania and in neighboring States.

Should this construction be erected, $1,000,000 would be needed immediately for capital outlay. This would make, at a conservative estimate, the total value of State-owned buildings to be $12,500,000; and assuming, as a conservative estimate, a five per cent charge for depreciation, replacements, repairs, upkeep, etc., the annual amount needed to keep these plants in a fair state of efficiency would be $1,250,000 per biennium. These figures do not include growth needed for the natural expansion of the function served. I hope, by the time our budget is completed, that we will have some estimate projected on a ten-year building program.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS B. HAAS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AMOUNT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PURPOSES USED FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1921-23 AND 1923-25 AND ESTIMATES OF SUCH APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED TO AND INCLUDING THE BIENNIUM 1935-37.

Items of expenditure	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1927-29	1929-31	1931-33	1933-35	1935-37	1937-39
Administration	$991,618	$878,614	$873,584	$900,000	$900,000	$925,000	$825,000	$950,000	$950,000
Deaf and blind children	1,872,094	1,142,098	1,387,500	[1] 1,524,650	[1] 1,676,465	[1] 1,844,100	[2] 2,028,510	[2] 2,231,361	[2] 2,454,497
Children placed by courts, etc. (Sec. 1402)	7,856	.....	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000
Complanter Indian School	2,200	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
County superintendents	905,686	1,050,730	1,152,000	[1] 1,267,200	[1] 1,393,920	[1] 1,533,312	[1] 1,686,643	[1] 1,855,307	[1] 1,948,072
Scholarships	44,900	53,300	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
School employes retirement	3,335,539	4,415,783	5,200,000	4,975,000	5,075,000	5,175,000	5,200,000	5,225,000	5,250,000
Special education (Sec. 1413)	.....	.....	684,200	[1] 752,620	[1] 827,882	[1] 910,670	[1] 1,001,737	[1] 1,101,910	[1] 1,212,101
Teachers' salaries and closed schools (Sec. 1210)	26,005,150	38,369,048	42,000,000	[1] 46,200,000	[2] 49,896,000	[3] 53,388,720	[3] 57,125,930	[3] 61,124,745	[3] 65,403,477
Transportation	592,026	600,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,200,000
Vocational education	604,148	913,256	1,350,000	[1] 1,485,000	[1] 1,633,500	[1] 1,796,850	[1] 1,976,535	[1] 2,174,189	[1] 2,391,608
Normal schools	2,993,000	3,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000
Water conservation, etc.	.....	6,224	5,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total	36,834,208	50,930,953	58,722,284	64,882,670	69,882,557	74,724,452	79,826,155	85,245,312	90,893,555

[1] Increase of 10 per cent over previous biennium.
[2] Increase of 8 per cent over previous biennium.
[3] Increase of 7 per cent over previous biennium.
[4] Increase of 5 per cent over previous binnium.

Explanation.—Administration estimates are corrected to exclude Federal aid.

Deaf and blind estimates are projected to provide the cost of education for all deaf and blind children, instead of only the blind babies and blind students attending institutions of higher learning. The projected estimated cost includes the education of all deaf and blind children for whom the Commonwealth is responsible. This includes students at State-aided and State-owned institutions.

Retirement estimates are greatly reduced, due in part to a misunderstanding of the information wanted when the previous estimate was made for the Tax Commission in 1924. The retirement act which provides that the State and municipalities shall pay semi-annually into a special fund, designated as the State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2, an amount equal to 4 per cent of the total payroll of members of the retirement system for the preceding school year, until this fund is sufficient to care for all prior service. This is in addition to the payment of annuities the cost of service rendered after July 1, 1919. The amount to be paid into Reserve Fund No. 2 is now practically at the maximum limits, the increase in cost from now on being due entirely to increase in number of teachers and salary increments. When this accrued liability to care for prior service has been made up, the cost of the retirement system to the State will be greatly reduced.

III. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WELFARE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Welfare

Harrisburg, June 18, 1926.

Mr. Henry W. Van Pelt, Statistician,
Pennsylvania Tax Commission,
State Capitol,
Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

Mr. Hunt has called to my attention your visit and the letter asking for further comment from us in relation to the projected expenditures estimated for the Department over the next ten years.

You ask: Is the analysis of the financial problem of the future, which is given in the preliminary report of the Commission, still to be considered as correct?[1]

Insofar as it is possible for one to make estimates so long in advance, considering the uncertainties of population increase and economic conditions, I may say that I believe the estimates are substantially correct with these exceptions:

(a) Attention has been called to the fact that in the original letter the appropriations for the Mothers' Assistance Fund are not sufficient even at this date, and that to meet the need they should be scaled up about one-third in order to take care of the known waiting list, and the restrictions now placed on the arbitrary legal remainder should be based on maximum grants. This would mean that for the 1927-29 appropriation period there should be an increase to a total of approximately $2,700,000, and following our conservative previous figures, an appropriation for subsequent bienniums as follows:

	Amount
1929-31	$2,700,000
1931-33	3,350,000
1933-35	4,000,000
1935-37	4,000,000

This is based upon the assumption that a preventive program does not diminish the number of widows and orphaned children in proportion to the population, although we believe the contrary would be the case.

(b) Studies made since our original letter was submitted to you in January, 1925, indicate that an expenditure not contemplated previously is necessary to eliminate hazards to life and property in our institutions as they now stand, which would require an expenditure of approximately $2,500,000—this covering known hazards as revealed by inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Health, and ourselves. Such a sum ought to be made immediately available to clean the whole thing up and not distribute it over a series of years.

You also ask: Assuming that there is no change in the program of the State by legislation, and assuming, furthermore, that there is no change in the cost of living, what would be our estimate for the expenditures of your Department for the biennium ten years hence, or 1937 to 1939?

The only way I have of even roughly giving you a figure resolves itself into a percentage increase calculated on the basis of the previous figures submitted. The costs of maintenance of our several institutions, including repairs and replacements, as stated for the period 1931-33 as contrasted with 1933-35, showed an increase of 14 per cent, and using that figure I submit the following—

Estimate for Biennium 1937-39.

Maintenance, repairs and replacements	$23,700,000
New construction	2,000,000
Mothers' Assistance Fund	4,500,000
Appropriations to private charity	6,000,000
Department administration	550,000
Total	$36,750,000

[1] The analysis referred to was published in the 1925 Report of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission, page 47 to 52. See also the letter from the Secretary of Welfare on page 132 of the same report.

I am, as you know, firmly convinced that if county and State officials, who are responsible for the chief expenditures in the social welfare field, would adopt an aggressive policy for the prevention of social disorders, the cost of expenditures in these fields could be enormously reduced; and if this Department, dominated by such policy, were to be given whole-hearted backing by the political powers that be, as well as by business interests and social economists, the appropriations such as I have indicated could be materially held down. The unfortunate part of it is that a program such as we stand for seems to the political powers like a "pipe dream," and they are unwilling to try it out consistently over a period of years.

Third you ask: With your experience, are there any changes in existing legislation which you feel should be made, which would add to the expense of the program of the State in your Department? In other words, may an expansion of the program in your Department be reasonably anticipated, and if so, along what lines and at what costs?

You have asked a question which it is difficult for me to answer. At present, the per-capita, per-week allowance on the part of the State for the care of patients in mental hospitals is only $3.00 per week, which, combined with the county's payment, amounts to $6.00 for the care of a patient. In view of the fact that to give active therapeutic care to mental patients, with the idea of cure, involves an expenditure certainly not less than $3.00 per day, it is in my judgment desirable that the present law, which is a temporary one, should be amended to increase the weekly allowance, and certainly to $4.00 per week for State and country, or a total of $8.00 per week. In the end, this increased expenditure would undoubtedly result in a diminished gross expenditure, since more cures would be effected and more patients either discharged or paroled from the institutions.

As it is now, our institutional superintendents have a very strenuous time in administering the institutions on the modern scientific basis of cure, and I should like to see them relieved of the need of such exhausting economies, and with minds set free to do more aggressive curative and scientific work.

My answer then appears to be: Yes, legislation is needed which will increase our expenditures at present, with an attainable end in sight of ultimately reducing our expenditures.

If the per-capita, per week allowance to the mental hospitals were to be increased even to the modest sum of $4.00 per week, that would increase the State expenditure by nearly $3,000,000 a year in 1933-35, or a total for the maintenance of the insane in State and county institutions of $9,900,000, roughly, as contrasted with $6,900,000 as at present estimated.

As now financed, our mental hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded, as well as our prisons, are not able to do the research work which ultimately would reduce the costs of operation, because they lack available information which can be used for the cure of the patients.

The same would hold good for our schools for the feeble-minded. They should have an increase of about 28 per cent in their cost of maintenance. They are now forced to function on about $225 per capita per year, while $325 is deemed necessary for such institutions as Elwyn, which are not State-owned.

If such an increase were made effective, it would increase our costs of operation in 1933-35 by $1,099,000, or a total of $5,024,000 for the institutions for the feeble-minded, and it would scale up the maintenance costs in that group throughout the period by about 28 per cent.

In regard to the work of the Department of Welfare itself, I feel that very little additional law is necessary, but more appropriation is necessary in order to provide more field workers in our several fields if we are to get the best possible results.

It is our opinion, noting the splendid economies that are being made by the business administration at the Norristown State Hospital, that considerable saving in administration is possible in power plants, food administration and clothing, and with the demonstration which will be well worked out in the next year at Norristown, we shall have precedents established which will stimulate all of our other institutions to greater efficiency. The economy, however, on the business side merely makes it possible to divert that

money into professional channels which is the thing we are driving at all time in our administration.

I do not know whether your study is going into the county situation as it relates to taxes. If it is, we have a great deal which we would like to say to you in regard to the enormous wastage of public funds in the old-style administration of almshouses and outdoor relief. Pennsylvania in ten years has collected over $100,000,000 in poor taxes, and the results from the expenditure do not seem to justify the outlay.

To summarize then, the legislation needed in our Department chiefly relates to more adequate appropriations to make possible real professional work—curative, palliative and preventive. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of what the increased costs would amount to. Roughly, a 20 per cent increase in the maintenance costs of the institutions including all varieties; or 30 per cent in the mental health field alone.

Fourth, your letter states: It has been suggested that certain revenues, as for instance the income from inheritance taxes, be segregated for capital improvements, so that there may be always a constant fund for new buildings and such other capital expenditures as the nature of the work may require. If this plan could be worked out satisfactorily, what, in your judgment, would be an adequate annual fund for capital expenditures in your Department?

My answer will have to be predicated upon the assumption that no bond issue is to be effected to bring our buildings up-to-date. If then, we are to bring ourselves up-to-date, including new construction on old institutions, new construction on new institutions, repairs and replacements, and the correction of all the safety hazards previously mentioned, we should require not less than $6,200,000 per year or $12,400,000 per biennium for ten years. My figures take the capital outlay in my original letter of $49,790,000, my repairs and replacements for ten years of $9,785,760, and $2,500,000 for the correction of hazards to life and property.

These figures, I want it clearly understood, do not represent expenditures for frills of any sort. They will merely provide the State of Pennsylvania with a sufficient number of institutions in which to properly classify their different types of dependents; they will make those institutions safe from fire and sanitary menaces; they will keep up with the ravages of time and the elements; and they will provide decent housing for the professional and domestic staff of the institutions, all of which are now conspicuously lacking.

I should be glad to discuss the matter with you at any time.

Very truly yours,

ELLEN C. POTTER, M. D.,
Secretary of Welfare.

EXHIBIT C.

Table 1. Actual Amounts of Federal, State, and Local Taxes Levied or Collected in 1924, by States.

[In thousands of dollars.]

State	Federal taxes	State taxes	Local taxes	State and local taxes	Total taxes
Pennsylvania	$313,214	$93,165	$252,824	$345,989	$659,203
Alabama	35,074	13,119	21,945	35,064	70,138
Arizona	6,117	5,217	12,041	17,258	23,375
Arkansas	25,310	10,819	15,590	26,409	51,719
California	151,259	58,820	222,679	281,499	432,758
Colorado	24,320	11,113	38,498	49,611	73,931
Connecticut	46,658	20,406	52,187	72,593	119,251
Delaware	10,886	5,046	5,260	10,306	21,192
Dist. of Columbia	24,853	.....	14,623	14,623	39,476
Florida	24,036	14,205	35,820	50,025	74,061
Georgia	47,345	15,445	31,962	47,407	94,752
Idaho	6,880	4,026	18,518	22,544	29,424
Illinois	251,483	41,931	282,648	324,579	576,062
Indiana	61,321	27,039	116,510	143,549	204,870
Iowa	40,761	21,507	94,459	115,966	156,727
Kansas	37,334	10,683	71,910	82,593	119,927
Kentucky	42,146	15,440	34,222	49,662	91,808
Louisiana	35,975	17,177	39,910	57,087	93,062
Maine	19,319	12,293	21,330	33,623	52,942
Maryland	43,992	14,668	41,250	55,918	99,910
Massachusetts	160,308	37,678	195,841	233,519	393,827
Michigan	156,042	60,420	166,612	227,032	383,074
Minnesota	54,229	43,065	103,371	146,436	200,665
Mississippi	23,483	8,731	31,057	39,788	63,271
Missouri	86,096	17,810	98,079	115,889	201,985
Montana	9,116	4,462	25,843	30,305	39,421
Nebraska	22,584	7,515	50,371	ɔ7,886	80,470
Nevada	1,467	1,865	4,114	5,979	7,446
New Hampshire	9,153	6,245	16,627	22,872	32,025
New Jersey	111,661	54,405	160,039	214,444	326,105
New Mexico	5,099	2,247	7,864	10,111	15,210
New York	681,406	139,190	530,874	670,064	1,351,470
North Carolina	48,174	16,188	45,212	61,400	109,574
North Dakota	8,194	4,817	25,274	30,091	38,285
Ohio	175,392	36,364	252,713	289,077	464,469
Oklahoma	36,214	10,046	68,021	78,067	114,281
Oregon	17,975	16,619	35,618	52,237	70,212
Rhode Island	24,262	6,944	21,133	28,077	52,339
South Carolina	26,468	10,278	25,065	35,343	61,811
South Dakota	8,462	7,158	29,258	36,416	44,878
Tennessee	38,809	15,725	36,543	52,268	91,077
Texas	87,719	46,342	112,278	158,620	246,339
Utah	8,931	7,733	16,960	24,693	33,624
Vermont	7,129	5,019	8,515	13,534	20,663
Virginia	43,887	19,599	34,269	53,868	97,755
Washington	31,657	18,328	54,906	73,234	104,891
West Virginia	31,915	12,811	44,255	57,066	88,981
Wisconsin	60,999	32,680	113,779	146,459	207,458
Wyoming	4,121	1,921	9,052	10,973	15,094
Total	3,229,235	1,064,324	3,747,729	4,812,053	8,041,288

Source: National Industrial Conference Board.

ble 2. Federal, State and Local Taxes in Pennsylvania and Specified States in 1924—(A) Per Capita; (B) As Percentage of Total Individual Incomes within State; (C) Per Thousand Dollars of Wealth.

State	Federal taxes	State taxes	Local taxes	State and local taxes	Total taxes
	A. Per Capita.				
nnsylvania	$34.45	$10.25	$27.81	$38.06	$72.51
lifornia	39.19	15.24	57.70	72.94	112.14
nnecticut	31.31	13.69	35.02	48.71	80.02
laware	46.80	21,69	22.61	44.30	91.11
inois	36.80	6.14	41.36	47.50	84.29
aryland	29.00	9.67	27.19	36.86	65.85
ssachusetts	39.35	9.25	48.08	57.33	96.68
chigan	38.80	15.02	41.42	56.44	95.24
nnesota	21.56	17.12	41.09	58.21	79.77
w Jersey	32.74	15.95	46.92	62.87	95.61
w York	62.46	12.76	48.66	61.42	123.88
io	28.43	5.90	40.97	46.87	75.30
est Virginia	20.41	8.19	28.30	36.49	56.91
isconsin	22.14	11.86	41.30	53.16	75.30
All States	28.98	9.59	33.63	43.22	72.20
	B. As Percentage of Income.				
nnsylvania	5.28%	5.83%	11.12%	1.57%	4.26%
lifornia	4.85	1.88	7.14	9.02	13.87
nnecticut	4.68	2.05	5.24	7.29	11.97
laware	7.55	3.50	3.65	7.15	14.70
inois	5.16	.86	5.80	6.66	11.83
aryland	4.59	1.53	4.31	5.84	10.43
ssachusetts	5.06	1.19	6.18	7.37	12.44
chigan	6.46	2.50	6.90	9.40	15.87
nnesota	4.29	3.40	8.18	11.58	15.88
w Jersey	4.73	2.30	6.78	9.08	13.82
w York	7.13	1.46	5.55	7.01	14.14
io	4.73	.98	6.81	7.79	12.53
est Virginia	4.68	1.88	6.50	8.38	13.07
isconsin	4.15	2.23	7.75	9.98	14.13
All States	5.08	1.67	5.90	7.57	12.66
	C. Per Thousand Dollars of Wealth.				
nnsylvania	$10.86	$3.23	$8.77	$12.00	$22.86
lifornia	10.06	3.91	14.81	18.72	28.79
nnecticut	8.83	3.86	9.87	13.73	22.56
laware	17.40	8.06	8.41	16.47	33.87
inois	11.31	1.87	12.71	14.60	25.91
aryland	11.02	3.68	10.34	14.02	25.04
assachusetts	12.35	2.90	15.09	17.99	30.34
ichigan	13.68	5.30	14.61	19.91	33.59
innesota	6.34	5.04	12.09	17.13	23.48
ew Jersey	9.47	4.61	13.57	18.18	27.65
ew York	18.40	3.76	14.33	18.09	36.49
hio	9.49	1.97	13.67	15.64	25.12
Vest Virginia	6.82	2.74	9.46	12.20	19.02
Visconsin	7.75	4.15	14.46	18.61	26.37
All States	10.26	3.38	11.91	15.29	25.55

Table 3. Deviation of Taxes in Pennsyvania and Specified States From Average for the United States: 1924.

State	Federal taxes	State taxes	Local taxes	State and local taxes	Total taxes
A. Per-Capita Basis.					
Pennsylvania	$5.47	$0.66	—$5.82	—$5.16	$
California	10.21	5.65	24.07	29.72	3
Connecticut	2.33	4.10	1.39	5.49	
Delaware	17.82	12.10	—11.02	1.08	1
Illinois	7.82	—3.45	7.73	4,28	1
Maryland	.02	.08	—6.44	—6.36	—
Massachusetts	10.37	—.34	14.45	14.11	2
Michigan	9.82	5.43	7.79	13.22	2
Minnesota	—7.42	7.53	7.46	14.99	
New Jersey	3.76	6.36	13.29	19.65	2
New York	33.48	3.17	15.03	18.20	5
Ohio	—.55	—3.69	7.34	3.65	
West Virginia	—8.57	—1.40	—5.33	—6.73	—1
Wisconsin	—6.84	2.27	7.67	9.94	
B. Income Basis.					
Pennsylvania	0.20%	—0.10%	—1.64%	—1.74%	—1.5
California	—.23	.21	1.24	1.45	
Connecticut	—.40	.38	—.66	—.28	—
Delaware	2.47	1.83	—2.25	—.42	
Illinois	.08	—.81	—.10	—.91	—
Maryland	—.49	—.14	—1.59	—1.73	—2
Massachusetts	—.02	—.48	.28	—.20	—
Michigan	1.38	.83	1.00	1.83	
Minnesota	—.79	1.73	2.28	4.01	
New Jersey	—.35	.63	.88	1.51	
New York	2.05	—.21	—.35	—.56	
Ohio	—.35	—.69	.91	.22	—
West Virginia	—.40	.21	.60	.81	
Wisconsin	—.93	.56	1.85	2.41	
C. Wealth Basis.					
Pennsylvania	$0.60	—$0.15	—$3.14	—$3.29	—$2
California	—.20	.53	2.90	3.43	
Connecticut	—1.43	.48	—2.04	—1.56	—2
Delaware	7.14	4.68	—3.50	1.18	8
Illinois	1.05	—1.49	.80	—.69	
Maryland	.76	.30	—1.57	—1.27	—
Massachusetts	2.09	—.48	3.18	2.70	4
Michigan	3.42	1.92	2.70	4.62	8
Minnesota	—3.92	1.66	.18	1.84	—2
New Jersey	—.79	1.23	1.66	2.89	2
New York	8.14	.38	2.42	2.80	10
Ohio	—.77	—1.41	1.76	.35	—
West Virginia	—3.44	—.64	—2.45	—3.09	—6
Wisconsin	—2.51	.77	2.55	3.32	

Table 4. Index Numbers Representing Taxes in Pennsylvania and Specified States: 1924.

Average of all States=100.

State	Federal taxes	State taxes	Local taxes	State and local taxes	Total taxes
A. Per-Capita Basis.					
nsylvania	119	107	83	88	100
fornia	135	159	172	169	155
necticut	108	143	104	113	111
aware	161	226	67	102	126
ois	127	64	123	110	117
yland	100	101	81	85	91
sachusetts	136	96	143	133	134
nigan	134	157	123	131	132
nesota	74	179	122	135	110
Jersey	113	166	140	145	132
York	216	133	145	142	172	
o	98	62	122	108	104
t Virginia	70	85	84	84	79
consin	76	124	123	123	104
B. Income Basis.					
nsylvania	104	94	72	77	88
ifornia	95	113	121	119	110
necticut	92	123	89	96	95
aware	149	210	62	94	116
nois	102	51	98	88	93
ryland	90	92	73	77	82
ssachusetts	100	71	105	97	98
chigan	127	150	117	124	125
nnesota	84	204	139	153	125
w Jersey	93	138	115	120	109
w York	140	87	94	93	112
io	93	59	115	103	99
st Virginia	92	113	110	111	103
sconsin	82	134	131	132	112
C. Wealth Basis.					
nnsylvania	106	96	74	78	89
lifornia	98	116	124	122	113
nnecticut	86	114	83	90	88
laware	170	238	71	108	133
inois	110	56	107	95	101
ryland	107	109	87	92	98
ssachusetts	120	86	127	118	119
chigan	133	157	123	130	131
nnesota	62	149	102	112	92
w Jersey	92	136	114	119	108
w York	179	111	120	118	143
io	92	58	115	102	98
est Virginia	66	81	79	80	74
isconsin	76	123	121	123	103

Table 5. Rank of Pennsylvania and Specified States with Respect to Tax Burden: 1924.

(State with highest burden is ranked as 1; with lowest burden, as 48.)

State	Federal taxes	State taxes	Local taxes	State and local taxes	Total taxes
A. Per-Capita Basis.					
Pennsylvania	8	21	32	32	
California	4	8	1	2	
Connecticut	10	12	25	16	
Delaware	2	2	36	28	
Illinois	7	36	10	18	
Maryland	11	22	34	33	
Massachusetts	3	24	4	7	
Michigan	5	9	9	8	
Minnesota	20	4	12	6	
New Jersey	9	6	5	3	
New York	1	15	3	5	
Ohio	12	41	14	22	
West Virginia	23	30	31	34	
Wisconsin	17	17	11	10	
B. Income Basis.					
Pennsylvania	6	35	42	44	
California	17	26	14	15	
Connecticut	24	18	34	29	
Delaware	1	2	45	32	
Illinois	8	48	26	38	
Maryland	25	36	41	43	
Massachusetts	13	42	23	28	
Michigan	3	9	15	10	
Minnesota	27	3	5	3	
New Jersey	21	14	17	14	
New York	2	38	30	33	
Ohio	22	46	16	26	
West Virginia	23	27	20	21	
Wisconsin	28	15	27	6	
C: Wealth Basis.					
Pennsylvania	12	32	41	39	
California	16	22	3	4	
Connecticut	26	23	32	30	
Delaware	2	1	43	14	
Illinois	9	45	12	23	
Maryland	10	26	27	27	
Massachusetts	5	34	2	9	
Michigan	3	5	5	2	
Minnesota	34	6	14	10	
New Jersey	21	11	10	7	
New York	1	24	7	8	
Ohio	20	42	9	19	
West Virginia	32	35	36	36	
Wisconsin	29	17	6	5	

EXHIBIT D.—Concluded

Comparative Statement Showing Receipts of Special Funds of the Commonwealth in the Bienniums 1921-23 and 1923-25, and in the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

Fund	Biennium ended May 31st— 1923	1925	Fiscal year May 31, 1926 ended
Agricultural beverage	.....	.....	$45,421
Agricultural college land scrip[3]	.....	$23,142	22,768
Alcohol permit	.....	.....	7,000
Banking Department	$371,158	652,038	477,294
Bedding and upholstery	.....	82,494	46,432
Boiler inspection	.....	46,073	40,391
Bureau of Markets	761	2,135	3,020
Dog	852,644	1,253,743	629,111
Elevator inspection	.....	6,846	4,737
Engineers	84,178	18,674	1,674
Experimental agriculture	3,449	4,378	175
Fish, total[1]	388,035	535,323	286,249
Fish propagation	55,281	54,149	.....
Resident fishers license	332,754	462,285	.....
Former teachers[3]	.....	.....	75,252
Game, total[2]	984,142	1,350,178	724,269
Resident hunters licenses	846,226	1,149,589	601,185
Non-resident hunters licenses	1,431	68,043	43,374
Game fence	.....	659	1,019
Gasolin tax (counties' share)[3]	2,178,681	4,307,800	2,706,881
Grade crossing and land damages[3]	293,596	15,650	.....
Industrial rehabilitation, Federal[3]	98,171	68,776	29,823
Insurance[3]	461,573	69,897	34,704
Insurance Department	.....	.....	302,999
Insurance tax[3]	1,517,009	1,737,617	885,132
Manufacturing, prison labor[3]	1,124,752	1,321,690	730,811
Motor, total	28,462,489	46,877,904	30,727,690
Motor registration	27,141,431	42,282,807	23,320,119
Gasoline (State's share)	.....	4,307,800	6,387,820

EXHIBIT D.

Comparative Statement Showing Receipts of Special Funds of the Commonwealth in the Biennium 1921-23 and 1923-25, and in the Fiscal Year 1925-26.

Fund	Biennium ended May 31st— 1923	1925	May 31, 1926 Fiscal year ended
Registered names	.....	12,085	991
School employes annuity reserve No. 2[3]	4,372,963	12,019,336	10,989,978
School employes annuity savings[3]	4,560,813	6,114,344	4,747,071
Securities Bureau	.....	228,643	87,651
Sinking[3]	9,644	36,506	7,205
Standardization laboratory	.....	27,146	14,121
State Athletic Commission	.....	125,305	82,413
State bond road, total	39,197,405	23,608,257	31,073,425
Sale of bonds	26,692,792	20,000,000	20,000,000
Federal aid to highways	8,658,179	2,022,119	5,587,839
State bond road sinking[3]	151,846	1,191,422	1,285,913
State employes annuity reserve No. 2[3]	.....	.....	368,788
State employes annuity savings[3]	.....	559,830	529,266
State employes retirement expense	.....	25,025	92
State normal school	5,370	.....	.....
State school	158,475	240,730	112,410
Vocational education, Federal[3]	771,490	847,144	507,897
Total special funds	86,048,644	103,410,790	87,590,072

[1] In 1925 the separate fish funds were consolidated into a single special fund.

[2] In 1923 the separate hunting and game funds were consolidated into a single special fund.

[3] The State Treasurer is custodian of this fund.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR SPECIFIED FISCAL YEARS, 1910-26.

[Compiled from reports of the Auditor General.]

Sources of revenue	Fiscal year ended November 30th—				Fiscal year ended May 31st—				
	1910	1915	1918	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
I. Corporation Taxes.									
Capital stock, including trust companies	$9,531,891	$12,926,898	$14,831,484	$13,695,070	$16,352,213	$17,181,658	$18,333,086	$17,596,419	$19,110,514
Corporation loans	2,239,845	3,324,839	4,587,523	3,551,928	1,018,318	4,858,465	5,238,574	1,239,067	4,364,865
Bonus on charters	1,153,675	404,542	866,454	2,032,661	1,696,550	3,382,673	1,760,393	1,703,965	1,922,543
Gross receipts of public utilities	1,616,509	1,675,195	2,142,666	3,371,975	3,918,687	3,726,487	4,104,414	4,217,974	4,010,971
Insurance premiums, domestic	114,957	163,572	153,468	215,790	257,363	309,586	309,514	338,912	261,803
Insurance premiums, foreign	1,408,668	1,894,812	2,441,770	3,275,314	3,106,512	3,280,581	3,716,975	1,191,937	4,119,519
Bank stock	1,014,800	1,082,804	1,111,817	1,182,668	1,321,390	1,448,118	1,455,704	1,561,865	1,978,595
Building and loan stock	14,543	13,400	57,995	35,405	43,377	87,543	43,740	103,408	171,958
Income of incorporated savings institutions	45,270	50,270	70,627	68,391	79,933	99,060	109,009	96,658	75,522
Gross receipts of private bankers and brokers	22,527	28,418	37,198	48,714	42,277	46,227	43,858	10,408	61,722
Anthracite coal	.....	276	.....	.....	5	2,102,979	6,741,761	3,952,508	6,006,994
Emergency profits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,161	3,333,316	2,453,238
II. Other Taxes.									
County loan	261,903	339,542	470,217	506,662	130,726	184,662	271,632	276,716	245,868
City and borough loans	121,079	190,974	282,343	192,596	747,942	852,112	1,015,604	1,002,479	1,068,616
School district loan	[1]	183,060	305,123	208,028	230,698	230,698	422,894	298,672	476,369
Total municipal loans	382,982	713,576	1,057,683	907,286	1,109,366	1,459,968	1,613,115	1,577,867	1,790,853
Inheritances	1,803,088	2,285,427	5,646,604	10,198,718	8,995,943	13,778,472	11,561,367	12,757,713	14,070,597
Gasoline (State's share)	.....	.....	.....	.....	679,911	1,498,770	4,733,215	7,058,478	8,080,625
Notaries public commissions	20,700	60,725	32,025	41,100	35,250	122,575	51,850	121,675	35,025
Notaries public gross receipts	4,920	6,052	5,207	6,656	7,972	8,121	8,304	7,769	.....
Stock transfer	.....	.....	107,570	192,744	156,582	293,328	201,348	266,399	320,280
Writs, wills and deeds	209,812	213,080	230,155	362,505	352,574	446,844	456,309	477,093	478,563
Personal property tax[2]	4,469,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. Licenses.									
Retail mercantile	782,987	908,777	1,258,369	1,997,718	2,323,441	2,599,170	2,212,274	2,742,204	2,730,022
Wholesale mercantile	299,021	339,912	556,918	817,275	778,699	825,096	729,833	839,335	813,782
Retail and wholesale liquor, including bottlers brewers and distillers	1,812,303	1,721,735	1,509,327	1,147,464	912,113	553,324	167,635	81,658	48,288
Billiards and pool	115,139	132,428	137,588	177,065	185,268	214,206	181,507	202,832	195,263
Brokers	63,255	66,630	91,944	145,348	142,564	190,742	160,064	189,040	193,797
Dog[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,913	487,029	551,459	566,585	572,300
Eating House	25,086	30,880	45,251	84,769	95,783	123,620	113,761	132,121	133,843
Motor registration[3]	320,366	1,664,447	4,029,264	7,973,741	11,749,612	15,391,819	21,126,477	21,169,663	23,320,119
Oleomargarine	79,825	241,885	461,891	585,034	428,016	385,245	391,167	380,949	390,848
Resident fishers[3]	3,035	2,120	.....	.....	105,063	221,863	203,517	246,648	237,479
Resident hunters[3]	901	248,341	281,277	373,317	418,205	428,020	574,554	587,145	601,184
Theatre and circus	33,481	62,029	57,123	63,407	56,569	76,135	59,480	66,473	62,311
Fees of public officers, general fund	286,716	310,765	373,522	545,485	569,397	622,850	642,111	658,749	311,045
IV. Summary.									
Total receipts, general fund	28,895,446	31,840,578	43,165,981	47,249,984	49,367,717	61,553,105	66,718,875	73,985,961	71,302,347
Total receipts, special funds	50,978	150,150	999,388	26,621,310	53,153,627	32,895,018	36,405,074	67,005,716	87,590,072
Total receipts, all funds	28,946,424	31,990,728	44,165,369	73,871,294	102,521,344	94,448,123	103,123,949	140,991,677	158,892,519

[1] Included with city and borough loans.
[2] Beginning with 1914 this tax has been collected by the counties entirely for county purposes.
[3] In special funds.

EHIBIT E.

Gasoline Taxes in the Several States: 1919-26.

State	Order of adoption	Date first imposed	Tax rate (cents per gallon) in effect July 1st— 1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
abama	20	Mar. 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2
ona	9	June 9, 1921	....	....	1	1	3	3	3	3
kansas	8	Apr. 1, 1921	....	....	1	1	3	4	4	4
lifornia	35	Sept. 30, 1923	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
olorado	4	Apr. 9, 1919	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
nnecticut	13	Sept. 1, 1921	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2
laware	27	Apr. 22, 1923	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2
orida	10	June 20, 1921	....	....	1	1	3	3	3	4
orgia	12	Aug. 10, 1921	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	3½
aho	23	Apr. 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	3
inois	....	No tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
diana	28	June 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	3
wa	40	Apr. 16, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
ansas	42	May 1, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
entucky	5	June 211920	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	5
ouisiana	15	Dec. 9, 1921	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2
aine	33	July 7, 1923	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
aryland	19	June 1, 1922	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	2
assachusetts	....	No tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ichigan	37	Jan. 29, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
innesota	43	May 1, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ississippi	18	Mar. 25. 1922	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	4
issouri	36	Jan. 1, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
ontona	7	Mar. 5, 1921	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	2
ebraska	38	Apr. 1, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
evada	22	Mar. 20, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	4
ew Hampshire	31	July 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2
ew Jersey	....	No tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ew Maxico	3	Mar. 17, 1919	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
ew York	....	No tax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
orth Carolina	6	Mar. 3, 1921	....	....	1	1	3	3	4	4
orth Dakota	2	Mar. 6, 1919	0¼	0¼	1	1	1	1	1	[1]1
hio	41	Apr. 18, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
klahoma	32	July 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	1	2½	3	3
regon	1	Feb. 25, 1919	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
ennsylvania	14	Sept. 1, 1921	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	2
hode Island	44	May 30, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
outh Carolina	17	Mar. 1, 1922	....	....	....	2	3	3	5	5
outh Dakota	16	Jan. 1, 1922	....	....	....	1	2	2	3	3
ennessee	24	Apr. 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	3
exas	29	June 14, 1923	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
tah	21	Mar. 8, 1923	....	....	....	....	2½	2½	3½	3½
ermont	25	Apr. 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2
irginia	30	June 27, 1923	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	4½
ashington	11	July 1, 1921	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2
est Virginia	34	July 27, 1923	....	....	....	....	....	2	3½	3½
isconsin	39	Apr. 1, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
yoming	26	Apr. 1, 1923	....	....	....	....	1	1	2½	2½
District of Columbia	....	May 23, 1924	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Number of States with tax[2]	.....	.....	4	5	11	19	32	35	44	44

[1]Increased to 2 cents, effective July 30, 1927.

[2]Not including District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT F.

COST OF COLLECTION OF STATE TAXES.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of
Auditor General

Harrisburg, December 2, 1926.

Honorable Franklin Spencer Edmonds,
111 South Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Edmonds:

Replying to yours of November twenty-third, and in conformity with my promise of November twenty-fourth, I am giving you the cost of collection of the various State taxes:

1. Corporation Taxes.

This includes anthracite coal tax, bonus on charters, capital stock, corporation gross receipts, and coporate loans. It also includes bank stock, municipal and boough loans and other small taxes collected. We have very carefully estimated the cost of collections for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1926, and find the same to be .007128. This includes delinquent collections and every other part of the work, both in the Auditor General's Department and the State Treasurer's Department.

2. Mercantile Licenses.

This includes all licenses by the mercantile appraisers. The cost of collection is .077. For your information, would say that Allegheny County has one system, Philadelphia another, and the sixty-five counties another system of collecting the taxes . In Allegheny County it costs .0767. In Philadelphia .091. In the other sixty-five counties .0695. In the sixty-five counties, in the cost is included newspaper advirtising which amounts to approximately two-thirds of one per cent. As you understand, the general plan of these collections calls for machinery in each one of the sixty-seven counties.

3. Inheritance Taxes.

The calculation is made for the calendar year 1925. The average in all of the counties is .0599. A further division shows that in Philadelphia the cost is 0441. In Allegheny County it is .0592. In the other sixty-five counties it is .0662. As you understand, there are sixty-seven separate machines set up for the collection of these taxes. The commissions in 1925 amounted to $221,248.69.

4. Gasoline Tax.

The cost in 1925 was .0067. This includes the cost in both the Auditor General's and Treasury Departments, and also the cost of our delinquent departments in the various pats of the State.

5. Miscellaneous Taxes.

There are a number of miscellaneous taxes, as you know, collected by the Auditor General's Department, but they are collected by the machinery set up for the collection of the corporation taxes and mercantile taxes enumerated above. In this item would be interest on bank deposits, etc.

6. Motor License Fees.

These funds are not collected by the Auditor General's Department, but, of course, we audit the same. It probably will be of interest to you to know the cost of these collections. For the calendar year 1925 the receipts, including motor license, registration, operators' licenses, motor law fines, etc., amounted to $21,790,192. It cost in salaries, office equipment, printing, postage, etc., to collect these taxes $1,897,754. This makes the cost of collection .087. For your information, would say we included in the above as the salary and expense of the Highway Motor Patrol, as follows:

Salaries	$247,457
Expenses	154,758
Equipment rentals	43,510
Total	445,725

All the other items of expense are used directly in the collecting of this revenue. The Highway Patrol, however, collects fines and conducts the examination for operators licenses. The Highway Department is of the opinion that is a proper expense to be charged against the collection of motor license registration fees. I must admit that I was very much suprised at the large cost of these collections. You will note that it is even higher than the cost of collection of taxes where a separate machine for collecting is set up in each one of the sixty-seven counties. In addition, it should be borne in mind that in the taxes set up in the above paragraphs, the same must be levied and set out by the taxing agencies. In the motor license registration fees it is all fixed by law and in addition it is a cash transaction there being no delinquent, except bad cheques.

If there is any further information that we can give you kindly let us know.

Very sincerely,

EDWARD MARTIN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Office of
Auditor General

Harrisburg, December 7, 1926.

Honorable Franklin Spencer Edmonds,
11 South Ffteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Edmonds:

In reply to your letter of December 3, the total receipts assigned to the Corporation Bureau for the year ending May 31, 1926, amountel to $42, 496,002.00, which represented the receipts derived from corporation taxes, general fund interest, private bankers gross receipts, bank stock, borough loans, building and loan stock, county loans, income, notary public gross receipts and school loans taxes; also the annuity paid by a railroad company in northern Pennsylvania.

The total expenses assigned to the Corporation Bureau, $302,919.86, included not only the expenses of the employes of the Corporation Bureau of this Department and the Corporation Bureau of the Treasury Department which could properly be charged to the Corporation Bureau. As outlined in my letter of December 2, the cost ratio was 007128.

The net amount of mercantile and other licenses collected by the county treasurers was $3,933,634.09, of which $827,769.77 was received from Allegheny County; $1,054,922.14 from Allegheny County; $1,054,922.14 from Philadelphia County and $2,050,942.18 from the remaining sixty-five counties. The cost of collecting the licenses were as follows:

Allegheny County	$67,624.75
Philadelphia County	106,263.01
Remaining 65 Counties	153,382.33

The gross amount of license fees would be the total of the net license fees collected, plus the expenses. It was upon these totals that the percentages were based.

The total gross inheritance taxes collected for the year 1925 was $12,934,209.07. Of this amount, $4,552,627.08 was collected from Philadelphia County; $2,091,493.79 from Allegheny County, and $6,290,088.20 from the remaining counties.

The total costs of collection of these taxes were $774,729.01, of which $201,041.62 was spent in Philadelphia County; $159,293.02 in Allegheny County and $414,394.37 in the remaining counties. These costs consisted of commissions, attorneys' fees, clerk hire, appraisers, investigators and miscellaneous items.

The total amount of gasoline tax collected during the calendar year, 1925, was $10,574,413.70. The expenses assigned to the collection of this tax were $71,354,51, which consisted of office salaries, investigators, traveling expenses and proportionate costs of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offices.

Should you desire any additional information that I can give, kindly let me know.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD MARTIN.

EXHIBIT G.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND INCOME.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published a special bulletin containing (1) a study of "Rural taxation in Pennsylvania," by Prof, F. P. Weaver, and (2) a detailed series of estimates by Clyde L. King of the "Wealth, income and State taxes paid by various groups of businesses in the State." Both of these studies are exceedingly interesting and valuable, and will be found distinctly helpful in supplementing the data collected by the Tax Commission. Below we give abstracts of certain statistical data from the above bulletin, insofar as it relates to the assessment and taxation of real estate.

The following table shows the wide variations that exist in assessing property for taxation both in the rural and urban sections of each county that was specially studied. In Lebanon County, for instance, the highest piece of urban proprety was assessed at 133 per cent of its actual sales value, while the lowest piece of property was assessed at only 9 per cent of full market value. Many other similar cases could be cited in other parts of the State, which clearly point to the necessity for reform in methods of assessment.

RATIO OF ASSESSMENT TO SALES VALUE OF TYPICAL PROPERTY IN FIVE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA: 1925.

(Expressed as percentage of actual sales value.)

County and Class of Property	Number of samples	County average	Highest municipality	Lowest municipality	Highest property	Lowest property
Crawford:						
Farm Property	227	46.3	71	30	156	13
City or borough property	99	34.7	37	32	73	19
Lebanon:						
Farm property	43	85	101	75	132	44
City or borough property	110	71	75	53	133	9
Warren:						
Farm property	113	47.2	61	31	160	13
City or borough property[1]	120	42	66	28	89	10
Westmoreland:						
Farm property	350	36.6	66	27	129	9
City or borough property	168	31.6	94	27	133	10
Wyoming:						
Farm property	107	29.1	51	16	82	8
City or borough property	91	362.	44	31	100	8

[1] Only one borough; "highest" and "lowest" refer to wards.

In order to show the relative burden for taxes on farm and city property in relation to net income, a study was made of the income derived from different classes of property in the same counties as before. Both gross income and net income before taxes were obtained for a considerable number of pieces of property in each county, and the relation between taxes and gross income and between net income and taxes was calculated. The conclusion drawn from this study, as appears from the figures in the following table, was that a larger portion of income was consumed by taxes on farm property than on town property.

RELATION BETWEEN TAXES AND INCOME ON TOWN AND FARM REAL ESTATE IN SIX PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.

Location of property	Type of property	Number in sample	Per cent of gross income taken for taxes	Per cent of net income (before taxes) taken for taxes
Lebanon city	Residence	35	11.7	14.9
Lebanon city	Business	2	17.1	20.3
Lebanon county	Tenant-operated farm	55	18.4	24.6
Lebanon county	Owner-operated farm	105	(1)	33.9
Lancaster city	Large business block	3	11.8	15.1
Lancaster city	Small business block	4	9.7	12.7
Lancaster county	Residence	182	10.0	13.0
Lancaster county	Tenant-operated farm	7	8.7	11.9
Greensburg	Owner-operated farm	69	(1)	16.7
New Kensington	Large business block	9	18.2	22.2
New Kensington	Residence	6	11.3	14.6
Hempfield township	Business	8	15.3	19.0
U. Burrell township	Owner-operated farms	23	(1)	45.2
Westmoreland county	Tenant-operated farms	8	18.8	76.1
Westmoreland county	Owner-operated farms	25	(1)	268.0
Meadville	Business and residence	8	11.2	14.3
Crawford county	Owner-operated farms	40	(1)	(2)
Tunkhannock	Business and residence	30	15.2	18.6
Wyoming county	Owner-operated farms	27	(1)	24.0
Warren city	Business	13	31.0	34.5
Warren county	Owner-operated farms	43	(1)	102.2

[1] Not calculated.

[2] Minus 033 before average taxes of $117 were paid.

It is important to compare not only the weight of taxation which rests upon individual pieces of property, but also the burden which rests upon agriculture or other industries as a whole. With this in view, the following compilation was made by the Department of Agriculture, which shows for each county and for the State as a whole the proportion of total taxes paid by agriculture and also by mining property.

COMPARISON OF TAXES PAID BY AGRICULTURE AND MINING WITH ALL PROPERTY TAXES PAID IN EACH COUNTY OF PENNSYLVANIA: 1925.

(Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture)

County	Per cent of total taxes paid by agriculture	Per cent of total school taxes paid by agriculture	Per cent of total taxes paid by agriculture	Per cent of total taxes paid by mining property	Per cent county tax is of all local taxes levied
Adams	47.8	48.6	47.4	.....	33.2
Allegheny	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	18.2
Armstrong	21.5	20.7	23.7	10.5	19.6
Beaver	8.5	6.7	11.7	.4	24.3
Bedford	49.9	48.0	48.1	4.7	24.0
Berks	13.5	11.4	10.5	.....	20.7
Blair	8.9	9.1	7.9	.3	24.3
Bradford	51.5	43.5	57.9	.2	34.3
Bucks	33.7	32.9	31.5	.1	23.0
Butler	28.0	28.1	25.8	1.1	33.8
Cambria	8.1	8.4	8.2	14.9	17.2
Cameron	7.8	6.9	8.2	.4	23.8
Carbon	5.2	4.9	5.1	23.8	19.5
Centre	32.2	34.4	38.1	.8	20.5
Chester	31.8	33.5	30.1	.....	18.4
Clarion	45.1	45.1	44.8	3.4	34.7
Clearfield	8.5	8.2	9.6	7.1	26.9
Clinton	17.0	15.6	19.1	.6	21.2
Columbia	17.9	15.2	16.4	28.5	18.0
Crawford	37.7	37.9	38.2	.....	25.7
Cumberland	28.7	27.1	32.8	.....	21.8
Dauphin	7.0	6.6	8.3	1.1	19.1
Delaware	5.3	5.5	4.9	.....	26.7
Elk	6.2	6.4	7.1	2.5	19.1
Erie	17.7	19.1	17.3	.....	22.9
Fayette	8.9	9.0	8.5	51.9	22.5
Forest	15.3	15.8	13.7	.....	31.9
Franklin	39.4	39.8	36.1	.....	18.1
Fulton	66.9	67.3	65.0	.....	25.7
Greene	21.3	20.5	21.6	56.0	25.5
Huntingdon	26.6	25.0	28.0	4.1	27.0
Indiana	15.3	14.5	16.6	18.1	17.3
Jefferson	18.7	19.9	18.9	4.6	22.1
Juniata	58.9	62.1	56.3	.....	25.7
Lackawanna	0.7	0.8	0.8	12.7	14.7
Lancaster	30.8	27.7	22.6	.....	14.0
Lawrence	12.2	12.6	11.1	.8	21.3
Lebanon	16.1	15.0	14.1	.8	14.4
Lehigh	7.8	8.0	6.2	.....	13.8
Luzerne	1.6	1.5	1.4	36.1	24.3
Lycoming	14.2	14.8	12.5	.....	24.8
McKean	11.6	11.6	10.8	.....	31.5
Mercer	16.3	14.0	19.9	.2	28.9
Mifflin	23.1	23.0	25.9	.6	20.7
Monroe	18.9	20.0	16.6	.....	31.8
Montgomery	16.6	17.8	9.9	.....	18.8
Montour	35.7	33.9	40.1	.....	19.9
Northampton	9.0	8.6	8.5	.....	24.3
Northumberland	6.2	5.7	8.8	37.8	16.0
Perry	45.7	45.0	46.3	.....	26.8
Philadelphia	0.5	0.8	.....	.....	4.4
Pike	9.7	9.7	7.9	.....	17.6
Potter	19.3	18.3	19.3	.....	34.3
Schuylkill	4.3	3.2	4.3	48.0	25.1
Snyder	51.9	54.2	49.5	.....	22.0
Somerset	22.0	20.6	22.0	19.4	21.0
Sullivan	43.4	46.1	42.0	1.5	26.2
Susquehanna	40.5	38.6	43.6	3.0	23.1
Tioga	50.3	49.0	49.8	1.8	29.2
Union	43.6	41.8	47.7	.....	19.3
Venango	10.0	8.7	9.1	.....	24.8
Warren	19.0	17.8	18.5	.....	27.9
Washington	12.7	11.5	14.4	36.9	25.6
Wayne	45.3	42.9	43.7	.8	25.4
Westmoreland	11.4	11.1	11.8	20.9	19.3
Wyoming	45.2	45.6	39.1	.....	26.4
York	25.5	24.8	25.2	.....	28.1
Total	7.1	7.1	9.5	7.0	16.5

EXHIBIT H

Table 1. Assessment and Tax Statistics for Local Governments in Pennsylvania, by Counties: 1924.

Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Adams:											
County	1	$22,087,779	60	5.5	32	$7,177	$113,414	32	$2,422	$9,599	$244,724
Boroughs	11	4,696,276	60	10.9	.....	.....	55,380	11	1,295	1,295	118,600
Townships	21	12,628,929	60	7.9	.....	.....	92,442	21	2,593	2,593	.....
School districts	34	17,405,757	61	12.3	.....	.....	243,174	32	7,963	7,963	43,200
Total	67	.....	.....	.....	32	7,177	504,411	32	14,274	21,451	406,524
Allegheny:											
County	1	2,045,836,909	60	4.875	121	217,163	9,526,971	96	131,300	348,464	37,289,450
Cities	4	1,027,119,525	64	16.25	13	46,940	16,467,793	4	61,520	108,460	43,435,400
Boroughs	68	331,335,976	67	12.4	.....	.....	4,057,942	68	97,657	97,657	10,589,536
Townships	55	176,160,578	.....	5.45	.....	.....	775,046	55	26,106	26,106	668,000
School districts	126	1,611,338,664	76	14.4	.....	.....	19,993,599	127	246,712	246,712	34,619,363
Poor districts	1	1,554,731,940	.....	1.25	.....	.....	1,582,254	96	13,604	13,604	.....
Total	255	.....	.....	.....	134	264,103	52,403,605	127	576,899	841,002	126,601,749
Armstrong:											
County	1	74,402,384	75	4	50	8,225	297,985	45	5,882	14,107	983,900
Boroughs	17	30,415,373	75	7.5	.....	.....	238,959	17	5,453	5,453	615,650
Townships	28	38,008,005	75	5.5	.....	.....	183,084	28	4,897	4,897	88,480
School districts	46	61,695,413	98	10.9	.....	.....	764,714	44	22,596	22,596	890,300
Poor districts	45	63,023,611	.....	1.3	.....	.....	73,707	34	1,650	1,650	.....
Total	137	.....	.....	.....	50	8,225	1,558,448	44	40,478	48,703	2,578,330
Beaver:											
County	1	93,702,180	60	8	77	14,357	874,868	66	5,468	19,825	1,813,000
Boroughs	29	65,663,867	60	13.4	.....	.....	962,356	29	30,289	30,289	2,308,156
Townships	27	18,283,736	60	8	.....	.....	131,904	27	4,963	4,963	133,500
School districts	55	80,550,373	74	16.1	.....	.....	1,684,228	56	46,410	46,410	3,030,625
Poor district	1	56,733,750	.....	2	.....	.....	166,710	56	1,073	1,073	.....
Total	113	.....	.....	.....	77	14,357	3,820,066	66	88,203	102,560	7,285,281
Bedford:											
County	1	14,897,565	40	9	38	4,073	116,015	38	811	4,884	.....
Boroughs	13	2,614,995	40	11.3	.....	.....	31,707	13	828	828	43,500
Townships	25	8,509,403	40	12.7	.....	.....	95,935	25	2,373	2,373	.....
School districts	40	10,540,428	70	19.9	.....	.....	248,474	38	11,303	15,376	137,795
Total	79	.....	.....	.....	38	4,073	492,474	38	11,303	15,376	137,795

Berks:											
County	1	224,114,782	57	4	89	19,709	893,488	87	34,370	54,080	1,625,000
City	1	104,123,193	85	11.5	1	3,000	1,197,416	1	15,791	18,791	2,236,667
Boroughs	24	29,701,410	72	9	.....	.....	364,454	26	9,106	9,106	782,300
Townships	44	42,130,019	.....	.....	72	9	325,043	44	7,985	7,985	.....
School districts	69	173,942,385	73	12	.....	.....	2,057,228	74	45,431	45,431	5,435,500
Total	139	.....	.....	.....	90	22,709	4,837,629	89	112,683	135,393	10,078,867
Blair											
County	1	81,349,260	38	7.5	58	14,340	552,583	25	15,357	29,697	262,000
City	1	60,590,565	60	7.5	1	1,920	454,429	1	4,500	6,420	764,000
Boroughs	9	12,090,461	38	13	.....	.....	158,812	9	4,941	4,941	384,300
Townships	15	14,789,831	38	9.7	.....	.....	141,804	15	4,314	4,314	47,500
School districts	26	87,303,376	63	14.5	.....	.....	1,430,941	25	27,806	27,806	2,914,700
Total	52	.....	.....	.....	59	16,260	2,738,570	25	56,918	73,178	4,372,500
Bradford:											
County	1	27,254,226	.....	8	61	11,700	196,603	51	6,586	18,286	900,000
Boroughs	14	8,230,170	.....	12.3	.....	.....	129,470	14	3,648	3,648	161,500
Townships	37	13,641,053	.....	12.2	.....	.....	157,277	37	5,121	5,121	8,000
School districts	54	21,053,036	80	20.8	.....	.....	560,818	51	16,588	16,588	274,100
Poor districts	1	21,896,170	.....	5	.....	.....	108,983	51	3,285	3,285	.....
Total	107	.....	.....	.....	61	11,700	1,153,152	51	35,228	46,928	1,343,600
Bucks:											
County	1	75,396,875	48	6	67	11,110	415,898	52	3,656	14,767	160,000
Boroughs	22	22,801,928	46	12.3	.....	.....	298,545	23	7,551	7,551	599,800
Townships	31	34,322,682	.....	11	.....	.....	331,696	30	8,918	8,918	141,500
School districts	53	51,961,088	63	12.6	.....	.....	810,916	53	19,367	19,367	522,000
Total	107	.....	.....	.....	67	11,110	1,857,064	53	39,492	50,602	1,423,300
Butler:											
County	1	54,649,065	70	12.5	59	6,775	563,501	55	12,849	19,624	2,003,000
City	1	19,211,155	70	13.5	1	1,920	259,298	1	3,688	5,608	719,000
Boroughs	21	4,698,990	70	13	.....	.....	68,144	21	1,741	1,741	107,100
Townships	33	16,047,572	70	11.7	.....	.....	170,719	33	5,199	5,199	170,200
School districts	54	43,309,545	55	16.9	.....	.....	822,721	55	20,097	20,097	787,300
Poor district	1	40,537,440	.....	1.5	.....	.....	60,771	56	1,288	1,288	.....
Total	111	.....	.....	.....	60	8,8,695	1,945,154	56	44,862	53,557	3,786,900
Cambria:											
County	1	178,901,854	65	6	89	18,368	1,052,424	91	9,102	27,469	3,760,000
City	1	74,630,330	65	14	2	3,215	1,062,779	1	11,255	14,470	3,843,696
Boroughs	30	44,772,300	65	13.2	.....	.....	543,023	31	15,361	15,361	1,651,875
Townships	31	50,374,712	.....	10.8	.....	.....	510,379	30	13,207	13,207	1,320,000
School districts	61	159,967,396	73	17	.....	.....	2,692,256	62	52,636	52,636	6,196,100
Total	124	.....	.....	.....	91	21,583	5,860,860	92	101,560	123,143	16,771,671

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES: 1924—Continued.

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Cameron:											
County	1	3,544,879	50	10	9	890	30,566	7	1,467	2,357	.....
Boroughs	2	1,512,922	50	10.8	.....	.....	17,203	2	826	826	22,200
Townships	5	1,180,372	50	7	.....	.....	13,044	5	626	626	.....
School districts	8	2,830,817	90	20.3	.....	.....	60,060	8	2,883	2,883	100,700
Poor districts	7	2,665,657	50	5.1	.....	.....	7,258	6	348	348	.....
Total	23	.....	.....	.....	9	890	128,131	8	6,151	7,041	122,900
Carbon:											
County	1	37,699.904	65	5	37	11,893	208,288	24	5,360	17,252	550,000
Boroughs	12	25,531,638	58	9.8	.....	.....	251,012	12	5,365	5,365	372,100
Townships	12	11,234,341	.....	11.4	.....	.....	43,792	10	1,234	1,234	.....
School districts	26	32,944,571	72	19.2	.....	.....	791,457	24	22,284	22,284	706,000
Poor districts	15	33,214,833	.....	3.2	.....	.....	99,747	24	4,265	4,265	.....
Total	66	.....	.....	.....	37	11,893	1,394,296	24	38,507	50,399	1,6258,100
Centre:											
County	1	21,846,300	40	6	39	4,998	120,985	35	4,750	9,748	100,000
Boroughs	10	6,804,362	40	21,9	.....	.....	159,964	10	5,307	5,307	245,100
Townships	25	9,988,300	40	8.6	.....	.....	72,208	25	2,214	2,214	.....
School districts	35	15,924,135	74	21.3	.....	.....	365,701	35	13,346	13,346	181,400
Poor districts	35	11,580,144	.....	3.5	.....	.....	32,980	24	1,637	1,637	.....
Total	106	.....	.....	.....	39	4,998	751,838	35	27,255	32,253	526,500
Chester:											
County	1	118,113,456	62	3.5	86	23,233	427,150	73	7,051	30,284	500,000
City	1	13,356,985	70	8.5	1	750	113,534	1	1,261	2,011	856,700
Boroughs	15	32,603,730	65	10.5	.....	.....	365,749	15	7,978	7,978	1,064,900
Townships	57	49,744,464	50	10.2	.....	.....	369,613	57	10,341	10,341	73,000
School districts	74	92,989,017	69	12.9	.....	.....	1,266,125	73	35,066	35,066	1,258,359
Total	148	.....	.....	.....	87	23,983	2,542,172	74	61,697	85,680	3,752,959
Clarion:											
County	1	16,920,310	42	17.1	34	3,129	133,961	34	4,987	8,115	500,000
Boroughs	12	3,613,821	.....	16	.....	.....	78,211	12	2,481	2,481	93,800
Townships	22	7,405,591	.....	13.5	.....	.....	90,728	22	2,640	2,640	80,500
School Districts	36	10,335,089	49	19.8	.....	.....	271,092	34	10,401	10,401	91,200
Total	71	.....	.....	.....	34	3,129	573,991	34	20,508	23,636	765,500

Clearfield:											
County	1	29,773,431	25	14	57	7,002	442,711	49	13,952	20,954	1,086,000
City	1	3,660,363	25	18	1	1,449	98,088	1	2,991	4,440	213,500
Boroughs	19	6,943,161	25	16.8	.....	.....	143,977	19	6,041	6,041	323,400
Townships	30	11,711,733	25	14.5	.....	.....	184,253	29	4,840	4,840	118,300
School districts	49	23,037,642	45	29	.....	.....	833,366	50	26,582	26,582	826,400
Poor district	1	24,648,563	.....	4.3	.....	.....	114,053	50	2,038	2,038	.....
Total	101	.....	.....	.....	58	8,451	1,816,449	50	56,445	64,896	2,567,600
Clinton:											
County	1	16,418,712	50	8	34	4,400	124,242	32	5,743	10,143	59,200
City	1	4,532,670	60	13	1	450	64,476	1	2,560	3,010	265,000
Boroughs	7	3,744,265	50	10.5	.....	.....	38,594	7	1,427	1,427	103,100
Townships	21	5,510,859	50	9.4	.....	.....	53,375	21	1,728	1,728	.....
School districts	29	12,916,890	66	20.7	.....	.....	311,396	29	8,936	8,936	245,725
Poor districts	29	6,288,440	.....	3.2	.....	.....	15,245	21	1,003	1,003	.....
Total	88	.....	.....	.....	35	4,850	607,328	33	21,396	26,246	673,025
Columbia:											
County	1	$33,950,830	.....	3.8	37	$6,900	$106,193	32	$4,246	$11,146	$197,500
Boroughs	9	19,878,952	.....	9.6	.....	.....	153,556	9	5,766	5,766	174,900
Townships	23	12,625,008	.....	10.3	.....	.....	104,577	23	2,941	2,941	140,035
School districts	32	46,481,047	84	13.2	.....	.....	648,769	32	17,106	17,106	517,100
Poor districts	27	44,532,694	.....	3	.....	.....	75,471	32	2,634	2,634	.....
Total	92	.....	.....	.....	37	6,900	1,088,566	32	32,692	39,593	1,029,535
Crawford:											
County	1	39,622,630	40	11	60	8,000	336,479	60	11,483	19,483	1,500,000
Cities	2	14,175,681	45	14.3	2	1,790	212,442	2	5,525	7,315	326,030
Boroughs	16	3,428,385	40	12.2	.....	.....	51,268	16	1,559	1,559	46,728
Townships	35	16,615,038	40	10.7	.....	.....	173,291	35	5,752	5,752	.....
School districts	56	33,697,025	52	19	.....	.....	728,546	53	17,942	17,942	601,500
Poor districts	1	30,121,170	.....	2.5	.....	.....	74,695	60	.....	.....	.....
Total	111	.....	.....	.....	62	9,790	1,576,721	62	42,261	52,051	2,474,258
Cumberland:											
County	1	39,367,634	.....	6	44	3,601	222,273	33	3,868	7,469	600,000
Boroughs	12	15,096,517	.....	12.5	.....	.....	208,644	12	7,114	7,114	316,650
Townships	21	16,987,129	.....	8.5	.....	.....	130,047	21	4,272	4,272	35,000
School districts	34	30,193,386	63	14.6	.....	.....	503,295	33	18,171	18,171	461,500
Total	68	.....	.....	.....	44	3,601	1,064,258	33	33,425	37,026	1,413,150
Dauphin:											
County	1	130,732,251	50	6	64	17,361	741,495	54	27,670	45,030	455,014
City	1	69,219,355	60	13	2	9,462	899,854	1	11,000	20,462	3,239,231
Boroughs	16	19,074,107	61	9.6	.....	.....	210,207	16	4,691	4,691	345,413
Townships	23	21,288,418	50	7.7	.....	.....	159,657	23	4,405	4,405	10,000
School districts	40	107,948,921	69	16	.....	.....	2,123,100	40	26,274	26,274	3,578,500
Total	81	.....	.....	.....	66	26,823	4,134,314	55	74,040	100,862	7,628,158

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES: 1924—Continued.

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Delaware:											
County	1	228,298,521	.....	4	84	61,765	786,831	47	30,025	91,790	1,059,000
City	1	61,289,005	60	9	1	2,500	551,664	1	7,498	9,998	1,959,000
Boroughs	25	55,157,800	55	12.2	.....	.....	675,173	25	23,040	23,040	2,159,548
Townships	21	74,983,211	.....	10.6	.....	.....	377,464	21	2,067	2,067	1,434,000
School districts	47	189,501,122	62	15.8	.....	.....	2,985,186	47	76,428	76,428	6,483,230
Poor district	1	175,916,063	.....	.8	.....	.....	147,960	47	6,029	6,029	.....
Total	96	.....	.....	.....	85	64,265	5,524,278	48	145,087	209,352	13,094,778
Elk:											
County	1	12,413,154	.....	6	17	3,180	73,464	13	1,969	5,149	.....
Boroughs	3	6,436,000	.....	21.8	.....	.....	137,696	3	3,097	3,097	189,000
Townships	10	3,737,077	.....	12	.....	.....	59,619	10	1,406	1,406	.....
School districts	13	10,600,191	42	33.4	.....	.....	402,302	13	12,034	12,034	448,550
Poor district	1	11,839,855	.....	6	.....	.....	68,473	13	1,969	1,969	.....
Total	28	.....	.....	.....	17	3,180	741,554	13	20,476	23,656	637,550
Erie:											
County	1	132,739,658	60	7	48	18,394	854,444	43	36,231	54,625	3,000,000
Cities	2	125,128,584	60	13.4	7	10,656	1,537,598	2	19,876	30,532	4,256,750
Boroughs	15	8,898,404	60	12.7	.....	.....	121,998	15	4,307	4,307	334,420
Townships	21	27,596,398	60	10.6	.....	.....	219,052	21	6,429	6,429	340,000
School districts	39	159,648,444	.....	16.8	[1] 2	.....	2,380,983	45	35,053	35,053	3,921,500
Total	78	.....	.....	.....	57	29,050	5,114,076	45	101,896	130,946	11,852,670
Fayette:											
County	1	119,310,308	33	10.5	54	14,599	1,169,889	41	23,643	38,242	1,903,000
Cities	2	29,287,152	60	13	1	2,150	341,730	2	7,586	9,736	1,031,500
Boroughs	15	8,988,105	33	17.7	.....	.....	170,185	15	6,292	6,292	281,614
Townships	24	73,755,679	33	13.3	.....	.....	943,238	24	22,110	22,110	243,500
School districts	43	116,533,231	52	25.4	.....	.....	2,958,978	43	86,057	86,057	2,187,800
Poor district	1	106,762,768	.....	1	.....	.....	92,736	41	2,318	2,318	.....
Total	86	.....	.....	.....	55	16,749	5,676,757	43	148,006	164,756	5,647,414
Forest:											
County	1	3,881,172	33	10	9	1,006	28,548	9	1,012	2,018	.....
Borough	1	170,013	33	19	.....	.....	3,230	1	89	89	65,000
Townships	8	1,858,398	33	12.9	.....	.....	22,025	8	538	538	.....
School districts	9	1,999,506	49	32.4	.....	.....	59,898	9	2,402	2,402	17,150
Poor district	1	2,256,145	.....	6	.....	.....	13,024	9	.....	.....	.....
Total	20	.....	.....	.....	9	1,006	126,724	9	4,041	5,047	82,150

Franklin:											
County	1	47,792,096	67	4	27	8,591	191,168	21	4,340	12,931	100,000
Boroughs	6	15,761,308	67	9.8	.....	.....	156,962	6	4,215	4,215	826,500
Townships	15	20,976,138	.....	7.7	.....	.....	146,268	15	3,725	3,725	.....
School districts	20	34,724,456	55	15.3	.....	.....	553,708	21	16,034	16,034	581,900
Total	42	.....	.....	.....	27	8,591	1,048,107	21	28,315	36,906	1,508,400
Fulton:											
County	1	2,759,913	33	9	12	1,721	23,770	[1]1	708	2,429	.....
Borough	1	302,845	.....	10	.....	.....	2,707	1	118	118	.....
Township	11	2,319,976	.....	13.8	.....	.....	26,292	11	674	674	.....
School districts	12	2,409,530	50	19	.....	.....	48,442	12	1,567	1,567	16,200
Poor districts	12	757,162	.....	3	.....	.....	2,356	3	105	105	.....
Total	37	.....	.....	.....	12	1,721	103,566	13	3,172	4,892	16,200
Greene:											
County	1	63,066,234	.....	7	29	4,747	425,455	28	7,823	12,570	.....
Boroughs	10	5,365,260	.....	14	.....	.....	89,806	10	4,487	4,487	84,100
Townships	18	51,764,241	.....	7.7	.....	.....	356,328	18	8,520	8,520	.....
School districts	28	58,863,080	55	11.5	.....	.....	493,226	28	12,796	12,796	132,145
Total	57	.....	.....	.....	29	4,747	1,364,814	28	33,627	38,374	216,245
Huntingdon:											
County	1	25,799,455	95	6	54	3,468	145,776	48	2,377	5,846	20,000
Boroughs	18	11,536,056	95	7.6	.....	.....	92,553	18	1,863	1,863	187,500
Townships	30	11,360,393	95	7	.....	.....	76,181	30	2,034	2,034	.....
School districts	48	21,486,521	89	14.3	.....	.....	291,295	48	10,234	10,234	298,045
Total	97	.....	.....	.....	54	3,468	605,804	48	16,509	19,977	505,545
Indiana:											
County	1	70,034,982	70	4	43	5,783	278,183	38	5,104	10,888	990,000
Boroughs	14	20,009,059	60	8.2	.....	.....	174,561	14	7,034	7,034	286,100
Townships	24	43,573,966	.....	6.3	.....	.....	238,271	24	6,827	6,827	320,000
School districts	42	57,231,228	75	15	.....	.....	795,397	38	25,496	25,496	1,124,400
Total	81	.....	.....	.....	43	5,783	1,486,412	38	44,461	50,245	2,720,500
Jefferson:											
County	1	21,831,986	38	13	41	4,933	168,781	34	7,061	11,994	300,000
Boroughs	11	8,030,841	24	16.8	.....	.....	169,364	11	5,551	5,551	436,300
Townships	23	7,952,623	32	10.8	.....	.....	74,936	23	2,874	2,874	44,800
School districts	35	17,223,733	53	24.5	.....	.....	513,459	37	18,866	18,866	376,250
Poor district	1	16,292,995	.....	4	.....	.....	65,172	34	2,655	2,655	.....
Total	71	.....	.....	.....	41	4,933	991,712	37	37,007	41,941	1,157,350
Juniata:											
County	1	6,372,873	51	8	17	2,735	45,707	17	1,158	3,893	59,800
Boroughs	4	950,823	39	12	.....	.....	12,110	4	392	392	2,500
Townships	13	4,067,041	64	10.5	.....	.....	36,120	13	976	976	.....
School districts	17	4,855,521	65	17.5	.....	.....	91,232	17	3,123	3,123	6,850
Poor districts	17	5,017,864	.....	3.3	.....	.....	12,164	16	433	433	.....
Total	52	.....	.....	.....	17	2,735	197,333	17	6,083	8,818	69,150

[1] Two additional school assessors in cities.
[2] Taxes collected by county treasurer.

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMONTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES: 1921—Continued.

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Lackawanna:											
County	1	$226,305,202	.....	6	105	$9,973	$1,313,710	42	$45,403	$55,375	$2,695,000
Cities	2	156,234,232	50	18.7	6	9,000	2,522,974	2	13,019	22,019	2,477,000
Boroughs	21	64,621,296	44	11	.....	.....	842,593	21	29,863	29,863	1,146,600
Townships	19	11,290,250	.....	9.8	.....	.....	74,848	19	2,234	2,234	22,000
School districts	41	227,326,922	89	20.4	.....	.....	4,575,314	42	96,304	96,304	4,189,116
Poor districts	21	202,882,198	.....	3.2	.....	.....	608,540	42	23,143	23,143	254,000
Total	105	.....	.....	.....	111	18,973	9,937,980	42	209,966	228,938	10,783,716
Lancaster:											
County	1	164,554,164	47	2	87	13,265	240,608	59	4,689	17,954	.....
City	1	33,561,410	40	11	9	1,920	369,176	1	3,180	5,100	680,000
Boroughs	17	16,604,433	50	9.4	.....	.....	171,474	17	5,196	5,196	402,861
Townships	41	72,048,497	.....	8.5	.....	.....	530,244	41	12,460	12,460	65,000
School districts	61	123,448,355	55	12.1	.....	.....	1,409,310	60	25,411	25,411	2,623,523
Total	121	.....	.....	.....	96	15,185	2,720,812	60	50,936	66,121	3,771,384
Lawrence:											
County	1	$76,409,247	.....	7	32	7,559	492,296	25	4,414	11,973	1,684,000
City	1	30,571,960	45	13.5	2	1,655	455,638	1	5,927	7,582	767,000
Borough	7	9,436,702	.....	13.9	.....	.....	165,788	7	2,927	2,927	385,700
Townships	17	16,586,149	.....	9	.....	.....	141,666	17	4,828	4,828	23,000
School districts	28	55,520,568	67	20	.....	.....	1,234,124	25	25,892	25,892	2,219,000
Poor districts	25	62,219,424	.....	1.2	.....	.....	58,537	25	1,697	1,697	.....
Total	79	.....	.....	.....	34	9,214	2,548,048	26	45,685	54,899	5,078,700
Lebanon:											
County	1	70,431,471	72	3	34	8,991	225,053	32	6,841	15,832	.....
City	1	19,807,860	67	10	1	1,200	219,374	1	2,943	4,143	728,300
Boroughs	5	6,723,679	72	10	.....	.....	69,571	5	1,731	1,731	16,400
Townships	19	30,915,905	78	7	.....	.....	177,989	19	4,822	4,822	10,800
School districts	25	56,850,120	79	12.9	.....	.....	659,917	25	15,534	15,534	836,900
Total	51	.....	.....	.....	35	10,191	1,351,904	33	31,870	42,061	1,592,400
Lehigh:											
County	1	180,212,892	48	3	52	20,112	582,625	40	25,926	46,038	542,938
Cities	2	74,982,575	60	10	2	3,600	770,848	1	10,000	13,600	1,185,400
Boroughs	8	13,682,282	50	11.5	.....	.....	162,602	8	3,667	3,667	463,100
Townships	15	25,957,059	50	10.7	.....	.....	244,593	15	6,843	6,843	94,700
School districts	25	108,170,421	70	13	.....	.....	1,601,610	34	32,497	32,497	3,687,000
Total	51	.....	.....	.....	54	23,712	3,362,278	41	78,933	102,644	5,972,438

Luzerne:											
County	1	424,745,218	.....	8.9	137	42,283	3,556,906	74	89,968	132,251	2,298,000
Cities	3	120,551,220	.....	13	9	17,553	1,370,479	3	24,843	42,396	3,639,200
Boroughs	36	109,152,203	53	14	.....	.....	1,564,269	36	48,202	48,202	791,500
Townships	35	127,679,096	.....	8	.....	.....	824,762	30	12,368	12,368	1,342,000
School districts	74	383,667,927	72	21	.....	.....	6,380,242	74	171,669	171,669	6,702,241
Poor districts	35	374,352,960	.....	3.8	.....	.....	1,163,382	58	30,699	30,699	.....
Total	184	.....	.....	.....	146	59,836	15,360,040	77	377,749	437,585	14,772,941
Lycoming:											
County	1	46,817,519	70	9.5	76	10,111	366,737	52	10,993	21,105	815,600
City	1	30,187,750	70	13	2	3,240	419,222	1	6,106	9,346	580,900
Boroughs	9	5,665,001	40	17.7	.....	.....	114,008	9	3,957	3,957	163,600
Townships	42	7,596,806	.....	13	.....	.....	91,038	42	2,874	2,874	42,000
School districts	52	42,002,047	54	23.4	.....	.....	958,314	53	20,145	20,145	808,960
Poor districts	52	32,602,084	.....	2.5	.....	.....	77,060	52	1,774	1,774	.....
Total	157	.....	.....	.....	78	13,351	2,026,378	53	45,849	59,200	2,411,060
McKean:											
County	1	30,988,727	33	20	30	9,081	369,636	22	22,133	31,214	600,000
City	1	8,675,448	40	13.5	1	1,200	87,658	1	3,575	4,775	259,500
Boroughs	6	4,635,643	38	23.3	.....	.....	147,429	6	2,184	2,184	183,400
Townships	15	7,891,786	.....	14.2	.....	.....	138,644	15	3,208	3,208	27,000
School districts	22	21,510,561	47	26	.....	.....	612,144	22	14,281	14,281	635,805
Poor districts	2	20,480,205	.....	2.5	.....	.....	57,441	22	1,979	1,979	.....
Total	47	.....	.....	.....	31	10,281	1,412,951	23	47,360	57,641	1,705,705
Mercer:											
County	1	66,481,674	.....	12	58	9,785	719,596	48	19,866	29,651	3,104,500
City	1	15,525,440	45	16	1	2,400	248,407	1	3,389	5,789	495,000
Boroughs	15	25,506,322	45	13	.....	.....	393,303	15	11,228	11,228	580,875
Townships	32	15,967,013	.....	9.5	.....	.....	142,073	32	4,100	4,100	.....
School districts	48	55,649,079	57	17.1	.....	.....	1,123,659	48	22,526	22,526	2,227,300
Total	97	.....	.....	.....	59	12,185	2,627,038	49	61,109	73,294	6,407,675
Mifflin:											
County	1	16,930,993	60	7	19	2,444	112,073	14	2,749	5,193	318,000
Boroughs	4	6,981,010	60	12.7	.....	.....	85,212	4	2,055	2,055	262,100
Townships	10	7,594,999	60	7	.....	.....	52,029	10	1,751	1,751	.....
School districts	14	14,014,930	76	17	.....	.....	261,638	14	7,180	7,180	364,600
Total	29	.....	.....	.....	19	2,444	510,952	14	13,734	16,179	944,700
Monroe:											
County	1	14,515,147	33	9	19	6,010	117,043	19	2,547	8,557	200,000
Boroughs	3	5,282,395	50	13	.....	.....	73,900	3	1,734	1,734	80,800
Townships	16	6,065,724	.....	16	.....	.....	93,893	16	2,624	2,624	5,453
School districts	19	10,561,638	55	18.4	.....	.....	228,393	19	5,354	5,354	240,500
Poor districts	19	10,682,910	.....	1.9	.....	.....	15,808	16	326	326	.....
Total	58	.....	.....	.....	19	6,010	529,037	19	12,585	18,595	526,753

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES: 1924 —Continued.

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Montgomery:											
County	1	$360,148,941	49	3	110	$37,607	$1,244,672	63	$24,342	$61,949	$215,000
Boroughs	24	67,259,320	47	11.6	.....	.....	752,444	24	18,422	18,422	1,563,599
Townships	38	130,053,827	.....	9.2	.....	.....	1,350,074	38	30,710	30,710	676,500
School districts	66	188,823,847	63	13.5	.....	.....	3,310,996	62	53,808	53,808	6,162,500
Total	129	.....	.....	.....	110	37,607	6,658,186	63	127,283	164,890	8,617,599
Montour:											
County	1	6,181,367	.....	5.5	14	1,768	32,869	11	740	2,508	9,500
Boroughs	2	2,648,169	.....	9	.....	.....	33,756	2	822	822	.....
Townships	9	2,707,834	.....	8.8	.....	.....	20,533	9	633	633	.....
School districts	11	5,316,561	60	13.5	.....	.....	96,312	11	2,978	2,978	15,000
Poor districts	10	4,769,014	.....	3.2	.....	.....	16,779	7	328	328	.....
Total	33	.....	.....	.....	14	1,768	200,269	11	5,500	7,268	24,500
Northampton:											
County	1	140,170,181	50	6	76	24,218	777,329	50	20,312	44,530	3,760,000
Cities	2	100,748,750	57	11.5	4	8,450	1,137,132	2	10,520	18,970	5,422,200
Boroughs	19	25,672,406	60	13.5	.....	.....	299,501	19	8,457	8,457	712,500
Townships	17	20,791,907	.....	10.6	.....	.....	199,675	17	5,546	5,546	4,500
School districts	39	141,147,979	64	16.8	.....	.....	2,204,645	50	34,994	34,994	1,022,059
Total	78	.....	.....	.....	80	32,668	4,618,283	52	79,828	112,496	10,921,259
Northumberland:											
County	1	79,171,252	50	5.5	65	15,436	424,179	37	9,891	25,326	518,400
City	1	5,535,888	35	15.5	1	1,200	85,806	1	1,406	2,606	.....
Boroughs	12	19,094,010	50	19.5	.....	.....	442,511	12	10,224	10,224	381,800
Townships	24	23,641,742	50	9.5	.....	.....	236,417	22	6,093	6,093	.....
School districts	38	62,068,147	51	24.3	.....	.....	1,563,775	37	43,589	43,589	1,367,400
Poor districts	36	56,962,617	.....	3.7	.....	.....	279,062	28	6,690	6,690	.....
Total	112	.....	.....	.....	66	16,636	3,031,750	38	77,892	94,528	2,267,600
Perry:											
County	1	12,047,009	60	7	30	4,233	80,770	30	1,896	6,129	35,000
Boroughs	9	3,615,005	62	9	.....	.....	36,110	9	1,295	1,295	27,600
Townships	21	7,068,730	60	7.4	.....	.....	47,811	21	1,077	1,077	.....
School districts	30	9,967,745	78	13.5	.....	.....	154,231	30	5,445	5,445	70,500
Total	61	.....	.....	.....	30	4,233	318,922	30	9,713	13,946	133,100

Philadelphia:											
City and County	1	3,421,590,549	75	17.5	79	322,000	48,103,536	44	388,100	710,100	255,967,200
School districts	1	2,631,248,660	85	9.5	.....	.....	23,747,019	44	39,884	39,884	38,185,000
Poor districts	6	424,604,860	.....	5	.....	.....	182,442	6	13,133	13,133	.....
Total	8	.....	.....	.....	79	322,000	72,032,997	50	441,117	763,117	294,152,200
Pike:											
County	1	9,593,899	.....	3	13	2,759	30,624	13	685	3,445	.....
Boroughs	2	2,618,325	.....	5.5	.....	.....	14,220	2	391	391	.....
Townships	11	5,265,135	.....	7.1	.....	.....	44,351	11	1,220	1,220	.....
School districts	13	7,459,131	96	10.8	.....	.....	76,572	13	2,095	2,095	107,100
Poor districts	13	7,269,208	.....	1.1	.....	.....	7,099	8	201	201	.....
Total	40	.....	.....	.....	13	2,759	172,866	13	4,592	7,351	107,100
Potter:											
County	1	8,189,953	32	18	30	5,738	65,140	30	2,416	8,153	.....
Boroughs	6	2,196,391	34	16.8	.....	.....	41,710	6	989	989	65,048
Townships	24	3,535,512	.....	18.9	.....	.....	58,469	24	1,652	1,652	5,274
School districts	30	5,419,681	63	24.5	.....	.....	165,168	30	5,851	5,851	87,300
Poor district	1	6,053,831	.....	8	.....	.....	47,642	30	2,762	2,762	.....
Total	62	.....	.....	.....	30	5,738	378,130	30	13,670	19,408	157,622
Schuylkill:											
County	1	353,975,741	45	5	107	14,288	954,609	67	44,556	58,845	1,116,000
City	1	23,956,079	60	13	1	1,200	311,433	1	4,636	5,836	627,900
Boroughs	29	64,484,860	40	11.3	.....	.....	684,893	29	20,195	20,195	1,676,350
Townships	37	35,273,500	.....	14.5	.....	.....	196,202	37	5,102	5,102	2,000
School districts	68	340,723,871	48	16.7	.....	.....	2,735,584	67	79,496	79,496	3,294,680
Total	136	.....	.....	.....	108	15,488	4,882,722	68	153,986	169,475	6,716,930
Snyder:											
County	1	12,464,982	100	4	19	1,390	61,494	19	1,336	2,726	47,500
Boroughs	4	2,406,501	100	6.4	.....	.....	21,058	4	1,804	1,804	15,200
Townships	15	9,289,653	100	6.3	.....	.....	46,498	15	1,293	1,293	.....
School districts	19	11,368,888	91	8.5	.....	.....	110,469	19	2,773	2,773	111,000
Poor districts	19	9,681,406	.....	1.1	.....	.....	13,071	15	347	347	.....
Total	58	.....	.....	.....	19	1,390	252,591	19	7,553	8,943	173,700
Somerset:											
County	1	56,306,659	50	7	48	9,377	347,884	48	9,606	18,982	130,000
Boroughs	23	14,332,300	50	10.3	.....	.....	278,211	23	5,469	5,469	127,500
Townships	25	27,567,241	50	10	.....	.....	257,738	25	5,737	5,737	10,000
School districts	48	37,235,930	59	18.8	.....	.....	816,470	48	22,227	22,227	515,000
Total	97	.....	.....	.....	48	9.377	1,700,303	48	43,038	52,416	782,500
Sullivan:											
County	1	4,534,329	100	9	13	1,329	38,471	13	585	1,913	32,774
Boroughs	4	907,994	100	10.5	.....	.....	9,972	4	201	201	.....
Townships	9	1,922,437	100	9.4	.....	.....	20,990	9	537	537	.....
School districts	13	3,772,556	95	14.6	.....	.....	64,021	13	1,759	1,759	4,100
Poor districts	13	3,043,503	.....	2,8	.....	.....	9,218	7	276	276	.....
Total	40	.....	.....	.....	13	1,329	142,672	13	3,358	4,687	36,874

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES: 1924—Continued.

County and division of government	Number of tax districts	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
					Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Susquehanna:											
County	1	$23,371,085	75	7	45	$9,889	$153,335	40	$4,021	$13,911	$281,000
Boroughs	13	5,268,444	75	12.9	.....	.....	73,963	13	1,750	1,750	129,000
Townships	27	12,503,443	75	10	.....	.....	118,407	27	3,403	3,403	.....
School districts	44	21,102,043	89	15.1	.....	.....	337,505	40	10,975	10,975	91,500
Poor districts	36	18,050,485	.....	2.7	.....	.....	47,826	29	1,484	1,484	.....
Total	121	.....	.....	.....	45	9,889	731,037	40	21,634	31,523	501,500
Tioga:											
County	1	20,471,151	66	12	41	7,835	199,998	40	5,906	13,741	70,000
Boroughs	10	4,910,509	.....	14.9	.....	.....	84,051	10	1,972	1,972	209,900
Townships	30	11,543,217	.....	11.4	.....	.....	131,722	30	4,155	4,155	6,658
School districts	40	16,022,260	74	18.3	.....	.....	310,562	40	9,017	9,017	99,991
Total	81	.....	.....	.....	41	7,835	726,333	40	21,050	28,885	386,549
Union:											
County	1	10,950,567	60	4	17	2,111	53,023	14	1,610	3,721	.....
Boroughs	4	2,926,221	60	11.3	.....	.....	30,604	4	1,109	1,109	60,900
Townships	10	6,337,787	60	8.5	.....	.....	53,691	10	1,280	1,280	.....
School districts	15	8,755,270	70	12.3	.....	.....	124,800	14	3,513	3,513	.....
Poor districts	14	9,264,008	.....	2.7	.....	.....	21,854	14	598	598	.....
Total	44	.....	.....	.....	17	2,111	283,972	14	8,111	10,222	60,900
Venango:											
County	1	56,108,112	.....	6	41	7,549	285,206	31	14,309	21,857	1,104,000
Cities	2	5,925,725	.....	12	1	2,138	71,109	1	1,492	3,630	170,000
Boroughs	7	1,498,127	61	14.3	.....	.....	20,731	7	760	760	34,100
Townships	21	10,816,555	.....	14.7	.....	.....	165,236	21	4,605	4,605	92,887
School districts	31	30,645,362	.....	20.9	.....	.....	736,048	31	15,437	15,437	695,550
Poor district	1	30,387,000	.....	2	.....	.....	36,704	30	.....	.....	.....
Total	63	.....	.....	.....	42	9,686	1,315,035	33	36,603	46,290	2,096,537
Warren:											
County	1	28,300,157	40	12	39	5,170	300,299	31	16,072	21,242	810,000
Boroughs	7	13,769,686	40	13.2	.....	.....	196,628	8	2,364	2,364	282,000
Townships	23	10,209,218	40	12.1	.....	.....	121,964	23	3,376	3,376	38,650
School districts	31	22,863,769	68	20.6	.....	.....	526,736	31	9,706	9,706	66,000
Total	62	.....	.....	.....	39	5,170	1,145,627	31	31,518	36,688	1,196,650

Washington:											
County	1	175,485,229	.....	7.5	78	18,371	1,215,723	67	8,286	26,658	3,117,000
City	1	17,103,855	.....	15.6	.....	.....	272,409	2	5,878	5,878	1,016,500
Boroughs	31	37,099,572	.....	14.6	.....	.....	589,126	30	11,671	11,671	878,907
Townships	35	93,255,357	.....	7.2	.....	.....	644,088	35	13,716	13,716	99,000
School districts	69	142,166,483	59	18.3	.....	.....	2,498,419	68	53,174	53,174	1,833,850
Total	137	.....	.....	.....	78	18,371	5,219,765	68	62,725	111,097	6,946,257
Wayne:											
County	1	15,945,692	75	9	28	5,443	138,421	28	3,574	9,017	207,638
Boroughs	6	3,932,560	75	12	.....	.....	44,491	6	1,023	1,023	.....
Townships	22	10,888,203	75	10.6	.....	.....	113,544	22	3,583	3,583	.....
School districts	30	14,195,888	71	15.8	.....	.....	242,157	28	6,391	6,391	99,100
Poor districts	27	14,665,733	.....	2.3	.....	.....	27,731	25	816	816	.....
Total	86	.....	.....	.....	28	5,443	566,345	28	15,388	20,831	306,738
Westmoreland:											
County	1	180,184,526	75	8	99	14,624	1,358,325	62	29,862	44,486	2,878,626
City	1	11,326,080	75	13	3	1,251	147,239	1	2,945	4,196	532,941
Boroughs	38	67,201,213	75	13.8	.....	.....	1,063,392	38	21,267	21,267	2,385,300
Townships	23	80,900,755	75	11.2	.....	.....	816,699	23	18,986	18,986	298,000
School districts	62	155,893,393	56	21.3	.....	.....	3,424,395	63	73,755	73,755	4,414,450
Total	125	.....	.....	.....	102	15,875	6,810,050	63	146,815	162,690	10,509,317
Wyoming:											
County	1	6,613,494	40	14	26	3,660	72,205	23	2,183	5,843	.....
Boroughs	5	1,464,440	40	12.6	.....	.....	21,104	5	516	516	31,000
Townships	18	3,056,557	40	17.7	.....	.....	58,972	18	2,142	2,142	.....
School districts	24	4,276,424	50	22	.....	.....	125,421	23	4,864	4,864	48,800
Poor districts	23	3,064,838	.....	2.8	.....	.....	8,676	13	321	321	.....
Total	71	.....	.....	.....	26	3,660	286,378	23	10,026	13,686	79,800
York:											
County	1	102,816,965	39	8	91	26,586	698,903	83	19,565	46,152	2,450,300
City	1	38,973,323	50	10	1	1,800	380,733	1	4,874	6,674	1,095,700
Boroughs	35	15,439,881	.....	12.1	.....	.....	207,850	35	5,626	5,626	561,633
Townships	35	31,834,623	.....	8.7	.....	.....	250,703	35	6,628	6,628	20,000
School districts	72	78,658,805	67	13.6	.....	.....	1,252,813	84	25,190	25,190	1,351,600
Total	144	.....	.....	.....	92	28,386	2,791,002	84	61,884	90,270	5,479,233
Total:											
Counties[3]	66[4]	7,096,307,113	55	7.5	3,356	914,321	38,319,870	2,638	897,114	1,811,435	91,061,364
Cities	42	5,721,582,707	57	13.2	157	466,009	80,234,274	84	647,885	1,113,894	338,790,615
Boroughs	932	1,463,897,025	52	13	.....	.....	19,129,997	936	515,982	515,982	38,943,763
Townships	1,574	1,781,189,401	.....	8.3	.....	.....	14,351,291	1,562	364,435	364,435	8,301,737
School districts	2,593	8,441,297,859	66	17.6	2	.....	114,955,219	2,648	1,955,692	1,955,692	163,147,312
Poor districts	551	3,499,853,550	.....	3	.....	.....	5,492,631	1,100	132,908	132,908	254,000
Grand total	5,758	[4]10,517,897,662	.....	.....	3,515	1,380,330	[5]272,483,282	2,769	4,514,017	5,894,350	640,498,791

Note.—The figures in this table and the other tables of Exhibit H are published as furnished to the Commission by the Department of Internal Affairs, and include all revisions made by the Department up to February 1, 1927.

[3]Not including Philadelphia County, which is tabulated with the City of Philadelphia.

[4]Including value of personal property taxable for county purposes at 4 mills. This amounts to $1,419,873,599 outside of Philadelphia, and to $790,341,889 in Philadelphia.

[5]Out of this amount there was appropriated for the support of the poor a total of $4,918,014, of which $2,575,295 was appropriated in Philadelphia. These poor appropriations represent part of the taxes levied by the counties and by the City of Philadelphia for general purposes, and are exclusive of the taxes levied by poor districts expressly for poor purposes. The total of poor appropriations and of taxes levied by poor districts was $10,410,645 for the entire State, and of this $2,757,736 was in Philadelphia.

TABLE 2. Assessment and Tax Statistics For Local Governments in Pennsylvania by Cities: 1924.

(Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information.)

City and purpose of levy	Assessed valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
I. FIRST CLASS CITY.										
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	79	$322,000	$72,032,997	50	$441,117	$763,117	$294,152,200
City and County	$3,421,590,549	75	17.5	79	322,000	48,103,536	44	388,100	710,100	255,967,200
School	2,631,248,660	85	9.5	.....	.....	23,747,019	(2)	39,884	39,884	38,185,000
Poor	424,604,860	.....	5	.....	.....	182,442	6	13,133	13,133	.....
II. SECOND CLASS CITIES.										
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	32,492,634	2	141,538	(1)	56,976,100
County	1,301,193,625	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	6,032,454	1	72,379	(1)	.....
City	951,795,480	[4] 85	32	10	42,500	15,668,796	1	51,989	94,489	41,446,900
School	951,795,480	[4] 100	11.5	.....	.....	10,791,384	(2)	17,710	17,170	15,529,200
Scranton	.....	.....	.....	27	11,923	5,977,122	3	65,009	76,932	4,382,000
County	134,957,147	.....	4.5	22	3,923	775,197	1	29,189	33,112	.....
City	144,693,280	.....	27.5	5	8,000	2,397,241	1	7,989	15,989	2,307,000
School	144,560,560	100	17	.....	.....	2,549,789	(2)	16,586	16,586	2,075,000
Poor	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	254,895	1	11,245	11,245	.....
III. THIRD CLASS CITIES.										
Allentown	.....	.....	.....	17	10,580	2,132,108	16	40,029	50,609	4,208,900
County	117,426,522	50	3	16	6,980	379,877	15	15,739	22,719	.....
City	74,982,575	60	10	1	3,600	770,846	1	10,000	13,600	1,185,400
School	72,526,400	80	12	.....	.....	981,385	(2)	14,290	14,290	3,023,500
Altoona	.....	.....	.....	13	8,770	1,574,999	2	18,246	27,016	2,984,000
County	45,711,522	40	7.5	12	6,850	314,068	1	6,281	13,131	.....
City	60,590,565	60	7.5	1	1,920	454,429	1	4,500	6,420	764,000
School	61,682,690	80	12	.....	.....	806,502	(2)	7,465	7,465	2,220,000
Bethlehem	.....	.....	.....	17	15,634	1,842,353	3	13,924	29,558	7,787,900
County	47,552,825	50	6	13	7,184	262,219	2	8,784	15,968	.....
City	63,452,424	60	11	4	8,450	712,119	1	2,520	10,970	3,827,000
School	60,169,422	75	13	.....	.....	868,015	(2)	2,620	2,620	3,960,900
Bradford	.....	.....	.....	7	3,331	452,828	2	14,942	18,273	695,500
County	13,481,057	25	20	6	2,131	131,842	1	8,281	10,412	.....
City	8,675,448	40	13.5	1	1,200	87,658	1	3,575	4,775	259,500
School	8,670,546	45	22	.....	.....	217,095	(2)	2,507	2,507	436,000
Poor	.....	.....	2.5	.....	.....	16,233	(2)	579	579	.....
Butler	.....	.....	.....	6	3,700	810,088	2	12,904	16,604	1,436,500
County	22,584,750	70	12.5	5	1,780	221,778	1	4,897	6,677	.....
City	19,211,155	70	13.5	1	1,920	259,298	1	3,688	5,608	719,000
School	18,452,220	45	16	.....	.....	329,012	(2)	3,840	3,840	717,500
Poor	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....	(1)	(3)	479	479	.....

Carbondale				7	1,620	549,772		3	18,692	20,582	621,000
County	11,646,423		4.5	6	620	67,508		1	3,405	4,205	
City	11,540,952	50	10	1	1,000	125,734		1	5,029	6,029	170,000
School	10,150,000	100	25			309,902	(2)		8,845	8,845	451,000
Poor			3.5			46,628		1	1,683	1,683	
Chester				12	9,265	1,575,649		2	20,590	29,855	3,874,500
County	52,868,892		4	11	6,765	178,555		1	2,187	8,952	
City	61,289,005	60	9	1	2,500	551,664		1	7,498	9,998	1,959,000
School	61,296,050	70	12			811,916	(2)		9,512	9,512	1,915,500
Poor			0.8			33,514	(3)		1,393	1,393	
Clairton				(1)	(1)	557,360		2	5,738	(1)	1,258,500
County	23,306,290	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	91,667		1	1,292	(1)	
City	17,365,950	50	9	(1)	(1)	156,286		1	2,159	(1)	353,500
School	16,339,825	40	16.5			287,652	(2)		2,006	2,006	905,000
Poor			1.25			21,745	(3)		281	281	
Coatesville				6	4,625	364,941		2	5,752	10,377	1,227,700
County	12,545,696	70	3.5	5	3,875	44,843		1	416	4,291	
City	13,356,985	70	8.5	1	750	113,534		1	1,261	2,011	856,700
School	13,600,000	67	14			206,564	(2)		4,075	4,075	371,000
Connellsville				8	2,305	443,834		2	8,420	10,725	702,500
County	7,034,974	33	10.5	7	1,105	67,066		1	1,705	2,810	
City	8,142,536	60	16	1	1,200	130,284		1	1,586	2,786	378,500
School	7,091,814	70	30			246,484	(2)		5,129	5,129	324,000
Corry				5	2,064	196,435		3	4,220	6,284	266,750
County	4,473,265	60	7	4	1,468	26,552		1	1,293	2,761	
City	4,938,425	60	14.5	1	596	71,607		1	1,269	1,865	91,750
School	4,285,400	55	18			98,276		1	1,658	1,658	175,000
DuBois				6	2,319	349,848		2	7,887	10,206	427,000
County	4,690,734	25	14	5	870	55,382		1	1,745	2,615	
City	3,660,363	25	18	1	1,449	98,088		1	2,991	4,440	213,500
School	3,926,231	30	39			183,365	(2)		2,750	2,750	213,500
Poor			3.1			13,013	(2)		401	401	
Duquesne				(1)	(1)	635,205		2	8,247	(1)	1,289,000
County	20,331,225	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	97,876		1	1,239	(1)	
City	18,211,460	70	12	2	2,400	225,360		1	1,343	3,743	669,000
School	18,207,770	80	15			288,308	(2)		5,371	5,371	620,000
Poor			1.25			23,661	(3)		294	294	
Easton				14	8,485	1,203,371		13	21,456	29,941	3,610,200
County	36,275,174	50	6	12	4,785	195,937		12	4,726	9,511	
City	37,296,326	54	12	2	3,700	425,014		1	8,000	11,700	1,595,200
School	37,296,326	60	15			582,420	(2)		8,730	8,730	2,015,000
Erie				12	17,795	3,725,304		8	59,509	77,304	7,420,000
County	84,664,209	60	7	6	7,735	544,336		6	26,638	34,373	
City	120,145,129	60	12.2	6	10,060	1,465,990		1	18,607	28,667	4,165,000
School	119,941,113	75	14			1,714,978		1	14,264	14,264	3,255,000

[1] Not reported.

[2] Collected by city treasurer or collector.

[3] Collected by county tax collector.

[4] Differences between estimated percentage of true value in cities and school districts occur because independent estimates are made by city officials and school authorities.

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY CITIES: 1924—Continued.

City and purpose of levy.	Assessed valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	4	$3,053	$273,977	2	$7,063	$10,116	$222,000
County	$11,312,143	.....	6	3	915	57,408	1	3,449	4,364	.....
City	5,925,725	.....	12	1	2,138	71,109	1	1,492	3,630	170,000
School	5,665,690	50	21	.....	.....	145,460	(2)	2,122	2,122	50,000
Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	17	26,823	2,794,085	16	37,690	64,513	6,418,731
County	84,902,745	50	6	15	17,361	475,544	15	21,488	38,849	.....
City	69,219,355	60	13	2	9,462	899,854	1	11,000	20,462	3,639,231
School	69,215,240	60	20	.....	.....	1,418,687	(2)	5,202	5,202	3,719,500
Hazleton	.....	.....	.....	9	5,439	986,329	3	26,004	31,443	1,745,500
County	28,545,748	.....	8.9	7	2,439	231,469	1	10,699	13,138	.....
City	25,462,045	.....	11	2	3,000	187,458	1	6,014	9,014	979,000
School	23,636,355	65	19.5	.....	.....	482,533	(2)	7,640	7,640	766,500
Poor	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	84,869	1	1,651	1,651	.....
Johnstown	.....	.....	.....	23	10,154	2,600,255	5	23,928	34,082	7,534,696
County	76,406,263	65	6	21	6,939	447,462	4	3,152	10,091	.....
City	74,630,330	65	11	2	3,215	1,062,779	1	15,000	18,215	3,843,696
School	68,667,680	85	14.5	.....	.....	1,090,014	(2)	5,776	5,776	3,691,000
Lancaster	.....	.....	.....	18	4,490	908,350	3	7,187	11,677	2,690,000
County	48,174,892	40	2	9	2,570	67,072	1	1,207	3,777	.....
City	33,561,410	40	11	9	1,920	369,176	1	3,180	5,100	680,000
School	33,548,795	33	14	.....	.....	572,102	1	2,800	2,800	2,010,000
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	10	10,191	585,109	9	11,074	21,265	1,349,500
County	25,276,881	67	3	9	8,991	79,936	8	3,818	12,809	.....
City	19,807,860	67	10	1	1,200	219,374	1	2,943	4,143	728,300
School	10,053,250	80	15	.....	.....	285,799	(2)	4,313	4,313	621,200
Lock Haven	.....	.....	.....	5	1,298	206,539	5	6,305	7,603	280,000
County	5,627,762	50	8	4	848	41,801	4	1,929	2,777	.....
City	4,532,670	60	13	1	450	64,476	1	2,560	3,010	265,000
School	4,519,845	50	20	.....	.....	100,262	(2)	1,816	1,816	15,000
McKeesport	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	1,453,696	2	16,797	(1)	2,183,000
County	61,756,515	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	291,901	1	3,823	(1)	.....
City	39,746,635	50	11.5	1	2,040	417,351	1	6,029	8,069	966,000
School	39,746,635	55	16.5	.....	.....	680,281	(2)	6,138	6,138	1,217,000
Poor	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	64,163	(3)	807	807	.....
Meadville	.....	.....	.....	6	2,448	447,008	6	10,183	12,631	650,500
County	8,846,415	40	11	5	1,548	82,234	5	4,101	5,649	.....
City	7,999,725	50	17.5	1	900	144,507	1	4,166	5,066	308,500
School	8,000,000	40	23.5	.....	.....	220,267	(2)	1,916	1,916	342,000

Monessen	.....	.....	.....	6	1,877	550,326		2	8,422	10,299	1,347,941
County	11,784,753	75	8	3	626	92,443		1	1,849	2,175	.....
City	11,326,080	75	13	3	1,251	147,239		1	2,945	4,196	532,941
School	10,953,340	30	24	.....	.....	310,644	(2)		3,628	3,628	815,000
Monongahela	.....	.....	.....	3	1,079	259,619		2	2,958	4,037	678,000
County	6,079,731	.....	7.5	3	1,079	39,799		1	117	1,196	.....
City	4,422,750	.....	15	.....	.....	66,341		1	1,241	1,241	366.000
School	4,472,876	60	29.5	.....	.....	153,479	(2)		1,600	1,600	312,000
New Castle	.....	.....	.....	10	5,085	1,479,068		2	18,019	23,104	2,327,000
County	44,990,564	.....	7	8	3,430	288,436		1	1,722	5,152	.....
City	30,571,960	45	13.5	2	1,655	455,638		1	5,927	7,582	767,000
School	30,579,950	55	20	.....	.....	710,650	(2)		9,924	9,924	1,560,000
Poor	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....	24,344	(2)		446	446	.....
Oil City[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County	25,684,741	.....	6	10	3,080	126,642		2	7,468	10,548	.....
City[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School	13,009,673	66	24	.....	.....	328,545	(2)		2,465	2,465	462,000
Pittston	.....	.....	.....	10	3,163	621,070		3	18,243	21,406	526,800
County	10,564,751	.....	8.9	7	1,363	90,905		1	4,204	5,567	.....
City	10,089,175	.....	15.75	3	1,800	162,949		1	4,713	6,513	460,300
School	10,089,175	65	30	.....	.....	297,801	(2)		6,426	6,426	66,500
Poor	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	69,415		1	2,900	2,900	.....
Pottsville	.....	.....	.....	8	2,495	659,666		2	13,992	16,487	768,200
County	24,411,760	45	5	7	1,295	107,928		1	3,352	4,647	.....
City	23,956,079	60	13	1	1,200	311,433		1	4,636	5,836	627,900
School	23,956,079	40	16	.....	.....	240,305	(2)		6,004	6,004	140,300
Reading	.....	.....	.....	19	11,350	2,752,898		19	58,114	69,464	6,263,567
County	130,894,667	60	4	18	8,350	523,579		18	26,000	34,350	.....
City	104,123,193	50	11.5	1	3,000	1,197,416		1	15,791	18,791	2,236,067
School	104,167,793	80	10	.....	.....	1,031,903	(2)		16,323	16,323	4,027,500
Sharon	.....	.....	.....	5	4,425	789,276		2	12,492	16,917	1,389,000
County	20,034,898	.....	12	4	2,025	201,952		1	5,298	7,323	.....
City	15,525,440	45	16	1	2,400	248,407		1	3,389	5,789	495,000
School	14,781,840	50	24	.....	.....	338,917	(2)		3,805	3,805	894,000
Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	10	3,468	387,311		1	5,806	9,274	337,500
County	7,968,159	50	5.5	9	2,268	40,916	(2)		1,057	3,325	.....
City	5,535,888	35	15.5	1	1,200	85,806		1	1,406	2,606	.....
School	5,539,288	40	37	.....	.....	242,502	(2)		2,913	2,913	337,500
Poor	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	18,087	(2)		430	430	.....
Titusville	.....	.....	.....	5	1,990	233,699		5	6,654	8,664	68,530
County	7,385,665	40	11	4	1,100	51,938		4	2,551	3,651	.....
City	6,175,956	40	11	1	890	67,935		1	1,359	2,249	17,530
School	5,678,553	33	15	.....	.....	113,826	(2)		2,744	2,744	51,000

[1] Not reported.
[2] Collected by city treasurer or collector.
[3] Collected by county tax collector.
[4] No report received for city taxes in Oil City.

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY CITIES: 1924—Concluded.

City and purpose of levy	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Uniontown				9	$4,185	$632,669	2	$14,005	$18,190	$1,721,000
County	$12,285,853	33	10.5	8	3,235	109,438	1	2,931	6,166	
City	21,144,616	60	10	1	950	211,446	1	6,000	6,950	653,000
School	20,557,436	67	13.5			311,785	(2)	5,074	5,074	1,068,000
Washington				8	3,015	638,863	2	11,744	14,759	865,500
County	18,415,345		7.5	8	3,015	118,049	1	1,249	4,264	
City	12,681,105		16.3	(5)	(5)	206,068	1	4,638	4,638	650,500
School	12,509,265	50	22			314,746	(2)	5,857	5,857	215,000
Wilkes-Barre				23	17,733	3,482,185	3	55,532	73,265	2,774,400
County	111,325,527		8.9	19	4,980	879,693	1	20,584	25,564	
City	85,000,000		12	4	12,753	1,020,072	1	14,116	26,869	2,199,900
School	96,000,000	95	15			1,343,240	(2)	14,505	14,505	574,500
Poor			2.7			239,180	1	6,327	6,327	
Williamsport				18	6,556	1,271,649	2	18,195	24,751	1,202,400
County	28,653,017	60	9.5	16	3,316	221,578	1	4,406	7,722	
City	30,187,750	70	13	2	3,240	419,222	1	6,105	9,345	580,900
School	30,187,750	80	18			585,908	(2)	7,092	7,092	621,500
Poor			1.4			44,941	(2)	592	592	
York				14	7,730	1,152,660	14	20,181	27,911	2,054,200
County	34,601,811	33	8	13	5,930	238,324	13	9,678	15,608	
City	38,973,323	50	10	1	1,800	380,733	1	4,874	6,674	1,095,700
School	36,209,316	75	14			533,603	(2)	5,629	5,629	958,500

[2] Collected by city treasurer or collector.

[5] County assessors make the city assessment.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY BOROUGHS OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1924.

[Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information.]

Borough and purpose of levy.	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Ambridge				4	$1,281	$452,611	2	$8,547	$9,828	$925,556
County	$9,387,125	60	8	4	1,281	91,695	1	466	1,747	
Borough	9,024,081	60	14			126,337	1	2,815	2,815	368,056
School	9,022,196	60	24			216,533	(2)	5,173	5,173	557,500
Poor	9,024,081	60	0.5			18,046	(3)	93	93	
Beaver Falls				6	1,594	484,439	2	11,763	13,357	557,100
County	11,508,175	60	8	6	1,594	102,298	1	693	2,287	
Borough	9,377,633	60	16			150,042	1	4,263	4,263	378,100
School	8,500,000	65	21			213,340	(2)	6,673	6,673	179,000
Poor	9,377,633	60	0.5			18,759	(3)	134	134	
Berwick				4	1,895	282,013	1	7,483	9,378	453,200
County	9,462,565		3.8	4	1,895	28,736	(2)	1,094	2,989	
Borough	9,114,527		6.6			63,553	1	1,907	1,907	147,000
School	8,660,676	100	13.5			172,495	(2)	4,016	4,016	306,200
Poor	9,114,527		2			17,229	(2)	466	466	
Braddock				(1)	(1)	589,315	2	11,603	11,603	536,000
County	17,987,860	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	85,415	1	1,768	1,768	
Borough	15,389,180	80	14			215,449	1	3,797	3,797	225,000
School	15,389,180	80	17			269,199	(2)	5,772	5,772	311,000
Poor	15,389,180	60	1.25			19,252	(3)	266	266	
Bristol				6	1,209	239,862	2	4,135	5,344	311,000
County	6,443,829	35	6	6	1,209	36,661	1	207	1,416	
Borough	5,444,395	35	16.5			95,469	1	1,748	1,748	230,000
School	4,517,470	50	20			107,732	(2)	2,180	2,180	81,000
Canonsburg				3	799	237,953	2	4,080	4,879	252,750
County	5,513,403		7.5	3	799	38,838	1	210	1,009	
Borough	4,791,671		14			67,083	1	1,509	1,509	
School	4,534,385	30	26			132,032	(2)	2,361	2,361	252,750
Carlisle				5	520	246,989	2	6,934	7,454	186,700
County	8,663,503		6	5	520	46,346	1	74	594	
Borough	5,846,432		18			98,202	1	3,640	3,640	116,200
School	5,229,376	70	16			102,441	(2)	3,220	3,220	70,500
Carnegie				(1)	(1)	346,558	2	8,333	8,333	711,500
County	10,603,125	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	50,392	1	1,138	1,138	
Borough	9,119,520	467	14			127,738	1	3,313	3,313	265,000
School	9,119,520	475	16			157,003	(2)	3,606	3,606	446,500
Poor	9,119,520	60	1.25			11,425	(3)	276	276	

[1] Not reported.

[2] Collected by borough tax collector.

[3] Collected by county tax collector.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY BOROUGHS: 1924—Continued.

County and division of government	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Carrick	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	$409,365	2	$9,128	(1)	$778,000
County	$12,919,805	60	4.9	(1)	(1)	61,346	1	1,093	(1)	.....
Borough	10,909,000	80	11	.....	.....	120,000	1	3,600	$3,600	284,000
School	9,764,950	80	20	.....	.....	214,196	(2)	4,175	4,175	494,000
Poor	10,909,000	60	1.3	.....	.....	13,823	(3)	260	260	.....
Chambersburg	.....	.....	.....	5	$2,185	246,155	2	5,038	7,223	534,400
County	9,522,675	67	4	5	2,185	38,091	1	789	2,974	.....
Borough	7,389,284	67	10	.....	.....	70,841	1	1,931	1,931	317,400
School	6,500,000	75	18	.....	.....	137,223	(2)	2,318	2,318	217,000
Charleroi	.....	.....	.....	1	742	303,660	2	5,223	5,965	489,500
County	5,481,469	.....	7.5	1	742	38,397	1	176	918	.....
Borough	4,705,970	.....	22	.....	.....	103,531	1	1,422	1,422	203,000
School	4,095,340	50	32	.....	.....	161,732	(2)	3,625	3,625	286,500
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	9	900	149,725	2	4,938	5,838	28,700
County	4,292,944	50	2	9	900	7,633	1	153	1,053	.....
Borough	3,816,432	40	12	.....	.....	45,797	1	2,290	2,290	.....
School	3,823,500	50	25	.....	.....	96,295	(2)	2,495	2,495	28,700
Dickson City	.....	.....	.....	3	195	286,463	1	12,608	12,803	346,500
County	6,359,865	.....	4.5	3	195	37,644	(2)	781	976	.....
Borough	6,099,025	.....	13	.....	.....	85,386	1	4,269	4,269	147,500
School	6,099,025	100	24	.....	.....	136,901	(2)	7,027	7,027	199,000
Poor	6,099,025	.....	4	.....	.....	26,532	(2)	531	531	.....
Donora	.....	.....	.....	1	652	399,675	2	7,483	8,135	391,000
County	7,522,830	.....	7.5	1	652	55,938	1	332	984	.....
Borough	7,383,985	.....	16	.....	.....	118,144	1	2,301	2,301	379,000
School	6,719,625	60	28	.....	.....	225,593	(2)	4,850	4,850	12,000
Dunmore	.....	.....	.....	6	580	538,682	1	14,482	15,062	668,000
County	13,295,569	.....	4.5	6	580	78,301	(2)	2,197	2,777	.....
Borough	12,523,517	50	15	.....	.....	187,861	1	5,860	5,860	286,000
School	12,375,304	100	20	.....	.....	247,473	(2)	5,874	5,874	382,000
Poor	12,523,517	50	2	.....	.....	25,047	(2)	551	551	.....
Farrell	.....	.....	.....	5	1,670	454,857	*2	6,801	8,471	1,142,500
County	9,718,195	.....	.....	5	1,670	116,425	1	3,094	4,764	.....
Borough	9,694,015	40	12	.....	.....	116,328	1	1,249	1,249	495,000
School	9,454,745	40	22	.....	.....	222,104	(2)	2,458	2,458	647,500
Greensburg	.....	.....	.....	8	885	606,664	1	10,660	11,545	1,526,000
County	17,340,430	75	8	8	885	121,321	(2)	2,714	3,599	.....
Borough	12,989,820	75	15	.....	.....	194,847	1	3,897	3,897	522,000
School	13,682,270	50	22	.....	.....	290,496	(2)	4,049	4,049	1,004,000

Homestead				(1)	(1)	546,218	2	10,080	(1)		1,234,500
County	14,278,760	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	68,010	1	1,188	(1)		
Borough	11,943,500	60	15			180,280	1	3,902	3,902	692,500	
School	11,813,550	75	22			282,336	(2)	4,725	4,725	542,000	
Poor	11,943,500	60	1.25			15,592	(3)	265	265		
Jeannette				5	534	328,385	2	6,587	7,121	628,000	
County	6,521,551	75	8	5	531	50,415	1	1,031	1,565		
Borough	6,082,230	75	16			97,316	1	1,946	1,946	236,500	
School	6,082,230	65	29			180,654	(2)	3,610	3,610	391,500	
Mahanoy City				5	841	284,780	2	7,951	8,792	532,600	
County	7,001,073	45	5	5	841	29,171	1	744	1,585		
Borough	6,620,895	40	16.5			108,364	1	2,162	2,162	406,500	
School	6,470,895	30	23			147,245	(2)	5,045	5,045	126,100	
McKees Rocks				(1)	(1)	367,767	2	7,502	7,502	1,150,000	
County	10,862,910	60	4.875	(1)	(1)	52,089	1	818	818		
Borough	8,967,460	60	16			143,479	1	2,666	2,666	622,000	
School	8,967,460	80	18			159,845	(2)	3,826	3,826	488,000	
Poor	8,967,460	60	1.25			12,354	(3)	192	192		
Mount Carmel				4	1,502	283,612	2	9,656	11,158	225,500	
County	4,972,697	50	5.5	4	1,502	25,775	(2)	686	2,188		
Borough	3,922,995	50	25			98,075	1	2,229	2,229	225,500	
School	3,494,910	50	25			124,455	(2)	5,929	5,929		
Poor	3,922,995	50	9			35,307	1	812	812		
Nanticoke				12	2,864	777,174	1	15,439	18,303	718,750	
County	17,007,511		8.9	5	1,427	147,747	(2)	3,430	4,867		
Borough	16,254,748	60	15	7	1,427	243,821	1	4,275	5,702		
School	15,104,678	100	21			341,706	(2)	6,784	6,784	718,750	
Poor	16,254,748	60	2.7			43,900	(2)	950	950		
New Kensington				4	600	348,622	2	7,586	8,186	800,000	
County	7,922,544	75	8	4	600	60,129	1	1,466	2,066		
Borough	7,109,730	75	19			135,085	1	2,702	2,702	353,000	
School	7,109,730	25	22			153,408	(2)	3,418	3,418	447,000	
Norristown				11	2,438	804,163	2	9,634	12,072	375,800	
County	37,092,250	40	3	11	2,438	126,672	1	739	3,177		
Borough	21,697,295	40	12.5			272,724	1	5,895	5,895	281,000	
School	21,697,295	35	17			404,767	(2)	3,000	3,000	94,800	
North Braddock				(1)	(1)	546,741	2	10,326	10,326	485,000	
County	17,898,115	60	4.9	(1)	(1)	86,415	1	940	940		
Borough	16,864,905	80	11			185,534	1	3,519	3,519	230,000	
School	15,670,390	50	16			253,600	(2)	5,645	5,645	255,000	
Poor	16,864,905	60	1.25			21,192	(3)	222	222		
Old Forge				6	390	228,948	1	8,521	8,911	207,000	
County	4,161,095		4.5	6	390	24,605	(2)	752	1,142		
Borough	4,029,364		15			59,706	1	1,600	1,600	106,000	
School	3,980,397	75	32			116,774	(2)	5,126	5,126	101,000	
Poor	4,029,364		7			27,863	(2)	1,043	1,043		

[1] Not reported.

[2] Collected by borough tax collector.

[3] Collected by county tax collector.

[4] Differences between estimated percentages of true value in boroughs and school districts occur because independent estimates are made by borough officials and school authorities.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT AND TAX STATISTICS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY BOROUGHS: 1924—Continued.

County and division of government	Assessed Valuation	Estimated per cent of true value	Tax rate (mills)	Assessors		Taxes levied	Tax Collectors		Total cost of assessment and collection	Bonded debt
				Number	Compensation		Number	Compensation		
Olyphant	.....	.....	.....	4	360	377,899	1	9,866	10,226	413,000
County	7,717,558	.....	4.5	4	360	45,814	(2)	1,137	1,497	.....
Borough	7,471,820	30	15	.....	.....	112,077	1	3,189	3,189	213,000
School	7,229,147	70	25	.....	.....	190,121	(2)	4,246	4,246	200,000
Poor	7,471,820	30	4	.....	.....	29,887	(2)	1,294	1,294	.....
Phoenixville	.....	.....	.....	6	2,045	208,616	2	4,117	6,162	386,400
County	6,673,037	65	3.5	6	2,045	23,768	1	306	2,351	.....
Borough	5,847,417	65	14	.....	.....	81,864	1	1,637	1,637	316,100
School	5,589,967	65	15	.....	.....	102,984	(2)	2,174	2,174	70,300
Plymouth	.....	.....	.....	10	2,232	328,691	1	7,597	9,829	317,000
County	6,922,252	.....	8.9	5	1,116	59,413	(2)	1,286	2,402	.....
Borough	6,468,004	55	17	5	1,116	96,925	1	2,094	3,210	117,500
School	6,465,644	60	24	.....	.....	154,907	(2)	3,873	3,873	199,500
Poor	.....	.....	2.7	.....	.....	17,446	(2)	344	344	.....
Pottstown	.....	.....	.....	10	2,149	415,908	2	4,729	6,878	923,000
County	15,551,850	50	3	10	2,149	50,592	1	254	2,403	.....
Borough	11,615,795	50	11	.....	.....	128,010	1	1,800	1,800	397,000
School	10,885,770	40	18	.....	.....	237,306	(2)	2,675	2,675	526,000
Punxsutawney	.....	.....	.....	6	992	217,883	1	5,348	6,340	280,000
County	3,982,898	30	13	6	992	31,034	(2)	1,244	2,236	.....
Borough	3,020,476	30	21.5	.....	.....	64,940	1	1,367	1,367	215,000
School	3,020,426	40	32	.....	.....	109,825	(2)	2,234	2,234	65,000
Poor	3,020,476	30	4	.....	.....	12,084	(2)	503	503	.....
Shamokin	.....	.....	.....	10	2,915	465,847	2	11,475	14,390	167,500
County	8,711,796	50	5.5	10	2,915	45,141	(2)	1,184	4,099	.....
Borough	6,862,716	50	23	.....	.....	162,990	1	3,750	3,750	.....
School	7,196,703	33	30	.....	.....	216,540	(2)	5,541	5,541	167,500
Poor	6,862,716	50	6	.....	.....	41,176	1	1,000	1,000	.....
Steelton	.....	.....	.....	5	(1)	324,887	1	7,611	(1)	405,563
County	8,511,340	.....	6	5	(1)	50,543	(2)	1,354	(1)	.....
Borough	8,008,635	60	12	.....	.....	96,104	1	1,929	1,929	290,563
School	7,427,595	40	22	.....	.....	178,240	(2)	4,328	4,328	115,000
Swissvale	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	474,490	1	9,867	(1)	682,000
County	16,006,146	60	4.9	(1)	(1)	75,865	(2)	1,336	(1)	.....
Borough	12,093,750	60	12	.....	.....	145,125	1	2,989	2,989	607,000
School	13,420,800	80	19	.....	.....	236,569	(2)	5,253	5,253	75,000
Poor	12,093,750	60	1.25	.....	.....	16,931	(2)	289	289	.....
Tamaqua	.....	.....	.....	4	594	216,382	1	6,315	6,909	539,500
County	10,467,877	45	5	4	594	34,079	(2)	1,589	2,183	.....
Borough	9,789,772	33	9	.....	.....	55,029	1	1,926	1,926	287,000
School	9,781,424	33	22	.....	.....	127,274	(2)	2,800	2,800	252,500

Warren	.....	.....	.....	9	1,620	584,600		1	10,141	11,761	227,000
County	14,835,592	40	12	9	1,620	153,669	(2)		6,797	8,417	.....
Borough	11,723,230	40	14.5	.....	.....	169,987		1	1,637	1,637	227,000
School	11,120,640	55	22	.....	.....	260,944	(3)		1,707	1,707	.....
West Chester	.....	.....	.....	1	1,565	319,698		2	1,759	6,324	556,800
County	18,784,378	65	3.5	1	1,565	69,918		1	585	2,150	.....
Borough	10,438,078	65	10	.....	.....	104,381		1	1,783	1,783	331,800
School	9,356,853	65	14	.....	.....	145,399	(2)		2,391	2,391	225,000
Wilkinsburg	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	1,006,204		2	12,857	(1)	1,950,000
County	41,355,215	60	4.9	(1)	(1)	192,858		1	3,163	(1)	.....
Borough	27,414,548	75	11	.....	.....	301,450		1	3,195	3,195	1,053,000
School	27,413,430	80	17	.....	.....	472,656	(2)		5,778	5,778	897,000
Poor	27,414,548	60	1.25	.....	.....	39,240	(3)		721	721	.....
Woodlawn	.....	.....	.....	1	601	595,031		2	7,659	8,260	1,111,000
County	11,923,381	60	8	1	601	118,273		1	198	799	.....
Borough	11,763,255	60	16	.....	.....	188,212		1	4,089	4,089	356,000
School	11,692,210	30	22	.....	.....	265,017	(2)		3,333	3,333	755,000
Poor	11,763,255	60	0.5	.....	.....	23,529	(3)		39	39	.....

[1] Not reported.

[2] Collected by borough tax collector.

[3] Collected by county tax collector.

TABLE 4. RATIO OF TAX COLLECTION COSTS TO TAXES LEVIED, BY COUNTIES: 1924

County	City taxes	Borough taxes	Township taxes	School taxes	Poor taxes	Total, including county taxes	Delinquent taxes		
							County	Other	Total
Adams	.....	2.34	2.81	3.27	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny	0.37	2.41	3.37	1.23	0.86	1.10	9.36	5.26	7.17
Armstrong	.....	2,28	2.67	2.95	2.24	2.60	.....	.....	.....
Beaver	.....	3.15	3.76	2.76	.64	2.31	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bedford	.....	2.61	2.47	2.93	.....	2.30	1.71	2.54	1.74
Berks	1,32	2.49	2.46	2.21	.....	2.33	4.47	4.86	4.51
Blair	.99	3.11	3.04	1.94	.....	2.08	2.99	2.58	2.86
Bradford	.....	2.82	3.26	2.96	3.01	3.05	10.49	.....	10.49
Bucks	.....	2.53	2.69	2.39	.....	2.13	.....	.39	.39
Butler	1.42	2.55	3.05	2.44	2.12	2.31	9.86	4.85	6.80
Cambria	1.06	2.83	2.59	1.96	.....	1.73	5.00	5.49	5.10
Cameron	.....	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.79	4.80	10.00	10.00	10.00
Carbon	.....	2.14	2.82	2.82	4.28	2.76	2.59	4.95	4.11
Centre	.....	3.32	3.07	3.65	4.96	3.63	.....	.....	.....
Chester	1.11	2.18	2.80	2.77	.....	2.43	9.96	4.98	8.70
Clarion	.....	3.17	2.91	3.84	.....	3.57	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield	3.05	4.20	3.63	3.19	1.79	3.11	5.05	14.93	7.11
Clinton	3.97	3.70	3.24	2.87	6.58	3.52	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	3.75	2.81	2.64	3.49	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	2.60	2.55	3.32	2.46	.....	2.66	.....	15.68	15.68
Cumberland	.....	3.41	3.28	3.61	.....	3.14	.....	.....	.....
Dauphin	1.22	2.23	2.76	1.24	.....	1.79	3.80	5.10	3.89
Delaware	1.36	3.41	.55	2.56	4.07	2.63	.....	5.04	5.04
Elk	.....	2.25	2.36	2.99	2.88	2.76	4.42	5.00	4.81
Erie	1.29	3.53	2.93	1.47	.....	1.99	.....	18.32	18.32
Fayette	2.22	3.70	2.34	2.91	2.50	2.61	.....	.....	.....
Forest	.....	2.76	2.44	4.01	.....	3.19	4.99	5.00	4.99
Franklin	.....	2.69	2.55	2.90	.....	2.70	2.47	.92	1.58
Fulton	.....	4.36	2.56	3.23	4.46	3.06	4.51	.....	4.51
Greene	.....	4.50	2.39	2.59	.....	2.46	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon	.....	2.01	2.67	3.51	.....	2.73	4.62	2.00	3.81
Indiana	.....	4.03	2.87	3.21	.....	2.99	7.97	6.58	7.88
Jefferson	.....	3.28	2.84	3.67	4.07	3.73	5.01	4.84	4.93
Juniata	.....	3.24	2.70	3.42	3.56	3.08	.....	.....	.....
Lackawanna	.52	3.54	2.94	2.10	3.80	2.11	4.82	3.60	4.36
Lancaster	.86	3.03	2.35	1.80	.....	1.87	.....	4.64	4.64
Lawrence	1.30	1.77	3.41	2.10	2.90	2.06	5.00	4.25	4.57
Lebanon	1.34	2.47	2.71	2.35	.....	1.80	3.59	.....	3.59
Lehigh	1.30	2.26	2.80	2.03	.....	2.35	4.35	8.91	8.68
Luzerne	1.81	3.08	1.50	2.48	2.64	2.45	.....	4.70	4.70

Lycoming	1.46	3.47	3.16	2.10	2.30	2.26	5.77	4.67	5.26
McKeaan	4.08	1.48	2.31	2.33	3.45	3.35			
Mercer	1.36	2.85	2.89	2.01		2.33		4.26	4.26
Mifflin		2.41	3.37	2.74		2.69	4.27	4.37	4.31
Monroe		2.35	2.79	2.34	2.06	2.38	5.00	4.99	5.00
Montgomery		2.45	2.27	1.63		1.91	4.88	3.44	4.40
Montour		2.44	3.08	3.09	1.95	2.75	4.99	4.99	4.99
Northampton	.93	2.82	2.78	1.59		1.73			
Northumberland	1.64	2.31	2.58	2.79	2.40	2.57	4.78	7.36	6.19
Perry		3.59	2.25	3.53		3.04			
Philadelphia	.81			.17	.80	.60		3.56	3.56
Pike		2.75	2.75	2.74	2.83	2.66			
Potter		2.37	2.82	3.54	5.80	3.62	11.20		11.20
Schuylkill	1.49	2.95	2.60	2.91		3.15	4.99	2.69	4.69
Snyder		8.57	2.78	2.51	2.65	2.99			
Somerset		1.97	2.23	2.72		2.53			
Sullivan		2.02	2.56	2.75	2.99	2.35			
Susquehanna		2.37	2.87	3.25	3.10	2.96			
Tioga		2.35	3.15	2.90		2.90	5.00	5.00	5.00
Union		3.62	2.38	2.81	2.74	2.86			
Venango	2.10	3.67	2.79	2.10		2.78	4.80	3.55	4.79
Warren		1.20	2.77	1.84		2.75	5.06	2.86	3.79
Washington	2.16	1.98	2.11	2.13		1.77	6.75	2.94	5.01
Wayne		2.30	3.16	2.64	2.94	2.72			
Westmoreland	2.00	2.00	2.32	2.15		2.16	4.99		4.99
Wyoming		2.45	3.63	3.88	3.70	3.49			
York	1.28	2.71	2.64	2.01		2.22	5.00	4.14	4.47
Total	.81	2.70	2.54	1.70	2.42	1.66	6.48	4.51	5.33

TABLE 5. ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND AMOUNT OF COUNTY TAXES LEVIED IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES 1925.

County	Assessed value of all real estate	Value of real estate exempt from taxation	Value of real estate taxable	Value of horses mares, etc. over the age of 4 years	Value of neat cattle over the age of 4 years	Value of salaries, occupations, etc.	Aggregate value of property taxable at rate of—mills	Aggregate amount of county tax assessed at rate of — mills	Amount of money at interest	Value of stages, omnibuses etc.	Aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes at 4 mills	Aggregate amount of county tax assessed on money at interest etc.
Adams	$18,012	$1,452	$16,560	$404	$342	$1,197	$18,504	$175,788	$5,426	.....	$5,426	$21,703
Allegheny	1,876,317	314,138	1,562,178	1,127	610	136,895	1,700,811	4,251,933	493,814	.....	493,814	1,985,244
Armstrong	70,933	10,756	60,177	340	251	5,906	66,675	300,038	5,464	.....	5,464	21,856
Beaver	93,581	12,273	81,308	237	172	4,734	86,451	8,645	11,175	.....	11,175	447
Bedford	10,541	736	9,805	281	235	964	11,285	101,565	3,603	$10	3,613	14,450
Berks	192,421	18,283	174,139	970	1,003	13,608	189,720	758,879	63,669	12	63,681	254,725
Blair	74,096	10,263	63,833	201	171	6,336	70,541	528,948	14,850	22	14,872	59,494
Bradford	22,813	2,584	20,229	351	327	886	21,793	217,930	5,153	4	5,157	20,629
Bucks	61,529	6,596	54,932	751	531	6,664	62,879	378,404	19,795	3	19,798	79,193
Butler	73,667	5,197	68,470	392	378	4,004	73,244	658,968	14,523	.....	14,523	58,067
Cambria	172,869	16,781	156,088	307	222	15,049	171,666	1,029,997	11,152	17	11,169	44,675
Cameron	2,742	232	2,510	28	10	282	2,830	28,301	624	.....	624	2,495
Carbon	37,317	5,157	32,160	133	53	5,570	37,914	268,084	3,060	.....	3,060	12,239
Centre	20,628	5,474	15,155	371	339	153	16,018	136,143	4,334	.....	4,334	17,337
Chester	100,807	10,980	89,827	802	1,504	8,088	100,221	400,880	28,677	7	28,684	114,736
Clarion	12,477	2,565	9,912	236	170	977	11,295	112,954	5,969	.....	5,969	23,877
Clearfield	25,707	4,903	20,805	286	138	2,841	24,070	216,672	6,221	1	6,222	25,007
Clinton	15,422	2,175	13,247	121	82	953	14,403	115,221	2,213	8	2,221	8,884
Columbia	48,339	3,162	45,177	349	198	1,814	47,537	178,264	2,231	.....	2,231	8,924
Crawford	34,916	1,213	33,703	454	684	2,507	37,348	373,476	9,763	4	9,767	39,067
Cumberland	34,073	3,301	30,772	385	384	2,441	33,982	203,890	7,383	.....	7,383	29,532
Dauphin	144,290	37,778	106,513	335	277	6,296	113,421	680,529	24,716	.....	24,716	98,862
Delaware	204,291	18,245	186,046	207	207	11,197	197,658	642,716	105,241	.....	105,241	420,964
Elk	12,084	1,556	10,528	64	46	875	11,513	69,080	731	.....	731	2,924
Erie	112,734	10,809	101,926	550	601	9,001	112,078	784,546	24,975	2	24,977	99,909
Fayette	111,207	5,458	105,750	411	157	5,141	111,459	1,170,322	11,736	.....	11,736	46,944
Forest	2,218	221	1,997	34	16	123	2,171	21,706	1,710	(1)	1,711	6,842
Franklin	38,481	3,464	35,017	414	426	1,356	37,213	148,851	10,619	10	10,629	42,515
Fulton	2,358	102	2,256	75	56	264	2,651	26,513	235	.....	235	939
Greene	55,413	2,424	52,989	305	177	919	54,391	380,736	5,954	(1)	5,954	23,816
Huntingdon	24,340	3,132	21,208	264	195	1,458	23,125	161,165	2,631	5	2,636	10,488
Indiana	58,399	3,766	54,634	335	260	6,552	61,780	247,130	5,461	1	5,462	21,847
Jefferson	33,398	3,108	30,291	233	154	3,733	34,411	189,258	5,770	15	5,785	23,140
Juniata	4,837	214	4,623	91	106	197	5,017	40,134	1,381	3	1,384	5,523
Lackawanna	205,435	17,366	188,069	487	176	12,521	201,253	906,508	24,159	.....	24,159	96,634
Lancaster	135,605	11,416	124,189	1,776	1,419	24	127,408	254,769	47,779	65	47,844	191,377
Lawrence	74,005	7,021	66,983	244	291	4,121	71,640	429,838	15,032	28	15,060	60,239
Lebanon	77,148	5,857	71,291	366	409	2,447	74,513	186,413	12,412	.....	12,412	49,650
Lehigh	134,384	12,269	122,115	474	269	15,370	138,228	414,681	41,986	.....	41,986	167,943
Luzerne	417,800	21,850	395,950	875	216	16,735	413,776	3,682,838	48,575	.....	48,575	194,301

Lycoming	37,056	6,577	30,479	300	213	4,351	35,342	335,900	15,494	.....	15,494	61,975
McKean	22,095	2,080	20,015	121	79	1,560	21,775	108,873	10,759	.....	10,759	43,038
Mercer	60,527	6,396	54,131	375	440	2,888	57,834	695,209	9,697	....	9,697	38,788
Mifflin	16,207	2,020	14,186	186	161	1,169	15,702	110,326	2,540	6	2,546	10,186
Monroe	10,644	897	9,746	123	77	1,286	11,232	78,606	3,832	.....	3,832	15,329
Montgomery	228,533	22,338	206,195	637	637	13,600	221,068	663,284	181,402	37	181,438	725,753
Montour	7,142	2,220	4,922	91	76	339	5,428	32,570	784	.....	784	3,137
Northampton	123,221	20,859	102,361	624	398	12,753	116,137	812,961	32,975	38	33,014	132,054
Northumberland	70,694	6,769	63,925	301	151	3,187	67,564	473,128	7,866	.....	7,866	31,464
Perry	10,412	1,010	9,402	389	171	842	10,804	75,617	1,268	2	1,270	5.079
Philadelphia	3,251,844	482,968	2,768,876	861	.....	.....	2,769,737	47,471,079	859,730	.....	859,730	3,438,919
Pike	7,892	524	7,369	85	40	257	7,751	23,254	1,828	14	1,843	7,371
Potter	6,178	816	5,362	122	107	364	5,955	59,553	2,360	.....	2,360	9.440
Schuylkill	141,880	8,246	133,634	459	121	4,376	138,590	1,524,492	12,597	4	12,601	50,406
Snyder	11,107	910	10,198	175	128	418	10,918	55,428	1,537	.....	1,537	6,066
Somerset	40,737	4,198	36,539	305	329	4,630	41,803	289,984	14,625	.....	14,625	58,498
Sullivan	3,868	210	3,658	72	58	267	4,054	36,489	465	1	466	1,862
Susquehanna	25,781	8,024	17,757	572	745	1,406	20,479	163,833	3,476	.....	3,476	13,905
Tioga	16,7222	2,580	14,142	309	412	1,335	16,198	194,377	3,746	.....	3,746	14,988
Union	9,004	698	8,306	167	182	580	9,235	46,167	1,709	.....	1,709	6,837
Venango	38,889	5,420	33,469	200	150	2,886	36,704	256,931	27,350	(1)	27,350	109,402
Warren	27,199	5,278	21,921	263	223	1,238	23,645	283,734	5,146	1	5,147	20,587
Washington	143,598	6,061	137,537	694	676	8,977	147,883	1,109,286	26,609	.....	26,609	106,436
Wayne	15,204	1,748	13,456	324	209	839	14,828	133,473	1,118	.....	1,118	4,502
Westmoreland	174,268	13,734	160,535	591	453	10,708	172,286	1,378,285	22,370	9	22,379	89,516
Wyoming	4,621	530	4.091	112	114	251	4,568	63,959	2,062	3	2,065	8,260
York	74,890	6,294	68,597	1,059	674	4,955	75,284	602,267	32,080	.....	32,080	128,320
Total	9,427,847	1,223,682	8,204,168	25,583	20,287	405,660	8,655,697	77,961,777	2,395,624	332	2,395,956	9,549,556

EXHIBIT J.

RELATIVE TAX BURDENS OF PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATIONS.

When the Pennsylvania Tax Commission first undertook to investigate the tax problem of the State, it was realized that, because of the various special taxes imposed on some businesses and not on others, together with the exemptions that were granted to certain kinds of business, the tax burden in Pennsylvania was in all likelihood not distributed as equitably as it should be. Definite data, however, were almost entirely lacking to show which classes of corporations were overburdened, and the extent to which they were contributing more than a just share toward the support of State and local government.

With a view to providing a body of facts upon which to base its conclusions, the Commision authorized its statistician to make a thorough study of the corporation tax reports in the Auditor General's Department, and to prepare in summary form an analysis of what these reports disclose. This investigation, which involved the examination of all of the 25,000 or more captal stock reports filed by domestic corporations for the year 1924, has been completed and the results are given herewith.

The general plan of procedure was to obtain from each report the following items:

1. Kind of business in which engaged.
2. State and local taxes paid in 1924.
3. Federal taxes paid in 1924.
4. Capital invested.
5. Gross earnings.
6. Net income after taxes and before dividends.
7. Principal items in general balance sheet.
8. Tangible property in Pennsylvania.
9. Tangible property outside Pennsylvania.
10. Taxable value of capital stock.

Each corporation was classified under one of the 26 kinds of corporations shown in the tables below. These classifications were not determined from the classification printed on each report blank, but from a careful examination of the entire report, and in some cases from data secured from other sources.

In order to have the results of the study reflect the tax situation in Pennsylvania as nearly as possible, all foreign corporations were excluded and also domestic corporations which had more than half of their tangible property located outside Pennsylvania. In addition, corporations of the first class—i. e., not conducted for profit—were excluded, as well as corporations which failed to report either taxes and income or taxes and capital. A few corporations had to be omitted because they lumped taxes and expenditures in a single item or combined State and local taxes with Federal taxes.

After these necessary omissions were made, there remained nearly 15,000 corporations which could be included in the final summaries. While this does not represent a complete analysis of every corporation in the State, it does provide a very large and representative sample, which clearly indicates the relative position of the different classes of business. Added confidence in the essential validity of the figures is given by the fact that summaries of much smaller numbers of corporations, which were made from time to time as the work progressed, showed a high degree of consistency among themselves, thus indicating that, despite any shortcomings of the data, there are certain central tendencies which remain the same whether the entire number of corporations or only a small fraction of them is considered.

The two most commonly accepted measures of taxpaying ability are property and income. In this study, therefore, the relatives burden of taxation upon Pennsylvania corporations has been determined by comparing the taxes paid by corporations first with their capital and second with their net income.

Capital, as here used, corresponds closely to "net worth," and represents in the majority of cases total assets at fair value less encumbrances. The figures here given for capital would therefore frequently be considerably lower than if capital were taken to mean total assets and good-will, total wealth, or total capitalized earning power. Net income, as it is reported to the Auditor General, is net income after deduction of taxes and before distribution of dividends. Since it is desirable to know what proportion of net income prior to all tax payments is later absorbed by taxes, the total of Federal, State and local taxes has been added to net income as reported in order to obtain net income before taxes.

Some explantion is necessary with regard to State and local taxes. It should be borne in mind that in the reports filed with the Auditor General there is no separation between taxes paid to the State and to its local subdivisions. In the second place, taxes paid in Pennsylvania are not distinguished from those paid in other States. The first of these observations present no difficulties, since it is the total burden of State and local taxation, or Federal, State and local taxes, which is of real significance in comparing relative tax burdens. The second point, however, raises a serious question: To what extent do the figures presented here represent taxes paid to other States and to municipal governments outside Pennsylvania? If any large proportion of taxes is paid to other States and their municipalities by the corporations included in this study, then the results, while technically correct as far as the total burden of taxation upon these particular corporations is concerned, would shed little light upon how burdensome or otherwise the taxes imposed by Pennsylvania and its local governments are.

This question cannot be answered with absolute precision, but several facts make it certain that these figures include only a small proportion of State and local taxes paid outside Pennsylvania. In the first place, as pointed out above, only corporations chartered in Pennsylvania are included. Since the bonus on corporate charters is very high in Pennsylvania as compared with neighboring States, this means that a corporation is not likely to incorporate in Pennsylvania unless it intends to carry on the major part, or at least a considerable part, of its business within the State. Exceptions may be found to this rule, but the general proposition nevertheless stands.

In the second place, where corporations chartered in Pennsylvania were found to have the major part of their tangible property located outside Pennsylvania, these corporations have been omitted from this study. It would logically follow, therefore, that the corporations shown in the following tables should have a high percentage of their tangible property located in Pennsylvania. This is borne out by the actual figures reported to the Auditor General, which show that, for the 13,562 corporations included in the first of the accompanying tables, 89.47 per cent of the tangible property of the manufacturing group was located in Pennsylvania and only 10.53 per cent was located elsewhere. For mercantile corporations the proportion was 93.24 per cent in Pennsylvania and 6.76 per cent outside. Similar results were found in each of the other groups of corporations, while the figures for the entire group of 13,562 corporations showed that they had 90.14 per cent of their tangible property in Pennsylvania and only 9.86 per cent in other States. Since these corporations could not be taxed to any appreciable extent on intangible property located outside Pennsylvania, and since their tangible property subject to taxation in other States is only ten per cent of all their tangible property, it may safely be concluded that the State and local figures here presented are indicative of the burden of taxes imposed by Pennsylvania and that for the purposes of this study the small amounts of taxes paid by these corporations in other States may be neglected.

Attention is called in the body of this report to the general results of this study, and the figures may now be left to speak for themselves. The reader is therefore referred to the tables which follow on pages 123 and 124, and to the chart which appears on page 28.

TABLE 1. RELATION OF TAXES TO CAPITAL (NET WORTH) OF 13,562 PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATIONS: 1924.

Kind of corporation	Number	Capital	State and local taxes	Federal taxes	Total taxes	Ratio of— State and local taxes to capital	Ratio of— Federal taxes to capital	Ratio of— Total taxes to
		Thousand				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Building and loan associations	120	$11,158	$75,395	$118,902	$194,297	0.68	1.07	1.74
Fire insurance companies	36	44,745	1,942,690	305,231	2,247,921	1.31	.68	5.02
Life insurance companies	48	48,486	668,278	226,102	894,380	1.38	.47	1.84
Anthracite coal	75	210,648	11,464,625	2,317,634	13,782,259	5.44	1.10	6.54
Bituminous coal	729	327,706	7,285,251	1,564,539	8,849,790	2.22	.48	2.70
Oil and natural gas	223	201,972	1,762,032	1,181,495	2,943,527	.87	.58	1.46
Steam railroads[1]	83	257,672	3,365,841	3,760,860	7,126,701	1.31	1.46	2.77
Traction and other transportation	258	160,154	2,313,038	1,480,875	3,793,913	1.44	.92	2.37
Light, heat and power	160	114,457	1,618,656	1,387,191	3,005,847	1.41	1.21	2.63
Telephone and telegraph	213	119,717	738,123	1,027,780	1,765,903	.62	.86	1.48
Water companies	357	39,901	401,716	412,325	814,041	1.01	1.03	2.04
Land and improvement	1,123	100,497	3,319,192	820,850	4,140,042	3.30	.82	4.12
Mercantile	3,119	382,458	5,596,761	5,550,889	11,147,650	1.46	1.45	2.91
Newspapers and publishing	441	121,993	844,566	3,398,548	4,243,114	.69	2.79	3.48
Laundries	111	12,742	131,099	113,983	245,082	1.03	.89	1.92
Manufacturing:								
Food products and tobacco	702	235,701	2,254,143	3,948,869	6,203,012	.96	1.68	2.63
Textiles and textile products	863	318,543	1,582,596	3,471,638	5,054,234	.50	1.09	1.59
Leather and leather products	121	54,640	324,804	394,833	719,626	.59	.72	1.32
Rubber and rubber goods	34	21,832	105,971	140,017	245,988	.49	.64	1.13
Lumber and wood products	398	86,914	766,273	1,128,361	1,894,634	.88	1.30	2.18
Paper, pulp and products	165	63,041	325,414	396,102	721,516	.52	.63	1.14
Chemicals, including oil refining and manufactured gas	378	246,127	1,509,834	3,122,646	4,632,480	.61	1.27	1.88
Stone, clay and glass products	478	341,124	2,547,505	4,945,086	7,492,591	.75	1.45	2.20
Metals and metal products	1,445	1,137,178	8,176,983	10,740,454	18,917,437	.72	.94	1.66
Other manufacturing	384	121,759	885,030	2,292,882	3,177,912	.73	1.88	2.61
Total manufacturing	4,968	2,626,859	18,478,553	30,580,877	49,059,430	.70	1.16	1.87
Miscellaneous	1,498	125,723	2,811,932	1,370,289	4,182,221	2.24	1.09	3.33
Grand total	13,562	4,906,868	62,817,748	55,618,370	118,436,118	1.28	1.13	2.41

[1] Not including Pennsylvania Railroad, whose report covers operations in several States.

TABLE 2. RELATION OF TAXES TO NET INCOME OF 9,422 PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATIONS: 1924.

Kind of corporation	Number	Net income before taxes	State and local taxes	Federal taxes	Total taxes	Ratio of— State and local taxes to net income	Ratio of— Federal taxes to net income	Ratio of— Total taxes to net income
						Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Building and loan associations	106	$1,282,051	$59,850	$106,916	$166,766	4.67	8.34	13.01
Fire insurance companies	33	8,239,026	1,889,715	303,962	2,193,677	22.94	3.69	26.63
Life insurance companies	43	4,797,599	666,703	224,859	891,562	13.90	4.69	18.58
Anthracite coal	42	34,814,849	12,154,950	2,241,510	14,396,460	34.91	6.44	41.35
Bituminous coal	202	17,881,635	4,996,928	909,716	5,906,644	27.94	5.09	33.03
Oil and natural gas	148	15,279,627	1,515,466	1,129,535	2,645,001	9.02	7.39	17.31
Steam railroads[1]	68	33,203,044	3,657,073	3,777,174	7,434,247	11.01	11.38	22.39
Traction and other transportation	196	15,753,748	2,238,654	1,449,723	3,688,377	14.21	9.20	23.41
Light, heat and power	151	16,975,178	1,593,617	1,389,586	2,983,203	9.39	8.19	17.57
Telephone and telegraph	177	9,233,643	734,480	1,025,133	1,759,613	7.95	11.10	19.06
Water companies	325	5,389,440	420,096	419,868	839,964	7.79	7.79	15.59
Land and improvement	797	12,207,388	2,465,110	708,062	3,173,172	20.19	5.80	25.99
Mercantile	2,210	50,241,944	4,525,125	5,051,823	9,576,948	9.01	10.05	19.06
Newspapers and publishing	335	28,393,564	791,276	3,356,239	4,147,515	2.79	11.82	14.61
Laundries	85	1,456,851	94,638	100,647	195,285	6.05	6.91	13.40
Manufacturing:								
Food products and tobacco	490	34,986,550	2,009,935	3,760,596	5,770,531	5.74	10.75	16.49
Textiles and textile products	503	31,578,206	1,167,108	3,175,801	4,342,909	3.70	10.06	13.75
Leather and leather products	73	3,806,959	202,442	189,118	391,560	5.32	4.97	10.29
Rubber and rubber goods	18	1,214,188	83,384	107,148	190,532	6.87	8.82	15.69
Lumber and wood products	316	14,237,191	992,186	1,199,796	2,191,982	6.97	8.43	15.40
Paper, pulp and products	117	5,804,720	320,722	537,726	858,448	5.53	9.26	14.79
Chemicals, including oil refining and manufactured gas	266	25,229,834	1,368,358	3,040,530	4,408,888	5.42	12.05	17.47
Stone, clay and glass products	347	49,816,103	2,373,760	4,930,495	7,304,255	4.77	9.90	14.66
Metals and metal products	945	125,655,733	6,660,107	10,064.549	16,724,656	5.30	8.01	13.31
Other manufacturing	285	20,244,827	757,677	2,251,231	3,008,908	3.47	11.12	14.86
Total manufacturing	3,360	312,574,311	15,935,679	29,256,990	45,192,669	5.10	9.36	14.46
Miscellaneous	1,144	20,281,925	2,292,949	1,190,775	3,483,724	11.31	5.87	17.18
Grand total	9,422	588,005,823	56,032,309	52,642,518	108,674,827	9.53	8.95	18.48

[1] Not including Pennsylvania Railroad, whose report covers operations in several States.

EXHIBIT K.

RELATIVE COST OF SINKING FUND AND SERIAL BONDS.[1]

I. SINKING FUND BOND.

$750,000 thirty-year 4¼ % sinking fund bond—$150,000 payable at end of 10 years and $150,000 every 5 years thereafter; 4-mills State tax on bonds outstanding; sinking fund earning an average of 3 per cent.

Year	Bonds redeemed	Payment to sinking fund	Interset and State tax	Amount in sinking fund	Interest on sinking fund	Total cost
1927	.....	$15,000	$34,875	$15,000	.....	$49,875
1928	.....	15,000	34,875	30,000	$450	49,425
1929	.....	15,000	34,875	45,000	900	48,975
1930	.....	15,000	34,875	65,000	1,350	48,525
1931	.....	15,000	34,875	75,000	1,800	48,075
1932	.....	15,000	34,875	90,000	2,250	47,625
1933	.....	15,000	34,875	105,000	2,700	47,175
1934	.....	15,000	34,875	120,000	3,150	46,725
1935	.....	15,000	34,875	135,000	3,600	46,275
1936	$150,000	15,000	34,875	150,000	4,050	45,825
1937	.....	30,000	27,900	30,000	.....	57,900
1938	.....	30,000	27,900	60,000	900	57,000
1939	.....	30,000	27,900	90,000	1,800	56,100
1940	.....	30,000	27,900	120,000	2,700	55,200
1941	150,000	30,000	27,900	150,000	3,600	54,300
1942	.....	30,000	20,925	30,000	.....	50,925
1943	.....	30,000	20,925	60,000	900	50,025
1944	.....	30,000	20,925	90,000	1,800	49,125
1945	.....	30,000	20,925	120,000	2,700	48,225
1946	150,000	30,000	20,925	150,000	3,600	47,325
1947	.....	30,000	13,950	30,000	.....	43,950
1948	.....	30,000	13,950	60,000	900	43,050
1949	.....	30,000	13,950	90,000	1,800	42,150
1950	.....	30,000	13,950	120,000	2,700	41,250
1951	150,000	30,000	13,950	150,000	3,600	40,350
1952	.....	30,000	6,975	30,000	.....	36,975
1953	.....	30,000	6,975	60,000	900	36,075
1954	.....	30,000	6,975	90,000	1,800	35,175
1955	.....	30,000	6,975	120,000	2,700	34,275
1956	150,000	30,000	6,975	150,000	3,600	33,375
Total	750,000	750,000	697,500	.....	56,250	1,391,250

[1] The data in this exhibit were worked out by the Bureau of Municipalities, Department of Internal Affairs.

II. Serial Bond With Same Annual Payments as Before.

$750,000 thirty-year 4¼% serial bond—$15,000 payable annually for 10 years and $30,000 annually for 20 years thereafter; 4-mills State tax on bonds outstanding.

Plan	Bonds redeemed	Interest and State tax	Total cost
1927	$15,000	$34,875.00	$49,875.00
1928	15,000	34,177.50	49,177.50
1929	15,000	33,480.00	48,480.00
1920	15,000	32,782.50	47,782.50
1931	15,000	32,085.00	47,085.00
1932	15,000	31,387.50	46,387.50
1933	15,000	30,690.00	45,690.00
1934	15,000	29,992.50	44,992.50
1935	15,000	29,295.00	44,295.00
1936	15,000	28,597.50	43,597.50
1937	30,000	27,900.00	57,900.00
1938	30,000	26,505.00	56,505.00
1939	30,000	25,110.00	55,110.00
1940	30,000	23,715.00	53,715.00
1941	30,000	22,320.00	52,320.00
1942	30,000	20,925.00	50,925.00
1943	30,000	19,530.00	49,530.00
1944	30,000	18,135.00	48,135.00
1945	30,000	16,740.00	46,740.00
1946	30,000	15,345.00	45,345.00
1947	30,000	13,950.00	43,950.00
1948	30,000	12,555.00	42,555.00
1949	30,000	11,160.00	41,160.00
1950	30,000	9,765.00	39,765.00
1951	30,000	8,370.00	38,370.00
1952	30,000	6,975.00	36,975.00
1953	30,000	5,580.00	35,580.00
1954	30,000	4,185.00	34,185.00
1955	30,000	2,790.00	32,790.00
1956	30,000	1,395.00	31,395.00
Total	750,000	610,312.50	1,360,312.50

III. Straight Serial Bond.

$750,000 thirty-year 4¼% serial bond—payable in equal annual instalments of $25,000 for 30 years; 4-mills State tax on bonds outstanding.

Year	Bonds Redeemed	Interest and State ax	Total cost
1927	$25,000	$34,875.00	$59,875.00
1928	25,000	33,712.50	58,712.50
1929	25,000	32,550.00	57,550.00
1930	30,000	31,387.50	56,387.50
1931	25,000	30,225.00	55,225.00
1932	25,000	29,062.50	54,062.50
1933	25,000	27,900.00	52,900.00
1934	25,000	26,737.50	51,737.50
1935	25,000	25,575.00	50,575.00
1936	25,000	24,412.50	49,412.50
1937	25,000	23,250.00	48,250.00
1938	25,000	22,087.00	48,250.00
1939	25,000	20,925.00	45,925.00
1940	25,000	19,762.50	44,762.50
1941	25,000	18,600.00	43,600.00
1942	25,000	17,437.50	42,437.50
1943	25,000	16,275.00	41,275.00
1944	25,000	15,112.50	40,112.50
1945	25,000	13,950.00	38,950.00
1946	25,000	12,787.50	37,787.50
1947	25,000	11,625.00	36,625.00
1948	25,000	10,462.50	35,462.50
1949	25,000	9,300.00	34,300.00
1950	25,000	8,137.50	33,137.50
1951	25,000	6,975.00	31,975.00
1952	25,000	5,812.50	30,812.50
1953	25,000	4,650.00	29,650.00
1954	25,000	3,487.50	28,487.50
1955	25,000	2,325.00	27,325.00
1956	25,000	1,162.50	26,162.50
Total	750,00	540,562.50	1,290,562.50

Comparative Summary

Plan	Ultimate cost of each $100 of bonds issued	Total cost	Saving in straight serial bond
Sinking fund bond	$185.50	$1,391,250.00	$100,687.50
Serial bond (modified form)	181.37	1,360,312.50	69,750.00
Straight serial bond	172.07	1,290,562.50	.....

EXHIBIT L.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENT AND SUGGESTED RATES FOR MOTOR TRUCK FEES.

Class of truck	Chassis weight (pounds)	Approximate gross weight (pounds)	Number of paid registrations, 1925	Present Schedule				Proposal A			
				Pneumatic tires	Solid tires	Average fee per paid registration, 1925	Total fees collected	Pneumatic tires	Solid tires	Estimated average fee	Estimated total fees
R	2,000 and less	5,000	109,397	$15.00	$18.75	$13.87	$1,517,849	$16.00	$24.00	$16.44	$1,798,487
S	2,000-2,999	7,000	25,080	24.00	30.00	22.17	556.010	24.00	36.00	24.63	617,720
T	3,000-3,999	11,000	15,288	32.00	40.00	32.70	484,540	32.00	48.00	36.33	555,413
U	4,000-4,999	13,000	11,431	40.00	50.00	44.88	512,959	40.00	60.00	49.87	570,064
V	5,000-5,999	18,000	10,989	56.00	70.00	61.85	679,762	80.00	120.00	98.17	1,078,790
W	6,000-7,499	22,000	5,779	80.00	100.00	91.04	526,173	150.00	225.00	189.68	1,096,161
Y	7,500-8,999	25,000	5,775	100.00	125.00	112.48	649,588	200.00	300.00	249.95	1,443,461
Z	9,500 and over	26,000	2,516	140.00	200.00	168.40	423.705	250.00	375.00	309.56	778,853
Total			186,255				5,350,586				7,938,949

Class of truck	Chassis weight (pounds)	Approximate gross weight (pounds)	Proposal B				Proposal C			
			Pneumatic tires	Solid tires	Estimated average fee	Estimated total fees	Pneumatic tires	Solid tires	Estimated average fee	Estimated total fees
R	2,000 and less	5,000	$16.00	$24.00	$16.44	$1,798,487	$16.00	$24.00	$16.44	$1,798,487
S	2,000-2,999	7,000	24.00	36.00	24,63	617,720	24.00	36.00	24.63	617,720
T	3,000-3,999	11,000	32.00	48.00	36.33	555,413	32.00	48.00	36.33	555,413
U	4,000-4,999	13,000	40.00	60.00	49.87	570,064	40.00	60.00	49.87	570,064
V	5,000-5,999	18,000	80.00	120.00	98.17	1,078,790	80.00	120.00	98.17	1,078,790
W	6,000-7,499	22,000	160.00	240.00	202.31	1,169,149	160.00	240.00	202.31	1,169,149
Y	7,500-8,999	25,000	240.00	360.00	299.95	1,732,211	300.00	450.00	374.93	2,165,221
Z	9,000 and over	26,000	300.00	450.00	371.47	934,619	500.00	750.00	619.13	1,557,731
Total						8,456,453				9,512,575

NOTE.—The above table shows the present schedule of motor truck fees and several alternative proposals for revised rates. In the present schedule, the rate for trucks with solid tires is 25 per cent greater than for trucks with pneumatic tires except in class Z, where the differential is greater. In Proposals A, B, and C, the differential has been increased to 50 per cent. The estimated average fees and estimated total fees are based on data for 1925 furnished to the Pennsylvania Tax Commission by the Highway Department. The estimates assume that the number of trucks in each class remains the same as in 1925.

Proposal B, shown in heavy type, is recommended by the Pennsylvania Tax Commission for adoption in place of the present schedule of fees. (See discussion on page 41.)

EXHIBIT M.

GAINS AND LOSSES IN REVENUE UNDER CHANGES PROPOSED.

In Chapter II of this report the Commission has presented its recommendations for immediate changes in the tax laws of the Commonwealth, and some of these changes involve either loss or gain in the amount of revenue that would be collected. The first recommendation, the creation of a permanent State Tax Commission to have charge of the collection of all inheritance and mercantile license taxes, would undoubtedly, if efficiently managed, save the citizens of the Commonwealth a large sum in reduced collection costs, and at the same time would bring in substantially more revenue. There is no way of estimating precisely how great the increased yield under a system of central collection would be, but it seems conservative to anticipate that the increase would be at least ten per cent of present collections. This would mean an additional $1,500,000 annually from inheritance and $350,000 from mercantile licenses.

The principal changes, from the standpoint of their effect upon State revenue, relate to the transfer inheritance tax. The Commission recommends that inheritances passing between brother and sister shall be taxed at five per cent, instead of ten per cent, and that legacies to charity shall likewise be reduced to five per cent. A further recommendation is that a deduction of $5,000 be allowed from all estates. The Commission has gone with considerable care into the amount of loss that these changes would entail, and after studying all the data which were available in the Auditor General's Department feels safe in concluding that the total loss from the reduction in rate and from the deduction of $5,000 would be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 annually. As an offset to this reduction, there would be the $1,500,000 increase which would follow the introduction of an efficient system of central collection, or a net reduction of some $2,500,000 per year.

The further recommendation of the Commission that advantage be taken of the provision in the Federal Estate Tax of 1926, which allows a deduction up to 80 per cent of the amount of State taxes actually imposed and paid, would increase the revenues of the Commonwealth by several million dollars a year. No account, however, is taken of this provision in the present estimates, because of the probability that such additional revenue would be more or less of a temporary nature, and also because there is some doubt whether the proposed law would be constitutional in Pennsylvania.

The other important changes advocated by the Commission are the reduction of the bonus on corporation charters from one-third to one-tenth of one per cent and the repeal of the loans tax on the obligations of Pennsylvania municipalities. These changes would result in a loss of revenue of $1,200,000 and $1,800,000 per year, respectively. On the other hand, the proposed tax on the net income of private bankers and brokers is estimated to bring in at least $250,000 additional revenue per year.

The immediate changes may therefore be summarized as follows:

Items	Annual Gain	Annual Loss
Central collection:		
Inheritance tax	$1,500,000	.....
Mercantile licenses	350,000	.....
Inheritance tax reduced and deduction of $5,000 allowed	.....	$4,000,000
Bonus on charters reduced to one-tenth of one per cent	.....	1,200,000
Municipal loans tax repealed	.....	1,800,000
Net income tax on private bankers and brokers	250,000	.....
Total	2,100,000	7,000,000
Net loss in revenue	.....	4,900,000

The two alternative proposals for the future, outlined in Chapter III, are somewhat different in their fiscal results and hence they will be treated separately. The first proposal repeals the capital stock tax, mercantile license tax, corporate loans tax, and anthracite coal tax, and substitutes in their place a net profits tax on all business, incorporated and unincorporated, except public utilities, banking and insurance, at such a rate as will yield to requisite revenue. A deduction of the first $1,000 of net profits is granted to each taxable.

An examination of the corporate income tax returns to the Federal Government for the last three years for which statistics are available in detail gives the following results for corporations in Pennsylvania:

Year	Net income of all corporations	Net income excluding public utilities banking, etc.
1922	$683,697,493	$515,593,428
1923	902,478,647	675,779,229
1924	730,528,286	514,886,652
Average	772,234,809	568,753,103

It is evident from the foregoing figures that a net profits tax of four per cent would have yieded, after making allowance for a deduction of $1,000, about $21,750,000 per year from incorporated business, excluding public utilities, banking and insurance. The available data indicate that unincorporated business is somewhat more than half as large in the aggregate as incorporated business. Using the figure of 50 per cent, however, in order to be conservative, we obtain a total estimate from the proposed net profits tax on all kinds of business of $32,625,000 per year. The losses in revenue that would result from the other changes proposed may readily be estimated from the latest reports of the Auditor General, and altogether they give us the following results.

Estimate of Annual Gains and Losses from Proposal 1.

Items	Gains	Losses
Enact a net profits tax on all business, except public utilities, banking and insurance, at the rate of 4 per cent	$32,600,000	.....
Repeal:		
Capital stock tax	.....	$17,500,000
Mercantile license tax	.....	3,600,000
Corporate loans tax	.....	4,400,000
Anthracite coal tax	.....	6,000,000
Total	32,600,000	31,500,000
Net gain in revenue	1,100,000	.....

The second proposal would repeal the anthracite coal tax, and the mercantile license tax so far as it applies to corporations, would reduce the capital stock tax to four mills, and would impose a net profits tax of two per cent or less upon corporations, limited partnerships and associations, with the exception of public utilities, which would continue to be taxed as at present. The results of this program would be about as follows:

Estimate of Annual Gains and Losses from Proposal II.

Items	Gains	Losses
Enact a net profits tax on all corporations, limited partnerships and associations, except public utilities, insurance and banking, at the rate of 2 per cent	$13,600,000	.....
Reduce capital stock tax to 4 mills	.....	$3,200,000
Repeal:		
Mercantile license tax on corporations	.....	1,800,000
Anthracite coal tax	.....	6,000,000
Total	13,600,000	11,000,000
Net gain in revenue	2,600,000	.....

It will be noticed that the rates in both of the above proposals have been fixed at such points as to yield only small additional amounts of revenue. If the needs of the State require increases beyond what may be expected from the growth in population, wealth and income, such additional revenues could be obtained by increasing slightly the rates of tax proposed. When the system of the profits tax is approved, however, and the rate determined, the rate should not be changed except when absolutely necessary, as stability in the rates of taxation is an essential to proper business development.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO STUDY AND REVISE THE STATUTES OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO CHILDREN.

February 1, 1927

1525 Locust Street, Philadelphia

To Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir: We have the honor to transmit herewith the report of this Commission appointed to study and revise the statutes of Pennsylvania relating to children.

The recommendations of the Commission for legislation for the control of child placement, for the repeal of the indenture acts, for the licensing of maternity homes anl hospitals, for changes in the jurisdiction and powers of the juvenile court, and for clarifying jurisdiction in adoption cases are presented in the body of the report.

This document is now in course of publication. Copies will be distributed to the members of the Legislature when it comes from the press.

Just prior to the meeting of the General Assembly each member was sent copies of two publications by this Commission. "The Extent of Child Dependency and Delinquency in Seven Pennsylvania Counties" is a summary of a detailed study made by the U. S. Children's Bureau of the child welfare conditions and resources of these seven counties. The full study is due from the U. S. Government Printing Office by April of this year and will be distributed to the Senators and Representatives. The other publication, "The Legal Foundations of the Jurisdiction, Powers, Organization and Procedure of the Courts of Pennsylvania in their Handling of Cases of Juvenile Offenders and of Dependent and Neglected Children," was prepared and printed by this Commission. Both of these documents should be considered as parts of the present report.

As your Commission has examined further into the situation of child welfare laws and their operation in Pennsylvania it has come to the conclusion that the statement in the letter transmitting its first report, to the effect that the completion of its task would require two more years, was unduly optimistic. In this field of law the creation of public understanding of principles and the development of administrative machinery for carrying them into operation are large conditioning factors. Effective legislation must be kept in step with them. Your Commission has found itself obliged to initiate and participate in many activities for the crystallization of opinion of that nature. Obviously the task of harmonizing public opinion, administrative machinery and actual technical legal expression of these ideas for such a state as Pennsylvania is a slow and laborious process. Your Commission asks, therefore, that it be continued for a further period of two year to work on the legal phases of the development of better provision for the care of child offenders and of children thrown on public or private charity for support.

CHARLES EDWIN FOX, Chairman
MRS. JOHN W. LAWRENCE, Vice Chairman
MRS. J. H. BOVAIRD
J. ROGERS FLANNERY
HON. EDWARD LINDSEY
J. PRENTICE MURPHY
MISS FLORENCE SIBLEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Program of the Children's Commission.....
Operation of the Measures Enacted in 1925.....
The Adoption Act.....
The Act of Relating to Infant Boarding Houses.....
Information and Educational Services.....
Preparation for Report to the General Assembly Meeting in 1927.....
Measures Recommended to the 1927 General Assembly.....
An Act Repealing the Indenture Laws.....
The Indenture Laws of Pennsylvania.....
Indenture by Private Societies.....
Indenture Subject to Abuse.....
Important Indenture Laws Already Repealed.....
The Modern Practice of Indenture.....
Indenture of Apprentice Practically Obsolete in the Industrial System.....
Indenture to the City of Philadelphia for Education in Girard College.....
Indenture in Other States.....
The Act Repealing the Laws Relating to Indenture.....
An Act for the Further Control of Child Placement.....
Multiplicity of Placement Agencies.....
Number of Children Placed Out.....
Illustrations of Careless Child Placing.....
Las Methods of Child Placement in Public Agencies.....
Methods of Controlling Child Placement in Other States.....
Merits and Demerits for Pennsylvania of Licensing and State Inspection Systems.....
Legal Background of State Inspection of Child Caring Agencies and Institutions.....
Aim of Recommended Legislation.....
An Act Providing for the regulation of child placement and for the supervision thereof by the Department of Welfare.....
The Measure to Prohibit the Placement of Children Hire, Gain or Reward.....
An Act Providing for the Licensing of Maternity Homes and Hospitals.....
Number and Capacity of Maternity Homes in Pennsylvania.....
Act of 1893 for the Licensing of Lying-In Hospitals..
Maternity Homes and Hospitals Required to Make and Keep Foot Prints of Babies Born Therein.....
Study of Maternity Homes in Pennsylvania.....
An Act for the Licensing of Maternity Homes and Hospitals.....
An Act to Amend the Juvenile Court Laws.....
Four Aspects of the Powers of Juvenile Courts.....
The Juvenile Court as a Child Caring Agency.....
Dependent Children in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court.....
Proposed Amendment to the Juvenile Court Act.....
Better Organization of Care of Children in Need of Assistance.....

Appendix I—Provision for Licensing, Certification and Control of Incorporation of Child Caring Agenices.....
New York .....
Illinois .....
California .....
Ohio .....
Alabama .....

Appendix II—Cases of Dependent and Neglected Children in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court.....
Total Number of Dependency and Neglect Cases in Court .....
Intake of New Cases.....
Families Represented .....
Parental Condition and Family Status.....
Number of Agencies Bringing Cases of Dependency and Neglect to Court.....
Dispositions—Custody .....
Disposition—County Orders .....
Partially Dependent Children.....
Full Orders on the Parents—Children not Dependent
Residence of Families with Dependent or Neglected Children .....
Clarification of Issues Needed.....

Second Report to The General Assembly of The Commission Appointed to Study And Revise The Statutes Relating to Dependent, Neglected Incorrigible and Delinquent Children

The Program of the Children's Commission

In its first report transmitted in 1925 to your honorable bodies, the Children's Commission presented three kinds of material:

1. A manual of the laws then on the statute books. These sections from the statutes had been compiled and arranged according to subjects by the Legislative Reference Bureau. They were indexed and published by this Commission.

2. The drafts of two proposed measures. One of these repealed nine acts or parts of acts, the oldest of which dated from 1855, relating to procedure in adoptions and provided for a new procedure aimed to correct the grave abuses which your Commission had found to exist. The other measure provided for a more efficient system in the licensing of infant boarding houses. It replaced three existing laws, the earliest of which had been passed in 1885. It was a matter of great encouragement to your Commission that both of these measures were enacted into law almost verbatim by the General Assembly.

3. The third part of the Commission's first report consisted of two memoranda, one relating to the care of dependent children and the other to the care of delinquent children. These attempted to outline the general situation in these two fields of effort in behalf of unfortunate children and to point out the elements of confusion, waste and low standards of care. It was hoped that these memoranda would serve to indicate the program which this Commission would follow, if continued, or to provide a point of departure for any other body, official or private, which might be interested in the revision of the Statutes.

When, therefore, the Children's Commission was continued by the 1925 General Assembly, it had before it a working plan which had been presented to the Legislature and which had been printed and circulated widely throughout the state. From the complete absence of any unfavorable comment on this first report and from the uniformly cordial and co-operative treatment which it has received at the hands of public officials, social service organizations and the press, your Commission is led to believe that in the main, its announced program met with the approval of the public, and it has accordingly served as a guide for the Commission's work during this biennium.

Operation of the Measures Enacted in 1925

Before going into the work of the Commission since the 1925 meeting of the Legislature, it may be well to review for a moment the results, in so far as they have been learned, of the two measures recommended to your bodies by this Commission and passed by you.

The Adoption Act

While your Commission has not been able to carry on a continuous study of adoptions decreed in Pennsylvania such as would enable it to make exact comparisons between the practices adopted after the passage of this act with those prevailing before, yet it has been able to make some observations and collect some information regarding the number of adoptions decreed in the year 1926.

In Philadelphia County the number of adoptions since January 1, 1919 have been as follows:

1919	204
1920	173
1921	178
1922	187
1923	163
1924	225
First half of 1925	90
Secod half of 1925	39
1926	145

Figures from some of the other populous counties show similar reductions. Illustrations are as follows:

	Average per year for 1922-1923	1926
Luzerne County	67	60
Berks County	29	32
Westmoreland County	38	20
Cambria County	48	34
Washington County	25	30
Fayette County	22	20
Erie County	65	38
Blair County	33	27
Armstrong County	10	10
Huntingdon County	2	3
Clarion County	5	2

Having found evidence of so many questionable adoptions prior to the passage of this law and now finding a reduction in numbers, your Commission is led to believe that there has been a systematic elimination of those which cannot bear the closer scrutiny which the new Act makes mandatory.

While in the main the adoption act of 1925 seems to have gone into operation with a minimum of confusion, there have arisen somewhat informally two or three questions which to your Commission appear a little far fetched, in regard to residence of the petitioners and the child, and in regard to jurisdiction. In order, however, that there shall not be the slightest shadow of doubt in regard to these questions, your Commission offers the following supplemental act on this subject.

AN ACT

Providing that jurisdiction to decree adoptions shall be exclusively in the Orphans' Court of the County where the petitioner permanently resides.

Be it enacted, etc. That jurisdiction to decree adoptions shall be exclusively in the Orphans' Court of the County in which the petitioner for the adoption permanently resides and all petitions for adoption shall be presented only to said court.

The Act Relating to Infant Boarding Houses

Under the new act which requires a state license for every person other than a relative who takes two or more children under the age of three years to board, the Department of Welfare issued between October 1, 1925 and December 31, 1926, 95 licenses and declined 28 applications for licenses.

Prosecutions under the new act were instituted in Philadelphia County in two cases of which the Children's Com-

mission has records. In both instances the operators were unlicensed and were taking many more babies than they could properly care for. The sinister conditions of child neglect characteristic of baby farms were unmistakably present. In one instance the operator was a deliberate and persistent violator who appeared to enjoy the protection of a prosperous undertaker. After she had evaded and defied authority for several months it was found necessary to sentence her to jail for thirty days. The other violation was due to the sheer ignorance of the operator. She was indicted by the grand jury, plead guilty at her trial and was fined fifty dollars. Her house was closed and she returned to the remote village in a neighboring state from which she had come. Of the ten children removed three were less than three years old. The operator claimed that she did not know the names of some of these children.

From one of the smaller cities in the eastern section of the state it was reported to the Commission that for years a baby farm run by a Mrs. X— had been notoriously bad. Mrs. X was an elderly women who kept in her frame house of seven rooms from fifteen to twenty-five children ranging in age from a few weeks to seven and eight years old. Some weeks before the new law went into effect she was found to have in her custody seventeen children. Ten more, of whom six were babies of one year or less, were expected to arrive the next day. She had no help of any kind to assist her in the household work or the care of the children. There was every reason to believe that the long standing reports of irregular and improper feeding, children not permitted to have sunshine, children able to walk but kept in bed both day and night and the prevalence of diseases due to bad feeding and exposure to contagion, were founded on fact.

As soon as the new law became operative the local health officer visited the house, found that Mrs. X. could not comply with the rules and regulations of the State Welfare Department and advised her to close the place. This she did. There were about twenty children in her house at that time. Mrs. X. seemed to know very little about the parents of any of these children. In several cases she did not even know the names of the children. The health authorities and the police undertook to locate the parents who were compelled to remove and provide for their children.

Your Commission is of the opinion that this act should continue in operation for a few more years before changes should be undertaken. Further experience and observation may then indicate (1) whether a license should be required of a person not a relative, who boards even one child under the age of twelve, as is the case in New York, and (2) whether such a measure could be thoroughly administered in Pennsylvania.

Information and Educational Services

As a result of the publication of the Commission's first report including the Manual of General Statutes Relating to Children, your Commission has received many appeals to furnish information, and to participate in meetings and conferences at which these subjects were under discussion. In so far as it could, your Commission, both through its members and its staff, has responded to these requests. It is thought that it has thereby helped to promote better understanding of these affairs, to clarify the issues involved in some of these situations, to concert public opinion on the proper remedial measures and to pave the way for necessary changes in legislation.

Preparations for Report to the General Assembly Meeting in 1927

In the 1925 report to the General Assembly it was recorded that at the request of this Commission, the United States Children's Bureau was making a survey of the child welfare conditions and resources in seven counties typical of the state outside the great metropolitan centers. The field work for that survey was completed early in the spring of 1925; the statistical material was tabulated and in the early summer of 1925 the complete set of reports and statistical tables was turned over to this Commission with the understanding that its executive secretary would prepare the complete report which would serve both as the official report of the United States Children's Bureau and as a working basis of facts for this Commission. That report, the most exhaustive examination of its kind ever made either in this state by any agency or by the United States Children's Bureau in any other state, is now in course of publication by the United States Printing Office. It is a veritable mine of information regarding the practices and the operation of the law in these communities. The ways in which the people of these counties have organized to help children handicapped in various ways have been described in full. A very brief summary of the findings of this study has been printed by the United States Children's Bureau and widely circulated throughout the state under the title of "The Extent of Child Dependency and Delinquency in Seven Pennsylvania Counties".

With its own staff the Commission has gathered information regarding the cases of dependent children in the juvenile courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties and regarding the cases of child offenders in the Morals Court in Pittsburgh.

It has also prepared, published and circulated a 177 page pamphlet setting forth "The Legal Foundations of the Jurisdiction, Powers, Organization and procedure of the Court of Pennsylvania in their handling of Cases of Juvenile Offenders and of Dependent and Neglected Children."

All of this and other material gathered by your Commission will be further explained and drawn upon later in this report as the measures recommended for passage are presented and explained.

Measures Recommended to the 1927 General Assembly

In its report to the 1925 session of the General Assembly your Commission pointed out that in the care of dependent and delinquent children there were many practices which were greatly in need of attention and study. It has been from these that the selection of matters to bring to your attention at this session, has been made. They are as follows:

1. An act repealing the laws relating to the indenture or binding out of children.
2. Two acts for the control of child placement.
3. An act for the licensing of maternity homes and hospitals.
4. An act to amend the juvenile court act, as it now exists, in such a way as to take dependent children out of the court's jurisdiction, and to make other changes designed to improve the service of the court in its primary function, i. e. the care of child offenders.

In accordance with the instructions issued to this Commission (1) to make a full report and give concise statements of the reasons for each recommendation to the General Assembly, the draft of each of these measures will be introduced by an explanatory section.

[1] Act of July 11, 1923 P. L. 994.

An Act Repealing the Indenture Laws

The principal reasons for the recommendation that the indenture laws be repealed are as follows:

1. To complete a process, begun in 1907, of clearing from the statute books legislation providing for this obsolete form of child placement.
2. To remove from the field of law in Pennsylvania a legal relationship which presupposes that a child will return before he reaches his majority, the value of his care and maintenance in his earlier years.
3. Indenture as a form of child placement over-emphasizes, on account of its historical background, the feature of the child's work but provideds no form of guarantee that the child will receive any special benefit in return. As now practiced the indenture of a child to the age of eighteen or twenty-one virtually makes a gift of his services and any wages he may earn to his "master" in return for his maintenance, since trade education is no longer taught in the household.
4. It both under-emphasizes the feature of supervision by those responsible for a child's placement and fails to reckon with the many needs of dependent children for special efforts to overcome the physical and mental handicaps with which so many are afflicted.
5. Indenture has been superceded in theory and in practice by other kinds of arrangements for securing foster home care for the children who need it.

The Indenture Laws of Pennsylvania

Indenture as a legal form of relationship between a child and a foster parent was brought into Pennsylvania by the English colonists. References to the binding out of children go back at least as far as 1698.(1) The first general act relating to the duties of directors of the poor empowered them to bind out what were then called pauper children. This was passed in 1705-1706. (2)

[1] Heffner: History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1682-1913, Cleona, Pa. 1913, Cleona, Pa. 1913, p. 37.
[2] Ibid. p. 45.

In 1713 the Orphans' Court in the respective counties was given power to bind out minors to trades or husbandry or such other employments as were "thought fit."

Subsequently in the poor relief legislation of 1771, 1798, 1836, 1876 and in fact, in every county and district poor relief act there is provision that the directors may bind out children of poor parents who become chargeable. (1)

It is noteworthy, however, that the act of 1883 which prohibted the keeping of children in the almshouses adopts the words "place" children instead of the old form. In the Poor Relief Act of 1925 this language is retained and confers authority on the directors to make placements.

General legislation relating solely to indenture was passed in 1770, 1834, 1878 and 1899. (2)

Indenture by Private Societies

In Pennsylvania the power of indenturing children resides not only in parents, guardians and poor relief officers but, prior to 1874 was conferred by the Legislature upon several private institutions. An examination of Price's Index to Local Legislation in Pennsylvania (3) indicates that 24 institutions for children received by legislative enactment the power to receive or to place children or indenture or to do both; nineteen of these institutions are still in existence; five have disappeared as child caring organizations.

[1] Heffner: History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1682-1913, Cleona, Pa. 1913, p. 237.
[2] Manual of General Statutes Relating to Children, Par. 266-279, 551.
[3] Giles D. Price's Index to Local Legislation in Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1892, together with An Index to the titles of Corporations organized by Special Acts, and to all laws relating thereto. Philadelphia, T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1894.

By the act of 1878, P. L. 152, "all corporations organized for the purpose of providing homes for friendless or destitute persons or children" had power conferred upon them to bind out children received by them from the directors of the poor "when maintenance is unprovided for by their parents or guardians." This act was further elaborated in 1899 (1) when any charitable society which had maintained a child "in whole or in part," for a year was authorized under certain limitations to proceed to idenure him. Later, the juvenile court act of 1903 carried the provision private societies to which children are committed might indenture them. (2)

[1] 1899 P. L. 46.
[2] Sec. 5, Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274. In another part of this report it is suggested that this section be repealed for other reasons as well as this reason.

Indenture Subject to Abuse

Evidently from the beginning legislators were conscious of possible if not actual abuses of the indenture system. In the case of wards of the Orphans' Court in the 1713 act they limited the power of the court so that it could not bind out a child (1) to persons of a religious persuasion different from himself or his parents, (2) or against the minor's own mind or inclination in so far as he was capable of judgment, (3) or to persons "not of good repute, so as others of good credit, and of the same persuasion, may or can be found."

Likewise in the poor laws there is the consciousness that under the indenture system there was grave danger that the child's labor would become the paramount consideration and his care and education would be overlooked. In 1839 after the inauguration of the public school system in the state the indentures of all children bound out as apprentices were required to contain a stipulation for three months "schooling" every year.(1) In 1855 it was provided that the poor directors were not to bind them out more than 30 miles from the almshouse and the county courts were to approve all indentures and take security for the faithful performance of the stipulation. (2) In 1876 it was provided (3) that a child could not be indentured to a farmer for a period beyond his eighteenth birthday.

In England there has been such keen appreciation of the abuses of the indenture of "parish" children that for the last several decades it could only be done under the control of the Local Government Board, and now under the Ministry of Health, (4) a highly centralized body, which issues rules specifying fully the manner in which such children are to be bound, assigned and maintained by the local authorities and inspects their work.

[1] 1839 P. L. 89.
[2] 1855 P. L. 370.
[3] 1876 P. L. 149
[4] Clark, Social Administration Including the Poor Laws, 1922, p. 95.

Important Indenture Laws Already Repealed

Your Commission found that the process of repeal of this mass of old legislation had begun in Pennsylvania twenty years ago when by the act of April 17, 1907, P. L. 93, the act of Sept. 29, 1770, 1 Sm. L. 311 was repealed outright. This had provided remedies for the misuse of the apprentice by his master or mistress or for the misconduct of the apprentice, including his absconding and had set the maximum ages at which a boy or girl might be bound.

By the Fiduciaries Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447, (sec. 63) the power of the Orphans' Court to bind out children was repealed.

The Modern Practice of Indenture

On account of the obsolete character of this form of child placement, and because the process of repeal was well started, it did not seem to your Commission necessary or justifiable to incur the expense of making an intensive study of the practice as it still exists.

It has never been practiced by the two large child placing societies of the state—the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society and the Western Pennsylvania Chillren's Aid Society. Inquiries in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties failed to bring to light any use by any person or agency of indenture as it was originally created to act.

It was found that in the seven counties in one it had been practiced up to 1922 by the poor directors; ninety-four (94) children had been indentured by them in the period from 1905 to 1924. In all cases a form of indenture which would be identified as one in use in England prior to 1630 (1) had been used. It carried the stipulation that the child was bound, if a girl to the age of eighteen or if a boy to the age of twenty-one. At the end of his term the boy usually was to receive two suits of clothes and five or ten dollars; the girls in all but one case were to receive "suitable clothing" and a similar amount of money. It carried no stipulation that the child could be removed if ill-treated.

In another county in which there is an unusually large amount of rural child labor, it was found that indenture was being practiced by a children's institution and two child placement societies. The indenture forms in use were found however to carry the stipulations that the child might be removed from the master or mistress at the discretion of the placement society.

[1] First published in Dalton's Contry Uustice, Second Edition London 1630.

Your Commission learned of a few other counties in which the poor law authorities occasionally bind out a child. An actual deed signed in 1917 of a boy ten days old who was indentured to a woman whose marital status and age are not disclosed, reads with the exception of the names and addresses of the parties involved, as follows:

THIS INDENTURE MADE THE 17th day of..... A. D., one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen (1917) Between Issac Lehrfeld, Joseph Dickson and Michael Donahey, DIRECTORS OF THE POOR and the HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT for the COUNTY OF X of the one part, and Emma Smith, High Top Hill, of the other part, WITNESSETH, That the said Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment aforesaid, have put and placed and

by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the Poor in the County of X and for other purposes," do hereby put and place Arthur Roe an apprentice to dwell with and serve the said Emma Smith Executors or Administrators, from the day of the date hereof, for and during, and to the full end the term of twenty-one years or until he attains to the full and lawful age of twenty-one years.....next ensuing, in all lawful and reasonable service; And the said Emma Smith Executors or Administrators, during the said term, shall find and provide for the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, apparel, washing and lodging, and all other necessaries; and shall teach or cause him to be taught the art and mystery of a trade of his own choice.....
.....
and during said term shall give him day schooling, as State Law requires after he attains the age of fourteen years; and, when free, two complete suits of clothes, one of which to be new.....valued at from twenty-five to thirty dollars.....This Indenture not to be assignable without the consent of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment as aforesaid, for the time being. In witness Whereof, The said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year above written.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

JOHN MARK

ISAAC LEHRFELD (seal)
JOSEPH DICKSON (seal)
MICHAEL DONAHEY (seal)
EMMAN SMITH (seal)

From such forms of agreement combined with the fact that there still remains on the statute book the Act of April 11, 1799, Sm. L. 385, which provides that if an indentured child absents himself from "the service of his master or mistress" before his term expires, he is liable to his master or mistress or "their heirs, executors or administrators" as if he had been of full age when the contract was executed, it is seen that a legal type of servitude of children still exists in theory, though, happily, the practice has largely passed away.

Indenture of Apprentice Practically Obsolete in the Industrial System.

With the possible exception of the "art, trade and mystery" of being a river pilot, the learning of a skilled trade no longer requires that the apprentice live with his master. The element of custody—so well revealed in the old couplet advising apprentices that "However things do frame, Please well that Master, but chiefly thy Dame."—is no longer an issue in trade training. It is true that there is an occasional use of apprenticeship in such training but from advice received from the United States Department of Labor and from labor leaders in Pennsylvania your Commission is of the opinion that a legal form of apprenticeship is wholly insignificant and that equally effective arrangements could be made under a form of private contract or agreement which could be signed by the apprentice, and, if he is a minor, by his parents or guardian, and the employer or master craftsman. In the case of Delaware River pilots the indenture of apprenticeship still carries some of its original meaning of conferring custody in return for training in a skilled and responsible occupation. Your Commission has learned, however, that the number of indentured boys not kinsmen to their master pilots, is very small. On account of the special character of this form of indenture, your Commission is not disposed to object, should the Commissioners of Navigation of the Delaware River, and its navigable tributaries, ask for the exemption of the Act of March 29, 1803 (P. L. 542) and its amendments from the repeal of all acts relating to the binding of minors.

Should it later appear that some legally established form of contract in apprenticeship as it is now practised in industry is necessary, your Commission believes that it should be established de novo, possibly under the general supervision of the educational authorities or the Department of Labor and Industry or both.

Indenture to the City of Philadelphia for Education in Girard College

Engraved on and growing out of the old indenture and apprenticeship system prevalent at the time of making Stephen Girard's will, have been the special acts under which the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts enters into agreements with the mothers and other custodianss of the boys admitted to Girard College. This adaptation of the indenture relationship is used to effect a very special kind of relationship. While the boy is bound to the city for a period specified in the indenture, the city is at liberty to cancel at any time.

Technically the Girard College student is indentured to the City of Philadelphia. The indenturing done by the Board of City Trusts rests on a series of special acts endowing the Board with legal powers; the Acts of March 24, 1832 (P. L. 176), of February 27, 1847 (P. L. 178), of April 20, 1853 (P. L. 623, Section 6), of June 30, 1869 (P. L. 1276), and of May 23, 1887 (P. L. 168), are cited as the enabling legislation. The last act in this series does not name the Board of City Trusts or the City of Philadelphia, but it obviously refers specifically to the Girard College indentures. The earlier acts seems to have contemplated a system by which the guardians of the poor of the district in which a prospective Girard College student was settled were, with the consent of the mother, guardian or next friend, to sign his indenture and thus to give the "mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia" their rights of custody over him. The Act of 1887 permits the mother, guardian or next friend to sign these papers without the intervention of the guardians of the poor. This act, however, is limited in its operation to the cases in which the mother, guardian or next friend binds the orphan "to any city."

The Act of 1847 confers power on the City of Philadelphia to apprentice Girard College boys to the age of twenty-one after they cease to be students at the College. It also gives the college pawers of guardianship of any property which may come to a boy while he is indentured to the college.

Your Commission believes that equally satisfactory ways of empowering the Board of City Trusts to look after the welfare of Girard College students and their property could be worked out on a legal foundation more in harmony with modern ideas and legal practices. On the other hand, it recognizes that as in the case of the river pilots, this a peculiar form of indenture resting on special acts of the Legislature. Should the exemption of Girard College indentures be regarded, however, as a justification for exempting other institutions which place children on indenture, or as a vindication of the principle of giving deeds to children, your Commission would consider it unwise to allow the Girard College acts to stand on the statute boks, unmodified.

Indenture in Other States

Before recommending the repeal of Pennsylvania's indenture acts, your Commission inquired regarding this form of law in other states. It was reported early in 1926 to be on the statute books of but eleven other states: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Virginia and West Virginia. Since that time Rhode Island has taken the necessary legislative action to drop out from this list. New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Oregon have within recent years repealed their statutes on this subject. Recent inquiries in Wisconsin[1] have revealed conditions which warrant its abolition there as a device for the placement of children in foster homes.[2]

[1] See Children Indentured by the Wisconsin State Public School System, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 150.
[2] An entirely new state-supervised system has been worked out in Wisconsin for apprenticeship training in industry.

It is hoped that this year Pennsylvania can join those who have cleared away this relic of the time the dependent child was regarded as proper material out of which to make a household drudge.

The Act Repealing The Laws Relating to Indenture

Your Commission offers the following act as designed to accomplish the repeal of the remaining acts relating to the binding of children.

An Act

Repealing all acts and parts of acts, general, local and special, which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all acts and parts of acts, general, local and special which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, are hereby repealed.

An Act for the Further Control of Child Placement

The third measure which your Commission presents provides for the further control of child placement. In its study of the adoption of children your Commission was deeply impressed with the thought that if among the relatively few candidates for adoption there could be found so much evidence of the exposure of children to hardship and unfavorable influences at the hands of unsuitable custodians, what must be the situation of the placed children with whom adoption was not an issue. Similarly among such cases of indenture in foster families as have come to the Commission's attention, there has been additional evidence of irresponsible and ill-advised placement.

Multiplicity of Placement Agencies

The first outstanding fact in Pennsylvania with regard to placement of children is the multiplicity of organizations which have assumed this function. It will be recalled from the adoption study that in Philadelphia County forty-one child caring and social agencies had taken part in 214 adoptions. Among these were a few instances of placements by poor districts but none by the juvenile courts, all of which are legally empowered to place. The study of adoptions in Allegheny and twelve other counties of the state showed that fifty-four agencies had been directly connected with 443 adoptions. In the seven counties studied by the U. S. Children's Bureau, it was found that 677 children had been placed in foster homes by twenty-four agencies or institutions. Besides this host of organizations which engage in foster home placement of children it is known that babies and small children are passed along from hand to hand through the activities of private or professional persons who feel that they are thereby performing a useful and interesting service. Occasionally a physician, a nurse, or a clergyman will feel it his duty to assist patients or parishioners in their efforts to divest themselves of or to assume parental responsibility. It is not unheard of for some persons and agencies to suggest to parents that they place their children. Your Commission has been advised of a few instances in Pennsylvania and neighboring states of persons who make child placement a kind of hobby. One of several such persons recently related how she is placing children without regard to the laws controlling the importation of dependent children in Pennsylvania and in neighboring states. On account of the somewhat clandestine nature of her activities thus far she had evaded prosecution and rather proudly claimed the distinction of the title, conferred by her friends of being a "baby bootlegger."

Number of Children Placed Out

From information collected by the State Department of Welfare it appears that there were 10,418 children in foster homes under the supervision of institutions and placement agencies on May 31, 1926. These are, however, by no means all of the placed out children in Pennsylvania. Since the placements of neither probation officers nor directors of the poor nor the casual persons engaging in placing are included in the census made by the Department of Welfare, it is obvious that the actual number of children in foster homes is probably considerably larger than the figure given above. Moreover, the total number of children in care in a year is considerably larger than the census of one day.

Illustrations of Careless Child Placing

Specific instances illustrating the results of poor placing and of an inadequate supervision of children in foster homes are so easily accumulated and can be so readily appreciated that your Commission regarded it as unnecessary to make a systematic collection of such material. The following instances picked somewhat at random from the studies which this Commission and the U. S. Children's Bureau have made in Pennsylvania will serve to illustrate what is meant by poor child placement and inadequate supervision.

Case 1

Olive, at the age of six weeks, was adopted from a commercial maternity home. Some time later the foster family was reported to the Humane Society for cruelty but the Humane Society officer was unable to locate them because they had moved. After inquiry the officer of the Society made a further effort to find the family and reported as follows: "Baby Olive is now 20 months old. She looked well-nourished but was not very clean. The foster father is a truck driver. The foster mother is a highly excitable woman, extremely nervous and was much wrought up over the visit; is the type who might easily become unbalanced. She should never have been entrusted with a baby. At present they are doing light housekeeping in one room and they are evidently the sort that moves from one furnished room to another and never establishes a permanent home. Mrs. X. stated there was no trouble in securing the baby; they merely presented two written references at the maternity home and were given the baby. No subsequent visits or inquiries were made by any one from the home to determine the baby's welfare."

Case 2

Four days after they had filed their petition a childless married couple were given a two year old boy in adoption. The petition stated that the child had been with them for a year.

Both the child's family and the adopting family were known to several social agencies at the time the adoption took place. The child's father had been a crane operator, and had died in the influenza epidemic leaving a wife and two small boys. For a while the mother's nephew stayed with the family and supported them, but after two years he wanted to get married so some other provision had to be made. The mother had to go back to work and appealed to a local social agency to help her arrange for the children. The six year old boy was placed in an orphanage and the year old baby was sent from the central part of the State to Philadelphia, for foster home placement. Here he was placed with the couple who eventually adopted him.

The foster home is described as consisting of five rooms in and "old but not bad" house in a poor section of the city. The husband, thirty-five years old, was a dock builder. He is described as being a good, honest, steady, clean type of man. The wife, thirty-one years old, was a good-hearted, simple woman who took good care of her house. The husband's schooling ended with the fifth grade, the wife's with the fourth. Both had had to work from an early age. The wife apparently could bear no children and they were anxious to have a child in their home.

Without consulting the Agency which placed the child in the home, they set about securing the adoption. About ten days before the application was filed a representative of this society visited the home. She found the child in the care of a neighbor, an old woman who reported that the foster mother was working in a bag factory because her husband could not work. He had "a perforated lung" resulting from overlifting two months previously. The doctor had ordered him to rest for two or three months.

The neighbor mentioned to the visitor that an adoption was pending. On the same day that the adoption was decreed, the man went to a well known chest clinic. There it was diagnosed as having fibroid tuberculosis with positive sputum. At the same time one of the children's societies received an anonymous letter stating that a man with consumption had a child in his possession and some action should be taken.

A week after the adoption decree the man consulted a second known chest clinic where he was diagnosed as having a moderately advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Ten days later the family was referred to a relief socity for assistance.

About eight weeks after the adoption the foster father was admitted to a State tuberculosis sanatorium. He stayed only two weeks and left, against the advice of the physician in charge, with his condition unimproved. Three weeks after the man left the sanatorium the foster mother appealed to the society that had placed the child in their home to take care of him for a little while. She said that her husband was suffering with tuberculosis and could not live much longer and that she had to go out to work. She did not want to relinquish the child permanently but she had to have temporary assistance. Her situation seemed to have been somewhat worse than that of the child's own mother when he was accepted for placement.

When, about three weeks later, an attempt was made to find the family, it had moved from the address given. Inquiry among neighbors near the place to which they moved elicited the information that the woman had taken the child to visit some of her relatives in New York and that the husband was to go to "some sort of institution."

Case 3.

One petition for adoption in 1923 was refused because, on investigation by the Philadelphia Department of Welfare, it was found that a married woman describing herself as a widow in the petition, was perpetrating, with the connivance and assistance of officials of a maternity hospital, a deliberate fraud on her husband in regard to the birth of a child.

Lax Methods of Child Placement in Public Agencies

In at least two of the counties studied by the U. S. Children's Bureau it was found that employed probation officers were giving out children from juvenile court to people who applied for them. No further supervision was exercised. One of these officers keeps no records and did not know many children he had given out. The qualifications of these two officers for such placement work were almost nil; they were both past sixty years of age when they were provided with these positions for which they had no training or educational experience whatever. In a third county the volunteer probation officer regularly placed incorrigible and delinquent boys on farms. He had no systematic method of visiting boys even though it is well known that the placement of children with behavior difficulties requires the most careful and detailed attention. Otherwise it is apt to be merely a form of child labor available to those who are willing to undertake the disagreeable task of forcing the boy to perform it.

The placement activities of the directors of the poor and county commissioners in some places were equally open to question. In one county it was charged by the local children's society that the county commissioners placed children without investigating the foster homes at all. The Commissioners maintained that, although they did not visit the foster home either before or after placement, they did inquire among neighbors. The Commissioners were of the opinion that if there was any trouble about the child they would hear it. The way in which this system has worked in one case is shown in the following instances:

A three year old boy whose mother died in the almshouse of tuberculosis came into the custody of the county commissioners. They first sent him to the children's home and later placed him in a free family home with a young couple whom they had found and who lived fifteen miles away from the county seat in a small town. After a few months rumors came to the children's society that the child was not well treated and a visit of investigation was made. The home was found to be in a filthy condition and the child showed marks of physical abuse. He seemed to have had enough to eat, however. The woman claimed that she disciplined the child by making him sit in the corner, but the neighbors reported that she and her husband hit and slapped the child and roughly knocked him about. When this was reported to the county commissioners they authorized the children's society to bring the child back to the children's home.

Methods of Controlling Child Placement in Other States

Confronted with similar conditions almost all of the States of the Union have made an effort to bring child placement activities under the observation, supervision and control of some central public authority. The efforts to accomplish such control have followed three general types: (1) State licensing, certification and control of incorporation of child caring agencies, (2) State inspection and supervision of such agencies, (3) actual State supervision of all placements made by any agency. Each system has both advantages and disadvantages.

(1) Licensing, Certification and Control of Incorporation

Among the various schemes for the public control of child placing, the most popular is the annual licensing plan. Such important states as New York, Illinois, Ohio, California and Alabama are among the 29 who employ this method. Sometimes the requirements for licensing are coupled with the provision that only unincorporated agencies need be licensed, but usually in that plan the state department of charities or welfare has the right to pass upon the character and plans of the applicants for articles of incorporation. Moreover they all have powers of continuous inspection and can move for revocation of charters of the incorporated agencies.

Summaries of the provisions of the acts of New York, Illinois, California, Ohio and Alabama are given in Appendix I.

(2) State Inspection System.

Massachusetts, as one of the older states which has been working for a long time on the legislation necessary to control child placing activities now has four points of attack: (1) control of incorporation of any child caring and charitable organization by the state department of welfare; (2) A rigid system by the department of welfare for controlling the activities of any person or agency caring for children under the age of two years. The Massachusetts act specifies that "whoever receives an infant under two years of age for adoption or for giving it a home, or for procuring a home or adoption for it, shall, before receiving the same, ascertain its name, age and birthplace, and the name and residence of its parents, and shall keep a record of the same and of the date of such reception. He shall forthwith, upon the reception of said infant, give written notice thereof to the department, and upon its request shall give information and render reports required by it concerning such infant, and within two days after its discharge shall give written notice to the department of the discharge and disposal of such infant. The department may investigate the case, and at any time prior to a decree of adoption take any such infant into its custody if in its judgment public interest and the protection of the infant so require."

The third is the requirement of regular reports from the agencies to the department. Failure to make such reports on the part of tax exempt charitable corporations renders them liable to a decree of dissolution from the Supreme judicial court on complaint of the department.

A fourth feature of importance to the Massachusetts situation is the operation of a large child placing service by the state itself. Through its department of welfare the State supervises between 5,000 and 6,000 children, state wards, in the foster homes in which the State inself, has placed them. Thus it acts as a competitor in the field as well as a supervisor of the activities of private agencies. The juvenile courts in removing neglected children from parents regularly and the overseer of the poor in dealing with dependent children use this State placing service.

Thus the State of Massachusetts has itself assumed leadership in caring for the dependent and neglected children of that Commonwealth and in that way exercises a large measure of control over private agencies.

(3) Actual State Supervision of Placement of Children

Minnesota.

A third form of State supervision appears in Minnesota. Besides annual certification of child caring and placing agencies, public or private, and annual ispection of their activities, the Minnesota law requires that:

"Whenever any person shall place a child in a private home for the purpose of providing the child with a permanent home; and whenever a child shall have been in such a home for a longer period than six months, the person responsible for the placing of the child shall immediately notify the state board of control, giving the name and address of the child, the name of the person with whom the child has been placed, with such other information regarding the child and his foster home as may be required by the board.

"Within ninety days after the receipt of the notice provided for in Section 3, the state board of control shall cause the child and the home in which he has been placed to be visited by its agents for the purpose of ascertaining whether the home is a suitable one for the child; and shall continue to visit and supervise the case of such child the same as though the child were placed out by the state public school. Whenever satisfied that a child has been placed in an unsuitable home, the board may order its transfer, and if said order is not obeyed within thirty days or such shorter time as may be named in the order, the board itself shall take charge of and provide for such child."

This differs from the Massachusetts situation where the State may step in and inspect an individual placement in that the state authorities are required to check up every such placement.

Merits and Demerits For Pennsylvania of Licensing and State Inspection Systems

In view of the conditions which prevail in Pennsylvania at the present time, your Commission regarded the third form of control of child placement as wholly impracticable for Pennsylvania which has no State machinery for actual home visiting of the thousands of placed children. Moreover the State has no machinery for doing placement work, itself. There remains the choice between the requirement of licensing and certification before an agency or person shall be permitted to place, which is a very popular form of control and the development of the present inspection system by the State Department of Welfare. After mature consideration, your Commission came to the conclusion that it would be better to strengthen the inspection system already in operation than to institute a new licensing system.

The essential characteristic of a licensing system is a rigid standard by which all placing agencies must be tested and either refused a license or authorized to proceed with the stamp of the State's approval. Obviously requirements must be kept to a bare minimum and therefore, the state finds itself in the position of seeming to endorse wholly mediocre work which is much greater in point of bulk and importance than the spectacularly bad work for which a license might be refused. Both from theoretical and from practical standpoints it seemed wiser and more effective to your Commission not to adopt a licensing system, prevalent as it is in other states, but to develop further the inspection now in operation in Pennsylvania.

State inspection detects abuses quite as systematically as does the licensing method. Instead, however, of the State licensing agency being forced to make a categorical decision with reference to each agency, it can apply educational methods in all cases in which it finds conditions which need improvement, moreover, it can seek to get an agency not only to do in a better way what it has undertaken to do but also to change its program so that it will come nearer doing what is actually needed at the present time. As was pointed out in the first report of this Commission, Pennsylvania's greatest need is for a kind of leadership in the child caring field which will bring order out of what in many communities, is chaos.

Your Commission regards it as one of the most hopeful aspects of the child caring situation in Pennsylvania that for the last several years the State Department of Welfare has been building up a staff of technically trained people who conceive it their duty to help the child caring agencies of the State do better work for children and find their right place in a child caring scheme rather than to act as police officers who now and then put some outrageously harmful and inefficient organization out of business. Your Commission conceives it a far greater service of the State to children to have a State Bureau of Children which can make objective, kindly, practicable and helpful observations and sugestions to every agency of the State, even to the best who set the pace for others, rather than to have a bureau which envisages its work as the suppression or prohibition of any well intentioned activity in behalf of unfortunate children. While it is true that there is an occasional instance when a child caring activity is undertaken by a person who is not well intentioned, or who is of such mental condition that educational efforts are of no avail, your Commission is of the belief that such instances are not of sufficient number to warrant the adoption of a system requiring the licensing of every child placing agency. In the cases of the activities of people not amenable to the suggestions of the State Department of Welfare, your Commission believes that recourse under the laws protecting children from neglect and cruelty may be had, the use of publicity by the State Department among contributors or supporters or, in the case of large organizations, those in authority, will usually secure results. All activities for children which are dependent on the public for support are sensitive to such criticism. There is moreover, a responsibility for the existence of such agencies and institutions in the use made of them by juvenile courts, poor relief officials and other agencies and in their support by welfare federations and other agencies who may be cooperating with them. In view, therefore, of all the avenues for the exerting of influences on a low standard agency, and in view also of the disadvantages of a license system, your Commission has chosen for its recommendations laws which strengthen the present system of inspection.

It has been repeatedly said to your Commission that since the efficacy of an educational approach to the handling of this problem depends wholly on the continuous service in the Department of Welfare of a personnel capable of and genuinely interested in carrying out such a program of education and friendly stimulation, it might be better to have some form of licensing which would be less dependent upon quality of personnel in its administration. Your Commission is of the opinion that the issues involved in any program of protecting children from the evil effects of poor child caring, are such that no state system is worth paying for, if it is not manned by people who know thoroughly the problems and the right solutions in this kind of work and who have qualities of leadership which secure for their ideas the necessary consideration by communities and by agencies. Without such people to operate it, a license system loses most of its value. With such people in the employ of the state, authorization of an inspection and educational system is all that is needed.

Legal Background of State Inspection of Child Caring Agencies and Institutions.

Your Commission does not regard it as necessary to retell in detail the story of the origin of the State Department of Welfare in Pennsylvania but it does seem necessary to point out that the State has had powers of inspection of private agencies since 1869. As relates to child caring activities the State Board of Charities was in that year authorized simply to "look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially or otherwise, to inquire and examine into all other matters relating to the treatment of the wards of the institution and its general management." State aided institutions were specifically to be inspected once a year and a report made to the Legislature. "Interrogatories" were to be devised by the Board and sent to the institutions under its inspection and annual reports for the use of the Legislature were to be prepared which would show "the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions, within the State, with such suggestions as the board may deem necessary and pertinent.(1)" In 1903 all institutions, associations and societies to which a delinquent, dependent or neglected child was committed by the courts came under the inspection of the State Board.

[1] Act of April 24, 1869, P. L. 90 later amended by the act of March 5, 1903, P. L. 11, No 12 and by the act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 149.

In 1921 the State Department of Welfare was organized and included a Bureau of Children. It inherited all of the inspection powers of the old State Board of Charities and acquired the right to inspect the places and premises

in which children under three years of age were received, boarded or kept.

In 1923 the Administrative Code required the Department to inspect annually every children's institution which is so defined that it covers the following:

(1) Any incorporated or unincorporated organization, society, corporation, or agency, public or private, which may receive or care for children or place them in foster homes, either at board, wages or free.

(2) Any individual who for hire gain or reward receives for care a child unless he is related to such child by blood or marriage within the second degree.

(3) Any individual not in the regular employ of the court or of an organization, society, association, or agency duly certified by the department, who in any manner becomes a party to the placing of children in foster homes, unless he is related to such children by blood or marriage within the second degree or is the duly appointed guardian thereof."

Aim of Recommended Legislation

It seemed to your Commission that here was a broad foundation of powers of inspection upon which it would be well to build further. The measure offered is therefore designed to achieve the following ends in the control of child placement:

(1) To put the responsibility of securing State inspection on the person or agency who undertakes to place children rather than to expect the State Department of Welfare to assume the whole burden of finding and inspecting such an agency;

(2) To require the keeping of such records as will make inspection more feasible and will provide the tools for recognizing a responsibility assumed; and

(3) To set up within the law itself requirements for the minimum of supervision of children placed by agencies and persons in foster homes.

The following is the draft of a measure to carry out these purposes:

An Act

Providing for the regulation of child placement and for the supervision thereof by the Department of Welfare.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of this act, the words "child placement" shall mean the placing in a foster home, either at board, wages or free of any child under the age of eighteen, except by a person related to such child by blood or marriage within the second degree or by the duly appointed guardian t hereof. The word "agency" shall mean any organization, society, institution, association or agency, public or private, incorporated or unincorporated or any employe or agent thereof.

Section 2. Child Placement Before Registration Prohibited. It shall not be lawful for a person or an agency, other than the public agencies specifically empowered by law to place children, to engage in child placement until such person or agency has registered with the Department of Welfare.

Section 3. Form of Registration. The registration shall consist of the filing of a statement giving (1) the name of the person or the agency wishing to engage in child placement, and, in the case of an agency, the name of the officers thereof, (2) the address of the person or agency, (3) a copy of the articles of incorporation or charter, if any, (4) the names of the personse who have been or are to be employed or otherwise retained to make investigations of foster homes and to visit the children placed therein, and (5) the names of the persons who are to receive applications for the care of children, or to accept children for care and to investigate their family circumstances.

Section 4. Right to Enter and Inspect Foster Homes. The Department of Welfare and its duly authorized agents shall have the right to enter and to inspect any foster home in which a child has been placed by any person or agency engaging in child placement.

Section 5. Visitation of Children in Foster Homes. Every person or agency engaging in child placement shall regularly visit or cause to be visited by a responsible agency, every child that such person or agency has placed, as often as may be necessary to insure that the child shall receive the proper treatment and that its health and well being shall be safeguarded.

Section 6. Records to be Kept by Persons or Agencies Engaging in Child Placement. All persons and agencies engaging in child placement shall keep a record of each child accepted for placement, which shall contain, (1) the correct and full name of the child, (2) the name and address of each parent and grandparent, (3) the date and place of birth of the child, (4) the name and the address of the person from whom the child was received, (5) the name of the foster parents with whom the child may be placed, (6) the address of such foster parents and all changes thereof as long as the child is in their care, (7) a description of the child's condition found on each visit and of the efforts made to promote his health and well being, (8) in case of the death of a child, the date, place and cause of death and the place of burial.

Section 7. Reports of Children Placed. Every person or agency engaging in child placement shall make a report every three months to the Department of Welfare on dates to be fixed by the Department, and on blanks furnished by the Department, of the children in the care of such person or agency and not in their own homes. Such reports shall show, (1) the number of children in care at the beginning of the period, (2) a list showing the exact age of every child received for placement during the period, (3) the number of children discharged from care and the dispositions made of them during the period, and (4) the number of children remaining in care at the end of the period.

Section 8. Penalty. Any person or agency engaging in child placement without registration as provided for in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Section 9. Burden of Proof. In any prosecution arising out of the violation of any provision of this act where a defendant relies in defense upon the relationship of any child to himself, he shall have the burden of proof thereof.

Section 10. Effective Date. This act shall take effect and be in force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

The Measure to Prohibit the Placement of Children for Hire, Gain or Reward

To accompany the act providing for the further control of child placement, your Commission wishes to submit a measure intended to prohibit what might be termed the corrupt practices of child placement. Occasionally here and there some person or some small agency or its representative collects or accepts money from natural or foster parents for placing a child. Your Commission has no reason to think that this is a widespread practice, but it does believe that when it occurs it constitutes a very serious breach of ethics on the part of a professional child welfare worker and that in the case of persons operating independently and not subjected to the scrutiny of boards of trustees of agencies and fellow workers, it can be a very serious evil. Moreover if a profit seeking motive is permitted to operate in the child placing field, it confuses the issues which should always be confined strictly and exclusively to the child's best interests. To determine these is usually difficult enough.

Your Commission believes that Pennsylvania now has sufficient philanthropic resources, either actual or potential to meet on a wholly non-commercial basis any need for child placing that there may be in any community.

Your Commission regards this measure as partaking of the nature of a refinement of the principle well established in the acts prohibiting the traffic in children. The Act on this subject now in effect (Act of April 18, 1905, P. L. 213) makes it a misdemeanor to "trade, barter, buy, sell or deal" in infant children.

The act submitted for your consideration is as follows:

An Act

Prohibiting Child Placement for Hire, Gain or Reward.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purposes of this act the words "child placement" shall mean the placing in a foster home either at board, wages or free of any child under the age of eighteen. The word "agency" shall mean any organization, society, institution, association or agency, public or private, incorporated or unincorporated or any employe or agent thereof.

Section 2. Any person or any agency or any representative of any agency who for hire, gain or reward accepts a child for placement or offers to place a child or who for hire, gain or reward, gives a child to a foster parent or parents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section shall not be construed to mean that it is a misdemeanor for a person or an agency to receive reasonable payment for a child's maintenance pending its placement.

An Act Providing for the Licensing of Maternity Homes and Hospitals

Among the primary requirements of an adequate program of child welfare in a state are those measures which seek to safeguard life and health of that period of childhood in which there is still greatest danger—birth and early infancy. Likewise those measures which throw protections around the babies who are not greatly wanted and whose births are regarded as a misfortune to their mothers, are at the very foundation of any set of intelligent child saving efforts. Of all children these are in greatest immediate need of help from the community and should be the objects of special interest to it.

Your Commission's measures on adoption procedure and on the licensing of infant boarding houses were parts of such a program. There are, however, many other points of attack and the careful control of places which offer maternity service is important among them.

Maternity homes and hospitals have been organized and opened from various points of view. Many are the expressions of religious and philanthropic feelings—the desire to help the erring, the weak and the unfortunate; others grew out of commercial motives. Because they could not be run without income, some of the philanthropic institutions have taken on commercial features, while the commercial ones have, in some instances, sought to overlay the money making aspect with an atmosphere of philanthropy.

In efforts to help women whose pregnacy is regarded as unfortunate, two kinds of service are usually thought of, first, confinement and maternity service; second, the placement of the child. In their crudest form maternity homes provide a refuge in which a woman or a girl may stay during the latter months of pregnancy and may be confined and from which she may depart leaving her baby to be cared for or placed at the discretion of the "home." Thus they serve as places where child abandonment can be systematically and safely practised.

As time has gone on, the dangers and evils of such a solution of the difficulties of mother and child, have become more and more apparent. The unwholesomeness of massing of girls and women with careers of all degrees of delinquency at a time when physical strain and nervous instability is prevalent, became obvious. The menace of venereal infections was discovered. The immediate separation of the babies from their mothers was seen to be a serious menace to the child's life; the non enforcement of paternal obligations made for paternal indifference and irresponsibility; the hasty decision of the immature mother to abandon her child sometimes later developed into a tragedy in her life far worse than keeping the baby would have been. It is not an uncommon experience of such places to have mothers returning years afterward and begging distractedly to be told of their children. Some of the maternity homes were so poor financially that they were not properly equiped or operated to safeguard the life and health of the mother or the baby. Some were operated by people so unaware of the physical, mental and social needs of their patients that great harm was done.

On account of the complicated issues involved, the managers of such institutions are often under great temptation and pressure to follow unethical practices of one kind or another in their relations with their patients, with the fathers of the children, with families seeking to adopt children, and with other persons involved in the cases. A simple illustration of the kind of situations which arise came to the attention of your Commission when its secretary was invited within the last year to attend the board meeting of such an institution just over the line in a neighboring State. The question at issue was whether the institution should keep a sum of money which seemed to belong to one of the patients. A young girl of poor family and inefrior mentality had come to the place and had her baby which was quickly placed. The man who was involved had paid several hundred dollars for the mother's and baby's care. The mother was, in the judgment of the matron ready to be discharged back to her family, long before the money was used up, according to the rates ordinarily charged. The board of directors was debating whether the difference should be given to the girl and her family or regarded as a contribution to the institution! Among some of the board members there was an appreciation that this money really belonged to the girl and might be spent to good advantage in preparing her to overcome her serious handicaps for earning her living and finding some legitimate satisfactions in life. Other board members and the matron could see no way that the home could help the girl after she left their doors and as she was thought to be incapable of prudent expenditure without supervision, the solution which they thought best was for the home simply to keep the money to meet the confinement expenses of some other girl who might become involved with a man less able to pay. This instance is cited not as typical of the procedure under similar circumstances which the majority of maternity homes would follow, but of the possibilities for unethical relationships in dealing with situations in which ordinary rules of life have been upset and where a considerable degree of secrecy prevails.

In the three illustrations given above of indifferent and careless child placing, two maternity homes in Pennsylvania were involved.

Number and Capacity of Maternity Homes in Pennsylvania

According to the reports of the Department of Welfare, there are in the State at present 24 institutions under inspecition as maternity homes. A maternity home, according to the Administrative Code of 1923 is any place where, "within a period of six months, any person receives for care or treatment, during pregnancy or during or immediately after parturition, more than one woman, except women related to such person by blood or marriage within the second degree."

It was found by the U. S. Children's Bureau in 1922 that of 24 institutions which were strictly classified as maternity homes, the "total number of individuals cared for during 1922 could ascertained with some degree of accuracy for 22 homes, but the condition of the records of two precluded the possibility of using their figures at all. The records of 22 institutions during the year showed that 1,573 expectant mothers, 358 mothers with babies, and 1,389 other inmates, including very young children, older girls, aged women, and women who were chronic invalids, were cared for in these institutions.

"The total population of all the homes when visited was 464 women and 787 children. At this time the maternity hospitals in the State were crowded to capacity, but the maternity homes were not. These conditions were more marked in some institutions than in others.

"The capacity of 23(1) institutions varied from 6 women and 6 children to 76 women and 375 children (children of the maternity patients of those in the institution's child-caring department).

"The 23 homes had an aggregate capacity for 599 women-exclusive of staff members or other employees and for 1,000 children."(2)

(1) In estimating the capacity of the institutions one very large hospital was omitted because of the difficulty in ascertaining the number of beds available for unmarried mothers.

(2) U. S. Children's Bureau, A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., 1926, Publication No. 167.

The definition of a maternity home and hospital in the administrative code would seem to cover all hospitals, general as well as special and all almshouses which accept such cases. Inasmuch, however, as most of the general hospitals are State aided and therefore subject to inspection and as all of the almshouses are subject to State inspection, the Department has not included them as place subject to inspection in the category of maternity homes and hospitals.

In addition to the regularly designated maternity homes, the State aided general hospitals and the almshouses which take maternity cases, there are the non-State aided hospitals and the small ventures in private hospitals care for maternity cases which doctors, nurses and lay persons establish from time to time. Both of these latter would seem now to be subject to State inspection under the Administrative Code, but the responsibility now devolves on the Department to find them.

Act of 1893 for the Licensing of Lying-In Hospitals

The dangers which attach to private and unsupervised institutions giving maternity care were recognized by the Legislature in Pennsylvania as early as 1893, when an act was passed which vaguely tried to bring them under control. Nothing short of quoting this act will indicate its wholly ineffective character.

Act of April 26, 1893, P. L. 24

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the board of health of any locality to license any person or persons, other than an institution duly incorporated for such purpose, to establish and keep a lying-in hospital, ward or other private place for the reception, care and treatment of women in labor, upon written application filed with the said board accompanied by the indorsement of six or more reputable persons, citizens of the county where such hospital may be situated, who shall certify to the respectability of the applicant, and that the hospital, hospital ward or other private place shall only be used for ligitimate, moral and charitable purposes; and if, after due inquiry of such board of health, it is believed that the applicant is a proper person, and the premises are suitable and properly arranged for such purpose, the said board of health shall grant a license for the purpose above mentioned, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars. Such license shall continue in force for a period of two years, subject, however, to be revoked by the board of health granting the same, upon the violation of the rules and regulations enacted by the said board of health for the government of said hospitals, hospital wards or other private places. The proprietor of every such hospital, hospital ward or other private place kept for lying-in purposes, shall keep a record in a book for the purpose containing the full name and address of each person admitted, the date of admission, the date of birth of every child, the date of its removal, and the place to which such child shall be removed. Such hospital, hospital ward or other private place, shall be subject to the visitation or inspection at any time by the board of health granting the said license, or any special officer that may be appointed for that purpose by the court of common pleas, upon the petition of any society for the prevention of cruelty to children of the proper county.

Section 2. The proprietor of every hospital, hospital ward or other private place for lying-in purposes to which a license has been granted according to section one of this act shall, within five days after the birth of any child, report to the said board of health the date and place of such birth, the name, sex and color of the child.

Section 3. Whoever shall violate the provisions of section one of this act by keeping a hospital, hospital ward or other private place lying-in purposes for hire or reward, without license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and for the second offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment of not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

So far as your Commission is able to discover, this act is of limited value in controlling conditions in these institutions. In 1922-1923, of 24 institutions operating in this field, but two had licenses. (1) In Philadelphia there are ten private institutions and operators licensed under this act.

In 22 States of the Union there are licensing measures in operation which place the licensing power in a State department. These include such populous States as Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota.

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 48.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals Required to Make and Keep Foot Prints of Babies Born Therein

In 1925 the Legislature enacted a measure requiring all maternity homes and hospitals to keep finger prints or foot prints to identify the children born in these institutions. (Act of April 29, 1925, P. L. 358). No machinery for enforcement was provided, however.

Study of Maternity Homes in Pennsylvania

In the survey of the child welfare conditions and resources of the seven counties of Pennsylvania no attempt was made to cover the subject of maternity homes and hospitals for the reason that the U. S. Children's Bureau had already made a special study of these institutions in Pennsylvania during 1922-1923. The results of that study have been referred to above as U. S. Children's Bureau Publication 167, "A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania."

In this report are set forth the findings of an objective and impartial examination into the operation of these homes in these two States. At the time of the study, these institutions in Pennsylvania had just come under State inspection. In Minnesota there had been a State license system in operation for some years and much attention had been devoted to the subject. Under that license system in the course of about four years 12 maternity hospitals had been closed by the State board of control.[1] Four had been conducted without a license, four were refused licenses on application, three which had been granted licenses were denied renewals of the licenses, one withdrew its application, immediately after the visit of investigation by the State inspector of institutions. Three of the institutions closed in Minnestoa moved to other States.

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication, No. 167, p. 14.

Comparisons between the group of maternity homes in Minnesota and the group in Pennsylvania revealed what might have been expected. In both States there were some very good institutions whose progress depended upon the vision, initiative and professional skill of the people responsible for their maintenance. Both had several institutions of mediocre grade. In Minnesota, however, the institutions with practices of such low grade as to constitute a menace to the health and well-being of their supposed beneficiaries have been cut off. In Pennsylvania they were going on. A few excerpts from this report will indicate the particulars in which low standards of service appear. Quotations are made directly from this official report.

"In both States the diets for expectant mothers fell considerably short of desirable standards. Only one home in Minnesota was classed as definitely 'adequate' and none in Pennsylvania. Minnesota, however, had a larger proportion of the homes 'probably adequate' in diet than Pennsylvania—2 out of 11 as compared with 1 out of 21 (the diet of 3 Pennsylvania homes was not rated)."(1)

"Medical examinations and supervision.—In Minnesota every home except one (and when this one was visited new policies were in process of adoption) gave the patients at the time of admission complete and thorough obstetrical and physical examinations (including Wassermann tests and vaginal smears), which are recognized as the first essentials in the care of expectant mothers. In Pennsylvania, although all but one home gave a physical examination which included pelvic measurements, urinalysis, and blood pressure, less than half gave the Wassermann blood test as part of the routine examinations, and only one-fourth gave the Wassermann test of placental blood; in more than one-fourth the examination was so superficial that venereal infections might easily have escaped detection.

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication, No. 167, p. 6.
[2] Ibid. p. 3.

"Confinement care given within the home was 'poor' in one home in Pennsylvania and in none in Minnesota, and its was 'fair' in two homes in each State."[3]

[3] Ibid. p. 7,

"Medical supervision of patients during pregnancy, with attention to individual needs, was 'excellent' or 'good' in the large majority of Minnesota homes, those closely in touch with the medical school of the University of Minnesota having very satisfactory practices. Excellent records on medical care were practically universal in the Minnesota homes, but in the Pennsylvania homes records were not so well kept, a few homes keeping none."[1]

"In Minnesota all the homes which excluded applicants with venereal diseases gave sufficiently thorough examinations to make reasonably sure that such cases did not escape detection; some homes required in addition to their own examination a certificate of freedom from disease signed by a member of the State board of health. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the inadequate examination might have permitted applicants with venereal diseases to enter several homes which had the policy of excluding them. In such cases not only might other patients become infected but the patients with venereal disease would fail to receive adequate treatment. More than half the Pennsylvania homes kept patients in isolation until examination if they could not be examined upon arrival. More than one-fourth made no attempt to protect from infection patients already in the home."(2)

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 4.
[2] Ibid. p. 9.

"All the homes studied in both States reported that they used a prophylactic in the eyes of newborn babies, but nevertheless in one home in Pennsylvania a nursery was visited in which four of the eight babies had acute ophthalmia."(1)

"A number of homes in Minnnesota but only one in Pennsylvania took precautions at the time of admission against other communicable diseases as well as venereal—such as taking throat and nose cultures and vaccinating against smallpox. In all the home in both States patients suspected of having an infectious disease, other than venereal, were isolated. Mental defectives were received in all the homes except two in Pennsylvania and one in Minnesota, unless the condition of these patients was such as to make them difficult to manage. Mental defectives were not segregated either in the Pennsylvania or the Minnesota homes that admitted them."(2)

"In Minnesota practically all remained at least three months because of the requirement by the State Board of control that babies of illegitimate birth in maternity homes be breast fed for at least that length of time; but in Pennsylvania wide variations existed in the periods of aftercare of the different home. About one-fifth discharged the patients any time after they had left the hospital, about one-third endeavored to have them remain during the nursing period, and a little less tha half defiitely tried to keep them for this period."(3)

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 8.
[2] Ibid. p. 9.
[3] Ibid. p. 8.

"The mortality of infants during the first three months of life for the 13 Pennsylvania homes for which the information was available was about twice that which would have been expected both at the rate prevailing in the State as a whole and at the rate prevailing in the entire birth-registration area (32 as compared with 16.6 and 15.4, respectively), whereas the mortality of the group studied in 10 Minnesota homes was approximately one and one-half times that which would have been expected both at the rate prevailing in the State as a whole and at the rate prevailing in the birth-registration area (28 as compared with 18.8 and 20.8, respectively)."[1]

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 10.

"An intensive study of a limited number of Minnesota cases and of the records of the six Pennsylvania homes (one-fourth of the number studied) which had information on this point indicated that paternal responsibility was fixed by the courts or voluntarily assumed in a much larger proportion of cases in the Minnesota homes than in those in Pennsylvania."(2)

"No home of those visited in Minnesota accepted babies on surrender from their mothers, whereas in four Pennsylvania homes the 'surrender fees' were one of the sources of income."(3)

[2] Ibid. p. 11.
[3] Ibid. p. 11.

"In Minnesota the proportion of homes having small rooms with single beds was much higher than in Pennsylvania—7 of the 11 Minnesota homes studied as compared with only 1 of the 24 Pennsylvania ones. Several homes in each State had large dormitories which were crowded; in some of the Pennsylvania homes the dormitory beds were so close together that it was hard to pass between them."(1)

"In all the Minnesota homes the importance of personal hygiene as part of parental care was recognized in the requirement that patients bathe at least twice a week; in a few Pennsylvania homes there were no regulations, the patients bathing when they pleased.

"In both States the atmosphere of most of the homes was pleasant and homelike, only one or two exceptions being observed. The day's program usually allowed the patients free time for sewing, reading, or recreation..... Well-planned programs of recreation were found, however, in only about one-third of the Minnesota homes, and only about one-sixth of the Pennsylvania homes had either regular or occasional provisions for recreation other than the evening gatherings of the patients under the supervision of a staff member."(2)

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 9.
[2] Ibid. p. 7.

On the basis of information gathered in these two States, the conclusion was reached that "The medical and physical care given mothers and babies in maternity homes and the social provisions made for them after leaving the homes appeared to be much better in Minnesota than in Pennsylvania, although the homes in Minnesota failed to measure up in certain particulars to the accepted standards of care. The system of State licensing and supervision of maternity homes and the relation of the State University's medical school to them tend toward standardization of medical practices in the Minnesota institutions. Through the procedure and policies of the State board of control a baby of illegitimate birth is practically assured of three months' nursing by his mother. This board endeavors also to keep such a baby permanently with his mother, to supervise and help her after she leaves the maternity home, and to obtain for the baby if possible, his father's interest and support. These efforts by the board are contributing to improve physical care for both mothers and babies and a better social policy in dealing with them."(1)

[1] A Study of Maternity Homes in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 167, p. 12.

An Act for the Licensing of Maternity Homes and Hospitals

In view of these facts your Commission is of the opinion that the present system of inspection of maternity homes and hospitals as now defined, should be combined with the older principle of licensing of all such places. Thus the Department would be enabled to enforce its requirements upon an institution to improve its service. Moreover the responsibility would be put squarely upon those who maintain such institutions to notify the Department of Welfare and set in motion, State supervision and inspection.

Your Commission offers the following measure:

An Act

Regulating maternity homes and hospitals; providing for the licensing and supervision thereof by the State Department of Welfare; fixing penalties and placing the burden of proof as to certain facts on the person prosecuted.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the term "Maternity Home and

Hospital" as used in this act shall mean any house, home or place in which, within a period of six months, any person, agency, association or organization whatsoever, incorporated or unincorporated, receives for care or treatment, during pregnancy or during or immediately after parturition, more than one woman, except women related to such person by blood, or marriage within the second degree.

Section 2. Maintenance of, Without License, Prohibited. No person or persons and no agency, association or organization whatsoever, incorporated or unincorporated, shall maintain, operate or conduct any maternity home or hospital without having a license therefor issued by the Department of Welfare of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. Application for License. Any person or persons or any agency, association or organization desiring to secure a license for maintaining, operating or conducting a maternity home or hospital shall make application therefor to the said Department of Welfare upon blanks to be furnished by the said Department.

Section 4. Issuance of License. The Department of Welfare shall, when satisfied that the applicant or applicants for such license are proper persons and that the place sought to be used as a maternity home and hospital is a fit and suitable place for such purpose and is properly equipped therefor and when all the requirements of this act and the rules and regulations of the department have been complied with, issue such license and keep a record thereof and of the application therefor.

Section 5. Term and Contents of License. All licenses granted by the department shall be for a period of not more than one year. The license shall state the name of the licensee or licensees, the particular premises where such maternity home or hospital may be maintained, operated and conducted and the number of mothers and of infants who may be cared for at one time.

Section 6. Number of Patients to be Kept, Posting License. No greater number of mothers and of infants than is authorized by the license therefor shall be kept at any one time in any maternity home or hospital, and when required by the Department of Welfare the said license shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises of the maternity home and hospital.

Section 7. The Department of Welfare to Adopt Rules and Regulations. The Department of Welfare may with the approval of the State Welfare Commission, make and adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act for the issuance and renewal of such licenses, for the proper maintenance, operation and conduct of such maternity homes and hospitals, for the effective enforcement thereof and for the preservation, filing and indexing of the records and means of identification of infants required by the Act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An Act for the identification of infants born in places where maternity cases are handled; providing for the taking of finger or foot prints of infants, and the filing of the same, and charging persons in charge of such places within the enforcement thereof."

Section 8. Revocation of the License. The Department of Welfare may revoke such license, provided the license is violating the statutes or the rules and regulations for the licensing of maternity homes and hospitals, three months after the Department has specifically called the law and the rules and regulations to his attention.

Section 9. Right to Enter and Inspect the Premises. The Department of Welfare and its duly authorized agents and the local health authorities shall have the right at any time to enter, visit and inspect the premises of any maternity home and hospital.

Section 10. Records to be Kept by Licensee. Every licensee of a maternity home or hospital shall keep a record in a form prescribed by the Department of Welfare of the name and address of every patient received, of the date of admission, of the date of birth and name of every infant born therein, of the date of discharge of every patient and the names and addresses of the person or persons if other than the parent or parents of an infant, to whose care said infant was discharged and such other information as may be required by the Department of Welfare.

Section 11. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Section 12. Budren of Proof. In any prosecution arising out of the violation of this act or the rules and regulations of the Department of Welfare pertaining to the maintenance, operation and conduct of maternity homes and hospitals, where a defendant relies for defense upon the relationship of a woman to himself, he shall have the burden of proof thereof.

Section 13. Acts Repealed. The following act is hereby repealed absolutely:

An act approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (P. L. 24), entitled "An act to provide for the licensing and regulation of lying-in hospitals."

All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 14. Effective Date. This act shall take effect and be in force on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

An Act to Amend the Juvenile Court Laws

No question in the field of child welfare is more actively debated than that of the function and place of the juvenile court in the community scheme for taking care of children in serious trouble. The origins of the court's present jurisdiction and practices ramify in many directions in the great body of law of this Commonwealth. To set out these facts of law and their growth in as simple and practicable a way as possible, your Commission has recently published a 177 page bulletin, "The Legal Foundations of the Jurisdiction, Powers, Organization and Procedure of the Courts of Pennsylvania in their Handling of Cases of Juvenile Offenders and of Dependent and Neglected Children." Three thousand copies are being distributed to members of the Legislature, judges and court officials, child caring agencies and interested citizens. It is hoped thereby to put before the legislators and the public all of the legal material and some of the social facts pertinent to a discussion of these many questions.

This bulletin is intended to serve as a reference document not only for discussion of the phases of the question to be brought up at this session of the Legislature, but also in the future as other related matters arise.

Four Aspects of the Powers of Juvenile Courts

The powers of the juvenile court fall into four main divisions. The first regards the court as an instrument for dealing with child offenders. Common sense as well as scientific study of human behavior has for a long time taken it for granted that in the application of the theories of the criminal law, some kind of modification in the case of child offenders must be made. The problem has been to harmonize such modification, on the one hand, with the laws necessary to protect the community against serious acts of depredation and anoyance by children, and on the other hand, with those laws which protect the person accused of such acts from unjust prosecution.

In very recent time there has been the conception of dealing with a child offender from a purely parental and constructive point of view and in such a way as to prevent if possible his continuing in a course of law breaking and trouble making. Thus the interest of the community and the child are harmonized.

In the United States the legal problems of making the necessary modifications in the criminal law so that children's cases could be handled in that constructive way, have been so serious that resort has been had to the theory of chancery jurisdiction as the kind of governmental powers exercised in dealing with these cases. This theory of law casts every child offender into the role of being a ward of the State and a candidate for a possible change of custody as a matter of protection to himself. While these theories have been advanced in legal treatises and, to a certain extent, have become the basis of practices within the juvenile courts themselves, it is safe to say that from the standpoint of popular understanding, offending children are regarded as subjects of public discipline and the juvenile court as a modified form of criminal court. The fundamental conception of the child offender as a ward of the State in any sense similar to that of wards in chancery has not yet been absorbed into the thinking of the mass of people of the community.

The second division of the jurisdictional power of the juvenile court relates to its authority over parents and other adults who fail to support or who neglect, mistreat, or abuse children, or contribute to their delinquency. This consists of the power to deprive a parent of custody of this child, to order him to pay for the support of his child and to initiate prosecutions of any person who mistreats a child or who encourages him to pursue a career of delinquency.

The third division of the powers of the juvenile court establishes it as an agency in the community actually to take care of unfortunate children. It is largely in this connection that the court in Pennsylvania exercises jurisdiction in the case of dependent children. As this phase of the court's work has developed, it has passed entirely from the realm of the judicial to that of an administrative branch of the government. In the case of neglected children the court has a dual function (1) to decide the question of custody and (2) to order the support of the child which may be by the parents or from public funds.

The fourth division of the juvenile court's powers is that which permits it to commit mentally and physically defective children to specialized institutions and agencies for their treatment and custody.

The Juvenile Court as a Child Caring Agency

Of these four kinds of powers of the juvenile court, your Commission regards that which turns the juvenile court into a general child caring agency as an obstacle to its proper growth and functioning. As was pointed out in the first report of this Commission, there have been two points of view in the United States on the necessity and wisdom of the juvenile courts attempting to perform administrative functions in the actual care of needy children. Where there is no question of disputed custody or the enforcement of parental responsibility, arrangements for the care of a child usually require no exercise of any judicial power. Yet as the jurisdiction of juvenile court of Pennsylvania is at present interpreted, it is considered a proper activity of the court simply to determine by hearing or investigation that a child is in whole or in part a charge on the public, and then to order that its support shall be paid by the county commissioners. Sometimes the court of parents able and willing to support them are declared dependent and committed to some custodian with an order on the county for their board and an order on the parent to reimburse the county for its outlay. This method is used to guarantee that the private institution or agency will receive board for the child. In a large proportion of the cases of dependent children there is no contest over the child's custody, there is no dispute regarding the source from which the child's support is to come. The court is used purely as a device to secure the payment of the childs board from public funds or to establish the court as a collecting agency of board from parents.

On the the most interesting points raised with reference to the power of the court in the cases of dependent children has been that of deciding whether the court might order the payment of these funds to the parent himself either directly or under some subterfuge such as paying to some official or agency, who would board the child with his own parent. Althoughi t was once decided by the Superior Court[1] that the Juvenile Court could not make orders for the support of children in their own homes such orders have been made and considerable sums of money expended in that way in some of the judicial districts.

[1] Wolf's Case, 58 Super. Ct. 260.

In the exercise of the juvenile court's jurisdiction in dependency cases there have been carried on activities duplicating those of the poor directors, of the Mother's Assistance Trustees, and for the public Subsidy of private child caring agencies. Your Commission regards the use of the court's jurisdiction in dependency cases as an element of confusion in the development of a direct and understandable plan for meeting these problems in the community and it recommends therefore, the removal of a function of child care from the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

It may be said of the two points of view with regard to the wisdom of using a court as a child caring institution that where there are other resources, public and private, which are recognized and properly used, there is but one opinion—that public and private administrative agencies should care for the poor children of the community without any recourse to a court of any kind. It is only as other resources in the community are deficient, that this work is pushed upon the juvenile court and the use of the court for this purpose is defended.

Dependency and Neglect cases in Juvenile Court in the Seven Counties Studied

So far as your Commission can see, this use of the juvenile court as a substitute for poor relief in its varius forms is confined largely to the large and intricately organized urban communities. For the year beginning July 1, 1923, it was found in the study of the seven counties that only 171 petitions alleging either dependency or neglect or both came before the juvenile courts. This should be compared with 746 cases of children under sixteen years in courts for delinquency and incorrigibility.

Of these dependency and neglect cases, 30 were disposed of informally. The court records reveal that in 6 of these 30 cases investigation showed there was no foundation for the "charge;" 9 of the children were left with, or returned to, parents or relatives, 2 other were sent to other juvenile courts where one or both parents were living, and in the case of 2 children the father was "forced" to buy clothing for them. Of the remaining 11 cases, 2 were placed in foster homes by the probation officer, and for 8 children institutional care was arranged; one was turned over to a charitable society. So far as the records reveal, some even of this small number of children could have secured admission to institutions and their placement in foster homes through family welfare or child caring organization in the community without the use of the court.

The 141 cases of dependent or neglected children, who had formal hearings in the seven counties, were disposed of as follows:

Case dismissed or child returned to parents or relatives	28
Child placed in foster home or with agency to secure foster home	33
Case continued	9
Child returned to France	1
Committed to institutions	70

Of the 70 commitments to institutions, 53 were made by one juvenile court in a populous county which has no agency which performs the services ordinarily carried on by children's aid societies. Of these 53 children, 36 were committed to 8 different institutions for the care of delinquent or incorrigible children. It is obvious that some of these children were neglected in the literal meaning of the term and others were defective and could have been committed under the Mental Health Act.

On account of the uncertainty of some of the records throughout the seven counties, it was found difficult to find out exactly what financial arrangements were made for these dependent and neglected children, but it seems that orders on the county commissioners were made in about 81 cases. In 3 cases the board was to be paid to relatives; in 12 to private boarding homes; in 10 to child placement societies and in 56 to institutions. Deducting the orders made for children sent to institutions for the delinquent and the mentally defective, leaves only 62 orders for the care of dependent or neglected children either with relatives, in foster homes or in institutions.

In these counties there was a total of 1684 children who in the course of a year received care away from their families. The source of their support were found to be as follows:

Sources of support of dependent children cared for away from home, by types of custody, seven counties of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

Sources of support	Cases of children under care away from home		
	Total	In custody of institutions	In custody of agencies
Total	1,684	996	688
Free family home	396	13	383
County commissioners	244	244	.....
Parents and relatives	327	272	55
County commissioners acting as directors of the poor	212	.....	212
Directors of the poor	201	201	.....
Institutions (1) or agencies	175	160	15
County and State	54	54	.....
Self (or wages)	4	1	3
Other source	12	3	9
Source not reported	59	48	11

(1) In some cases publicly supported or subsidized.

It is the opinion of your Commission that the very small number of real dependency cases which came into the juvenile courts in these seven counties which had an aggregate population of 730,000 people and a total of 8145 children who in the course of a year had received some form of organized assistance of a charitable character, indicates that there is a little disposition on the part of these courts or of these communities (1) to regard the juvenile court as a general child caring agency, (2) to build up its resources so that it could thus be used or (3) to accept cases which present no problems other than the securing of support from the public.

One of the consequences of using the juvenile court as a resource for the support of children is that it soon comes to be regarded simply as a public charity where people can go to get relief. It is not reserved for homeless children whose custody cannot be established.

Even among the few dependent and neglected children who were coming into the courts of the seven counties, a large proportion were coming directly from homes and parents to the court. The 171 cases came from the following family conditions: 34 from a parental home with both parents, 37 from parental home with mother, 34 from parental home with father, 8 from step-parental home, 22 from home of relatives, 2 from adoptive home, 8 from foster homes, 6 from boarding homes, 6 from institutions, 1 from place of employment and 13 from sources not reported. Thus 135 came from homes with one or both parents.

Dependent Children in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court

In order to have a somewhat detailed picture of the dependency and neglect cases passing through the Allegheny County Court for the period of a year, your Commission made a special study of the records of that court for 1924. The results of that study are given as Appendix II of this report. Its findings may be summarized as follows:

1. The general designation of dependency has become a blanket term to cover children in all sorts of situations and with various handicaps which could better be classified under other designations, i. e. mental defective, neglected, wayward and even delinquent.

2. The court's jurisdiction in dependency cases has resulted in the creation and development as a part of the court, of an elaborate child caring department which supervises nearly fourteen hundred children placed by it in foster homes. This is in itself a heavy responsibility which should not be attached to the office of a judge.

3. As a consequence the court has become a general child caring organization to which a large number of other agencies in the county shift cases of all sorts and kinds.

4. Judicial and administrative functions in the community are thoroughly confused in the sense that many children are brought to court purely for purposes of securing their support from public funds.

5. The social problems which the court handles are largely those of supervising families in the detailed process of rearing and educating their children. This is a service of education and assistance in no sense judicial in character which can better be done under an administrative department with an occasional invoking of the court when real judicial questions involving the custody of children or the fixing of responsibility for support arise.

It seems to your Commission that there must be established in each county, if it has not already been done, administrative machinery, public and private which will care for children whose parents cannot or will not provide for them. To manage such service is a technical and highly responsible administrative task. When it is in operation it should be used by the court as the resource for the care of children whom it must take from their parents. In other words instead of the court's being forced to create its own child caring machinery which is then used by all of the rest of the agencies of the community for their cases, the community should develop a child caring program which the court could use as occasion arises.

Proposed Amendment to the Juvenile Court Act

It seems clear to your Commission that the test in assigning any class of cases to the juvenile court is whether they involve the task of fixing the child's custody. In view of this and of all the facts which it has gathered your Commission recommends that the juvenile courts in Pennsylvania should be confined to three classes of children, the delinquent, the wayward and the neglected. The court has acquired by other acts exclusive jurisdiction in the commitment of crippled children and concurrent jurisdiction in the commitment of mental defectives.

In drafting the amendments necessary to make this fundamental change in the juvenile court's powers, your Commission also took occasion to make a few minor but obviously beneficial changes. They are intended only to be clearer enunciations of principles long since adopted in Pennsylvania's juvenile court legislation for the improvement of the care of child offenders. They provide that:

1. In Quarter Sessions Courts which have more than one judge, the juvenile court work shall be assigned to one judge for at least a year.

2. The prohibition against keeping children in jails and lock-ups is strengthened.

3. It is specified that the juvenile court judge may order preliminary investigations and physical and mental examinations before the hearing of the child's case.

Each f these have become matters f practice in sme places and will not be very drastic changes to effect any judicial district.

The draft of the amending act is as follows:

An Act amending sections one, two, six, seven, nine and ten and repealing section five of an act approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and seventy-four) entitled "An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised" as amended, by requiring one judge of each such court to be assigned to the juvenile court for a period of one year; limiting the jurisdiction thereof under this act to delinquent, wayward and neglected children under sixteen years of age; and regulating the transportation and confinement of children affected by this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of the act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four) entitled "An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children,

under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised," as amended by section one of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and ninety-eight) entitled "An act amending sections one, two, and eleven of an act, approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and seventy-four), entitled 'An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such powers may be exercised;' providing that the juvenile courts in the several counties of this Commonwealth shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquency" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall have and possess full and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of [dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years; and for the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" and "neglected child" shall mean any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship. The words "incorrigible children" shall mean any child who is charged by its parent or guardian with being unmanageable. The words "delinquent child" shall mean any child, including such as have heretofore been designated "incorrigible children" who may be charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth, or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township] delinquent, wayward and neglected children under the age of sixteen years; and for the purposes of this act the words "delinquent child" shall mean any child who is charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth, or the ordinance of any city, borough or township. The words "wayward child" shall mean any child charged by its parent or guardian being unmanageable. The words "neglected child" shall mean any child who has not proper parental care and guardianship.

The powers of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, as provided for in this act, [may be exercised by any one or more judges of such court who may be assigned for the purpose at a session of said court, which] shall, when there is more than one judge thereof, be exercised by one of such judges assigned for the purpose by the president judge of said court. Said judge shall sit for the period of at least one year unless prevented by illness.

The said court shall be known as the juvenile court; and all sessions of such juvenile court shall be held separate and apart from any session of the court held for the purpose of its general criminal or other business, and the records of the proceedings of such juvenile court shall be kept in a docket separate from all other proceedings of said court.

Section 2. That section two of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four), as amended by section two of the said act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and ninety-eight), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The powers of the court may be exercised:

1. Upon the petition of any citizen resident of the county setting forth that a child is [neglected, dependent, or delinquent] delinquent or that it is neglected and is in need of the care and protection of the court or upon the petition of parent or guardian, setting forth that the child is wayward and in need of the care and protection of the court.

2. Whenever any magistrate or justice of the peace shall commit a child arrested for any indictable offense other than murder, or for the violation of any other laws of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township.

Upon the filing of any petition as above set forth or whenever the jurisdiction of the court has attached by the commitment of a child by any magistrate or justice of the peace it shall be the duty of the judge holding said juvenile court to make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child and the attendance of the parents and all persons having the custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be and for investigating all conditions pertaining to the child's physical and mental health and to his family or other custodians. And pending the final disposition of any case, the child shall be subject to the order of the court, and may be permitted to remain in the control of its parents or the person having it in charge, or the probation officer, or may be kept in some place provided by the state or county authorities, or by any association having for one of its objects the care of delinquent or neglected children, as the court may order.

Section 3. That section six of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four), as last amended by the act approved the twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and forty-five) entitled "An act to further amend the sixth section of an Act, approved April twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled 'An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised,' as amended, by providing that the court may direct that the necessary expenses of placing or replacing such child shall be paid by the proper county" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 6. In the case of a delinquent, [dependent] wayward or neglected [or incorrigible] child the court may continue the hearing from time to time and may commit the child to the care and guardianship of a probation officer duly appointed by the court, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer,—such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary; or the court may commit the child to the care and guardianship of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of such probation officers; or it may authorize the said probation officer to board out the said child in some suitable family home, [in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child; or may direct that the payment of the board of such child be made by the proper county, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment;] or the court may commit the child to a suitable institution for the care of delinquent children, or to any society, duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In any case of the commitment of a [dependent, neglected, incorrigible, or] delinquent, wayward or neglected child under the provisions of this section, the court committing such child may order and direct that the board and clothing of, and necessary medical and surgical attendance upon, and the care of, such child, and its maintenance generally, and the necessary expense of placing or replacing such child, shall be paid by the proper county and may fix the amount which shall be paid for such board and clothing.

Section 4. That section seven of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. No child, pending a hearing under the provisions of this act, shall be held in confinement in any county or other jail, police station, or in any institution [to which adult convicts are sentenced] in which adult persons charged with having committed crime are detained or to which they are sentenced and no child shall be transported after arrest or at any time pending his hearing or after disposition has been made in his case in any patrol wagon, police van or other vehicle habitually used for the transportation of adult persons charged with or convicted of crime. If any child is held in any jail, lock-up, police station or in any institution in which adult persons charged with having committed crime are detained or to which they are sentenced, it shall be deemed that said child is unlawfully

held in restraint, and may be freed therefrom on hearing secured on writ of habeas corpus sued out by any citizen.

Section 5. That section nine of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 9. The court in making all orders for the commitment of children shall place them, as far as possible, in the care and custody of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child or with some association which is controlled by persons of such religious belief and shall, so far as possible, provide, in making orders for commitment that the care, custody and discipline of the child shall be as nearly as possible that which should be given by its parents. In all cases where it can properly be done the child shall be placed in an approved family home [and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise].

Section 6. That section ten of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four) is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. It shall not be lawful to commit the custody of any delinquent or wayward child, under the age of twelve years, to any institution of correction or reformation, unless after the care and oversight given such child under the probation system provided for by this act, the court finds that the best interests of the child and the welfare of the community require such commitment; and it shall not be lawful to commit the custody of any neglected [or dependent] child [who is delinquent] to any institution of correction or reformation in which delinquent children are received (nor shall any delinquent child be committed to any institutions in which dependent or neglected children are received).

Section 7. That section five of the said act approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and seventy-four) entitled "An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised" is hereby repealed absolutely.

All other acts of Assembly or parts thereof that are in any way in conflict or inconsistent with this act or any part thereof are hereby repealed.

Section 8. Effective date. This act shall take effect and be in force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Better Organization of Care of Children in Need of Assistance

In the selection of the subjects and the formulation of the measures submitted above, your Commission has been guided by its announced policy to direct attention during this biennium to the problems of the care of dependent children. The removal of the jurisdiction in dependency cases from the juvenile court looks toward the concentration of public care of needy children in the hands of an administrative branch of local government. The measures for the control of child placement and for the licensing of maternity homes and hospitals seek to control irresponsible and low standard agencies in their dealings with needy mothers and children. The abolition of indenture means the removal from the law of a recognized arrangement by which an unfortunate child could be made into a servant.

Your Commission wishes to point out that in Pennsylvania there must be devised, probably out of the duties and powers of the directors of the poor, smething in the nature of a county department of Welfare or social service to which can be delegated the public functions of the care of needy children away from their parents. This is the next important task in providing the care which the people of our State undoubtedly want for children who become public wards.

Appendix I

Provisions for Licensing, Certification and Control of Incorporation of Child Caring Agencies

NEW YORK

(Consolidated Laws 1909. Annual Session Laws through 1924.)

Regulatory Authority

State Board of Charities

Agencies and institutions subject to inspection

Placing agencies.—(Only authorized agencies may place out or board out children. This, however does not restrict or limit the right of parent or relative within the 2nd degree). An "authorized agency" is defined as an agency, association, corporation, institution, society or other organization which is:—(1) incorporated or organized under the laws of this state; (2) has its place of business or plant within the state; (3) is approved, vested, inspected, and supervised by the Board or submits and consents to such inspection and approval. St. Char. Law sec. 300 as amended by Laws 1924 ch. 437.

Incorporation

The board shall approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are or shall be subject to its supervision and inspection. (St. Char. Law sec. 9)

Certification; licensing

The board is authorized to license agencies to place or board out children. A license shall not be required for an authorized agency incorporated and empowered by law to care for, place out or board out children. The board may revoke any license it has issued after notice and hearing. (St. Char. Law sec. 303 as amended by 1924 ch. 437)

Rules and regulations prescribed

The board is empowered to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law. (St. Char. Law sec. 311 as amended by 1924 ch. 437)

Records to be kept.

Every charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory or correctional institution, public or private, for the reception of children, and every agency, association, corporation, institution, society or other organization which receive or place out children (whether or not in receipt of public funds) shall keep a record of every child showing how, by whom and for what reason the child came into its custody and also showing the name, sex, date and place of birth; name place of birth and residence of parents; if unknown, name and residence of person having custody of child; religious faith of parents; name and address of person or agency in whose custody or control child is placed; religious faith and occupation of head of family with which placed and relationship, if any to child; in case of death of child the date and cause; any subsequent disposition or change in custody or control; in case of adoption the name and title of judge or surrogate making the order; reason for any act performed in reference to child; any further information required by board. (St. Char. Law, sec. 301 as amended by 1924 ch. 437)

Reports required

The records of such agencies shall be open to inspection of the board. They are also required to report to the board on blanks provided by it. (St. Char. Law, sec. 301 as amended by 1924, ch. 437)

Penalties

The board may after notice and hearing revoke any license it has issued. Appeal lies to court from decision of the board. (St. Char. Law sec. 314 amended 1924 ch. 437)

ILLINOIS

(Burd's Revised Statutes 1921; Session Laws 1923, 1925)

Regulatory Authority

Department of Public Welfare

Agencies and Institutions Subject to Regulation

1. Children's home-finding associations and orphanages whose purpose is caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. (Ch. 23 Secs. 5 (4) 11 and 18m: Act of June 11, 1912, p. 66, Secs. 4 and 30)

2. Associations receiving children under the juvenile court act. (Ch. 23, Secs. 181, 182, 186: Act of April 21, 1899 p. 131 Secs. 14 and 18; 1901, p. 144.

3. Association incorporated for the purpose of caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children; also individuals placing out children not their own; also public officials including circuit and county judges, county supervisors, overseers of the poor who place any child in any family home. (Ch. 23 Secs. 254 and 260 Act of May 13, 1905, p. 34 Secs. 1 and 7, (Sec. 1 amended by Act of June 25, 1923, p. 170, sec. 60)

4. Every person or association engaged in the business of caring for, or placing in homes any dependent, neglected, truant, or delinquent child under 18 years of age committed to its care by court order or surrendered thereto by parent or person having right to control. (Ch. 23, Secs. 263-266: Act of May 13, 1905, p. 86.)

Incorporation

1. Incorporated by Secretary of State upon recommendation of department of public welfare.

2. A certificate of approval of the department of public welfare is required before the Secretary of State may issue articles of incorporation to an association having as an object the care and disposal of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, such approval showing that the incorporators are reputable and responsible persons, that the work is needed, and the incorporation is desirable for the public good. Amendments also require such approval.

Certification; licensing

1. Licensed by department after examining into merits and fitness. May revoke license it has issued.

2. Annual certification.—All associations receiving children under the juvenile court act must obtain a certificate from the department annually authorizing the work and no child may be committed to one not in receipt of a certificate within the preceding 15 months.

Investigation; inspection

1. The department is charged with the duty of inspecting and investigating.

2. Annual certification.—All associations receiving children under the juvenile court act are subject to inspection and supervision of the department which shall pass annually upon their fitness, issuing a certificate to those found satisfactory.

3. They are also subject to visitation of a county board of visitation appointed by the judge, reporting to the court and making annual report to the Department of Public Welfare.

4. Upon application of the managers of such an association or institution engaging in child placing it may be visited and inspected by the department.

Rules and regulations prescribed.

1. Department may make all necessary rules for the execution of its powers.

Records to be kept.

3. The Department of public welfare shall keep a complete record of all placed-out children reported to it in accordance with law. This is not a public record.

4. Must keep a record of each child giving name, sex, and age of child; date of surrender or commitment; name, address, and occupation of parent or person from whom received; names, ages, and addresses of brothers and sisters; names, addresses and occupations of persons with whom placed or replaced.

Reports required

3. Must report quarterly to the department upon blanks furnished by it, giving name, age, and sex of every child placed or replaced by it, together with name and address of family with which placed.

Penalties

1. To conduct such an association without a license is punishable by fine of from $50 to $1,000.

3. For failure to report as required constitutes a misdemeanor.

4. Violation of any provision of Act is punishable by fine of $20 to $200.

CALIFORNIA

Session Laws through 1925.

Regulatory Authority

State Department of Public Welfare

(1925 ch. 18 adding secs. 2330-2346 to the Political Code)

Agencies and Institutions Subject to Regulation

Child-caring and placing.—Person, association or corporation caring for or placing children under sixteen (16) years of age.

Certification; licensing

Licensed annually by department of public welfare or by an inspection service approved and accredited by that department. License may be revoked for cause by the issuing agency after notice and hearing. May not be transferred without consent of issuing agency.

Investigation; inspection

Subject to the inspection of the department.

Minimum requirements

Department to prescribe conditions upon which permits may be issued.

Rules and regulations prescribed

Rules and regulations for the government of such agencies promulgated by department.

Records to be kept.

Licensee shall keep a register of each child in which must be entered certain prescribed information.

Reports required

Must notify State board within 48 hours of any deaths or changes in personnel.

Penalties

To operate without a license constitutes a misdemeanor. License may be revoked for cause by the issuing agency after notice and hearing.

OHIO

Regulatory Authority

The Department of Public Welfare

General Code 1920 (Page's Edition); Session Laws 1921, 1923.

Agencies and Institutions Subject to Regulation

Public, semi-public, and private benevolent or correctional institutions, corporations and associations which receive or desire to receive and care for children or place them in family homes. (Sec. 1352-1)

The terms "institution" and "association" include incorporated and unincorporated organization, society, association, or agency, and also any individual who for hire, gain or reward receives or cares for children not related to him by blood marriages; also any person who becomes a party to the placing of children in foster homes (except when regularly employed by a

court or a certified institution or association, or a person related to the child by blood or marriage, or his guardian.) (Sec. 1352-6

Incorporation
The approval of the department of public welfare is required before the Secretary of State may issue articles of incorporation to an agency to engage in the business of caring for or placing out dependent, neglected or delinquent children, the department basing its approval upon the character of the incorporators, the need for the work, and whether it is for the public good. Amendments must also be so approved and it must be shown that the association is performing in good faith the work undertaken by it. (Sec. 1352-2)

Certification; licensing
Annual certification.—Must obtain a certificate from the department annually authorizing their work. To operate without a certificate constitutes a misdemeanor. (Sec. 1352-1)

Investigation; inspection
The department is required to pass annually upon the fitness of every institution or association that receives and cares for children or places them in family homes and to require reports from them, issuing a certificate to those which may continue in the work; to investigate the manner in which these agencies care for and dispose of their wards; and to pass upon the merits of any which desire to incorporate for the care or placing of children. (Secs. 1352, 1352-1 and 1352-2)

Minimum requirements
Determined by Department of Public Welfare

Records to be kept
Such as the department requires. (Sec. 1352)
Records of children under two years of age. All agencies are required to keep separate records of children under two years of age which shall include a copy of the birth certificate and information concerning the social, mental, and medical history of the child, which will aid in an intelligent disposition of the child if that becomes necessary because of failure of parents or guardian to resume custody. (Sec. 1352-13 added April 20, 1923, p. 266)

Reports required
Annual report to department showing condition, management, competency to care for children, system of visitation for those placed in private homes, and such other facts as the department requires. The department may prescribe forms for reports. (Secs. 1352; 1352-1)

Penalties
To engage in child-caring or placing work unless certified is subject to fine of from $5 to $500. (Sec. 1352-1)

ALABAMA

(Code 1923).

Regulatory Authority

Child Welfare Department

Agencies and Institutions Subject to Regulation
All state, county, municipal, and other institutions, public or private, receiving, placing or caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent minor children. (Sec. 104)
Every agency, public, semi-public, or private which engages in the business, for gain or otherwise, of receiving and caring for children or placing or boarding them in private homes. (Sec. 117)
The term "agency" includes individuals, partnerships, voluntary associations, and corporations, (Sec. 120)

Certification; licensing
All except those under State ownership and control must be licensed annually by the department. (Secs. 113, 117, 119)

Investigation; inspection
It is the duty of the department to pass annually upon the fitness. (Secs. 104, 111, 117)
Are also subject to visitation and inspection of county board of health as well as by the department. (Secs. 104, 111, 119)

Minimum requirements
The commission may prescribe reasonable minimum standards for the conduct of such institutions and agencies, and none may be licensed which cannot give satisfactory assurance on the following points: (1) present need for the institution or agency; (2) good character and intentions of applicants; (3) adequately financed; (4) employment of capable, trained, or experienced workers; (5) methods used and disposition made of children in accord with the welfare of society; (6) probability of permanence. (Sec. 113)

Rules and regulations prescribed
Department may prescribe

Records to be kept
Shall keep records as required by department giving information as to capacity and adequacy of facilities, manner or character of care given children, former addresses and social status of children, how and from whom received, how and to whom dismissed, extent and source of income, cost of maintenance, and such other facts as may be reasonably helpful to the state in promoting the welfare of such children in the state and in working out a general program for their care and protection. (Sec. 111)
Shall keep a record of every child received giving name, age, present and former residence, names, former residences, occupations and character, so far as known of the parents; date of reception, placing out or adoption, together with name and residence of person with whom placed; date and cause of cancellation of any contract or of removal to another home, and a brief history of child until he becomes eighteen years of age, or is legally adopted. (Sec. 121)

Reports required
Every such agency shall report annually and at such other times as the department may require showing condition, management and competency to care adequately for children in their care, the system of visitation employed for those placed in private homes and such other facts as the department requires. (Sec. 118)
The department to furnish forms for reports. (Secs. 111 and 122)

Penalties
To refuse or fail to make report as required constitutes a misdemeanor. (Sec. 3561)
To conduct without license constitutes a misdemeanor. (Sec. 3563)
License may be revoked for failure to comply with standards prescribed by law or regulation. (Sec. 114)

Appendix II

Cases of Dependent and Neglected Children in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court

It was so greatly emphasized to your Commission that the Allegheny County Juvenile Court was carrying at the expense of the county such a huge number of dependent and neglected children in its home finding department at board in family homes, that a special inquiry was made of a year's intake of dependent and neglected children by that court.

Where careful surveys have been made in Pennsylvania of the numbers of children who receive assistance in the course of a year from the charitable resources of the community, it has been found that the number amounts to a

little over 3 per cent of the population under the age of sixteen years. In large cities the percentage is usually higher. If, however, it is estimated that but 3 percent of Allegheny County's 398,156 children under sixteen[1] are thus dependent, the number amounts to about 12,000 children. It is against that background that all schemes for caring for dependent children should be viewed.

[1] U. S. Census 1920, State Compendium, Pennsylvania, p. 49.

Total Number of Dependency and Neglect Cases in Court

The numbers for a series of years of all cases in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court show the relative size of the various classes of cases handled by it:

Cases in the

Allegheny County Juvenile Court

from

1914 to 1925.

	Delinquent		Dependent		Neglected		Dependent and Neglected	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1914	995	203	117	126	4	....	86	109
1915	892	234	91	107	12	16	101	126
1916	694	167	63	67	11	22	87	103
1917	863	173	70	66	57	61	52	76
1918	1,079	162	82	92	46	66	116	95
1919	965	169	115	125	82	111	95	84
1920	890	179	108	99	111	117	47	68
1921	1,061	247	227	158	120	154	118	122
1922	806	215	240	209	83	101	133	135
1923	902	225	114	149	92	94	123	132
1924	932	234	196	156	85	101	115	102
1925	1,002	228	175	170	108	74	199	169
1926	868	173	132	117	99	95	154	144

These represent every "case" which came to the attention of the court during the calendar year. Some of them had been known to the court before, some were new to the court. Some appeared in court more than once in the course of the year. According to the statistics compiled by the court of its cases involving dependency or neglect, the "new" cases constitute from 70 to 80 per cent of the total. In 1923 they were 78 per cent of the cases; in 1924 they were 72 per cent; and in 1925 they were 80 per cent of the total cases.

Intake of New Cases

It seemed to your Commission that for the purposes of seeing this problem of dependency cases in the juvenile court, it would be most enlightening to get a picture of a year's intake of such new cases rather than to mix with them the cases which had previous contact with the court and were re-opened during the year. Besides being a large majority of all cases, the "new" ones should be studied apart since they show the kind of situations which come to the court and the conditions at the time the court is first asked to grapple with them.

In order to learn the number and conditions of these dependent and neglected children, your Commission examined a year's case records of all the children making in that year their first appearance in Court on petitions of (1) dependency, (2) dependency and neglect and (3) neglect alone. While your Commission was interested primarily in the question of the court's jurisdiction in dependency cases and did not wish to raise the question of its jurisdiction in cases in which child neglect is alleged, it seemed better to survey all of these cases but to classify them by the kind of petition upon which they were brought to court.

The case records for the year 1924 are filed chronologically by number. Each case was read and a schedule made of it. The official figures of the court given above show a total of 352 children involved in the dependency cases, 217 in the dependency and neglect cases and 186 neglect cases. Of these, your Commission found that 265 children were involved in "new" dependency petitions, 145 in new "dependency and neglect" petitions, and 134 in new "neglect" petitions.

Families Represented

Your Commission was first interested to find out the number of different families represented by these 544 cases. The size of the family groups of children brought in were as follows:

Size of Family groups	Number of Family groups			
	Total Families	Dependency Petitions	Dependency and Neglect	Neglect Petitions
Total families involved	265	144	60	61
One child	138	86	24	28
Two children	50	27	12	11
Three children	28	11	7	10
Four children	30	10	11	9
Five children	13	8	4	1
Six children	5	2	2	1
Seven children	1	.....	.....	1

On account of a slight overlapping of these three groups the actual number of different families involved is only 260 and the number of children 541. This overlapping will be disregarded hereafter.

It must not be thought that these figures represent the actual sizes of these families. They refer only to the children directly involved in these petitions. It can readily be seen that the majority of these children—403 of the 544—are appearing in court accompanied by brothers and sisters Moreover, it is clear that the task that confronts the court is one of dealing with family situations and not the disposision of stray children without families and family connections.

Parental Conditions and Family Status

It is always important to learn as much as possible of the family relationships of children who are put forward as public charges. The following table shows in detail the parental status of the 544 children.

Parental status of 544 children brought into Allegheny County Juvenile Court on Dependency and Neglect Petitions during the year 1924

	Total	Dependency	Dependency and neglect	Neglect
Total	544	265	145	134
Both parents in home	102	18	37	47
Both parents in jail	3	3	.....	.....
Adoptive parents	1	1	.....	.....
One parent in home	150	51	51	48
Mother in home	81	23	35	23
Father dead	13	5	1	7
Father deserting	35	6	21	8
Father in jail or penitentiary	4	.....	2	2
Parents divorced	2	2	.....	.....
Parents separated	20	3	11	6
Father in jail, mother ill	4	4	.....	.....
Father in sanitarium	3	3	.....	.....
Father in home	69	28	16	25
Mother dead	41	15	13	13

Parental status—Concluded.

	Total	Dependency	Dependency and neglect	Neglect
Mother in jail or penitentiary	4	4	.....	.....
Mother deserting	9	.....	1	8
Mother in hospital	7	7	.....	.....
Mother in sanitarium	2	2	.....	.....
Parents separated	1	.....	1	.....
Mother not reported	5	.....	1	4
Step-parental home	17	1	10	6
Father and step-mother	6	1	2	3
Mother and step-father	3	.....	.....	3
Father and step-mother—separated	4	.....	4	.....
Mother and step-father—separated	4	.....	4	.....
Unmarried mother	42	31	7	4
No parental home	229	160	40	29
Both parents dead	22	16	1	5
Father dead, mother ill	5	5	.....	.....
Father dead, mother remarried and separated	2	.....	2	.....
Father dead, mother remarried	1	.....	1	.....
Father dead, mother in jail	1	1	.....	.....
Father dead, mother's whereabouts unknown	2	.....	1	1
Father dead, mother living	5	5	.....	.....
Father dead, mother not reported	5	.....	.....	5
Father dead, mother deserting	9	9	.....	.....
Mother dead, father deserting	8	3	4	1
Mother dead, father insane	5	5	.....	.....
Mother dead father living	23	21	1	1
Mother dead, father in jail or penitentiary	21	19	.....	2
Mother dead, father's whereabout unknown	2	.....	1	1
Both parents deserting	13	13	.....	.....
Both parents living	6	6	.....	.....
Both parents living, mother domestic servant	2	.....	2	.....
Both parents unknown	8	2	5	1
Whereabouts of both parents unknown	4	.....	4	.....
Both parents in jail	4	1	.....	3
Parents separated	9	9	.....	.....
Parents divorced	2	1	1	.....
Father in hospital, mother in jail	3	.....	3	.....
Father in jail or penitentiary, mother living	3	3	.....	.....
Father deserting, mother ill	12	12	.....	.....
Father deserting, mother in prison	3	.....	.....	3
Father deserting, mother living	24	24	.....	.....
Father deserting, mother's whereabouts unknown	6	.....	.....	6
Father deserting, mother not reported	3	.....	3	.....
Father insane, mother deserting	1	1	.....	.....
Father drunkard, mother deserting	6	.....	6	.....
Father ill, mother living	1	1	.....	.....
Mother ill, father living	1	1	.....	.....
Mother ill, father not reported	5	.....	5	.....
Mother deserting, father living	1	1	.....	.....
Mother in jail	1	1	.....	.....

The small number of illegitimate children, only about 8 per cent of the total, is in itself a significant fact. Almost all of these dependent and neglected children were of married parents. With regard to orphanage, only 22 of these 544 children were full orphans. One parent was reported dead in 26 per cent of the cases of dependent children, in 7 per cent of the dependent and neglected and 8 per cent of the neglected. The majority of the cases seem to involve factors of sickness, of desertion and non-support and other unhappy domestic relations, and of crime.

Amony these children the factor of homelessness comes out rather strongly. Of the 265 brought in on dependency petitions nearly 53 per cent were without parental homes; but of the 279 neglected and dependent children (145 dependent and neglected and 134 neglected) less than 25 per cent were without some kind of homes.

It will be noticed that 48 children or nearly 9 per cent had one or both parents in jail or penitentiary. The offenses for which they had been sent to prison ranged all the way from first degree murder to disorderly conduct.

To make somewhat more vivid the range and variety of problems brought to the court for adjustment and solution, the following 12 cases are summarized. In the diversity of conditions and circumstances they are truly illustrative of the variety of situations which these court cases present.

Case No. 1. Dependency Petition

Widower with seven children, boys 16, 14 and 12, girls 10 and 7, boy 5 and girl three. Father Austrian, skilled mechanic, good worker, interested in family, mother had died in child birth three years before petition was presented. Father's work was from 3 to 11 p. m. He kept house with the aid of the god-mother of the baby, and took care of the children. For some time before the filing of the petition, the baby had been cared for in an institution for infants. Here she had contracted vaginitis; she had been treated until it was thought safe for her to return to the family and then discharged. She had been home about two months when the condition reappeared. In the late summer a social agency took the case to court on petition that the child be placed in a private family. The father was willing for the child to be placed. After the child has spent several weeks in the hospital, she was committed to the home finding department with an order on the county. About eight months later the father applied to have his child returned to him. He had remarried a widow with some means and they had established a good home.

Case No. 2. Dependency Petition

Two year old white illegitimate daughter of woman 34 years old, inmate of Woodville, Insane Department, Father's whereabouts unknown. Alleged child had been in a maternity home. Described as in good condition and well nourished. Petition presented by a social agency. Child committed to the Home Finding Department with an order on the county.

Case No. 3. Dependency Petition

Three year old white girl, only child of couple who were separated; father had deserted, child was with his parents, mother whereabouts unknown. On account of differences in religion between the child's father and mother, the paternal grandparents were anxious for its custody. Non sectarian agency brought case in and secured commitment to them. Three weeks later the child's mother came into court and secured its custody. Took the child to her mother's home. A year later the maternal grandmother asked the court to place the child at board temporarily as her health was such that she could not look after the child. Wished it returned to her upon her recovery. Child committed to the Home Finding Department with an order on the county. About two months later the court received a letter from the father on the Pacific coast. He stated that he was trying to get a divorce and wanted the custody of the child.

Case No. 4 Dependency petition

Three year old girl, white, illegitimate. Mother in domestic service. Father's whereabouts unknown; had given $500 in settlement to maternal grandfather at time of child birth. Maternal grandparents reported to be people in good standing, "comfortably fixed". Mother had

married but her husband had deserted. Petition presented by a social agency. Child was committed to the Home Finding Department with order of $5.60 per week on the county and mother to reimburse $2.00. A few weeks later the mother assented to the placement of the child for adoption. The next day she changed her mind. Last entry several months later the court had committed the child to a married couple who probably wished to adopt her.

Case No. 5. Dependency petition

Italian widow with three children, boy 13, girl 10 and boy 8 was working in a department store. The girl was in an institution for dependent children and the boys placed out in foster families by a children's society. Society brought the older boy in because it found him a problem child, difficult to place and also because it thought that the mother could help more than she was willing to. The mother denied her ability to pay. Said she was not working regularly and was paying toward the support of the younger boy. Court committed the child to the Home Finding Department with an order for $5.60 on the county.

Two years later boy was committed to his aunt with an order of $3.00 per week on the county. Last report indicated that the boy was doing nicely.

Case No. 6. Dependency petition

Two children, boy 2 years and baby girl, father 37 years old and mother 25. Mother in the hospital with arthritis, father a butcher, unemployed, anxious to work and support family. Children brought in by social agency. Boy sent to the Home Finding Department, girl to children's institution, orders on the county with full reimbursement by the father.

Nine months later case came into court because father was in arrears $162.40. He had met with an accident smashed his fingers. Ordered to pay $10 a week extra on arrears. Six weeks later father reported that his sister had come from Cleveland and was willing to take care of the wife and children. Children released, arrears cancelled.

Five months later family could not be located.

Case No. 7. Dependency petition

Five Polish children, the oldest fourteen years, were brought to court by a social agency for support. Father had killed the mother a year before and had been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Children were living with their maternal grandmother who could not support them. Court made an order of $20.00 per week to be paid to her. One year later the grandmother died. Children then distributed to five homes. One child taken out of the State by their relatives. County orders cancelled. Within three months the four children in Pittsburgh were returned to court because the people with whom they were placed were unable or unwilling to keep them longer. All committed to the Home Finding Department with orders on the county of $5.60 each.

Case No. 8. Dependency petition

Five children of colored widower, oldest 13 years, mother had just died of tuberculosis. Father a victim of dementia praecox, worked in a fish market. The children stayed in the day time at the house of an aunt who worked out. At night they stayed in the father's rooms. Relatives in Philadelphia offered to take care of the children but father refused. Said he was sending to Alabama for his sister to come and keep house for him. Social agency brought the case in. Court returned the children to the father under court's supervision.

Five months later father placed in an institution for psychopathic patients. Four children committed to the Home Finding Department and one with aunt. Orders of $5.60 per week each made on the county.

Case No. 9. Dependency petition

Italian family composed of mother and step-father, mother had five children (oldest 16, youngest 7) by previous marriage and three by present husband. Family lived in five rooms and kept 4 boarders. Step father works irregularly, drinks to excess, mother ill. Social agency brought in the five older children. Oldest, a boy committed to maternal uncle. No order. Four girls sent to Home Finding Department, order on county for $5.60 each. Step father ordered to pay $7.00 each.

One month later children released by Home Finding Department to parents under supervision.

One year later mother had twins.

Case No. 10. Dependency petition

Widower, white, with four boys under the age of 12 years. Wife died five years before. Father had kept boys in two rooms, neat and clean, in a smaller city in the county. He was a laborer, 45 years old at time of petition. He had become ill and unable to work. The public health nurse for a little while brought in food for the children. Finally the attendance officer brought the children to court for commitment. The father asked that the oldest boy be left with him for company. Court committed all four to the Home Finding Department with an order on the county of $5.60 per week each.

Case No. 11. Dependency petition

Boy, white, three years old, found in a house of prostitution after a raid. Child was recognized as son of a girl who lived with two or three men. Officers held child in the hope that she would come for him. Child sent to Juvenile Court. Committed to Home Finding Department, the county to pay $5.60 per week.

Case No. 12. Dependency petition

Family of seven children, oldest 16, youngest eighteen months. Father an invalid, mother supports family by washing. Boy eleven arrested for throwing a cartridge in fire and slightly injuring several other boys. He was first taken to Morals court and referred from there to juvenile court on dependency petition. Child sent home on probation. Latest report, boy doing well.

Number of Agencies
Bringing Cases of Dependency and Neglect to Court

The next question that presented itself was the extent to which social agencies were bringing dependency and neglect cases to court. The agencies who appear as petitioners and the numbers of families and children involved in their petitions are as follows:

Petitioner	Total		Dependency		Dependency and Neglect		Neglect	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Total	265	544	144	265	60	145	61	134
Children's Service Bureau	57	118	38	64	4	11	15	43
Family welfare and relief societies	40	105	21	55	15	38	4	12
Associated Charities	11	33	7	19	2	9	2	5
International Institute	5	16	4	15	1	1	.....	.....
American Red Cross	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Association for Improvement of the Poor	6	11	1	5	5	6	.....	.....
Lutheran Mission	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Aid Society of Sewickley	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Public Welfare	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Charities	12	30	5	6	5	17	2	7
United Hebrew Relief Society	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Salvation Army	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Courts and court officials	73	143	44	83	16	32	13	28
Complaint Department	33	54	12	17[1]	11	17	10	20
Probation officers	4	16	3	7	2	8	.....	.....
Morals court	23	40	22	37	.....	.....	1	3
Desertion and Non-support court	7	17	4	11	2	6	.....	.....
Truant officers	3	6	1	4	1	1	1	1
Attorney	1	6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
County detective	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. & O. detective	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Other social agencies	39	82	12	15	12	35	15	32
Humane Society	17	40[2]	2	2	7	26	8	12
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Hospital	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Industrial Home for Crippled Children	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
Irene Kaufmann Settlement	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Public Health Nurse	3	3	9	1	2	1	1	1
Bureau of Jewish Children	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social worker, Magee Hospital	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social worker, Carnegie Steel Co.	4	15	.....	.....	1	4	3	11
Social worker, Pittsburgh Coal Co.	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Rotary Club	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Social worker, St. Joseph's Hospital	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relatives and friends of child	54	94	28	47	12	28	14	19[3]
Relatives	35	62[2]	20	35	8	19	7	8
Friends	19	32	8	12	4	9	7	11
Petitioner not reported	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....

[1] Other children in one family brought in as dependent and neglected.
[2] One family and one child brought in also on petition of dependency and neglect.
[3] One family and one child brought in also on petition of dependency and neglect.
[2] One child and one family brought in also on neglect petition.

From this table it appears that of the children brought in on straight dependency petitions, the social agencies appear directly as petitioners in 49 per cent of the 144 families, court officials appear as petitioners in 31 per cent and friends or relatives in 20 per cent. It is probable that the petitions of some clients of agencies are filed by court officials and relatives, which would somewhat augment the percentage of those known to social agencies. It is a safe assumption that the great majority of cases are brought directly or indirectly by the social agencies.

A significant feature of the situation is the large number of different agencies that appear as petitioners in these cases. It would seem as if the relatively small numbers of children which most of the agencies bring to court would scarcely enable the community to work out any very clear or stable policies with regard to the types of cases that might be accepted as a court responsibility or any very definite rules of procedure in handling these cases.

Dispositions—Custody

The first question which comes up in connection with these children is the disposition made of them, first as to custody, and second, as to financial arrangements. All of the cases which involve an issue of neglect raise the question of custody. The dependency petitions are not so clear on this point. They have therefore been examined separately. The following table shows the disposition of custody classified by the petitioners in the straight dependency cases on their first appearance in court:

Dispositions of custody of 265 dependency petitions in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, 1924

Disposition of Child's Custody	Total	Petitioners				
		Children's Service Bureau	Family Societies	Courts and court officials	Other other agencies	Relatives and friends
Total	265	64	55	83	15	48
Case dismissed	14	4	.....	1	4	5
Returned to parents	54	11	7	29	2	5
Committed to relatives	34	3	11	5	1	14
Home Finding Department.	104	24	29	31	3	17
Institutions for dependent	29	10	1	7	5	6
Institutions for defectives	6	3	2	1	.....	.....
Other disposition	24	9	5	9	.....	1

It is interesting to note that 110 of these 265 children were left with natural custodians, parents and relatives. In some of these cases there were elements of neglect (case 8 above). Others accepted for care away from parents were often not because of the unsatisfactory character of the custody, but because of sheer poverty.

The following two tables refer to the dependency and neglect cases. Here the dispositions as to custody are especially interesting as they contrast the judgment of the agencies with that of the court.

Dispositions of custody of 145 dependency and neglect petitions in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court-1924

Disposition of child's custody	Total	Children's Service Bureau	Family welfare societies	Courts and court	Other social agencies	Relatives and friends	Petitioner not reported
Total	145	11	38	32	35	28	1
Case dismissed or continued	15	....	6	5	2	2	....
Returned to parents.	43	4	10	2	19	8	....
Committed to relatives	12	....	2	4	2	4	....
Home Finding Department	55	6	16	13	9	10	1
Institution for dependents	12	....	4	6	....	2	....
Institution for defectives	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Other disposition	7	....	....	2	3	2	....

Dispositions of custody of 134 neglect petitions in the Allegheny County Juvenile Court-1924.

Dispositon of Child's custody	Total	Children's Service Bureau	Family welfore societies	Courts and court officials	Other social agencies	Relatives and friends
Total	134	43	12	28	32	19
Case dismissed or continued	15	3	4	2	3	3
Returned to parents	39	8	3	9	14	5
Committed to relatives	12	1	1	5	3	2
Home Finding Department	41	22	4	9	2	4
Institution for dependents	4	1	....	....	3	....
Institution for defectives	6	5	....	....	....	1
Other disposition	10	3	....	3	....	4
No disposition	6	....	....	....	6	....
Disposition not given	1	....	....	....	1	....

Dispositions—County Orders

The second question which is important is the financial arrangement made for the support of these children.

Of the 265 "dependent" children, several had second and third appearance in court in the interval between the opening of their court records in 1924 and the reading of the records by the Commission's representatives in the spring of 1926. The results of those hearings, as regards orders made on the county are given below.

Support made in cases of 265 children brought into the Allegheny County Juvenile Court on Dependency Petitions in the year 1924 and subsequently

Petitioner	Total	Full order on county	Order on county with full reimbursement	Order on county with partial reimbursement	$25 Fee to Institution for mental defectives	Order on parents	No order
Total	265	67	16	54	6	1	121
Children's Service Bureau	64	17	3	13	3[3]	1	27
Family welfare and relief	55	12[1]	4	22	2	....	15
Courts and court officials	83	20	4	10	1[3]	....	48
Other social agencies	15	1	3	2[2]	....	....	9
Relatives and friends	47	17	2	6	....	....	22
Petitioner not reported	1	....	....	1	....	....	....

Additional orders at subsequent appearances

Children's Service Burea	1 full order on county 3 orders on county with partial reimbursement
Family welfare and relief	5 full orders on county 4 full orders on county (were partial)

Courts and court officials	1 full order on county 4 orders on county with partial reimbursement 6 full orders reduced to partial reimbursement
Other social agencies	1 full order on county
Relatives and friends	1 full order on county 1 order on county with partial reimbursement

[1] One family of four—50c reimbursement for each child.
[2] In one case County was to pay $10 a month to an institution.
[3] In one case with full reimbursement.

Support orders made in cases of 145 children brought into the Allegheny County Juvenile Court on Dependency and Neglect Petitions in the year 1924 and subsequently

Petitioner	Total	Full order on county	Order on county with full reimbursement	Order on county with partial reimbursement	$25 Fee to Polk	Order on parents	No order
Total	145	17	4	35	1[1]	8	80
Children's Service Bureau	11	....	....	6	1	....	4
Family welfare and relief	38	3	....	11	....	2	22
Courts and court officials	32	5	3	9	....	....	15
Other social agencies	35	3	....	4	....	....	27
Relatives and friends	28	6	....	5	....	6	12
Petitioner not reported	1	....	1				

Additionol orders at subsequent appearances

Children's Service Bureau	2 orders on county with full reimbursement
Family welfare and relief	5 orders on county with partial reimbursement 1 full order on county reduced to partial reimbursement 1 full order on county (at third appearance partial reimbursement ordered)
Courts and court officials	1 order with partial reimbursement 1 amount of partial reimbursement was reduced 2 full orders on county (were partial reimbursement orders
Family welfare and relief	2 orders on county with full reimbursement (were orders on parents)
Other social agencies	6 full orders 6 orders on county with partial reimbursement
Relatives and friends	4 orders on county with partial reimbursement (were full orders

[1] With full reimbursement

Support orders made in cases of 134 children brought into the Allegheny County Juvenile Court in Neglect Petitions in the year 1924 and subsequently.

Petitioner	Total	Full order on county	Order on county with full reimbursement	Order on county with partial reimbursement	$25 Fee to Polk	Order on parents	No order
Total	134	12	7	34	6	....	75
Children's Service Bureau	43	....	5	21	5[1]	....	12
Family welfare and relief societies	12	....	....	4	....	....	8
Courts and court officials	28	8	....	5	1	....	14
Other social agencies	32	3	2	....	....	....	27
Relatives and friends	19	1	....	4	....	....	14

Additional orders ot subsequent appearances

Courts and court officials	1 full order on county (was a $25 fee to Polk) 3 full orders were reduced to partial reimbursement
Other social agencies	4 orders with partial reimbursement

[1] With full reimbursement

From this it appears that in the cases of all these 544 children, orders without reimbursement from the parent—the pure dependency cases—were put on the county at the first appearance of the child in court in only 96 cases (67 dependency, 17 dependency and neglect, and 12 neglect cases) or one out of six. On subsequent appearances the number of orders of this kind was increased by 9 in the straight dependency cases and by 8 among the dependency and neglect cases and 1 among the neglect cases. A few partial orders were made full orders but these are more than offset by the full orders which were reduced to partial orders. Considering the number of children represented in these petitions and considering the grist of a whole year's cases of dependency and neglect in a community the size of Allegheny County, and considering further the large number of child caring resources in that county, these court orders would seem of relatively minor importance. It is also to be borne in mind that several of the straight dependent children were candidates for commitment under the category of "neglected" and others under the Mental Health Act as defectives. At least 18 of the 265 children brought in on dependency petitions were of pronounced mentally defective types.

A year's board for all of these 114 children for whom county orders were made at the rate of $5.60 per week now must cover both board and clothing amounts to $33,206.80. If an additional amount of $100 per year per child is allowed for other expenses the total reaches $44,606.80. It is by no means out of the bounds of possibility that among the several thousand children in Allegheny County who each year receive assistance from other resources, public and private, better intake policies and a better coordination of work would yield the necessary funds and service to absorb, in the course of a year the children for whom these 114 county orders were made. It is also a grave question as to whether all of these 114 children represent the conditions which should be considered as warranting public support (see cases No. 1, 3 and 5 above).

It is true that a considerably larger sum of money is now spent annually for care of the court's wards—about $280 each for 1400, or $390,000. All of this is not spent for dependent children, however. Among these wards are the neglected, feeble-minded and incorrigible children placed at board by the county, Moreover, unless there is very active and diligent work to follow up parents and families of the

dependent and to work out better adjustments for the children, either in their own homes or in foster homes or suitable institutions, the number of public charges pile up year after year and there is no assurance that the amount spent is not too large or that the best arrangements have been made for each individual child. In the work of keeping the group as small as possible all of child caring and family agencies should take an active part.

Partially Dependent Children

It will be noted from the tables above that among the straight dependency petitions, orders were made on the county with the parent partially to reimburse in the case of 54 children; in the case of dependent and neglected there were 35 children involved in such orders and among the neglected, 36 children. Obviously these 125 children are of parents with some potential ability to meet the cost of their care. These in themselves constitute a group for whom public and private administrative agencies, with the aid of the court, if necessary, and with the same funds available could surely have worked out some adequate solution without the use of the court as a child caring agency.

Full Orders on the Parents—Children Not Dependent

Seventeen dependency petitions, 12 dependency and neglect and 7 straight neglect petitions eventuated in orders made directly on the families or in the case of county orders with full reimbursement from the parents. Again these are families with income and therefore not subjects for a "dependency" action at all.

Your Commission regards it as highly significant that of a whole year's intake of children in as populous a county as Allegheny, the juvenile court has declared only 113 as full dependents on the county and 123 as partial dependents. It would seem that currently throughout the year these children could have received such care from a well co-ordinated group of child caring agencies. as would have made unnecessary the use of the juvenile court as a means for their direct care and supervision.

Residence of Families with Dependent or Neglected Children

One of the important points raised in the Commission's study had to do with the extent to which the court's services were reaching beyond the city of Pittsburgh into the county, where slightly more than half of the county's population lives and where, it is alleged, there are comparatively few private resources for the care of children, and therefore, greater need for preserving the court's service.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of these families:

Distribution by Residence of 265 families with children in Allegheny County Juvenile Court in 1924.

	Pittsburgh			Outside in County					Non-resident of County		
	Total	Dependency	Dependency ond neglect	Neglect	Total	Dependency	Dependency ond neglect	Neglect	Total	Dependency	Dependency ond neglect
Total	185	104	43	38	78	39	16	23	2	1	1
Children's Service Bureau	33	22	3	8	24	16	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare societies	35	19	13	3	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Courts and court officials	53	33	11	9	18	10	4	4	2	1	1
Other social agencies	24	11	8	5	15	1	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Relatives and friends	39	19	7	13	16	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Petitioner not reported	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the 144 families with dependent children it was found that 104 were in the city of Pittsburgh and 39 were brought in from the county. Proportions of city to county cases vary among the different agencies. Among the 38 families brought in by the Children's Service Bureau, 22 were from the ctiy and 16 from the county. All but 2 of the cases of family welfare societies were from the city.

Of the 60 families involved in dependency and neglect petitions, 43 came from Pittsburgh, 16 from outside in the county and one was non-resident to Allegheny County.

Of the 61 families of neglected children 38 came from Pittsburgh and 23 from the county.

Of the 4 neglect cases brought in by family societies, only one was from the county. Of the 15 neglect cases brought by other social agencies ten came from the county. Of these latter the Rotarians and the social workers in industrial plants are principally responsible.

Thus, of the whole group of 265 families represented in these juvenile court petitions, 184 or nearly 70 per cent came from the city, while only 80 or 30 per cent came from the county. In proportion to population, Pittsburgh furnishes more than two of these court families for every one brought in from the county.

Again it would seem that for the 80 new families from the outside Pittsburgh appearing in juvenile court in a year, there could surely be developed some form of social or community machinery which could take over the direct care of these cases from the court and thus leave it free to perform its judicial functions.

Clarification of Issues Needed

In discussing the question of dependent children in any court there must be several distinctions made if the real issues are to be reviewed. All children are dependent upon some one, usually their parents. So far in Pennsylvania this term as applied to juvenile court cases has never been properly clarified or defined. The issues in the case of a child alleged "dependent" now before a court are these:

Custody

1. Is this child in the hands of a proper custodian?
2. Is its custody contested?
3. If the child is in the hands of an unfit custodian, to whom can it be committed for better custody?

Support

1. Who is responsible for the support of this child?
2. Is it necessary to resort to compulsion to secure support from the responsible person?
3. If so, in what amount shall support be ordered and to whom payable.

4. If there is no natural source of support is there available some private philanthropic aid, either personal or organized.
5. If the child is dependent upon public funds for support, to what agency should it go?

Studies of dependent children in juvenile courts show that these primary questions are not systematically reviewed and decided in these cases. Instead a "disposition" is made which sometimes emphasizes one factor and entirely neglects the others. It can be seen that it is only the child whose custody is contested or unfit or whose natural support wilfully fails, who need any form of adjudication. All other circumstances can be met by other means. In the opinion of your Commission, there will not be a firm legal foundation under the child caring machinery of the communities of Pennsylvania until the laws and administration recognize clearly these primary considerations.

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON OLD AGE PENSIONS

January, 1927

Letter of Transmittal

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Joint Resolution No. 374, providing for the appointment of a commission to make further study of the subject of old age pensions, we have the honor to transmit to your honorable body, the report which follows.

Respectfully,

James H. Maurer
Chairman

(Mrs.) Mary V. Grice
David S. Ludlum
John F. O'Toole

Abraham Epstein
Research Director

Contents

I. Letter of Transmittal.....

II. Summary of Findings and Recommendations,.....
1. What the Commission was Asked To Do, ...
2. What the Commission Has Done,.....
3. Plan and Method of Investigation,.....
4. Findings of the Commission, ...
5. Recommendations, ...
6. Conclusions, ...

III. The Old Age Pension Movement in Pennsylvania.....
1. Creation and Findings of First Commission, 1917-1919, ...
2. Report of Commission, 1919-1921,.....
3. The Old Age Assistance Act of 1923,.....
4. What the Applications of The Aged Disclosed,..
5. The Pennsylvania Conference on Old Age Assistance, ...
6. Constitutionality of Old Age Assistance Act Questioned, ...
7. Decision of the Dauphin County Court,.....
8. Decision of Pennsylvania State Supreme Court,..
9. Commission to Complete the Printing of the Report of the Old Age Assistance Commission,....
10. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution,.....
11. Commission to Further Study the Subject of Old Age Pensions, 1925-1927, ...
12. Studies of the 1025-1927 Commission, ...

IV. What the Industrial and Business Leaders of Pennsylvania Prefer in Old Age Pension Legislation,....
1. Questions asked, ...
2. Oustanding Views as Disclosed by Questionnaire, ...
3. Employers Expressing a Preference for "Straight" Pensions, ...
4. Corporations Favoring a System of Contributory Pensions, ...
5. Corporations Preferring Voluntary Industrial Action, ...
6. Employers who are Opposed to any State Action,.
7. Miscellaneous Comments as to a State Program of Relief for the Aged, ...
8. Employers Favoring Modified Insurance Schemes to Meet Need for Pensions, ...
9. Employers Preferring a Pension Law Modeled after the Workmen's Compensation Act, ...
10. Employers Favorable to Pensions in General but Leaving Plans to be Worked out by Commission, ...

V. The Possibilities of a Contributory Pension System in Pennsylvania. .....
1. Difficulties Encountered, ...
2. Wage-earners in Pennsylvania by Age Groups,.
3. Distribution of Wage-earners by Industry,.....
4. Questions Submitted to Commission's Actuary,..
5. Costs of Pensions as Calculated by Actuary,...
6. How the Problem may be Solved,.....
7. Suggested Plan for Pennsylvania,.....
8. Possibilities of this Plan,.....
9. The Insurance Carrier, ...
10. Administrative Problems Complex, ...
11. Principle of Contributions may be Applied Through Poll Tax, ...

VI. The Old Age Pension Movement in the United States,..
1. Old Age Pension Bills in the Congress of the United States, ...
2. The Movement in the Various States, ...
3. State Laws on Old Age Pensions,.....
a. Arizona, ...
b. Alaska, ...
c. Montana, ...
d. Nevada, ...
e. Wisconsin, ...
f. Kentucky, ...
g. The Massachusett's Savings Bank Life Insurance, ...
4. State Studies of Old Age Dependency and Pensions, ...

VII. Pension Systems Abroad.....
1. Introduction, ...
2. Principal Features of Foreign Pension Systems,.
3. Argentina, ...
a. Province of Cordoba, ...
b. Province of Mendoza, ...
4. Australia, ...
5. Austria, ...
6, Belgium, ...
7. Boliva, ...
8. Brazil, ...
9. Bulgaria, ...
10. Canada, ...
11. Chile, ...
12. Columbia, ...
13. Cuba, ...
14. Czechoslovakia, ...
15. Denmark, ...
16. Finland, ...
17. France, ...
18. Germany, ...
19. Great Britain, ...
20. Greece, ...
21. Hungary, ...
22. Iceland, ...
23. Irish Free State, ...
24. Isle of Guernsey, ...
25. Italy, ...
26. Japan, ...
27. Luxemburg, ...
28. Netherlands, ...
29. Newfoundland, ...
30. New Zealand, ...
31. Norway, ...
32. Peru, ...
33. Poland, ...

34. Portugal, ...
35. Roumania, ...
36. Russia, ...
37. Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, ...
38. Spain, ...
39. Sweden, ...
40. Switzerland, ...
    a. Canton Glaris, ...
41. Uruguay, ...

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

What the Commission was Asked to do

Act No. 374, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission for further study of the subject of old age pensions, approved May 13, 1925, instructs the Commission to report on the following two main points:

(1) "To make further study of the subject of old age pensions with special reference as to the advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea."

(2) "To secure all available facts as to the actual working out of these plans in this country and abroad, in order to give the people of this Commonwealth the most complete information possible regarding the subject."

What The Commission Has Done

Taking up the second legislative request first, the Commission presents the following studies which it had undertaken in this country and abroad, all of which it deems essential in the presentation of the facts bearing on the problem.

(a) A report on private industrial pensions, covering a comprehensive analytical study of 370 such systems in the United States and Canada, including all those which operate either entirely or in part in Pennsylvania. This has been printed separately under the title "The Problem of Old Age Pensions in Industry."

(b) A study of the pension movement in Pennsylvania from its inception, including the main features of the Old Age Assistance Act of 1923 as well as the Supreme Court Decision declaring it null and void.

(c) A study of the pension movement throughout the United States and the Territory of Alaska covering both the bills introduced in the National Congress and those sponsored in the various state legislatures; the old age pension laws now in force, as well as short summaries of the reports of the various state commissions which have been delegated to study the problem.

(d) A study of the pension movement and the systems now in operation in 42 foreign states and nations throughout the world.

In compliance with the request of the legislature for a report as to the "advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea," the Commission presents:

(1) A collection of opinions and suggestions regarding the merits of the contributory and non-contributory pension plans as well as the necessity of state action regarding the problem of old age dependency from over 100 of our leading business and industrial leaders in the State.

(2) An actuarial estimate of the cost of a contributory system of old age pensions; the problems involved in the adoption of such a plan, and certain recommendations.

Plan and Method of Investigation

The information asked by the legislature did not require a complicated method of investigation. In as much as the actual conditions facing the aged in this State have already been thoroughly studied by earlier State commissions, while the general problem of old age dependency has been investigated both in this State as well as in a number of other states, it was not considered necessary to undertake any additional studies which would merely involve a duplication of the work previously accomplished. The Commission deems it sufficient to present in this report merely short summaries of the earlier findings. The method followed in our present investigations was therefore mainly that of arduous and painstaking research, which was done by our research director, Mr. Abraham Epstein through questionnaires, personal interviews and a few month's study abroad. Mr. Epstein's time abroad was spent mostly at the International Labor Office at Geneva which generously cooperated and assisted him in assembling the mass of material presented in this report on the foreign pension systems. Short first-hand checkup studies were made in Belgium, France, England, Holland and Switzerland. The actuarial estimates were made by one of the foremost actuaries in the United States, Miles M. Dawson of New York City. For the remarkable response of the industrial leaders in this State and throughout the country who have so generously cooperated in giving us the benefit of their views as to a future state program as well as the facts regarding their own pension problems, which made possible our report on industrial pensions, the Commission feels deeply grateful and acknowledges its indebtedness to them.

Findings of The Commission

The outstanding facts disclosed from the Commission's further researches in regard to the actual conditions and working out of the various pension plans, may be summarized as follows:

Industrial Pensioners do Not Exceed 5 or 6 Per Cent of Needy Aged

(1) With reference to pension plans in industry, the Commission estimates that at the present time there are altogther approximately 400 pensions plans in operation in industrial establishments in the United States. These cover approximately 4,000,000 workers. The Commission estimates further that probably 90,000 individuals are now in receipt of some form of pension from the various undertakings, through formal and informal pension plans. The total money spent on pensions probably amounts to $43,000,000 a year while the average pension is now estimated to be $485.00 a year. Thus the concerns which have adopted a pension system of their own spend approximately $10.75 per year for each of the workers employed by them. While these figures indicate a tremendous development of these pension plans, the Commission finds that, excepting perhaps those engaged in the government service, even in the fields in which private industrial pensions have mainly developed, and ignoring entirely those engaged in agricultural pursuits, only about 16 percent of all employees engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation, extraction of minerals, and clerical occupations have the expectation of claiming old age pensions from the concerns for which they have worked. Studies of labor turnover show further that only 3.4 per cent of male workers and 2.4 per cent of female workers remain with one concern over 20 years. The liberally estimated number of probable pensioners today does not exceed 5 or 6 per cent of the estimated number of approximately 1,800,000 needy aged 65 years of age and over in the United States at the present time.

Financially Unsound Pension Obligations

The lack of proper financial provision to meet the pension payments has been one of the most outstanding revelations of our studies of the problem. We find also that many of the heads of the big industrial corporations who were among the first to adopt pension provisions of their own are now among the most outspoken critics of current pension methods. The studies of the industrial pension plans disclose the facts that in the vast majority of cases these pension plans are based on merely arbitrary and discriminatory provisions as to both the granting or the withholding of a pension. Practically all pension plans which have come under the scrutiny of this Commission include in their rules a number of conditions which materially limit the ability of the average employee to qualify for pensions. Many declair that it is the absence of a satisfactory State system of old age provision which has caused them to assume the burden of paying pensions to their own work-people.

As pension obligations are now carried, the Commission cannot help concluding that unless our present business prosperity continues indefinitely without any set-back, public or charitable agencies will be forced in the long run to assume the maintenance of many thousands of workers whose employers had led them to expect that they would be granted pensions in their old age.

Need for Old Age Assistance Growing

The Commission is convinced that the constantly changing conditions in most industrial communities are markedly and steadily shortening the average working-life of the great mass of men and women engaged in industry. The average amount of savings accumulated by the wage-earner who has been retired from his job, is not sufficient to maintain him in old age.

Problem of Pennsylvania's Aged Cannot be Ignored For Long

(2) Regarding the conditions of the aged and the pension movement in this State, the Commission has found nothing to justify it to alter the recommendations made in previous reports. On the contrary, as the years go by, the necessity and superiority of some constructive program along the lines previously recommended becomes clearer and more evident. Even if it should be granted that all of us are now sharing the blessings of the prosperity and high wages of the last few years, it must be admitted that this has been going on so far for but a very few years and that, the aged, for whom there is but a small place in modern industry, had benefitted little of these prosperous times. We find that the problem is pressing today and Pennsylvania's costly and antiquated system of poor-relief stands indicted for almost a century. We must, therefore, re-affirm the statement made in a previous Commission's report submitted to the General Assembly of 1921 that: "it is our conviction that the problem of the aged can no longer be ignored. We believe that the present time is a proper and propitious one for State action in regard to its old persons." Any legal or constitutional difficulties in the way, must be overcome at the earliest possible moment and a constructive and suitable program adopted.

State Legislatures That Have Already Passed Old Age Pension Bills

(3) With reference to the pension movement in the United States, we find that although the question was given little consideration ten or twelve years ago, eight legislatures and the Territory of Alaska since that time had adopted old age pension plans, while at the present time such laws are on the statute books of Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky and the Territory of Alaska. The disclosures of the actual operation of the law in Montana are most significant. The advantages of an old age pension plan over the older system of poor relief is shown vividly in this report.

Pension cost in Montana Only A Little Over 2 Cents A Month Per Capita

The estimates made by the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistance Commission regarding the numbers of pensioners in Pennsylvania who would have qualified under the Old Age Assistance Act of 1923 was calculated to amount to 3.3 per 1,000 of the total population in the State. The Montana disclosures indicate, however, that during the entire three years of the existence of the plan, the total number of applicants, in the counties which have been operating under the law, did not amount to even 2.5 per 1.000 population. The total number of pensions granted during these three years does not exceed much above 2 per 1,000 population, while the number now actually in receipt of pensions amounts to but 1.4 per 1,000 of the total population of that State. Although the maximum pension allowed by law is set at $300 a year, the average pension actually paid in 1925 amounted to but $157.82 per year, or $3.03 per week. The total per capita outlay by Montana citizens on the total pensions in 1925 amounted to but 27 cents a year, or a little over two cents a month per capita.

Cost Per Almshouse Inmate $15.22 Weekly

When these expenditures for pensions are contrasted with the sums actually spent on the almshouses in Montana, the superiority of the pension system stands out beyond all doubt. According to a report of the United States Department of Labor, the annual maintenance cost per inmate for all the institutions studied amounted to $518.91, while the average cost of maintaining an inmate in 12 of the 22 almhouses in Montana amounted to $791.70 a year, or $15.22 per week per inmate as against the $3.03 a week spent per pensioner. In other words, the cost of maintaining an inmate in all the Montana poorfarms amounts to approximately three and one-half times the amount it costs to support a pensioner in his own home, while in most of the Montana almshouses it actually costs more than five times to keep a person in the county poorfarm than to pension him.

The further fact, as revealed by the county commissioners of Montana to the Commission, that with hardly any exception, aged persons in that State always prefer to accept the meager pension grant to life in an almshouse even at a greater cost, would seem to be conclusive proof of both the efficiency and desirability of an old age pension plan.

China, India and the United States Still Remain Without Effective Provisions For the Aged

(4) Our studies of pension plans in foreign countries show that during the last quarter century, practically every civilized nation in the world has either already adopted a carefully worked out system of old age provision or is contemplating such in the near future. About 650,000,000 persons are now already protected with one form or another of modern insurance or pension provisions against the economic hazards of old age. Indeed, of the populous countries still remaining without any form of constructive care for the aged, only China, India and the United States are left. Of the industrially developed nations, the United States, as a unit, stands alone in its isolation in still applying early Seventeenth Century methods to Twentieth Century problems.

Employers in Pennsylvania Favor Assistance To The Aged

(5) The canvass of opinions as to the views held in regard to this question by Pennsylvania's leading industrial and business leaders shows that, on the whole, there is among large employers of labor a general recognition of the present wants of the aged and of the necessity of a more humane, more economical and more equiptable method of care of this class of dependents. While a few executives, who though easily adaptable to industrial and business changes in their own particular business, argue that in social legislation what is, is good, and, regardless of all cost, refuse to recognize the needs of a change in social policy, we find these to be the exceptions and not at all representative of the views held by the majority of our industrial and business groups. Our canvass evidences that the overwhelming opinion among leaders of our Pennsylvania businesses and industries is definitely in favor of some measure of state action along a modern program of aged care.

That there should be a difference of opinion as to which is the best method to be followed, is both natural and fortunate. There is certainly no monopoly on the best plan to be followed. The subject must be studied most carefully and appropriate legislation should be framed only after thorough investigation of every phase of the question. The possibilities of this are discussed at greater length in the inside pages of this report. At this juncture it is sufficient to point out that a well worked out plan of State action will actually meet with the hearty approval of the great mass of our businessmen, industrial leaders and workers who are at the present time individually and ineffectively groping for a solution of their own particular problems of the aged.

The Contributory Plan

(6) The working out of a contributory system is concretely shown by the estimates presented by the Commission's actuary. These show that from an actuarial and insurance viewpoint, the inauguration of such a system of deferred annuities presents no serious difficulties. The administration of such a plan, however, does present far greater and more complex problems.

Recommendations

(1) Inasmuch as under any workable plan that could be devised for meeting the immediately pressing and dire needs of some of the aged, temporary assistance from the State would be necessary, we respectfully recommend to the General Assembly of 1927 the second passage of Joint Resolution No. 6-A adopted by the 1925 Legislature providing that Article Three of the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following:

"Section 35. The General Assembly may by general law make appropriations of money for assistance to aged indigent residents of the Commonwealth."

(2) In order to permit the State to undertake proper action, we further recommend the approval of this constitutional amendment by the citizens of the Commonwealth.

(3) In accordance with the specific request of the General Assembly, we are reporting on the "practicability and feasibility of a contributory system" of old age insurance. The legislature has not instructed us to draft appropriate legislation and we have not done so, although we are convinced that for the very welfare of the State an adequate legislative solution of the problem—if not directly through the instrumentality of the State, then by some form of collective, civic or indirect State system of supervision—must be found without delay. Because of the numerous complexities involved, we recommend the further study of the administrative phase of the subject either through a continuation of the same Commission, or through another body, so as to make possible the framing of the most practicable and suitable measure. The Commission is hopeful that its previous and present investigations have been instrumental in clarifying many of the mooted points in this question. Additional study, it believes, will be fruitful in making it possible to evolve a plan whereby the varied needs and interests of this great Commonwealth will best be met. Special consideration might profitably be given in such a study to a plan which would embody the principle of direct contributions on the part of the beneficiaries, but which at the same time would not involve the setting up of a top-heavy system of administration.

Conclusions

After thorough and detailed study of all the above problems, this Commission cannot over emphasize its conviction of the immediate necessity of a constructive plan of state action. It is our unanimous belief that a state system of old age pensions or insurance is by far superior, from every point of view, to any of the existing forms of aged relief. The problem of the indigent aged is being met today in a way that is thoroughly inadequate to merit its continuance. We believe that a plan can be worked out which while it would bring contentment and happiness in the later years of the aged dependents, would prove more beneficial from a humane and social point of view, would work out more economically from the viewpoint of our taxpayers and, would meet with general approval.

Chapter I

The Old Age Pension Movement in Pennsylvania

OLD AGE PENSIONS vs. THE THREE-HUNDRED YEARS OLD POOR RELIEF SYSTEM

The present system of poor relief in Pennsylvania dates back to the original poor laws adopted in England by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1601. The poor laws in force in the Keystone State at the present time are identical in principle and almost identical in language with the famous laws of Queen Elizabeth. In 1925, there were in Pennsylvania 583 separate poor districts under eight different systems of administration. For nearly a century, every commission delegated to study the problem attacked our antiquated system of poor relief and censured our endless and jumbling tendency of local legislation of poor laws. Beginning with the Report of the Commission of 1833, our method of care of the poor and indigent have been criticized and condemned by every official report bearing on the subject.

Poor Law Now Recognized as Inadequate For Other Classes of Dependents

As the defects of our poor relief system have become gradually recognized, the various classes of dependents are slowly but surely being taken out of its province and are taken care of under more humane and up-to-date methods. In the early days, the almshouse was the refuge place for a heterogeneous collection of insane, feeble-minded, orphans, mothers of illegitimate children, criminals, prostitutes, epileptics and sufferers from chronic diseases. While in some instances such conditions still exist, we are gradually taking away from the almshouse the orphans, through the Mothers' Assistance Fund; the insane, through our properly equipped State owned mental hospitals; the feeble-minded into special institutions for the feeble-minded, and the epileptics into institutions of their own. The only class of unfortunates for whom the Elizabethan Poor law system has, until recently, been considered still fully adequate are the worthy and respectable aged persons, who after a lifetime of toil and services, have become dependent through circumstances over which they exercised little or no control.

First Legislative Proposal in Behalf of the Indigent Aged

Up to the year 1917 there can be found no traces of any suggestion in the Pennsylvania Legislature for a better method of care of the indigent aged outside the ancient system of poor relief. In that year, Representative James H. Maurer of Reading, introduced a bill "Providing for the establishment of an old age assistance bureau to be conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry." This bill, in the main, sought the granting of an allowance of $5.00 a week to a single person and $8.00 a week to a married couple to all persons 60 years of age and over who were "unable to work and without means to live." The funds were to come out of a $500,000 appropriation which the bill asked to be specifically appropriated to the Old Age Assistance Bureau in the Department of Labor and Industry.

Creation of First Commission to Study Old Age Pensions

While the above bill made little headway, the Keystone State took official cognizance of the problem of the dependent aged in that year, through Joint Resolution No. 413, sponsored by former Governor William C. Sproul, who was then a member of the State Senate. This resolution provided for the appointment of a Commission:

"To consist of seven reputable citizens of Pennsylvania .....to look into the general subject of old age pensions, and to investigate the various systems provided for this purpose in other nations and states, together with all the facts relating thereto, especially as bearing upon the industrial and other conditions prevailing in Pennsylvania, and with a view to their practical adaptability here."

Findings of the First Commission

In accordance with the provisions of the above resolution, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh early in 1918 appointed the first Commission to investigate the subject of old age pensions. This Commission made a most comprehensive report of its investigations to the 1919 General Assembly. In its report, the Commission presented the facts in regard to nativity, family connections, physical conditions, cause of disability, occupation engaged in, wages earned, sources of income, means of outside support, etc., gathered from interviewing 3,405 inmates, 50 years of age and over, in 60 almshouses in the State. The report also contained full statistics and like information in regard to 2,170 inmates of 65 fraternal and benevolent homes for the aged in the State. Considerable information was included concerning nearly 500 aged recipients of private relief agencies. Interesting facts were also presented with refernce to aged persons, 50 years of age and over, in the State in general. The latter were ascertained from personal interviews held with nearly 4,500 aged men and women in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Reading.

Chief Causes of Old Age Dependency

The following are brief summaries of the findings of the Old Age Pension Commission:

In regard to family connections, it was found, that while of those in the almshouses 40 per cent were single, 17 per cent married and 39 per cent widowed, the proportions among the aged who reside in their homes were five and one-half per cent single, 55 per cent married and 33 per cent widowed. It was also disclosed that while among the aged paupers sixty-three and one-half per cent had no children living, only 10.6 per cent of the old folks living at home had no children living.

Again, of the 3,405 aged almshouse inmates, only 436, or less than 13 per cent, were found in sound or fair health; while among those who were not dependent upon charity 64 per cent were still found to be in sound or fair health.

This warranted the Commission to conclude that the radical differences in family connections and physical well-being are largely accountable for the fact that some persons must seek the poorhouse in old age, while others remain presumably non-dependent.

The Commissions findings also disclosed that very few old men remain at work at their habitual occupations. It was found that many of the old had their earning power impaired entirely when reaching old age. Of the almshouse inmates, it was found that 73 per cent earned less than $12 per week before they were admitted to the institution. Even among the non-dependent old people, 27 per cent had to cease regular work before they had attained the age of 50, while 35 per cent more quit work between the ages of 50 and 60.

Possessions of the Aged

As to the property possessions of the aged in Pennsylvania, it was found that but few aged persons in the State are possessed of same. Only five and one-half per cent of the paupers investigated claimed to have property above debts at any time, while of the old persons in the State in general, 38 per cent claimed to have had some property of their own. Sixty-two per cent of the latter had no property possessions. Furthermore, forty-three per cent of the aged population investigated in their own homes had no other means of support outside their own earnings upon reaching old age.

The Antiquated Almshouse

Following the Commission's study of 82 county and local poorhouses it concluded that:

1. Our poorhouses are organized and maintained on the principle of charity.
2. The heads of these institutions are largely political appointees and very few have had experience in their work previous to their appointment.
3. Many of the men connected with the management of the almshouses are prejudiced against their unfortunate inmates and are often without the rudiments of an education which would fit them for their responsibilities.
4. Life in an almshouse is dull, depressing, restricted, and, to say the least, not an inviting place to spend one's last days.
5. In many county poorhouses the worthy, but unfortunate, aged wage-earners are compelled, after a life of valuable service, to live and even eat at the same table with the insane, feebleminded and epileptics, blind and deaf, sufferers from chronic diseases, persons with criminal records, and prostitutes.

The Commission further declared that only in rare instances do the almshouses provide real care for the sick. One sees no happy faces in our almshouses. In almost no place is there provision made for recreation and entertainment and for the maintenance of interest among the inmates in order to keep them from brooding. The inmates are given mostly coarse and unpalatable food, although the overseers themselves manage to fare somewhat better. This was shown conspicuously in some of the following annual food rations provided for the inmates' table and that of the supervisors' in one county almshouse.

Food Rations Provided Annually for the Inmates and the Supervisors of One County Almshouse in Pennsylvania

Articles of Food	Per Inmate	Per Steward
Butter	7½ pounds	30 pounds
Egg	38	200
Chicken	1 ounce	10 pounds
Milk	23 quarts	101 quarts

Inadequacy of Other Means of Relief

The Old Age Pension Commission also made an exhaustive study of all the existing means of relief for the aged and found these to be extremely inadequate. The Commission found only 20 large concerns in Pennsylvania which had established regular systems of pensions for their aged workers. In 1917-18, the total number of perssons in this State in receipt of industrial pensions was 2,052, the total number of railroad pensioners in Pennsylvania, during the same period was approximately 3,600. Of nearly 50,000 teachers in the State there were only 620 receiving old age pensions in 1918. In addition, 852 policemen, 514 firemen and 293 general municipal employees were receiving pensions from the various municipalities. Of all the fraternal and trade union organizations in Pennsylvania, only about 100 were receiving old age benefits. The total number of wage-workers and salaried persons on pension lists in Pennsylvania in 1918 hardly reached 10,000, which was less than 3 per cent of the persons 65 years of age and over in the State.

Commission Continued by 1919 Legislature

The Commission, in its report to the 1919 Legislature, did not make any definite recommendations as to remedial measures to be adopted because it considered its investigations still incomplete and desired more time to complete its studies. It could not, at that time, decide as to what would be the best plan to suggest which would warrant its enactment into law by the State. It, therefore, urged further study of the problem.

In compliance with this request, the General Assembly of 1919, by Joint Resolution No. 383-A, provided for the continuation of the Commission and further directed this Commission "to make report and recommendations to the General Assembly of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one."

Commission's Report 1919-21

After two years of exhaustive studies of the various old age pension systems, the Commission drafted an old age assistance bill which was introduced in the 1921 Legislature by Senator Max G. Leslie. Speaking of the Leslie bill, the Commission, in its report to the 1921 Legislature declared:

In presenting this bill we wish to state that it is our sincere conviction that the problems of the aged can no longer be ignored. We believe that the present time is a propitious one for State action in regard to its old persons. To protect the aged by means of a constructive social policy represents no longer a legislative innovation, nor is it an Utopian experiment. Nearly 30 countries, including all the industrial nations of the world, have already enacted such legislation. Many of these have had such systems for a number of years, and it is important to note that not one nation has yet returned to the earlier and haphazard method of individual relief. Indeed, the tendencies in every country are to extend and liberalize the old age protection system now in operation.

After a thorough study of the various old age insurance systems now in operation, we are convinced that a non-contributory assistance plan is a feasible plan which can be successfully established in Pennsylvania.

The Old Age Assistance Act of 1923

The Leslie Bill made little progress in the General Assembly of 1921. As a result, the Bill, with only slight changes in its provisions, was reintroduced in the 1923 Legislature by Senator Wm. S Vare. It was enacted by a vote of 131 against 29 in the House of Representatives and 35 against 9 in the Senate. The Act, with appropriate ceremonies, was signed by Governor Gifford Pinchot on May 10, 1923.

Who were Entitled to Old Age Assistance

Briefly, the Old Age Assistance Act (P. L. 141, 1923) provided for the granting of assistance to persons seventy years of age or over who qualified under the following provisions:

(a) That they have been citizens of the United States for at least fifteen years.

(b) That they have been continuous residents of the State of Pennsylvania for at least fifteen years immediately preceding the date of application; (continuous residence was not deemed interrupted if the total period of absence from the State did not exceed three years) or,

(c) That they resided in Pennsylvania a total of forty years, at least five of which have immediately preceded the application.

(d) That their income from all sources was below $1 per day.

(e) That their property valuation did not exceed $3,000. (The property of both husband and wife, when living together was to be figured as if it were that of one person.)

(f) That at the date of application, they were not inmates of either prisons, jails, workhouses, insane asylums, or any other public reform or correctional institution.

(g) That for six months or more, during the fifteen years preceding the date of application, they have not deserted their wives or husbands without just cause and failed to support such of their children as were under age.

(h) That within the year preceding the application for assistance they have not been professional tramps or beggars.

(i) That they have no children or other person responsible for their support under the laws of the State and able to do so.

Amount of Assistance

The Act also provided that "the amount of assistance shall be fixed with due regard to the condition in each case, but in no case shall it be an amount, which when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources shall exceed a total of one dollar a day."

How the Law was Administered

The law was administered for the State by a Commission of three who were appointed by the Governor, and by local County Old Age Assistance Boards who were appointed by the County Commissioners in each respective county. All members served without pay, except that in the case of the Old Age Assistance Commission each member received as compensation ten dollars per diem while actually engaged in the business of the Commission. All payments for assistance, and all expenses incurred by the Commission were paid by the State Treasurer, while all expenses incurred by the county boards were paid by the respective county treasurers from the moneys of the county. An appropriation of $25,000 for the two fiscal years was made to the Old Age Assistance Commission by the 1923 Legislature.

Members of the Commission

Early in August, 1923, Governor Gifford Pinchot appointed to the Old Age Assistance Commission, Mrs. Mary V. Grice, Philadelphia, Messrs. David S. Ludlum, Devon, and James H. Maurer, Reading, all members of the previous investigating Commissions. At its first meeting the Commission appointed Andrew P. Bower, Reading, as Superintendent and Abraham Epstein, Director of Research of the previous Old Age Pension Commissions, as its Executive Secretary.

What Commission Endeavored To Do

Prevented from the granting of assistance by the meager appropriations, the Commission concentrated all its energies upon establishing the machinery provided under the law in order to ascertain definitely as to the number and character of those who would be entitled to this assistance and the amount this would cost the State. Thuswise, the Commission hoped to settle, if possible, the mooted question regarding the number of aged persons in Pennsylvania who would qualify under the law and the amount this would cost the State.

Forty-five County Boards Organized

Despite the lack of funds and the filing of court proceedings questioning the constitutionality of the Old Age Assistance Act, the Commission succeeded in organizing the following forty-five of the sixty-seven counties in the State: Adams, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venago, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

Thirty-eight of these county boards received up to November, 1924, a total of 3,347 applications. At a negligible expense to the county, and practically none to the State, these boards were able to decide definitely upon 2,138 of these applications.

What the Applications of the Aged Disclosed

In summarizing the disclosures of the facts as submitted by nearly 2,400 aged applicants in the State, the Commission in its letter of transmittal of its Report to the 1925 General Assembly declared:

Our studies of the aged men and women who have applied for assistance under the Old Age Assistance Act bear out fully the crying need for effective old age provision in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(1) Although 90 per cent of the applicants are native born, the average total possessions of the applicants examined is less than $24 per person while the average amount of savings is only $6.75 per applicant.

(2) Three out of every four applicants are without any remunerative occupation and dependent for support.

(3) While the children of the applicants, in however humble conditions, were generally found to make every effort to support their parents, these children were in many instances in no position to do so because of the inadequacy of their own income and the size of their families. Not frequently these parents were supported at the expense of their own children's welfare.

(4) Many aged men and women who have no children to help them are already supported either by their respective poor districts, private charity organizations, or private individuals—in other words, with moneys coming from the taxpayers.

(5) That many of the aged, with but slight assistance from the State, could find adequate homes have been fully brought out by our investigation.

(6) A perusal of our findings will prove conclusively that in the great majority of instances the failure to adequately protect themselves in old age was not due to individual maladjustment or "blame", but were a result of conditions and circumstances over which these unfortunate aged had no control. This is fully supported by the statements of facts, the testimonials of the county boards and the former employers of the applicants.

(7) Neither the almshouse nor the present system of our outdoor poor relief adequately meet the needs of these worthy aged. They are costly both financially and spiritually. An effective state assistance system appeals to us as the only adequate alternative under present conditions.

(8) Old age pension systems abroad are meeting with the hearty approval of their people and are spreading everywhere.

(9) That the everwhelming majority of public opinion in Pennsylvania is insistent upon a fitting old age assistance plan is fully borne out by the editorial comments, letters from employers and the proceedings of the Old Age Assistance Conference held on November 13, 1924.

The opponents of this law have broadcast information throughout the State that the present law would cost the State at least $25,000,000 a year. Inasmuch as they do not at all present any figures supporting this ridiculous sum, we unhesitatingly and categorically declare these figures to be without foundation or reason.

Based upon as accurate and scientific figures as are ascertainable, we find that even if every aged person in the State, qualified under law, would be given assistance, the cost would not amount to more than, approximately, $5,000,000 a year, or about 57 cents for each citizen in the State. This is a big sum of money until it is recalled that for this sum we would be able to take care of three times the number of persons now taken care of in our almshouses which expenditures, if everything be included, amount to at least $8,000,000 a year. We firmly believe that there is not a citizen in this Commonwealth who would not rather be willing to pay his 57 cents, which is but 56 cents per $1,000 taxable and only 24 cents per $1,000 wealth of the State—even if these were additional, which happily is not the case—than be responsible for the tragedies and heart-breaks now caused by the prospect of the poorhouse after a lifetime of toil and service.

Furthermore, of the approximately $6,200,000 cash spent on our almshouses in the year 1922, at least $3,000,000 of the total was spent on the administration of the system; only about half going directly to the inmates. It took over 1,000 paid employes to look after the 8,000 inmates of our almshouses. These institutions also report a value of land, building and equipment of over $16,000,000, and own over 17,000 acres of land of which more than 10,000 were reported to be under cultivation.

Even under liberal estimates, we are convinced, from studies of the facts, that under the present law a fund of $5,000,000 a year would not require for administrative

expenses—for both State and counties—a sum to exceed $300,000 per year, which is but six per cent of the total as against almost fifty per cent under the county almshouse system. The cost for investigation per applicant in the 26 counties from which figures were obtained shows that the average cost per applicant amounts to $1.04, or less than 41 cents per $100 allowed.

We are deeply aggrieved that we were unable to come to the assistance of at least some of our worthy aged. Perhaps the earthly lives of some of those already gone to their eternal rest could have been somewhat prolonged even with the meager appropriations allowed us by the last Legislature. We know that by placing the Old Age Assistance Act on the statute books, the sunset days of the aged were made brighter with renewed hope for the future. The court proceedings against the constitutionality of the Act, however, blocked our plans and shattered our hopes in that direction. No doubt by the time this is read, the State Supreme Court will have rendered its decision on the question of the constitutionality of the Old Age Assistance Act. We trust the law will be sustained. But, regardless of the legal or technical points involved, we are convinced that, as representatives of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, you are fully conscious of the need of this beneficent law. The findings in this report have proven this. We are confident that once the facts are familiar, the thousands of our loyal, aged citizens whose hopes have been so much encouraged will not be forsaken and immediate assistance will be provided for them. This is our cherished hope and prayer.

The Pennsylvania Conference on Old Age Assistance

On November 13, 1924, the State Old Age Assistance Commission held a conference on Old Age Assistance in the first of its kind in the United States. This meeting was attended by over 200 persons representing about 30 of the leading organizations in the State. There were present also delegates from the county old age assistance boards as well as representatives of six other States.

Findings in Lycoming County

Speaking of the applications received by their Board, James F. Collier, Chairman of the Lycoming County Old Age Assistance Board declared:

It is said by a life insurance company that the laws of averages work out very nicely in 100 lives, and as your Board from my County have acted in 99 lives, we feel rather certain that it will give a pretty fair idea of conditions. We find that of these 99, 87 were approved, 11 were rejected and one was withdrawn. We also find that three have answered that last summons since making application, and we sincerely turst that they have found a home better than the one they had on this earth. The average amount of assistance granted each applicant per month is $24.36. We find that there were 97 white people and one Negro; 71 of these were men and 27 were women.

"Rewarding the Shiftless"

The argument that this Act would reward the shiftless and unworthy is absolutely without foundation and contrary to the facts. First, no shiftless and unworthy have applied in Lycoming County. Were any such to apply, their claims would be investigated; and if found to have no means of support and no children able to care for them, no doubt they would be afforded assistance, as they would become public charges if denied such assistance under the Act and sent to the almshouse to be supported out of the public moneys at a possibly greater cost than that offered by the Old Age Assistance law. Furthermore, it is the case in Lycoming County as, no doubt, it is the case in other counties, that the Assistance Board has been organized by placing a man in the western end of the county, one in the central part of the county, and another in the eastern end. These men from their very long residence in their locality are acquainted with practically all of the applicants, and those whom they did not know a great deal about, they made inquiries concerning, thereby removing the possibility of caring for shiftless persons.

Right here, let me ask if we must neglect people in their old age because they happen to be shiftless in early life? Is it charitable to permit a man or woman to die of want because they happen to make some mistakes in their earlier lives?

Speaking of charity, I feel that if a man or woman were totally devoid of such a quality, and he made a trip of investigation with the members of the Lycoming County Board, he or she would have generated in them some of this virtue of charity before they had finished.....Very often a great many of us use the word shiftless when the word unfortunate would be more to the point; and right here I wish to make a statement concerning an ex-member of our Legislature who served a term here in Harrisburg as a member of the House and who is now applying for Old Age Assistance. The man is eighty years old. I have personally known him for a quarter of a century and I know that he endeavored to do what he could during his life in order that he might have some accumulation for old age, but 80 years is quite a while to round out, and now he finds himself and his wife in destitute circumstances, he being too old to work although he has tried to work within the last year, and who will dare say that this man was shiftless?

Now with respect to reckless spending of the grant by the beneficiaries, I ask any one here if there could be any reckless spending from $1.00 per day? I am informed by the Deputy Sheriff of Lycoming County that it costs 50 cents per day to keep the prisoners, people who have committed sins against society. Yet this Act only allows a maximum of $1.00 a day from which the recipient must pay rent, heat, light, medicine and live. To my mind this argument of reckless spending is simply absurd. The grant is not of sufficient largeness to admit of reckless spending.

Character of the Applicants

Judging from the character of applicants received by the Lycoming County Board, they have, without exception, been persons who never were addicted to reckless spending. The contention is further made by the opponents of this Act that it would remove the burden of support from children who are able but unwilling to support their parents. You will note that we handled cases of this kind in Williamsport and rejected a man because his children were able to support him, and we also notified the children of our action. Another case, which we held up on account of feeling that the son of the applicant was able to support his parent, was taken up with the son. He wrote us to remove the applicant, feeling no doubt that he intended to try to take care of his old parent, but a personal investigation made by the Lycoming County Board proved that this man was unable to take care of his father.

You will, therefore, see, ladies and gentlemen, that at least one County in this Commonwealth has proved by earnest, insistent, conscientious, careful and painstaking investigation that this Old Age Assistance Law would not reward the shiftless and unworthy; it would not remove the burden of support from children who are able but unwilling to support their parents; and, above all, it would not cause reckless spending of the grant by the beneficiaries. We are positive that when the balance of the aged poor in Lycoming County have been located, the same conditions will prevail amongst them as has prevailed amongst the first hundred.

Conditions in Beaver County

Mrs. W. B. Gray, Secretary of the Beaver County Old Age Assistance Board addressed the Conference as follows:

From my experience with over 100 applicants, most of whom I have investigated personally, I find that a great many of these had no education and never learned a trade, and when they became old, the manufacturers found no place for them. Their children are married and scattered, each struggling to maintain their own existence and unable to assist their aged parents.

Typical Cases

I have had an application of a man who worked twenty-eight years in the steel plant. Without any notice whatsoever he was told one day that his services were no longer needed. He expected to be pensioned in two years. Imagine the disappointment of that man! He had worked for small wages, had a large family, his sons and daughters were married and have all they can do to maintain their own homes. He is failing in health and too old to get work. It is for people of this kind that Beaver County is willing to work and fight for an adequate old age assistance plan.

Another old lady who was left a widow with a large family to take care of, has four daughters, who are all widows with large families of their own; one son a cripple, one an invalid and not one able to contribute a dollar toward her support. She is past seventy and is not able to do any work. We say the county home is no place for this woman. A little old age assistance would help to provide her with, at least, one room which would be a real home.

Comparative Almshouse and Pension Costs in Washington County

Mrs. Janet Workman, Secretary of the Washington County Old Age Assistance Board, stated:

The general impression that our poor houses represent the cheapest and most economical method of care of the dependent aged is certainly without foundation.

The only explanation of this belief is the fact that, until very recently there was no adequete system of accounting provided in calculating the cost of maintaining the poor. As the Old Age Pension Commission stated in its 1919 report: "The State supervision of these aged homes is insufficient, loose and hardly competent. Careful records are kept in only few institutions. There is no uniform method of accounting. Computations of costs are made in almost as many forms and methods as the men making them. Many of the per capita costs of almshouses given in the reports of the Board of Public Charities do not represent the actual cost. The latter do not include the interest upon the permanent investment and, in many cases, do not include the value of the farm products."

Almshouse Costs in Washington County

Thus, for instance, in the case of my own county, the Commission found that while the average per capita per week in 1917, as given by the poor directors to the Board of Public Charities, was $2.03, the Commission's figures based on the total expenditures made that year and divided by the number of days support in the institution showed a weekly expenditure of $8.76 per capita, or approximately $35.00 per month.

In 1923, the average daily per capita cost in Washington County is reported to the Department of Public Welfare as amounting to 76 cents, or $5.32 per week. That this figure, however, does not represent the real cost to the county of supporting an inmate in our county home is clearly apparent when it is noted that in the total almshouse expense of $67,934.30, as given by the Directors of the Poor of that year, no item of the produce raised on the county farm and consumed in the home is included. Obviously, the fact that 150 acres of farm land are under cultivation and that but little of the products raised are sold outside, would, if properly accounted, add considerably to the total expenditures.

Actual Weekly Cost

Furthermore, no mention is made in this total in regard to the interest upon the permanent investment involved, which although from the viewpoint of any sound business man must always be reckoned as part of the expenditures, seem at no time to be considered in the case of our county institutions. The investments embodied in the land and buildings of our county farm are estimated at least, at $350,000. Even five per cent interest on this investment gives a total of $17,500 per year, which must be added to the expenditures of the county home. When this is divided by the 211 inmates in the home, $83.00 per year, or $1.59 per week, must be added to the per capita cost of every inmate. Thus, the total weekly per capita cost of supporting an inmate in the Washington County Home, with only five per cent interest on the permanent investment added, but no account still being taken of the food consumed from the County Farm, amounts really to $6.91 or in round figures, $7.00 per week, rather than the $5.32 given by the County Controller. It is this price, at least, that we pay for separating an aged man from his beloved wife and for imposing the odious stigma of pauperism upon him. And it is this $7.00 weekly per capita cost in our almshouse that we must contrast with the average allowance of $21.43 per month per applicant, made so far by our county old age assistance board.

Overhead Charges

Again, in 1923, accoding to the report submitted by the Directors of the Poor to the Department of Public Welfare, $14,538.00 of a total almshouse expense of $67,934.30, or practically 21.5 per cent, was spent on "salaries and expenses" alone, exclusive of all other overhead charges; in other words, $21.50 of every $100.00 appropriated for the poor in the almshouse was spent in paying the men for delivering this money. In the five months our Board has been in existence, we spent, up to October 10th, a total overhead expense of $12.70. For this munificent sum, we have been able to check up and to act upon 70 applications, most of which need not be re-investigated when money becomes available, granting allowances to 61 persons, up to a total of $15,684.00 per year. Thus, under the old age assistance act, we have been able to carry on our business at an overhead expense to the county of less than eight cents per hundred dollars distributed, while in the case of the almshouse, this same overhead is $21.48 per hundred dollars, or 268 times as much. The State's expense in administrating this money from that end, judging from the budget asked by the Commission for the next biennium, is actually below what it costs the State today in supervising the county homes through the Bureau of Maintenance in the Department of Public Welfare.

I am not citing the above figures as of peculiar credit to our County Board. I have no doubt that approximately the same small overhead percentages exist in a number of other counties. I am referring to these only to show that they are inherent in the Old Age Assistance Act. Once the State adopts a more just method of treatment of the less fortunate members of society, there will always be plenty of persons who will gladly and cheerfully assume duties and burdens and give as much of their time and energies as possible, regardless of financial considerations. It is one thing to be a Director of the Poor and be compelled to shatter the lives of aged persons by sending them to almshouses, but one is honored as a member of a county Old Age Assistance Board, through which he or she can help to make the declining days of an aged person somewhat happier. Thus, the Old Age Assistance Act is not only a superior and more humanely just instrument of meeting the needs of the dependent aged than the antiquated poorhouse, but it is even economically a far less expensive method.

Constitutionality of Old Age Assistance act Questioned

As already referred to, hardly did the Old Age Assistance Commission manage to complete its organization when a Bill of Complaint was filed praying for an injunction to restrain the State Commission and the fiscal officers of the State from "making disbursements involving the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in great expense to the irreparable injury of ourselves and other taxpayers."

Arguments of the Complainants

The complainants argued that in addition to violating Section 18 of Article III of the Pennsylvania Constitution which provides that: "No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or Association," the law grants the Commission arbitrary powers in making grants and is, therefore, an improper delegation of legislative power; that it is discriminatory in its age limit and other qualifications, and, therefore, violates the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits any State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law; that the Act violates the Constitution in granting special privileges and that it is appropriating public money for a private purpose.

At the hearing before the Dauphin County Judges, and in their extensive brief, the complainants further attacked the law as "bordering on a new form of outrageous socialism;" characterized it as "grotesque, full of absurdities, and a 'jig-saw' puzzle," and argued that the Act is a "distinctive step toward centralization and toward making thriftless and laziness genteel."

Contentions of the State

The State's Attorney General through Deputy Attorney General Philip S. Moyer, in defending the case, argued that the constitutional restrictions regarding benevolent appropriations, as shown conclusively throughout the debates at the Constitutional Convention, were not intended for the purposes contended by the complainants but were inserted for the purpose of preventing the steady flow of calamity bills which were prevalent at that period. The State, Mr. Moyer pointed out, has repeatedly appropriated money to certain definite classes of dependents. As to the wisdom and merits of the law, the State expostulated that it is not for the court to pass upon, the latter being solely the prerogative of the legislative branch.

Decision of the Dauphin County Court

On August 4, 1924, the Dauphin County Court rendered a decision declaring the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistance Act unconstitutional. In this opinion, Presiding Judge William M. Hargest, declared:

Whether or not this legislation is beneficial or whether it is paternalism and a vicious usurpation by the Government of a quasi-fatherly relation to the citizen and his family .....can not concern us. Our single inquiry must be whether it is prohibited by the constitution itself. It is with these principles in mind that we approach the consideration of this question.

The question before us is whether the old age assistance provided by this statute involves an appropriation for charitable or benevolent purposes and whether the prohibition to any person includes a prohibition to a class of persons through the agency of a commission.

After finding the act allowing "benevolences to a person," the court states further:

The money for this purpose is appropriated by the Commonwealth. This certainly is a kindness towards persons in old age. This Act manifests a desire to do good; it indicates a love toward mankind; an effort to promote happiness; in fact, it comes within all of the definitions of benevolence. The appropriations must, therefore, be characterized as one for a benevolent purpose. Is it not within the class of appropriations for benevolent purposes which Section 18 of Article III of the Constitution prohibits? The prohibition is against any appropriation for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community....

If we are right in our conclusions that the prohibition for benevolence to any person is as broad as the language plainly indicates, then we say there is not a syllable in the Constitution which authorized a system of benevolence through a State Department or agency, for the care and maintenance of aged indigent residents of the State. This argument is tantamount to saying that the Legislature can pass a law to do the thing indirectly which the Constitution prohibits it from doing directly. If appropriations can be made to a Commission the purpose of which is to distribute benevolence to aged indigent persons, it is accomplishing exactly what the Constitution says cannot be done, namely, making an appropriation for benevolent purposes to certain persons.....

Pennsylvania has recognized its inherent duty to care for its poor. Its system had been in operation many years when the Constitution of 1874 was framed. That system provided for poor districts, poor directors and overseers, and for the relief of paupers as a matter of local concern. Those who framed the Constitution understood it, and no word is contained in the Constitution with reference to it. The system was left untouched. If there had been any purpose to change that system, some word indicating that purpose would have been found in the Constitution. If it had been intended that direct appropriations might be made out of the State Treasury for the relief of the poor, some provision evidencing such intention, which would create so radical a change in the governmental policy in this regard, would have been inserted in the Constitution. The conclusion is, therefore, irrestible that a direct appropriation from the State Treasury to any person or class of persons, cannot be sustained on the theory that it is a discharge of the inherent obligation of the State to take care of its paupers....

Appeal Taken to State Supreme Court

An appeal, from this decision was promptly taken to the State Supreme Court and a hearing was held in Philadelphia before the full bench on November 28, 1924. Further briefs were submitted by Deputy Attorney General Moyer and special deputy Robert J. Sterrett of Philadelphia. In their briefs, the State's attorneys again pointed out that the prohibitive clause in Section 18 of Article III is ambiguous because if it was intended to give it the meaning construed by the Dauphin County Court there was no necessity for the additional clause "to any person or community." The insertion of the latter was obviously for the purpose of prohibiting appropriations only to individuals, as is clearly brought out in the Debates of the Constitutional Convention. Furthermore, the briefs pointed out, that if the Dauphin County Court decision should be sustained this would jeopardize not only the Mothers' Assistance Act, but could also be construed as prohibiting every State retirement provision as an act of "benevolence." For, if the Constitution permits only gratituities for "military services," it is obvious that it precludes any other services. It would seem, therefore, that no interpretation could be made that under this limitation, retirement gratuities could be paid for State services whereby the state pays in full or in part pensions, at a time when no services are being rendered. Retirement provisions under these conditions would obviously be "benevolent" allowances. The argument that this is merely compensation for previous State services rendered, could hardly be upheld in view of this interpretation that no service can be compensated except "military service." If so, neither the judges', teachers', nor state employes' retirment systems can be proved valid.

Again, it was also argued that, if as the court declares, the legislature cannot do anything indirectly which the constitution prohibits it from doing directly, it would be difficult to sustain state appropriations to charitable institutions or hospitals. For when John Smith, a poor man, spends fourteen days in a hospital free of charge, and the State, under the present system of appropriations, recompenses the hospital, through the State Department of Welfare, for the number of free days service rendered at, let us say, $3.00 per day, is not this a direct appropriation of $42.00 benevolence to John Smith through the hospital?

Supreme Court Sustains Decision of Lower Court

On February 2, 1925, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania through an opinion rendered by Justice Kephart declared the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistance Act unconstitutional. The decision of the court is herewith given in full:

Opinion of the Court

The Old Age Assistance Act of 1923 was declared by the court below to be in violation of Section 18, Article III, of the Constitution. It was also held not to be a poor law, and the state treasurer, auditor general and the commission created by the act were enjoined from paying, or approving for payment, bills incurred thereunder. We are now asked to pass on the correctness of these conclusions.

The act in substance is intended for the relief of persons of old age whose financial circumstances in property or income are below a fixed sum. The statute mentions certain definite qualifications necessary to obtain the relief, but the amount of the assistance, if any, is to be determined by the commission, which the act creates. Among the qualifications are: minimum age of seventy years; citizenship and prior residence of fifteen years; and, where there is a residence of forty years, five years of it must immediately precede the application. A person otherwise within this class is disqualified if, at the time of the application, he or she is in prison, an insane asylum or a reform institution, or if such person has, for six months or more during the fifteen year period, deserted his wife or husband or children; a professional tramp within one year of the application is disqualified, or, if the person requesting aid has children or others financially able to support him, he may not receive assistance; also one is debarred from participating in the benefits of the act if his property exceeds $3,000, or, if married, the aggregate value of both husband and wife's property exceeds $3,000. Where assistance is given to one

having property, on death it must be returned by the recipient's estate, with interest at three per cent. The maximum amount to be paid under the act is one dollar per day.

The provisions of the Constitution under which the act was declared void reads as follows: "No appreciations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any persons or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association."

It is urged, in connection with our deliberation as to constitutionality, that the legislature, in thus selecting, from the entire membership of the state, such favored ones adjudged to be eligible to receive an old age pension of one dollar per day, unduly assumes parental obligations, and, in doing so, is guilty of excessive regulations of private affairs; the act is, therefore, socialistic.

If the act is not opposed to any constitutional barrier, this reason cannot appeal to us; whatever may be the ultimate result in such cases cannot influence the court. Aside from constitutional restrictions, the legislature is the sole judge of the wisdom, expedience and necessity for expending the state's money, and the amount to be expended, and the inauguration of the policy of government under which it is spent. (Commonwealth v. Pudor, 261 Pa. 129, 136). The judiciary "cannot run a race of opinions upon points of right, reason and expediency with the lawmaking power." (Commonwealth v. Moir, 199 Pa. 534, 542.)

No more, on the other hand, may we consider the reasons advanced by the proponents of the bill (if the bill is unconstitutional), who urge that it is a highly beneficial measure in that society, acting through the government, takes hold of a man who reaches a period of life when his usefulness as an active member of the social fabric is at a low ebb,—this latter situation, brought about through a depleted physical condition acquired in industrial and other pursuits, causing a partial loss of earning power. The legislature, they say, manifesting a desire to do good, indicating a love of mankind and an effort to promote happiness on the part of the State, steps in through the proposed law to relieve this distress; such efforts are not only a benefit to the men but to the government as well. From a sociological viewpoint, there may be much force in these suggestions; but if the act is stricken down by the fundamental law it is because these purposes are brought within the specific prohibition of section 18 of article 3.

Nor would the opposing thought, equally as important, be considered as a basis on which to form our judgment; that is, that the state is not obliged, either in justice or morals, to perform the duty outlined in the act. We may add, however, that as industrial evolution has worked a marked change in economic life, bringing about to a large extent the conditions complained of by the proponents of the act, the moral duty rests on these industrial organizations and other employers of labor to provide the system and means to take care of old age, and those dependent thereon. This as a primary rule of the present economic period. Some think the desired end may be accomplished by a law much the same as our workmen's compensation act, so moulded as to embrace the workmen's wife, with ultimate consideration through the poor laws for that relatively small percentage of individuals who may not be reached and who are in danger of becoming a charge on the body politic. It is a well known fact that the Workmen's Compensation Act, as drawn, omits consideration of a large class of citizens, for illustration the unfortunate farmer or his help, who happens to be injured. In support of the contentions against any state assistance it is urged, the great mass of the people, who have not been directly benefited by the services of the men taken care of by the proposed act, should not be called upon to make good the shortcomings of those who have been enriched through their labors, and that, as for service to the State, it rises no higher than that of every man, woman and child in the State obeying the law.

All these theories must be left untouched by judicial opinion; under our form of government, the legislature alone promulgates the policies of government, and is alone responsible if judgment is not well exercised, socially as well as financially. Our duty as judges is clearly defined; we cannot interfere with the acts of the legislative branch unless they legislate on subjects expressly forbidden by the Constitution. The reason is obvious. "One branch of the government cannot encroach on the domain of another without danger. The safety of our institutions depends in no small degree on a strict observance of this salutary rule." (Sinking Fund Cases, 99 U. S. 700, 713.)

In passing on the constitutionally of the act such as the one before us, we do not for a moment question the high purpose that prompted those who are interested in the class of citizens therein provided for; nor do we wish to be understood as condemning such steps as wrongly directed; we are restricted to the question of the constitutional validity of the statute.

In determining whether an act of assembly is unconstitutional certain rules have been laid down for our guidance. It should not be so held unless it is clearly, strongly and imperatively prohibited. "If the act is within the scope of legislative power, it must stand, and we are bound to make it stand if it will upon any intendment. . . . . Nothing but a clear violation of the Constitution—a clear usurpation of power prohibited—will justify the judicial department in pronouncing an act of the legislative department unconstitutional and void." Every presumption should be indulged in its favor (P. R. R. Co. v. Riblet, 66 Pa. 164, 169), and one who claims an act is unconstitutional must prove his case beyond doubt. (Collins v. Lewis, 276 Pa. 435, 438; Sinking Fund Cases, supra; Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S. 623.)

Words must be understood in their general and popular sense, as the people who voted on the Constitution understood them, and we should not go beyond it unless the language is so ambiguous that we need to ascertain the mischief to be remedied. (Keller v. Scranton, 200 Pa. 130, 134; Collions v. State Treasurer, 271, Pa. 428, 434; Long v. Cheltenham Twp School District, 269 Pa. 472, 475; Sharpless v. Philadelphia, 21 P. 147, 159, 161.) What the State Constitution forbids is not authorized; what is not forbidden is authorized.

Considering section 18 of Article 3, does the Old Age Assistance Act involve an appropriation for charitable or benevolent purposes? The court below correctly held the words "charitable, educational and benevolent" were intended to include pension or gratuities of every kind, with the exception, because specifically mentioned, of those given for military service. Pensions or gratuities for military service are in the nature of compensation for a special and highly honored service to the state, implying the idea of a moral obligation on the part of the government; charity and benevolence are not founded on this consideration. They are sometimes used synonymously (Murphy Estate, 184 Pa. 310, 313), and are comprehensive enough to cover any form of gift made by persons or government kindly disposed towards their subjects or others without obligation to themselves, a desire to do good to advance man's well-being, a love toward mankind, with a wish to promote prosperity and happiness. (See Words and Phrases, First and Second Series.) Proponents of the statute admit these are the underlying purposes of the act, and that the legislature selected a class of persons to be so benefited as an obligation of society, regardless of their ability to earn a livelihood. No gift of money shall be made for benevolent purposes to any person, in substance says the Constitution, and surely these objects and purposes are within the prohibition.

The Commonwealth contends that a narrower view should be given "benevolence" when coupled with "to any person or community," and argue that the original purpose was (first) to prevent appropriations on account of border raids and other calamities happening within the limits of the Commonwealth, because of the drain on thetreasury; (2nd) to stop the notorious corruption practiced in securing the passage of these acts; (3rd) to prevent unfair discrimination in the dispensation of such benevolences and charities as between persons and communities; (4th) the legislature could not investigate the merits of these claims. There is no doubt the section effectually put an end to the illustrations submitted, but the language used has a much wider field of action, and there is not a line in the section to circumscribe its meaning. Its meaning will be found in many dictionaries and in the legal authorities collected in Words and Phrases. Courts must construe the language of the Constitution literally in the spirit in which it is understood, otherwise prejudice may crop out; and, while the debates of the convention may be interesting, they cannot be taken to override the ordinary meaning of the words employed.

Appellant further argues that the phrase "to any person or community" has a restricted meaning, and it is on these words the Commonwealth chiefly relies to sustain the act. In effect, appellant would have "person" used in an indi-

vidual rather than a class sense, certainly not broad enough to include the government acting in an administrative capacity, functioning through an agency, to work out governmental policies. Appellant argues that direct appropriations, in terms, are not prohibited to such agency, therefore the act is valid, even though the ultimate object may be to give to persons prohibited from receiving the money thus appropriated. This contention is not sound; "person" and "community" do not comprehend a single person or place where persons are located; they are used in an inclusive sense, relating to an individual or a group or class of persons, wherever situated, in any part or all of the Commonwealth. It applies to persons, kind, class and place, without qualification. The language of the Constitution is an absolute and general prohibition. Nor does the fact the appropriation is made to an agency (the intermediate and logical step by which public money is distributed to citizens) aid appellant's case. The gift is not to the commission, but to the particular persons selected by the legislature to receive it. The commission cannot use the money; it merely passes it on to the selected class. It is none-the-less a gift directly to the individual, even though it pauses for a moment on its way thither in the hands of the agency. Nor can the act be sustained because the appropriation is to an agency as an arm of the government, working out a governmental policy. What the Constitution prohibits is the establishment of any such policy which causes an appropriation of state moneys for benevolent purposes to a particular class of its citizens, whether under the guise of an agency, as an arm of the government through which a system is created, or directly to the individual. As said by the court below, this proposition "is tantamount to saying the legislature can pass a law to do the thing indirectly which the Constitution imposes to restrain on the expenditure of money. But our present Chief Justice, in Collins v. State Treasurer, supra. 436, 439, 440, answered this when he said, "but that which cannot be done directly the law will not permit to be accomplished by indirection, for such a course, when tolerated by the courts, only serves to bring the law into contemp. .... The pruning knife of the law eliminates all such devices, and lays bare the realities of the situation, with which we must deal .....The state's money cannot be permitted to go through the agency of the hospital association ..... since it falls within the class to which that character of recognition is forbidden by the Constitution."

But, says the Commonwealth, if we give to the words "benevolent" and "to any person or community" the broad meaning as contended for by the appellee, and as given by the court below, we in effect wipe out appropriations to nonsectarian, non-denominational and other institutions or persons, drawing the parallel between the use of state money as provided in this act and that for the maintenance of privately owned hospitals, homes for aged citizens and orphans, the maintenance of large hospitals, treatment of mental and physical defectives, mothers' assistance act, state employees, school teachers' and judicial retirement acts. We might answer this directly by saying that if the instant act violates the constitution, our duty is plain regardless of the consequences to other appropriations. We can only speak generally of the supposedly parallel appropriations, and indicate in this opinion what appears to us to be the clear line of distinction. In Collins v. State Treasurer, supra, we held that there could be no appropriation direct or indirect, under this article of the Constitution, to denominational or sectarian institutions. But when the framers of the Constitution used this language, "No appropriations shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes . . . to any denominational or sectarian institution or corporation," an implied authority was given to appropriate to non-sectarian or non-denominational institutions for such purposes under the maximum "expressio unius est exclusio alterius." As there is no express porhibition against such appropriation, the legislature is free to expend as it sees fit; and this construction is not weakened by the use of the words "to any person or community."

Counsel also overlook the fact that there is no direct prohibition against the use of State money to pay for the care and maintenance of indigent, infirm and mentally defective persons, without ability or means to sustain themselves, and other charges of a like nature. They become direct charges on the body politic for its own preservation and protection. As such, in the light of an expense, they stand exactly in the same position as the preservation of law and order. To provide institutions or to compensate such institutions for the care and maintenance of this class of persons, has for a long period of time been recognized as a governmental duty, and where institutions are compensated (except as hereinafter noted) for the care of indigent, infirm and mentally defective, including certain physically defective persons, such appropriations may well be sustained on this theory. The expenditure of money for such purposes is and long has been recognized as a function of government, and the manner of its administration is restricted only by section 18 article 3, as stated by this court in Collins v. State Treasurer, supra. 433; the intent of these provisions was and therefore still is, to forbid the state from giving, either directly or indirectly, any recognition to a religious sect or denomination, even in the fields of public charity and education; they in effect provide that, to serve charitable. educational or benevolent purposes, the money of the people shall not be put under denominational control or into sectarian hands, for administration or distribution, no matter how worthy the end in view. Appropriations to liquidate these expenses cannot be made, directly or indirectly, through a department or agency, to denominational or sectarian institutions. (Collins v. State Treasurer, supra.) But, as said before, we do not attempt to pass judgment on any specific appropriation, and are speaking generally with regard to the acts held up as parallel.

Relative to the retirement acts to which appellant calls attention, the basis on which these acts are founded is neither charitable nor benevolent; they are founded on faithful, valuable services actually rendered to the Commonwealth over a long period of years, under a system of classification which the legislature has considered reasonable. These appropriations are for delayed compensation for those years of continued service actually given in the performance of public duties in their respective capacities, with the quality of right and obligation in its concept. It is compensation for the hazard of long continued public employment. Furthermore, in the Judicial Retirement Act, those participating in or partaking of its benefits are required to hold themselves in readiness to perform such work as may be assigned to them, and to act in the several capacities stated in the statute when designated so to do by the court to which they were formerly attached. It is a well known fact that persons receiving the benefits of this act, all of whom were or are of mature age, have not only held themselves open to perform the duties that may be assigned to them, but, since their retirement, have actually performed services to the Commonwealth of the utmost importance, and have continued to do so until within a very few days of their death, and those who still live are now performing those services; they in effect hold a legislatively created office for which they are being compensated.

It is earnestly contended that the Old Age Assistance Act should be sustained as a poor law in that State thereunder assumes administrative control substituting in part for outdoor relief, the method adopted by the act, adding thereto a new and comprehensive definition of aged poor, and inaugurating a uniform system of poor laws in the Commonwealth, in addition to the laws now in force. The poor laws of Pennsylvania were taken from the Elizabethan law of 1601, and our act of March 9, 1771 (1Sm. 338), continued in effect until June 13, 1836. P. L. 541. No material change has been made in these laws except, as contended for by appellant, by the act now under consideration. It is urged that the state may define and classify poor persons; if this be true, it is only so to a limited extent; in either attempt it cannot encroach on the manifest prohibition expressed in the Constitution by section 18 of article 3, now under consideration.

As mentioned in another part of this opinion, there are diverse classes of individuals who become charges on society as a seemingly necessary incident of our form of government, and among these are aged, infirm, lame, blind, or sick who are unable to support themselves or who have no means of support, and there are no other persons required by law to support them. Pennsylvania early recognized her obligation to all citizens in this respect, and has faithfully kept it. The question here is not whether the State can take over the care of its poor, and relieve the counties and poor districts through the agency created by the Act of 1923; this act nowhere embraces the subject of prior poor laws; it was not intended to, and, if it did, is wholly ineffective for that purpose.

Poor persons and paupers have been used as synomymous words, although not necessarily meaning the same, but the thing which for more than two hundred years fixed the charge on the Commonwealth was the fact of inability to support themselves, and without means of support. The Constitution of 1873 recognized this condition as a public liability. Nothing is said therein prohibiting, interfering with or controlling the performance of the duty. But that liability or charge cannot be extended, or a new condition created to be brought within, which would be in direct conflict with section 18 of article 3. When the Constitution was adopted the terms "poor laws" and "poor persons" were well understood. These speak of "poor persons not able to work", or "by reason of age, disease, infirmity or other disability, are unable to work," "the needy, sick or indigent," "without means of support," to which the poor authorities were required to give aid. Except as noted, section 18 of article 3 did not cover them.

A large majority of our citizens are poor people when the word is compared with the term "rich". We speak of certain working people as poor people, without attributing to them the idea they are not able to work and support themselves. If we were to say to these same people "you are objects of public charity and benevolence," they would not only feel insulted but would be inclined to physically resent the imputation. The term "poor", as used by law-makers, described those who are destitute and helpless, unable to support themselves, and without means of support. These are objects of public charity, and in every civilized nation the relief of the poor is a public obligation, justifying taxation to raise funds to liquidate it.

Under the Act of 1923 the fundamental basis of poor laws (indigency or inability to work and without means of support) is swept aside as to certain persons, and for it is substituted an age limit for persons having property less then $3,000 and an income less than $365.00 a year, residence within the Commonwealth for certain length of time, discretion in the commission for the imperative mandate to poor directors, and other manifest substitutions.

With knowledge of what our "poor laws and persons" from time immemorial have meant, it will be readily seen the subjects considered under the Old Age Pension Act of 1923 are not within that class, and, though the legislature may define such persons, it cannot invade the prohibition set forth in section 18 of article 3 of the Constitution, thereby enlarging a class well known to those who adopted the Constitution and who knew of the government's responsibility for their keeping; certainly not by including citizens able to help themselves, who have an estate up to $3,000 and an income of $365.00 a year. It does not require much imagination to show the contrast between the persons considered by the Act of 1923 and those under the poor laws.

If the legislature may call persons with an income of $365 per year and property of $3,000 paupers, there is no reason why subsequent legislatures could not so define persons with double, treble or quadruple those figures. In other words, in appropriating money, the minute the historical definition of poor persons is broken through, the act enters the field of forbidden legislation through section 18 of article 3, and falls as a poor law.

As said by Mr. Justice Brewer in Griffith v. Osakee Twp., 14 Kans. 418, 422, 27 Pac. 322, 324, "Cold and harsh as the statement may seem, it is nevertheless true that the obligation of the state to help is limited to those who are unable to help themselves." We agree with what the court below says on this question: "That system provided for poor districts, poor directors and overseers, and for the relief of paupers is a matter of local concern. Those who framed the Constitution understood it, and no word is contained in the Constitution with reference to it. The system was left untouched. If there had been any purpose to change that system, some word indicating that purpose would have been found in the Constitution.....The conclusion is therefore irresistible that a direct appropriation from the State Treasury to any person or class of persons, cannot be sustained on the theory that it is a discharge of the inherent obligation of the State to take care of its paupers."

Decree affirmed.

Commission to Complete the Printing of the Report of the Old Age Assistance Commission

The Supreme Court dicision forced the Old Age Assistance Commission to suspend its work promptly. In order to complete the studies of the Commission and to print its report, Joint Resolution Number 105 was enacted by the 1925 General Assembly as follows:

Whereas, the Old Age Assistance Act created by the 1923 Legislature providing for the creation of an Old Age Assistance Commission has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, the Commission appointed under the above act has collected and prepared for presentation to this Assembly a great deal of invaluable data bearing upon the entire problem of old age dependency in the State which the Legislature for three consecutive sessions sought to obtain; and

Whereas, the Supreme Court decision invalidating the law now prevents the commission from completing this valuable report now in the hands of the State printer, collating its data so that it could be available to the public and also prevents the payment of certain office expenditures incurred in good faith previous to the rendering of the decision; and

Whereas, of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) made to the Commission of 1923, more than half is still in the State Treasury,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the Governor appoint a Commission of three to wind up the affairs of the Old Age Assistance Commission, to complete the printing of the report of its findings and to so arrange its data as to make it available for public distribution.

Section 2. An apppropriation of two thousand dollars ($2000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically made to the Commission thus appointed by the Governor for the purpose of paying for the printing and clerical and other expenses necessary to do the work provided for in Section one of this Act.

Governor Gifford Pinchot approved the resolution and reappointed the members of the Old Age Assistance Commission to the latter body. As a result of this resolution the Report of the Old Age Assistance Commission, to which references have already been made, was presented to the 1925 Legislature.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

To overcome the constitutional limitations and to permit future legislatures to make appropriations for purposes such as were contemplated by the nullified act, the General Assembly of 1925 adopted joint resolution No. 6-A which reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That article three be amended by adding thereto the following:

Section 25. The General Assembly may by general law make appropriations of money for assistance to aged indigent residents of the Commonwealth.

The resolution, after adoption by the 1927 Legislature, will be submitted to a direct vote of the people in 1928. If the majority of the citizens of the State decide in favor of this amendment, the State Legislature will then be permitted to make appropriations in behalf of the indigent aged.

Commission to Further Study the Subject of Old Age Pensions, 1925-1927

In addition to the passage of the proposed amendment to the constitution, the General Assembly of 1925 also passed act No. 374 which provides:

That the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission to consist of five reputable citizens of Pennsylvania, who shall serve without compensation other than for their reasonable expenses, to make further study of the subject of old age pensions with special reference as to the advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea, and to secure all the available facts as to the actual working out of these plans in this country and abroad, in order to give to the people of this Commonwealth the most complete information possible regarding the subject.

Re-Appointment of Commission

Governor Gifford Pinchot approved the above resolution on May 13, 1925, and promptly re-appointed Mrs. Mary V. Grice, Philadelphia, David S. Ludlum, Devon, and James H. Maurer, Reading, all of whom served on all the previous Commissions, to the new Commission. Mr. John F. O'Toole of Pittsburgh was appointed as fourth member of the Commission while the fifth place is still vacant. At its first organization meeting the Commission re-elected Mr. Maurer as Chairman and re-appointed Mr. Abraham Epstein as Research Director.

Studies of the 1925-1927 Commission

In part compliance with the Legislative request for "all available facts as to the actual working out of these (pensions) plans in this country and abroad," the Commission has published separately an exhaustive study made by its research director of industrial pension plans now in practice in the United States.[1] Of the estimated total of about 400 industrial pension plans in the United States, 370 of these have been examined by the Commission and summaries of these are presented in the report. Some of the main conclusions of the Commission on this subject are stated as follows in that report:

[1] The Problem of Old Age Pensions in Industry by Abraham Epstein, Old Age Pension Commission, Harrisburg, 1926.

Approximately 88 per cent of all the formal private industrial pension plans now in force were established during the past fifteen years or since 1910.

The total number of persons now in receipt of pensions from all industrial concerns in the United States does not exceed 90,000. There are probably 1,800,000 dependent aged persons 65 years of age and over in the country today. From 5 to 6 per cent, therefore, of all needy aged are being provided for through the medium of pensions from firms that have employed them.

The amount of the average industrial pension is estimated to be $485 per year.

The estimated total amount spent during the last fiscal year by all concerns in this country paying pensions of all kinds to approximately 90,000 individuals, is about $43,000,000.

About 16 per cent of all employees engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation, extraction of minerals and clerical occupations have the expectations of being paid old age pensions by the concerns for which they have worked.

Private pension systems are for the most part confined to the industries in the public service—i. e. railways, urban transit, power and light companies, etc. Two-thirds of all wage-earners covered by formal pension plans are included in the public service industries. If the employees in the metal industries who are covered by pension plans are added to the number of workers so provided for in the public utilities group, the total number of persons in these two categories who are now covered by pension systems would represent roughly four-fifths of all the workers protected by private pension plans.

As a rule only the largest and more prosperous corporations can now afford the cost of systematically pensioning aged employees.

Seventy-two per cent of all the concerns who notified this Commission that they are operating pension plans employ over 1,000 workers each. What this fact really signifies when seeking to determine the extent to which industrial pension plans protect all workers, will only be realized when it is understood that the bulk of wage-earners in this country are still employed by comparatively small concerns. Only 6 per cent of all industrial establishments in the United States employ 101 workers and over, it is shown in the United States Census figures for 1920.

Practically all pension plans which have come under the scrutiny of this Commission include in their rules a number of conditions which materially limit the ability of the average employee to qualify for pensions and which also makes it possible to use the existence of the pension system as a means of enforcing plant discipline in some cases. In most of the plans studied, the minimum length of service demanded before the worker becomes eligible for a pension is from 20 to 25 years. In view of the fact that there are authoritative statistics which show that only less than 4 per cent of the male workers in industry remain with the same employer for twenty years or over, and only less than 3 per cent of the women workers stay that long in the one job, it is difficult to see how the total number of workers who can qualify for industrial pensions under rules of this sort can grow to such proportions as will serve to materially reduce the great army of indigent aged in this country.

Although what is sometimes described as "Big Business," may be said to have been "sold" on the fundamental proposition that it pays to pension off old employees, there is no general agreement that the methods now in operation for securing greater efficiency through the establishment of pension systems are altogether effective and well planned. The fact is that the heads of big industrial undertakings who were the first to adopt pension systems are now among the most outspoken critics of current pension methods. The benefits to the individual concern which had been anticipated from these plans when they were first adopted, have not been realized in practice. On the other hand, labor unionist assert that most pension plans are designed with a view to win workers away from the unions and as a weapon in case of strikes.

One of the most important disclosures of this study is the lack of proper financial provisions to meet the pension payments. With rare exceptions, the concerns having pension plans have not set aside special funds to take care of the pensions as they fall due, but expect to meet these liabilities simply out of operating expenses. Almost none of the companies which established pension systems made scientific calculations in advance of the probable cost to themselves over a period of years of these pension systems. And in the case of the companies which are establishing new pension systems this habit of largely trusting to luck that future pension costs will be within their capacity to pay, is being still adhered to.

Actuaries contend that it is difficult to make a mathematically reliable estimate of the probable liabilities which an industrial establishment undertakes when establishing a pension system without constant revision and checking. Insurance companies and independent authorities criticize the whole principle of allowing private firms which are not subject to public regulations in this respect to engage in what amounts to the business of writing annuities.

This Commission has come to the conclusion that as pension obligations are now carried, unless our present business prosperity continues without periods of reaction, it is likely in the long run that public or charitable agencies will be forced to assume the maintenance of many thousands of workers whose employers had led them to expect that they would be granted pensions in their old age.

The ever increasing per capita output in industry and the changing conditions of life generally in most industrial communities are markedly shortening the average "working-life" of the great mass of men and women engaged in industry. The average amount of the savings accumulated by the wage-earner who has been retired from his job, is not sufficient to maintain him in old age. The Commission is convinced that the need for old age assistance has been growing from year to year and that a practical solution for meeting this want becomes more pressing as time goes on.

After studying at length and in great detail the highly meritorious efforts which are being made to care of some five or six per cent of all the needy aged in this country by private employers, the Commission finds that it is more than ever justified by the facts of the case in concluding that through legislation alone can the needs of all the indigent aged who have contributed their share towards the welfare of this Nation and Commonwealth be met adequately.

In compliance with the legislative request "to make further study of the subject of Old Age Pensions," the report herewith is submitted.

Chapter II

What the Industrial and Business Leaders of Pennsylvania Prefer in Old Age Pension Legislation

In seeking a solution to the problem of old age dependency, no group is so vitally concerned as the leaders of the large industries and businesses who are constantly brought face

to face with the difficulties of their own aged workers. To comply with the legislative request for a report on "the advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea" without consulting these important leaders, the Commission felt would be neglecting one of the most valuable sources of information and helpfulness. The suggestions of this group—some of whom had had actual experience in attempts to solve their own difficult problems,—regarding the best method to be followed in working out a constructive program of relief for the aged of this Commonwealth, the Commission believed to prove invaluable in its studies. Because of this conviction a questionnaire was sent during 1926 by the Commission to the presidents, or acting executive officers, of the largest industrial and commercial organizations in this Commonwealth. The list of those addressed was made up from a standard commercial directory and from a list of business men supplied the Commission by the State Chamber of Commerce. Every type of corporate undertaking either in manufacturing, transportation, mining or trade was included. The group of firms, or individual proprietors, to whom the questionnaire was sent was representative of almost every one of the principal business interests of Pennsylvania. The questionnaire was introduced with a short statement of facts and the Pennsylvania employers of labor were asked the following questions:

Questions Asked

1. Over thirty countries abroad, including practically all industrial nations of the world, have solved their old age dependency problem by providing systems of insurance or pensions to the aged men and women, who, in qualifying for this, must have attained a certain age, and have complied with certain citizenship and other regulations. Do you believe that our solution of this problem lies also in similar state action, as has been the case with Workmen's Compensation and Mothers' Pensions?

2. If not, will you please state your suggestions as to how else the problem could be met.

3. If the state is to take action, are you in favor of a non-contributory pension plan such as has been in force until recently in Great Britain and is in operation in practically all other English-speaking countries as well as in several states in our own country i. e. a plan where all funds come from the various means of taxation and pensions are granted to those coming under certain definite classifications? Our studies in this State have shown that for the money spent now on every dependent aged in our almshouses three persons could be supported on a pension with a maximum of $1.00 per day in their own homes.

4. Do you prefer a contributory system wherein contributions are made by the state, employers and employees, or by the latter two groups only which go to a special fund for that purpose? These plans generally prevail in about twenty countries abroad and a similar one has recently been adopted in Great Britain. In the latter country the insurance now provides for old age, widows' and orphans' pensions and the contributions are approximately fifteen cents a week per man and a little less than eight cents per woman, divided equally between the employer and employee. The government now makes a flat contribution to this fund but as the accrued liabilities are reduced it is hoped to have the fund self-sustaining.

5. If you are opposed to a compulsory plan of the above character would you favor a similar plan on a voluntary basis?

6. Would you prefer a system modeled along the lines of the present State Workmen's Compensation Law?

7. Any other suggestions that you may have will be appreciated and given careful consideration by our Commission.

Pennsylvania Industrial Leaders Recognize Needs of the Aged

One hundred and fifty-four direct replies to the above questionnaire were received. The large majority of these replies emphatically recognized the needs of a system of pensions for aged indigent persons to be supervised by the Commonwealth and paid for in part or in full by public grants. Twenty-eight of the replies could not be considered in a numerical analysis of the opinions presented on the issues raised by the Commission as the writers either said they were unable to discuss the subject or their answers had no direct bearing on the questions asked. A number of these business men refused to express their own views on the subject, or said they had no favorite plan and referred the Commission to the official platform of their trade or business associations.

83 Out of 126 Industrialists Favor Some System of State Pensions

One-hundred and twenty-six responses to the questionnaire contained definite expression of opinion as to how it would be best to meet the problem of the indigent aged. At least 83 of the 126 classifiable opinions are clearly in favor of some system of old age pensions paid for in part or in full out of funds of the Commonwealth; 59 business men, in this group of 83, definitely state without qualification that the need for a pension system is pressing and that State or Federal action along the lines of a contributory or non-contributory scheme is the only just and workable method of solving the problem. Twenty-one business leaders in this group favor straight government pensions, to be paid from the State Treasury while 38 prefer the inauguration of some definite system of contributory insurance. The remainder of the group of 83, or about 24 urge pension schemes having certain modified features. These 24 opinions fall into the following three groups:

(a) Ten of the correspondents of the Commission on this matter go on record as being in favor of a compulsory system of insurance against indigence in old age through the medium of some legislation based on the principles of the present Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act which they all praise highly as the result of practical experience with its workings.

(b) Seven heads of corporations express the view that though they do not entirely believe in the principles of a state pension system, they are convinced that as a matter of actual fact the public demand for such a measure renders it inevitable both in this State and throughout the country.

(c) The correspondents for seven of the firms queried replied in substance that they are fully satisfied, from personal experience and what general information they had received, that old age dependency was a problem which required immediate public attention but they take the position that a State Commission is the best judge of what is the most advisable plan to remedy the condition. This group of business men say in effect that they are prepared to endorse whatever plan is devised by the Commission.

Seventeen Favor Private Industrial Pensions

Seventeen employers of labor take the position that it is the moral duty of industry or commerce to take care of its servants when they become too old to work. This group is in favor of pension systems but believe these should be adopted by employers of labor who should meet the entire cost. Most of the industrialists holding these views concede the need of impartial expert assistance from some public agency, in the establishment of such plans. They all recognize that if these systems are to be effective, the plans must be safeguarded against all contingencies, must be sound financially and supervised somewhat along the lines that banking and insurance institutions are subject to regulations designed to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole.

Twenty-six are Opposed to any State Action

Only twenty-six of the 126 classified replies in response to the Commission's questionnaire flatly oppose old age pension systems and express themselves against state action to assist aged persons. Some of these industrialists express a preference for Federal rather than state action in the establishment of a pension system. Their contention is that as long as Pennsylvania stands alone in carrying such a system, manufacturing in this State might suffer a competitive disadvantage.

Outstanding Views as Disclosed by Questionnaire

While the number of answers received by the Commission from the industrial and business interests of the State is regretfully small, none-the-less, the replies received—including as they do opinions of some of our foremost employers of labor—reveal, we believe, a fair and characteristic example of the attitude of Pennsylvania employers regarding this

problem. The entire correspondence discloses some extremely interesting results. Of supreme significance is the preponderance of opinion in favor of a State program of old age assistance on the part of large Pennsylvania employers of labor. The general sentiment in favor of the contributory principle in pension legislation, which was brought to light in analyzing the replies to the questionnaire, is one of the most interesting revelations of this canvass. There is roughly a two to one majority in favor of a contributory system among those in favor of a state program to relieve the dependent aged.

Business Men Glad Problem is Being Studied by Commission

Most of the industrialists and business men who replied to the Commission, in addition to filling out the questionnaire, wrote letters expressing gratification that the whole subject of old age pensions is being studied in this State by an impartial official agency; as the problem of providing for aged employees in their own establishments is rapidly becoming more and more difficult and pressing and that assistance to these persons must be granted either from public funds or by the employers themselves. Corporation heads having pension systems in operation in their own establishments, in many cases state frankly that they are not satisfied with the manner in which these have been working and are doubtful of the eventual success of privately managed pension methods in general. Most of these business men say that they have been deeply impressed with the difficulties in arriving at an actuarially sound basis for a pension system in many private industrial undertakings. All of the executives who discuss the question, either pro or con, make it clear that the findings of the Commission cannot fail to be of great value to them.

The correspondence of the Commission shows that the representatives of so-called "big business" are on the whole quite broadminded, objective in their treatment of the topic and often well informed on the question of old age pension legislation. The majority of men of this standing are disposed to discuss the whole problem in an impartial manner, recognize the necessity for having scientific data on the subject, and are, on the whole, favorably inclined towards any practical plan for private or public action designed to assist those aged persons who can no longer be employed profitably by modern business or industrial establishments. As a general conclusion it may be said that those business men who have studied the problem of dependency in old age most extensively, are the persons who are the most earnest advocates of State action.

In the following pages, what may be described as a symposium is presented, giving a summary of varied opinions on old age pensions as expressed by the business men and industrial leaders of Pennsylvania. It was found impossible to publish all the letters received, but an effort has been made to select for publication those letters which give the most truthful and telling picture of the views of different schools of thought among the industrialists of Pennsylvania on this particular problem. A number of the letters printed here may not seem especially significant in themselves but are included as being typical of a group of other such letters expressing similar views. As far as possible the communications included in this section have been chosen with a view of giving every type of industrial undertaking some representation and to have opinions printed from business men located in all sections of the State. The outstanding views of individual employers on the various state pension programs are grouped under headings of their preferences and are presented in detail in the following pages:

I Employers Expressing a Preference for a System of "Straight" Pensions

The term "straight pensions" is a convenient description for a pension which is paid directly out of public funds and to the cost of which the pensioner has made no direct contribution other than that levied on all taxpayers.

As already stated, nineteen of the corporation heads who respondent to the questionnaire favor "straight" pensions as against any other system of providing for the indigent aged. As it happens, very few of the advocates of "straight" pensions did more than answer "yes" and "no" to the various propositions submitted to them by the Commission. Some who are quoted in the following section as arguing for "straight" pensions do so in rather a negative manner. This particular group of correspondents seems to favor a non-contributory pension plan largely because of the difficulties in the way of putting a contributory pension system into operation. A number of employers, for instance, who can provide only intermittent work for their employees, are of the opinion that a blanket system of contributory pension payments would be impossible to put into effect in any satisfactory manner. Other business heads point out that the casual employee, the housewife, the domestic servant and workers in purely seasonal work, etc., the very classes who are most likely to become public charges under present conditions, are also the groups from whom contributions might be most difficult to collect.

The Commission cannot, of course, do more than present in the clearest way possible the replies submitted to it. Arguments for "straight" pensions have been received by this Commission in great numbers from business men of all types in the past and it must be borne in mind that the meager representation of this school of thought in the present symposium is probably accidental to some extent and again may be due to the seeming emphasis placed upon the contributory pension plan in the questionnaire itself. Among the outstanding opinions favoring "straight" old age pensions are the following:

Printing Machinery Corporation Favors Pension Law

A notably comprehensive and careful reply to the questionnaire, favoring a state pension law, was received from H. D. Best, President of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company of Philadelphia. The letter was drawn up by C. E. Moldrup, Factory Manager of the Corporation at the request of the President and sent to the Commission as expressing the views of the Directors of the concern as a whole.

The Communication is as follows:

There is no doubt but what the question of lack of income at time of old age, whether due to infirmity or lay-off, caused by lack of work or falling off in efficiency has always been a fear as regards the future on the part of the major part of the working classes or masses. Whenever a question of reduction in working force must be faced by an industrial organization it is always a very trying task to the individual who at such time must assume the responsibility of deciding whom to keep and whom to drop. In case of the aged worker the problem is a very serious one, for such a person has only a limited chance for new employment.

In recent years we see, more and more, an age limit for admittance within the very large industrial establishments, some being more liberal than others, although the dividing line seems to be between forty to forty-five years. The same condition is found in the various railroad systems.

Whereas the reason for the limit is chiefly the capacity for work, yet the reason has been stated, and justly stated, by many employers that they do not wish to assume the responsibility for caring for the old age of people whose youth and socalled best years have been spent in the employ of other industrial establishments. This however, does not properly dispose of the man who, through no fault of his own, loses his income and ability to provide for his family. This problem affects not only the old age but also periods of industrial depression.

Old age support may be assured in any of the following ways:

(a) Setting aside a certain portion of earnings on the part of the worker himself for use against old age. This sounds very beautiful, but is not practical partly, due to lack of willingness on the part of the worker himself and also due to the small yearly sum and the many years which are involved in obtaining a sufficiently large fund.

(b) Pension by the employer through compulsory retirement when a certain age is reached. This system is in use by a large number of railroads and very large industrial establishments. Unfortunately, the system can be greatly abused and, furthermore, its universal adoption is prohibited by the fact that the earnings of many companies would not permit of such an arrangement.

State Action Only Rational Program

(c) Old age pension on the part of the state...This system has been in use for years in several of the countries of Europe and seems the only rational way of meeting our own problem.

If federal employees after a certain number of years are entitled to pension and this expense is borne by the people in general through taxation, then it is just right and equitable that the rank and file of the workers be assured a similar protection, as they and their work have made possible the earnings of their employers and in turn enabled these to render the Government its share of their profits.

How Money Is To Be Raised

If a State pension covering old age is to be granted, the expense of same should be borne by all. We believe that a tax levied on every worker in proportion to his or her earnings beyond a fixed minimum amount and graded according to his or her status as either married or single would accomplish the desired aim. This should be a state tax which should be used solely for its purpose, namely, "old age pension." The right to claim such pension to be open to every citizen upon reaching the age necessary and after having qualified as regards prescribed conditions covered by a new law. This right would very likely only be exercised by people who felt the need or necessity for such assistance, which in no way would be classed as "poorhouse relief," but as something which all people paid for as a mass and to which they, therefore, would render a claim when need arose.

The Philadelphia Record Company States Case Concisely

Mr. Melville E. Ferguson, Executive Editor of the Philadelphia Record, writing in behalf of the Record Corporation makes a most forceful and concise statement in favor of a straight State old age pension system as against a contributory system. Mr. Ferguson says:

Responsibility for the welfare of the indigent aged now rests with the State.

The state is relieved of a part of this burden by private charity; but the responsibility remains and is met by institutions maintained by the taxpayers. I can see no reason for shifting the weight of the load merely because experience has demonstrated the advisibility of employing a better method of carrying it. The cost of an old age pension system should be met wholly by the State out of funds raised by general taxation. The employers will bear their share of this. In my judgment it would be as unwise and unjust to saddle them disproportionately with the burden of caring for employees whose usefulness has been terminated by advanced age as it would be to charge them with the support of prospective employees who are not yet old enough to be useful, i. e. children.

Cites Personal Experience As An Argument For Straight Pensions

Mr. M. G. Gibson, Treasurer of Thomas M. Royal and Company, which has its head office in Philadelphia, writes from actual experience in stating his objections to a compulsory contributory pension system. This correspondent writes:

I believe that state or Federal action to secure old age pensions is desirable—pensions becoming payable at a certain age under certain citizenship qualifications.

I do not favor a contributory fund. I know, from personal experience in England, the clerical work necessary in administering such a fund and the burdens thrown on employers and employees. While there is no doubt that a personal contribution has a good moral influence, I believe that here, where labor is more mobile and where conditions change much more rapidly than in Europe, the expense and inconvenience of a contributory system would be greater than any advantage to be derived. Census and life insurance statistics are available to enable the State to fix an appropriate annual contribution, so that there needed be no heavy fluctuation in the sum required to be found by the Commonwealth from year to year.

In connection with the administration of such a fund, it should be noted that in England, pensions are payable at local post offices. This provides a convenient and cheap method of payment, which can hardly be paralleled in this State, but it may be possible to obtain cooperation from the Federal Post Office.

Department Store Head Favors Federal Action

Mr. Ellis Mills, head of the Ellis Mills Department Store, Reading, urges a straight non-contributory pension system. Mr. Mills believes that Federal legislation should be enacted to provide for old age pensions, but does not oppose state action if a measure can be worked out which would apply to all states uniformly.

Offers Alternative Plan Also

Some employers who favor a non-contributory pension plan make certain recommendations as to the sort of substitute system they would advise in case a straight pension law is not enacted. Mr. John M. Taylor, General Manager of the Diamond State Fibre Company, Bridgeport, writes as follows:

In my opinion there should be established a non-contributory pension plan which, of course, the tax payers as a whole would pay for.

As a second choice no doubt a plan could be worked out modeled along the lines of or in conjunction with the present Workmen's Compensation Law.

Believes In A "Straight" Pension System But Not in Pioneering

Mr. Edgar W. Tait, President of the Allegheny River Mining Company of Pittsburgh is in favor of a non-contributory pension plan subject to these qualifications:

Provided the restrictions are so rigid that undeserving persons will not be granted pensions, and that the system is absolutely assured, in the beginning of freedom from political abuse and mis-use.

President Tait goes on to carefully explain why he is in favor of a non-contributory pension plan:

If any system is adopted it should be that of financing the plan solely from general state taxes. My reasons for this view are:

(a) The turnover in labor is so great that there is llittle personal moral feeling of responsibility on the part of any employer.

(b) The migration of labor from one state to another is so general, that a plan of employee contribution would be very difficult to administer.

(c) The moral, sympathetic responsibility of caring for the unfortunate aged, should fall upon the population at large. Improvidence or misfortune or inmate individual inefficiency is not the fault of the employer. The employer, in fact, is doing more than anyone else to afford an earning power to workers. The population at large, including those who receive their incomes from general investments, speculations, and trade, should be as sympathetic as the employers who are paying out money to the workers. "Poor houses," almshouses, charity hospitals have long been considered the concern of the general public. I consider the proposed innovation in the same category.

In concluding his replies to the questionnaire Mr. Tait writes.

I, personally, opposed the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law until I was satisfied that enough other States had, or would pass similar legislation. I then, in opposition to others in our own industry, favored the Compensation Law with certain important practical modifications. I state this to indicate that I am conscious of the needs of the workingman, and of the needs of Pennsylvania's prosperity, —which, after all, are bed-fellows. As to Old Age Pensions, I reserve my opinion as to the advisibility of the plan, but I am most positively averse to our State being the pioneer in the movement.....I believe that uncoordinated action by the individual states is inadvisable.

Says Smaller Concerns Cannot Afford Reliable Pension Systems

The conviction that the smaller corporation is not financially competent in the very nature of present day business to undertake a pension system, no matter how willing it may be to do so, is growing rapidly and is frequently expressed in the correspondence from business men received by the Commission. A typical example of this point of view is contained in a letter from Mr. Paul Belin, President of the Scranton Lace Company, of Scranton, who says:

I am convinced that the only feasible way to handle pensions for dependent men and women who have reached a certain age is by a state pension fund. The more I have studied the matter, the more convinced I am that a small

corporation like ours is not strong enough financially to guarantee that pensions would be permanent, and unless so guaranteed they are not of much value.

Problem of Casual Employment As Related To Pension Legislation

N. S. Reader, Vice President of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh, writes from the New York offices of the corporation. Mr. Reader states:

It so happens that in this Company the employment we have to offer is more or less intermittent and a contributory pension system when considered in connection with the fact that the greater number of employees of our Company are only with us at intermittent times, due to changes in the volume of work, changes due to more desirable employment being found elsewhere, etc., would result in either refunding the employee his contribution when leaving the services of our Company or in a tremendous amount of work in following through the contribution made by the employee while in the service of possibly a large number of employers, and would not in our opinion work out satisfactorily in general application.

A pension system by states and provided by taxation would mean a man might live the greater portion of his life in one state and arrive at pension age or condition shortly after moving to another, which would seem to have practically the same objection referred to in connection with the individual corporation. It would, therefore, seem to us that a general pension system could only be workable if national in its application.

Mr. Reader goes on to point out that pension systems established by individual employers cannot take care of the problem of casual workers, those employed by individuals with no financial responsibility, and those working for themselves. For these reasons, Mr. Reader believes that a national pension law should be adopted rather than a state law.

Similar views are expressed by Henry P. Hoffstot, president of the Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company.

Proposes Special Tax For Pension Fund

Mr. W. S. Brumbaugh, president of the Monessen Foundry and Machine Company of Monessen, submits a plan which evidently amounts to a general state-wide non-contributory pension plan. Mr. Brumbaugh writes:

I would be interested in some sort of a tax of so many mills on each citizen of Pennsylvania to create a fund for the aged, both men and women. There are a great many items that could have a small tax added to same in each county of the State.

Let this tax be collected the same time the usual yearly county taxes are paid. I cannot see why anybody would object to an additional small tax on gas and motor oils to establish this fund

"Straight" Pension The Only Safe Plan For All Workers

Mr. J. B. Shea, president of the Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, can see no safe way by which all wage-earners can be protected against dependence in old age except through a "straight" pension system paid for out of public funds. Mr. Shea would prefer a compulsory contributory pension plan but believes that there is no way of making it cover all employees, those of both sexes, women employed in domestic service, and workers in seasonal or intermittent occupations. Mr. Shea sees a danger of the establishment of a bureaucracy in a State old age pensions system but sees "no equally safe way" of protecting all those he believes should be protected. Mr. Shea goes on to say:

Recognizing the human appeal of some pension plan and the injustices of the present "no system" and favoring some compulsory contributory plan as necessary to the creation of a personal interest in all, I am unable to convince myself that it can be put into effect in a way that will take care of any but those workers who are employed by large and strong organizations. I see no way of applying it to the many thousands of small employers or to household service. The very great "mortality" in all newly started businesses and manufacturers makes almost impossible the proper collection of employers and employees contributions by the state and that probably means that unless the system is to be allowed to break down when needed that the state must underwrite the whole sum.

Suggests The Blind Also Be Included

Many interesting suggestions are made by the correspondents of the Commission in replying to the questionnaire. Mr. E. C. Eberly, president and treasurer of Oakbrook Hosiery Mills of Reading, urges that the blind be brought within the provision of an old age pension law:

I wish to state that I am thoroughly in favor of pensioning the old age dependent, but I am also thoroughly convinced the blind should be included in the same class.....

The writer then goes on to state his views on how the money for pensions should be raised:

Every person over 21 years of age should pay a maximum tax, whether it be fifty cents or a dollar in order to get a certain amount. The greater amount, however, should be placed on persons according to his financial rating or standing. In other words just the same as the school tax is made up at the present time of a maximum amount and a mill rate per thousand, so that the man who is more fortunate pays more to this cause, and at the same time have it so that everybody is in on this proposition.

Urges Pensions And Proper Institutions For The Aged

Mr. E. Rieck, president of the Rieck-McJunkin Diary Company of Pittsburgh, is in favor of a state pension system. He believes that institutional care for the aged could not be eliminated entirely by the provision of regular payments by the State. Many aged persons require special care, Mr. Rieck points out, and their relatives, if any, may not be in a position to render this type of assistance. Mr. Rieck writes in part:

It seems to me that this pension plan should be handled by the Government through taxation, but I believe that there would have to be institutions as well as a pension system. The institutions, of course, would be for those who could not be cared for among their own people, and the pension system for those who could be taken care of in their own homes.

II Corporations Favoring A System of Contributory Pensions

A contributory pension is generally one to which the pensioner himself, his employer, and in many cases the state or nation as well, each contribute a certain percentage of the cost of the pension. The contributions are generally deducted from the wages of the employees and are paid by the employer. The proportion of the contribution to the total cost made by each party vary in the different countries now operating under such plans. The principle of the contributory system in old age pensions is now applied in various forms in most countries which have old age pensions laws in force. Detailed studies of the various pensions' systems known to be in operation throughout the world at the present time, as the result of legislative enactment, are given in Chapter V of this report.

The Case For Contributory Pensions

The fundamental argument in favor of the contributory principle in providing a fund for pensions is that it will tend to stimulate thrift on the part of the prospective recipient of the pension and will promote and encourage the spirit of self reliance. There can be no suggestion of charity or pauperism, it is argued, in taking a pension which the person receiving it has helped to pay for. From the standpoint of public policy, the contributory method is advocated because it involves a minimum of indirect taxation and because the costs of the pension system are thus borne for the most part by those most directly concerned. The state, it is contended, will in the contributory plan find an economical method of providing against indigence in old age and eliminate great social wastage as the result of the lack of this provision, and also be able to reduce, in the long run, the costs of maintaining institutions for the care of paupers. The employer benefits by having a system which tends to support employee morale and he is provided with an effective, automatic and humane method of retiring elderly workers. The obligation which is now generally felt by most employers of labor towards making some provision for the old age of worn out employees can be discharged through a

state-operated pension system on a contributory pension plan. The majority advocate a plan whereby the employer, the employee and the Commonwealth jointly contribute to its ultimate cost.

Arguments against contributory pensions are seldom based on theoretical grounds. The practical difficulties against putting this system into effect in this country where the mobility of labor is so extensive, are generally pointed to as impossible barriers in the adoption of a plan similar to those generally in practice in European countries. It is also argued that in the long run direct contributions from wages or taxes collected from the public in general, are paid by the same people and the enormous work involved in the collection and the recording of the contributions are only so much extra efforts. A direct tax upon all, preferably grader in accordance with income, it is pointed out by many, would seem a more simple method of procedure and would secure the same results.

A selection of typical, or outsanding letters from business men of the State supporting a contributory old age pension system is given here:

Tax Profits For Pensions Says Textile Manufacturer

The following letter indorsing a contributory system of old age pensions is from Mr. N. T. Folwell, president of Folwell, Bro. and Company, of Philadelphia. Mr. Folwell makes the interesting suggestion that employers should be obliged to contribute a certain proportion of net profits to a pension fund. Says this executive:

It is a very interesting problem you asked me to give you my opinion on. I have not only read your letter carefully but consulted some of our best minds on the subject.

We believe it should be a State affair in collecting and distributing money to the aged and helpless.

First, a certain percentage from each worker over the average cost of living of himself or family.

Now in regard to the employer, I believe he or they should contribute a percentage of their net profits to the aged pension fund.

Opinion Based on Expert Study

A most illuminating response to the questionnaire was from Mr. F. N. Russel, President of the United States Cast Iron and Pipe Foundry Company. Mr. Russel says his corporation came to the conclusion through an independent study, conducted by a specially qualified expert employed by the company for this purpose that a State pension system was a necessity both for the employer and the employee. Mr. Russel writes:

The question of taking care of aged workers in industry, and the pensioning of employees in our particular Company, has received our careful consideration over the last three years, we having appointed a Committee of our Board of Directors to investigate the problem, and if possible reach some solution of it: but, frankly, the more we studied the problem the less we felt able to undertake the obligations which would naturally follow. In the beginning, after looking into certain other plans, we felt that it would be advisable for us to employe somebody having had experience with these funds, and we therefore did employ, at a cost of several thousand dollars, an actuary who had had a wide and varied experience in handling both municipal and industrial pension plans. We then made a complete survey of all our employees, getting their history, ages, etc., and these were carefully studied by our actuary. We quickly came to the conclusion that the only plan which was financially possible for this Company to support was a contributory plan. We then found that by past experience in a contributory plan the large percentage of those who would participate were thirty-five and over, and that those under 35 generally disregarded any such suggestions so that as I said in the beginning, the more we have studied it the less we have come to a solution of the problem. Your letter bears out what we felt would be the outcome of our plan as originally contemplated.

Mr. Russel goes on to answer the question put to him by the Commission as follows:

Realizing all the objections, such as paternalism, lack of incentive to the individual employer's interests, and lack of incentive to remain with one organization, I believe that ultimately the solution of the problem will lie in State action, provided it can be properly safeguarded so that it will not further decrease the loyalty of the worker organization, and provided it would be possible to have all Industrial States take action along similar lines without too great a lapse of time.

I am in favor of a contributory plan by the employers and employees, to go into a Special Fund for such purpose.

Westinghouse Head Stresses Actuarial Difficulties

Mr. E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, is in favor of a contributory pension plan if certain difficulties which he sees in the way of its practical application can be worked out. Mr. Herr definitely expresses disatisfaction with the pension scheme now in operation in his own estabilshment says Mr. Herr:

I do not believe in State Pensions for Old Age Dependency unless they are of a contributory character and worked out in such a way as to be on a thoroughly sound basis from an actuarial standpoint,

I realize so keenly the difficulty of providing sufficient resources for a pension plan of this sort that it does not seem to me to be justified as a direct obligation on tax payers. Furthermore, it would tend to make people less diligent in providing for their old age by their individual efforts. If, however, a contributory plan, in which the individual and the State can share on some basis that would make it actuarially sound, this might be desirable as providing for old age dependency.

I am not satisfied with the pension plan in our own corporation and am endeavoring to work out a plan along contributory lines, which I hope may be practicable, although we have not yet succeeded in working it out on a completely satisfactory basis.

Steel Company Executive Favors Contributory Plan

Mr. James O. Carr, vice president of the Allegheny Steel Company of Brackenridge and Pittsburgh would have the prospective pensioner contribute to the cost of the pension and proposes that an actuarial study be made to determine whether employers of labor should also make some contributions. Mr. Carr writes:

We have before us your communication with respect to the study of the subject of Old Age Pensions. We have given this matter a great deal of consideration during recent years and we have also had it up for discussion several times since the receipt of your communication.

This problem is one which is going to be very difficult of solution because there are so many conflicting interests involved. We cannot answer your questionnaire categorically nor to the extent which you desire. We do not believe that old age pensions should be handled by the State the same as workmen's compensation, nor do we believe that the people of the State would consider a tax industry such as this would involve. On the other hand inasmuch as the pensioner is the beneficiary under any plan of this kind it would seem as though he should contribute the amount necessary to establish the fund which is to afford him protection in his old age. Whether employers and the State should also contribute to such fund is a question which can only be accurately determined by ascertaining how much expense there is involved.

As we view this whole pension proposition it is entirely a question of dollars and cents without involving the matter of sentiment and we believe the only way in which it can be presented to the people of the State of Pennsylvania for their intelligent consideration is by showing them actually what burdens will fall upon them by the establishment of any pension plan.

This is not a matter impossible of accomplishment but on the other hand it would involve some expense which should be handled in an actuarial manner as this is the only method I know of by which it could be properly determined where the burden would be, as well as the benefits and we would like to see it worked out along these lines.

Says Theory of Straight Pensions Good But Has Not Worked Out in Practice

Mr. Grellet Collins, president of the Dill and Collins Company, of Philadelphia, is in favor of a contributory compulsory pension plan or a compulsory insurance law. Mr. Collins says that he believes the theory of a straight pension scheme is a good one but has not worked out successfully in England or Germany. The middle-aged person must not be penalized under any scheme that is woked out, Mr. Collins insists, or

it will become virtually imposible for men and women past the prime of life to secure employment.

Contributory Plan Would Aid Casual Labor Says Building Contractor

Mr. George S. Fisher, secretary of L. H. Focht and Sons, Inc., of Reading, declares that in his view the majority of employers in his own industry are in favor of provision being made against dependency in old age but that many are unable to meet the need through voluntary efforts. The fact that building-trades labor must of necessity be casual for the most part makes it impossible for the employer, in the construction industry, to pay pensions in any but a very few cases. The writer holds the opinion, however, that the employer, simply because his labor turnover is constant, should not be relieved of his responsibility towards aged building trades work-people who have always been diligent and industrious even though conditions force them to change jobs continually. Under a compulsory contributory pension plan enacted by law, this correspondent argues, even the casual common laborer could be protected and each employer would make a payment to the pension fund on behalf of the individual in exact ratio to the length of time employed by the contractor be it long or short. Mr. Fisher writes:

We have given this matter serious thought and, like the majority of employers, we feel that something should be and must be done to insure the workers a means of livelihood when they reach the twilight of their working lives. It is easy to come to this conclusion, but the solving of the problem is indeed another matter, far from easy.

From our experience in the building business, where we have a large labor turnover, we do not see how the employer himself can set up a pension system. We are not like the large manufacturers who employ from year to year thousands of workers who remain constant in such employment even to twenty-five, thirty and forty years. On large construction jobs we employ additional men and at the completion of such jobs, very often have to let them go. Sometimes we never hear of them. Should such additional employees reach the age limit when the pension plan becomes operative, having worked only a few months in our employ, it would not be fair to us to have to shoulder the burden. It would be easy enough if they had worked for us a long period. But such is not the case. This is only one of the problems applying to workers in the construction business.

Therefore, we feel that any action taken should be on a State basis such as Workmen's Compensation, Mothers' Pension, etc.

We favor a contributory plan, the funds to be raised by the State, the employee and the employer. The idea of placing the burden upon only one of these three does not meet with our approval, regardless of which selection is made. In our opinion, the knowledge that the fund is made up mutually will tend to eliminate any serious controversy which would be likely if one or two clases were excluded from contributing. Another feature in favor of this plan is that with three classes contributing, the pro-rata contributions would be lower and should not be burdensome to any contributor.

Mr. Walter M. Schwartz, president of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, writes espousing a compulsory old age pension law either on a national scale or through cooperation by the different states. Mr. Schwartz believes that industry in this State might be forced to shoulder a handicap as against its competitors in other States if Pennsylvania were to adopt a pension system considerably in advance of other parts of the country:

I would be heartily in favor of Legislation making old age pensions compulsory, provided that such a law were national, or, if that is not possible, then cooperation between the different states.

I think there is grave danger that if the State of Pennsylvania passed such legislation and other states did not, it would bring about an increased cost to Pennsylvania manufacturers which would put them at a decided disadvantage in competition with manufacturers of other states.

Proposes Contributions be Based on Earnings

Mr. J. Canary, secretary of the Pennsylvania Cement Company, writes interestingly and at length in reply to the questionnaire from the New York sales offices of the concern. He urges, among other things, that employees should contribute to a pension plan according to their earnings but all should receive equal benefits on the theory that all workers, in the last analysis, do equally necessary work in spite of differences in pay. This business man raises the question of the eligibility of the female non-wage earner, the housewife, and the widow, to contribute to a pension fund to which the State shall also contribute. Say this executive:

My view is that provision for old age is wise. Whether it be through a pension system or through institutional work is the question. In many cases unless the workman makes provision for his non-earning years it must be done by the State. It may be begging the question; none-the-less it is the fact, that it becomes paternalistic when the state alone makes provision, and the workman passes on to society the problem of providing for him through its tax contribution. As a general rule no man should ask for help, nor should it be given, until he first helps himself if he is able, and to the extent that he may be able.

Answering the questions as put in the Commission's questionnaire this officer says:

A pension, as we understand the word, without contribution and by taxation alone is unjust and exceeds the duty of the government. The State may do this for institutional work with reason, and while that may be more costly per capita, none-the-less it is desirable that it be done that way. Many a man will soon tire of working if the State will support him at his own home, while if he has to enter an institution, submit to its discipline, etc., he will continue his usual work and enjoy what he will assert to be his freedom.

The contributory system is certainly a better plan. In fact the word "pension" is a poor one. State aid is better because it means the individual must do his share first and if necessary will be given aid. Pensions excite the man's cupidity to get what he needs from someone else, unless he contributes to that pension. In the latter case he is entitled to the funds of his own contribution, and maybe self denials, and holds his head up and is entitled to respect. He has worked for society, been paid, and desires independence, and willingly does what he can to secure it. This man, probably would do his best to remain self supporting even though an old age pension awaited him without any contribution. On the other hand, those unwilling though able to contribute, would be willing to age rapidly to attain a state of idleness without interrupting their daily habits.

Contributions should be compulsory. A man should be compelled to use all means in his power to support himself before calling on others. The man should be given an opportunity to make provision for old age and failing, he should face the results. Individual cases may easily contradict this view, but we are speaking of 25,000,000 workmen, now virile and active and also intelligent.

Thought might, however, be properly given to the situation as it exists. Some men receive larger return from labor than others though each fills a necessary place. Therefore, contribution should be made by a percentage of earnings without, however, any distinction or difference in the benefits to be received. That could be labor's contributions to itself—all contribute according to earnings, but all shall enjoy the benefits equally. If returns are to be measured by contributions we then have insurance, which unquestionably is the ideal way of solving the situation and though troublesome, perhaps, none-the-less is the way to build a nation of independent manhood rather than dependent serfs.

Voluntary Contributions to the State

Mr. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, president of the Westmoreland Coal Company writes from the Philadelphia headquarters of the corporation. Mr. Hutchinson says:

I believe in a contributory system wherein contributions are made by the State and all citizens who wish to become beneficiaries in their old age. This system should be on a voluntary basis, Mr. Hutchinson urges.

Suggests Pensions be Based Upon Dependency

Mr. Irving L. Wilson, president of Jacob Reed's and Sons of Philadelphia, states that in his view it will be necessary for the State to take action towards meeting the problem of dependency in old age. Mr. Wilson prefers some sort of insurance system for old age pensions. The plan of this executive is as follows:

We do not favor a plan which might encourage the beneficiary to be extravagant during his earning period, with a view to becoming entirely dependent on the state in his old age. Rather it seems to us that some plan should be devised by which the beneficiary will contribute a specified share toward a premium to pay for old age insurance, it being determined at the maturity of his policy whether he was dependent on the insurance and if not so dependent he is to receive only a share of his insurance, pro rata to the extent in which he had participated in the premiums. In this way the participant or beneficiary would be encouraged to invest something toward his declining years, which would be payable to him, perhaps with some interest, whether he needed such assistance at that time or not, and the State should not be obligated beyond the participant's investment unless it appeared at the time that he was dependent and needed the relief.

Wants Burden Distributed

Mr. W. H. Alexander, Treasurer of the Eastern Bituminous Coal Mining Bonds of Philadelphia, is in favor of a compulsory contributory pension system. He says:

I believe that old age should be liberally provided for, and that if at all possible, contributions toward that end should be compulsory, in order that the few who are willing to contribute should not be compelled to bear the entire burden.

Glad State is Awakening to Responsibilities

Mr. Simon Miller, President of the Jacob Miller's and Sons Company of Philadelphia, commends the State for awakening to what the writer believes to be its responsibilities in the matter of pensions for the indigent aged—Mr. Miller says:

It is a good sign that the State is awakening to its responsibility and I trust your labor will result in putting upon the statue books a workable and equitable plan.

Mr. Miller's preference for a Contributory pension system are stated as follows:

Any State plan should require the contributions of all parties based on employment of all males over 18 years of age; on all females over 28 years of age. The basis of this thought lies in the fact that males going into industry is predicated upon the theory that their productive years will be given to industry, whilst the employment of females is only a stop-gap until such time as they marry.

Mr. Miller makes an important point in the following observation:

One great advantage of a pension system would be the removal of the fear of employers, that engaging a man in middle life entails a moral obligation to take care of such an employee in old age. The employment office would not so often answer "too old" to men of 40 or 50 years of age. In other words, the productive average age would be increased and society thereby benefited.

Jacob D. Lit urges Compulsory Contributory Pension Plan

Mr. Jacob D. Lit, head of the Lit Department Store of Philadelphia, indorses a contributory pension plan in which the State, the employers and employees shall participate.

Mr. A. B. Wykoff, head of the Wykoff Department Store in Stroudsburg, also indorses this plan for provision against dependency in old age.

Mr. E. D. David, assistant treasurer of The Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia, favors legislation establishing a compulsory contributory pension plan in which the State, employer and employee shall share the cost.

Voting Should be Qualification for Pension

Mr. B. W. Ken, President of the Railway and Industrial Engineering Company, Greensburg, says that he is opposed to such "paternalistic" legislation as an old age pension law but goes on to state that if such a measure is adopted in this State it should be on a contributory basis. A contributory scheme if adopted should be compulsory, Mr. Ken points out.

Mr. Ken thinks a pension plan framed on the principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act might produce a workable scheme, but in that case "all possible beneficiaries should contribute." No person should be entitled to an old age pension, Mr. Ken believes, unless he voted regularly at all elections. If a poll tax were established to pay for pensions, this would provide a ready means of checking up on vote dodgers, Mr. Ken observes.

State Action Needed to Force Issue

Mr. F. N. Foote, Vice-president of The Venango Manufacturing Company of Franklin, believes that state action will be necessary to "force the issue" and to secure the general establishment of a contributory old age pension fund or a system of insurance. Mr. Foote warns that it will be necessary to set up regulations making the contributions assessed upon the employer "moderate."

Would Remove Feeling of Charity

Mr. Albert Walton, President of J. W. Paxson Company, Philadelphia, in speaking of legislation to establish a contributory pension plan on a state wide system, writes:

This plan is far better than that of requiring individual action by employers of labor, as it would be more comprehensive; it would cover those cases of aged employees working for firms of every limited capital, as well as individuals and partnerships not possessing sufficient income to properly and safely establish reserves to take care of old employees.

We prefer the contributory system, as such removes to a great extent the feeling on the part of the pensioned the fact that they are recipients of charity. This active working life gives them a degree of satisfaction they would not possess under a non-contributory plan. It would also be a much better economical proposition.

We would be in favor of a compulsory plan of the above character as we have little faith in one proving successful based upon a voluntary basis.

Iron Company Favors Plan

Mr. S. O. Klingilhofer, Secretary of The Pittsburgh Bridge and Iron Works, Pittsburgh, is in agreement with the proposal for a compulsory contributory old age pension plan through state action. As an alternative plan, Mr. Klingilhofer would favor an insurance system modeled along the lines of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act.

Fears Added Costs of Manufacture

Mr. Harry Read, President of The Read Machinery Company, York, states clearly and frankly that the principal difficulty they see in putting an old age pension law into effect is the possible addition to the cost of manufactured goods. Mr. Read assumes that there must be a sharp increase in taxes to provide funds for pensions if legislation along these lines goes into effect. Never-the-less, Mr. Read is in favor of a compulsory contributory pension fund to which the employer and employee only shall contribute and which shall be under Federal control. Mr. Read says:

There can be no question as to old age pensions being a worthy cause, and a move for the good of humanity; the only question concerning its application is to what must be the wages of employees, and the earnings of manufacturers and business men, if these added taxes must be provided for.

With increases in taxation for various and numerous worthy causes still open, it must mean that laborers and workers must be paid increased wages, and correspondingly, manufacturers must obtain increased prices for their manufactured products.

The matter of Old Age Pension is worthy, and being somewhat familiar with the methods in use in Great Britain and Germany, I am a believer that so far the best result is the plan of employers and employees contributing to a special fund for the purpose.

Suggests Penslon of Dollar a Day

Mr. Howard Coonley, President of The Walworth Company, writing from the General offices of the corporation in Boston, goes on record in favor of a compulsory contributory pension plan, if possible by a Federal enactment rather than only state-wide. Mr. Coonley suggests that the Old Age Pension be $1.00 per day and thinks contributions should be made by the State or Nation, the employer and employee.

Own Pension Fund on Safe Basis but Favors State Action

Mr. Theodore Ahrens, President of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, writes from the General offices of the concern in Pittsburgh in favor of a contributory

pension scheme. Mr. Ahrens is one of those executives who believes in state action despite the fact that his company maintains its own pension system. He stresses the fact that his corporation feels it must maintain its aged workers in the absence of a state pension system. His letter reads in part:

I favor a system of insurance or pension for aged men and women who could qualify for this by attaining a certain age, citizenship, etc. These pensions to be paid out of a fund to which the employers, the employees and the State would contribute.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has operated a Pension Fund for over 12 years. . . . So long as there is no statewide plan or fund to take care of old and disabled employees we feel that it is our duty to do so, and have been doing this for 12 years.

Mr. Ahrens sends the Commission along with his own letter a comprehensive memorandum drawn up at the request of the corporation by Mr. John C. Reed, a veteran official of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, who is secretary of the Pension Fund of the Corporation. The President of the company substantially indorses Mr. Reeds views which are in part as follows:

When we admit to ourselves, and put that admission into industrial practice—that mind combined with brawn, is the only creative power in the material affairs of man, and that it constitutes our sole and only means of providing for the material existence of the race, we shall have made some progress towards a rational and enduring solution of the problem submitted to you by the Commission.

When industry acquires inert materials for its conduct, it does not pay for an optional part of what has been delivered to it, and demand to be excused from payment to those who furnished that material because it can obtain other material it considers more advantageous to it. The law absolutely demands and enforces that the purchaser pay for all the seller has delivered.

When industry employs the manual energy of man, and by its own admission has used it all, it ought not to be excused from paying for all that it has used....Justice demands the same equity for the seller of human energy and brawn that it exacts for the owner of inert material—the payment in full, for all delivered.

Industrial Pensions Cause Displacement of Workers At Earlier Ages

Mr. Reed goes on to show how pensions have aided the efficient operation of some industries:;

The protest of an awakened conscience in the people has penetrated the deaf ear of efficiency, maintained at the expense of the human factor in industry, and has compelled industry to seek a defense. That defense industry has found in a dependent pension system which, instead of being for the relief for the human factor in industry, has been made the most valuable ally of a more and more rigid efficiency.

The protest of the people was against the discarding of the worn-out human material of industry, that efficiency deemed necessary to condemn to idleness, to maintain a higher efficiency, and without any provision for the welfare of those dismissed, or even of any provision for their existence. These dimissed inefficients become the dependents of the people, and not of industry, which repudiated responsibility in any degree. And to the extent that those dismissed are not supported by industry, private enterprise is conducted at the general expense.

Executives demand efficiency in managers—managers exact efficiency from superintendents—superintendents from foremen, and foremen from workmen. It was discovered that the pension was more efficient than the toleration of any lessened degree of efficiency in the wage earner, and that the pension could be made the strongest support of the efficiency of management by weeding out the last vestige of inefficiency that, to an extent, without the pension, its strongest advocates never before had the courage to enforce.

So that a large number of wage-earners, rightly or wrongly suspected of inefficiency, upon the sole judgment of their superiors, were released on pensions as soon as they became otherwise eligible. So that to the former limited crop of inefficients by age, has been added their suspected companions. This will be found to be true because of the enormous increase in pension rolls where this has occurred, and not because employees age more speedily now than formerly, or because they become inefficient earlier than when the pension roll was started.

Another Philadelphian Urges Contributory Pensions

Mr. Edward Morton, Asst. Secretary of The Henry H. Sheip Manuf. Company, Philadelphia, favors a contributory pension system to be paid by the employer and employees only.

Any pension system contemplates aiding those not in need and therefore should be contributory so that there should be no question as to the propriety of accepting the pension whether or not in need of it.

Would Prevent "Lay-Offs"

Mr. T. H. Uptegraff, Vice-president of the Pittsburgh Wall Paper Company is in favor of a compulsory contributory state pension system but advocates that the employees and the State only should contribute to the pension fund. Mr. Uptegraff believes that the employer would pay his share through added taxation. This executive argues that such a pension system would tend to enable employers to lay-off fewer workers during periods of business depression. He writes on this point as follows:

If employees and state contribute the funds necessary to carry on a pension system in times of business depressions, manufacturers would not lay off men and women to save wages and pension payments but would endeavor to keep employed those employees contributing to the pension system.

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald Favors Compulsory Contributory Pension Plan

Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Philadelphia, speaking for himself and not for the Company as a whole, favors state action to establish a contributory pension system if provision is made to exempt such industries as have already established pension funds which pay at least the minimum amount under the State controlled system. Mr. Rosenwald would have the employer and employee bear the full cost of old age pensions.

Additional Indorsements Of The Contributory Plan

Preference for contributory old age pension plans are also expressed by The Roller-Smith Company of Bethlehem and by President C. Mahln Kline of The Smith, Kline & French Company of Philadelphia.

Would Compel Employee And Employer To Contribute Towards Pensions

Mr. Jack L. Straub, President of The Bearings Company of America, Lancaster, is in favor of a compulsory state supervised (or Federal) contributory pension plan. Mr. Straub would have the employer and employee bear the cost.

Suggests Funds Be Raised In Same Manner As School Taxes

The Assistant Treasurer of The Booth-Flinn Limited, Pittsburgh, favors a compulsory contributory insurance plan to be paid by the State, county, city and borough in the same manner as the funds are raised for schools. His suggestions are as follows:

The plan should be compulsory for everybody. The State, county, city, borough, etc., should share to relieve its own burden. Just how people or individuals should be divided from county, city and borough tax, I don't see but non-property owners should bear some of the burden because they usually need this law most of all.

Believe Plan Must Be Compulsory

President E. S. Hoopes of the Union Drawn Steel Company, Beaver Falls, believes that only a compulsory plan can be made successful. He prefers a contributory plan supported by employers and employees.

Another endorsement of the compulsory contributory principle is made by J. A. Sucker, President of the Lewisburg Chair Corporation, Lewisburg. Mr. Sucker says:

We strongly favor the plan of all three groups contributing and that the provision be mandatory and not dependent upon the option of any of the interested parties.

Mr. R. V. Mattison, President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, also says that in his judgment a system

of contributions made by the state, employers and employees is the best feasible plan to be suggested.

The President of the Union Paving Company, Philadelphia, indorses the same principle and suggests that contributions "should be something as follows: State 20 per cent; employer 30 per cent; and employee 50 per cent. The employees contributions might be graduated to conform to his age or proportional to his actual net earnings as in United States Income Tax."

Says Consuming Public Should Ultimately Carry Cost

The consuming public should indirectly, carry the cost of a compulsory contributory old age pension system writes Mr. Frederick Willson, President of Willson Goggles, Inc., Reading. Mr. Willson advocates that contributions should be paid by the employer and employee only but as the result of a Federal enactment enforcing such action. The cost of the pension system should be added to the cost of production and thus be distributed among the general public.

Radio Concern Favors Contributory Pension Plan

Mr. R. F. Perrott, Employment Manager of the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company believes that an employer should contribute to an old age pension fund "in some proportion to his total payroll." Mr. Perrott says:

It seems that those things which are given to individuals of the working class without any attendant responsibility on their part are considered very lightly. For this reason the writer believes that part of the income of An Old Age Pension Fund should come from workers themselves, probably as a direct deduction by the employer from their wages. The employer of labor, we believe, should also contribute to such a fund in some proportion to his total payroll.

The writer would not venture to forward any opinion as to whether or not the state should contribute, other than the expense of supervising the operation of such a system

Would Make For Better Industrial Relations

Mr. F. E. Troutman, President of the Standard Plate Glass Company, points out that a compulsory contributory pension plan "would make for a better relation, or feeling between the employee and employer."

Public Appreciates Value Of Mutual Assistance

Mr. A. M. Oppenheimer, President of The Appolo Steel Company, of Appollo, believes that public opinion has now become sufficiently enlightened in all states to appreciate the value of mutual aid in the provision of old age pensions. Mr. Oppenheimer advocated a contributory pension plan. He writes in part:

We should adopt a Pension Plan in all States at the earliest possible time. A plan of this kind will relieve many persons and families of the constant fear of what may be facing them or their relatives in old age. We are ready for the adoption of some reasonable system of pensions now, as the people, generally, are beginning to understand the value of mutual help and cooperation in matters of this kind.

Philadelphia Department Head Sees Advantage In Contributory Plan

President Morris L. Clothier of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, after stating the problems encountered in their own contributory pension plan points out the advantages of a general old age pension plan as follows:

We must agree with the conclusions reached by those who have gone more thoroughly into the matter, that such (private pension) associations are by no means perfect, and it would seem that we must, sooner or later, face the necessity of adopting a scientific system under State control, supported by contributions by employer and employee, perhaps with provisions for a stabilizing appropriation from general State funds—similar to the plan of Great Britain referred to in your circular letter.

Such a plan probably would not require any larger contributions from employees, and not much larger contributions from employers, than we, for example, are now paying—with the advantage of assured permanency and of continuous protection to those going from one employment to another.

III Corporations Preferring Voluntary Industrial Action

Pennsylvania Railroad Favors "A More Economical And Humane Administration"

The questionnaire addressed by the Commission to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad System elicited a reply from Mr. G. L. Peck, Vice-president of the company, in charge of the personnel department.

Mr. Peck says that current methods of caring for the indigent aged in Pennsylvania are unsatisfactory, and urges that the State should provide for those who through unforunate circumstances have been unable to provide for themselves. Mr. Peck's communication is, in part, as follows:

I believe.....that it is generally agreed that our present State system of providing relief to indigent aged and infirm is far from being satisfactory and any plan to promote a more economical, efficient and humane admisistration than at present exists, should merit the approval of all citizens.

Speaking of the difficulties involved in the establishment of a contributory pension plan in private industry, Mr. Peck goes on to say:

We believe that the difficulties in the way of inaugurating a contributory system, where in the employers and employees contribute, are serious. One objection to the contributory system is the accrued liability incurred at the inauguration of such a plan. If a pension system were founded simultaneously with the assembling of a group of employees, the matter would be very simple, for such an enterprise starts with young men. But this is never done. It is only when men, grown old in the service, begin to arrive at an age when they ought to retire that serious consideration is given to the question of adopting a pension system. The problem by this time has become vastly more complex. The service contains men of all ages. Many employees will contribute little before they retire; the majority will not contribute half of what will eventually be paid by the young men just entering employment. Another practical objection to the contributory system and one equally serious, is the difficulty of fixing and enforcing rates of contribution that are equitable and adequate. Still another objection is the difficulty and expense of keeping an accurate individual account for each man.

Keeps Old Employees At Work

Mr. H. W. Taylor, President of W. C. Hamilton and Sons of Miquon, writes to the Commission in favor of voluntary action by private concerns as a universal method of caring for the indigent aged. Mr. Taylor's letter is as follows:

We are not in favor of a plan that contemplates other than voluntary action on the part of the individual plants. We have this problem constantly before us and we have thus far been able to handle it satisfactorily so far as the older employees are concerned by giving them work in the plant which is suited to their strength. We think this method is to be preferred to one which supplies doles without any return of work on the part of the recipient.

Watch Company Head Prefers Contributory Plan On Voluntary Basis

Mr. R. E. Miller, Vice-president, of The Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, says:

In the first place, I think the suggestions which I might make and the thought which I might have given to this matter will be so slight compared with that which may be arrived at by a commission intelligently studying the problem from all angles, and I am hesitant to even make a suggestion, realizing that it must be an opinion formed on very limited knowledge.

Mr. Miller goes on to state however, that:

Our opinion in this matter is very strong that a contributory system of employer and employee contributing jointly on some equitable basis toward the cost of carrying a pension system is the best plan,.....I believe that a plan can best be met by a proper division of employer and employee sharing in the establishment of a pension sinking fund.

Further Indorsement Of Above Suggestion

Mr. Jas. B. Douglas, Manager, Insurance Department of the United Gas Improvement and Associated Interests in Philadelphia, declares that while they are impressed with the

present policies offered by insurance companies for providing group annuities to employees they prefer a contributoy system as between employers and employees only. He states his conclusions as follows:

We regard as best a plan conducted by the employer and providing a fair annuity, to be increased through contributions by employees of certain percentages of their wages or salaries, at the option of the employees.

Distinguishes Between Large And Small Corporations

President B. Dangerfield, Jr., of Reymer & Brothers, Pittsburgh prefers a contributory pension plan by industries for the following reasons:

It seems to us that this is a question which really should be solved by every corporation for itself, as the conditions are hardly identical in any two corporations. By this we mean that the small corporation with possibly a few hundred employees does not come in the same category as some of the larger corporations with as many thousand employees. Also, there are some corporations which are always looking out for the welfare of their employees and the record of their treatment of employees in the past is sufficient guarantee to their present employees that they also will be taken care of in their old age.

Many small corporations such as our own, while they have not installed any fixed system of pensions, have, nevertheless, been in business so long that employees who have been with them for many years and who are gradually becoming less able to do their accustomed work are taken care of in the way that is best suited to their individual needs.

The point we are trying to make is this: that such corporations where the employees are considered individually should not be placed in the same category as larger corporations where individual consideration is an impossibility.

We realize that the ideas which we have advanced herein are very limited and are based entirely on our own experience, but we do not see how it is possible to work out a system of old age pensions which would be equally applicable to all businesses, either contributory or non-contributory; nor are we at all in favor of compulsory retirement at a certain age, as is the usage in so many pension systems.

Heinz Company For Industrial Pensions

Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pittsburgh, head of the famous food products company of that name, is of the opinion that employers should provide for their employees when too old to work. A communication from Mr. Heinz is, in part, as follows:

The solution of the pension does not lie in state action.... employers should make provision to take care of their employees in their old age....Some of the pensions plans have been failures,.....but if scientifically worked out and financed, they would be better for society as a whole than the state plan.

Chain Store Company Head Favors Private Pensions

Mr. Samuel Robinson, Pres. of the American Stores Company, Philadelphia, declares:

I believe that all companies should take care of those who have grown old in their employ.

IV Employers Who Are Opposed To Any State Action

The Arguments Against Old Age Pensions

Almost all opposition to a more constructive program of relief for the aged by business men of this state, in so far as the Commission has been able to elucidate from the replies to the questionnaire, seems to be motivated mainly by the fear of increased taxation. That an old age pension system will involve tremendous additional costs seems to be taken for granted by all those writers; and among opponents of old age pensions there seems to be a complete lack of any information regarding the estimated costs of pension legislation made by previous state commissions studying the subject. The question of taxation is presented, however, in a rather ambiguous manner. Fear of increasing the cost of manufactured products, or of making the operating costs in industry greater are generally given as reasons for a critical attitude towards old age pensions. Many other opponents to this legislation ascribe their opposition to such state action on the grounds that such aid to the aged would be harmful to the moral character, spirit of independence, and the thrifty habits of the wage-earning classes.

A number of business men react to this question by a denunciation of the politician and of politics, claiming that old age pensions would inevitably become a "political football" and would tend to develop a bureaucracy in this country. Other opponents discuss the disavantages of private pension funds stressing their actuarial weaknesses and assume that a state system would necessarily suffer from the same defects. There are also those employers of labor for whom the question of taxation is not so important as what they call the danger of "paternalism" and socialism" or "Bolshevism" in government. There is a strong resentment evident in many such employers at the suggestion that the state take over the role of benefactor to the worker which the employer feels that he is now filling. Others also argue that the conditions in this country are so different from European countries that there is no need for such legislation here.

Fear Of The "Dole"

One peculiar fact which the letters to the Commission bring out is the extraordinary effect made on the minds of many business men in this State by the sensational articles in the press of this country attributing the cause of the British general strike to the so-called "dole system." This questionnaire was sent out in the Spring of 1926, and was being answered during the the time that the general strike situation in England was crowding the front pages of almost every daily paped in America. For one reason or another wide-spread circulation was given to the idea that the "dole" was in some way responsible for these disturbed conditions. Investigations at first hand by this Commission and many other bodies have established the fact that there has never been any serious criticism in either England or any other European country from any quarter against the principles of old age pension laws in those countries. Old Age pensions abroad have clearly achieved the status of recognized institutions and are regarded by all citizens as matters about which there is no dispute in principle. In most countries the entire working population is compelled to make direct contributions to these pension and every stigma of charity is eliminated. The entire system is generally based upon the insurance principle, pure and simple. Pensions for the aged are accepted as a permanent part of the whole social systems prevailing in these countries.

Typical expressions of opponents to old age pensions are as follows:

"Would Destroy Moral Fibre"

Mr. F. C. Biggert, President of The United Engineering and Foundry Company of Pittsburgh, makes a sweeping attack on the proposal to establish old age pension by law. His arguments, in brief, is that such relief would destroy the moral fibre of the American people. But, like many other staunch opponents of old age pensions, Mr. Biggert evidently believes that such legislation is inevitable and he outlines certain qualifications, or conditions, which he believes should be included in any pension bill. Mr. Biggert's letter is, in part, as follows:

We admit that our public charities are far from an ideal means of providing for our needy aged people, but no ideal method can be devised and the public charities have one great advantage in that they are resorted to only as a last resource. In other words, the very fact that the public charities are not ideal, is their greatest recommendation, because it largely prevents their abuse.

You say that numerous European countries have adopted old age pensions, but how long have these pensions been in existence? If any have been in existence for a considerable time, has this been under republican or monarchistic Government, and what are the conditions of life in these countries as compared to ours?

We do not know the answer to the first two of these questions, but they are all pertinent questions. There can be no doubt that over a long period the pensions will become as burdensome to a state or nation as they have proven to be to some of the industries which have tried them. They will work out better under a monarchistic government than in a republic, because the voice of the people is not so powerful in the former case. The pensioners do not vote.

We do not approve of any form of old age pension, but since it is probable that it will be necessary to try the ex-

periment before we get back to our senses, we would like to propose a clause to be inserted in the pension bill. Our proposal is that, Before an aged person be given a pension, their children and grand-children be notified of the proposed pension and advised that if it is granted, they will be deprived of the franchise on the grounds of criminal negligence in not supporting their parents. This would help to prevent abuse of the pension and should reduce the number of needy aged people by inducing their children to do their duty.

Incidentally, this proposal would take some of the political sugar out of the old age pension bureau.

And, now, we hope you will not think that we are hard because we do not approve of this benevolently intended scheme. We recognize the necessity of protecting both young and aged needy people under circumstances which make it impossible for them to support themselves, but we believe that under present conditions, and under any conditions which seem likely to arise in this country, this can best be done by private initiative with the help of existing public and private charities. And we further believe that any System of Old Age Pensions which may be instituted by the State will so far discourage thrift that ultimately it will become a grievous public burden.

Describes Pension As "Socialistic Measure"

Mr. Alex Laughlin, Jr., President of The Central Tube Company, Pittsburgh writes:

I am very much opposed to such a socialistic measure as you propose. When you ask how to solve the problem of Old Age Dependency you might as well also ask how to solve the problem of poverty.

Unless one is blind to the material progress which the world has made in the last one hundred and particularly the twenty-five years, one would be inclined to think that the World is gradually approaching the solution of these problems in a slow sure manner.

Don't Believe In Old Age Pensions

Mr. W. S. Bond, President of The Weaver Piano Company of York, Penna., in reply to the first question in the Old Age Pension Commission's questionnaire states emphatically: "Don't believe in Old Age Pension." However, in replying to question No. 4, Mr. Bond, in discussing a contributory pension plan, insists that it would be cheaper for an employer in the long run to pay the whole cost of a pension plan for his employees. For the detailed routine of collecting payments from employees would be, in his view more expensive to the management to operate than the actual amount required for both shares.

Should Be Left To "Family Ties Or Community Life"

Mr. J. P. Allen, President of The Union Steel Casting Company, Pittsburgh, believes that the care of the aged under modern conditions can still be left to "family ties or community life." Mr. Allen says:

I am opposed to any legislation establishing old pensions in this State. A real race of people with the natural resources which we have, can take care of their aged people through family ties or community life.

One big job for men in public life is to be sincere in their efforts to secure for every man an equal chance as against every other man, and to reduce the cost of government, which is entirely too high.

I trust that you will not misconstrue the more or less terse form of this letter as meant to be antagonistic to your Commission. It is only an expression of personal opinion, which is evidently out of harmony with your thought on this subject.

Says State Cannot Succeed Where Industries Fail

Mr. D. E. Jackman, Treasurer of Firth-Sterling Steel Company, McKeesport, writing for the officers of his corporation says that if private industry cannot solve the problem of ald age pensions the State cannot succeed in so doing. Mr. Jackman writes:

We are not in sympathy with the plan of having the State operate a pension system for the aged, as such a plan would be too full of opportunities for those selfishly inclined and who did not have the best interests of the State at heart.

We believe citizens of the State of Pennsylvania who have become incapacitated and who are without means, will be looked after by relatives, friends and business associates far better than through any State Government Plan.

If the great industries of America have failed to solve the question of old age pensions we have little faith in the State succeeding.

Attacks Pension Proposal As Destroying Initiative

Mr. H. B. Ayers, President of The H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, is another one of the out-andout opponents of old age pensions. Mr. Ayers argues:

A Pension of this sort cannot help tending to destroy initiative, and surely will be a detriment in the attempt at saving for a rainy day. Frugality should be encouraged instead of being discouraged, as it would be with a pension of this sort held up as a reward for lack of energy and over spending during what should be producing years.

The writer has cared for himself since he was eleven and takes some pride in the fact; he is willing to help where disaster has overtaken some unfortunate, but is unalterably against paying taxes for a pension fund which will necessarily work against initiative, frugality and self respect on the one hand and built up a system of fat jobs for politicians on the other.

British General Strike Cited

An example of the far reaching effects which superficial and improperly informed newspaper reporting has on the minds of American readers can be seen from the following communication. Mr. W. B. Crane, President of Crane Brothers Inc., Kingston, seems to feel that assistance to the aged played a part in bringing about the disturbed industrial conditions in Great Britan. Mr. Crane writes:

As a rule people do not work and become efficient in their work simply because they love it.

To our mind, an old age pension except possibly in a very special and restricted form, not only supplies a crutch for the individual to lean on, but makes a very good excuse for relatives who might be responsible to relieve themselves and relax any and all effort on their part, thus helping to produce more loafers and vagabonds.

Perhaps England is the best example of paternalism in its various forms including mine subsidies, unemployment doles, etc., in Europe to which you refer, and surely her present dilemma which we feel pertty certain that Premier Baldwin would say, if he were to express an opinion, is largely a result of these things and which, ,to say the least. is not of a character to promote envy.

We are not prepared to even suggest a solution of the problem in question,.....any old age pension which would meet approval would have to be very much restricted, in fact so much so, as to possibly make it impractical, politically at any rate.

Fears Tax Burden On Industry

Mr. George A. Smith of The Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Pittsburgh, in a brief letter says:

In our opinion such legislation would be very objectionable and would place a tax burden on industry and thrifty citizens and encourage laziness and carelessness on the part of a large percentage of our population.

"Undermines Independence And Destroys Thrift"

Mr. H. B. Rust, President of The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, takes the familiar position that the provision of old age pensions would destroy the practice of thrift. The letter is, in substance, as follows:

I have every sympathy for needy, aged persons and we must, of course, make provisions for taking care of such persons. This, I feel, should be done largely as at present, —in municipal institutions and by charitable organizations. I doubt very much whether conditions would be greatly bettered through any system under which pensions were provided generally for aged people.

While there must, of course, be exceptions, I believe that most of the old age need is due to lack of thrift and lack of foresight. If we provide a general pension system, it would seem to me to discourage the practice of thrift, and this is just exactly what we don't want to do.

I imagine that if the Commonwealth would provide facilities for furnishing free meals to all hungry people, the incentive to work would gradually diminish, and if it establishes

pensions for all needy, aged people, it would seem to me that all incentive for saving would also be destroyed. The fact that in some established industrial pension funds, the costs "grow increasingly more burdensome" would seem to bear out my contentions.

"Put Premium On Laziness"

President O. D. Sabold of The Colebrookdale Iron Company, Pottstown, writes to the Commission in reply to the questionnaire as follows:

We do not approve of old age pensions in any form. We believe the greatest good to the greatest number is obtainable by a return to the first principles of thrift and industry rather than by the adoption of any panacea for making life easier for the indifferent and incompetent.

In our opinion "old age pension" would prove nothing short of a premium on laziness with many thousands of people in Pennsylvania. The writer says this from his own experience in employing labor for the last thirty years.

Most any man, (excepting a coal miner of which there are too many and who do not care for any other occupation because of the high daily mine wage) could always get work if he wanted it, and at 225 to 330 per cent higher wages than before the war. Labor has never had such opportunities to earn and save as during the last 7 years, but this prosperity created much extravagance and many indifferent people.

Why should the industrious and thrifty be taxed to pay the lazy and indifferent after they can no longer work? and we venture to say a very large percentage of this class would be found on the old age pension list.

Praise Compensation, Concern Pensions

Praise for the Workmen's Compensation Law of Pennsylvania and denunciation of a proposal for old age pensions is frequently coupled in the letters received by the Commission. The writers claim that the Principle of the two laws is entirely different. Assistance to a person who has been injured is declared to be in an altogether different category from assistance to the man who can no longer work because industry has no place for him. Mr. H. D. Sheppard, President of Sheppard & Myers Inc., Hanover, is one of those who take this position. Mr. Sheppard writes:

We consider it socialistic and fraternalistic and un-American. We have county poorhouses to take care of such people as have to be taken care of and why encourage people to spend all of their money for gasoline and depend on the State to take care of them later on.

England now has her dole system, which is probably the greatest curse she has ever been afflicted with. Why should the people work when the government pays them almost as much for not working? We feel that either national or state fraternalism is the first step toward Russianism and certainly cannot believe in it. Never destroy a man's initiative and his desire to depend upon himself and upon his own efforts, and when we do, we later become a dead nation.

We feel that this has no relation whatever to industrial accidents. We firmly believe in the Workmen's Compensation Law and we feel that Pennsylvania has one of the greatest ones in existence. We feel that all such accidents should be a burden on the industry and not on the individual worker.

Says Relatives Should Provide

Mr. Severn P. Ker, President of The Sharon Steel Hoop Company, Sharon, states the case against old age pension as follows:

I am unalterably opposed to any legislation establishing old age pensions because such legislation destroys the sense of responsibility, initiative and every ideal of independent manhood that is worth encouraging in the citizen. Men working in industries are no different from men working in offices, stores, at the practice of law or medicine, school teachers, officials of corporations or any other class of citizens. If they lack frugality, intelligence and capacity and ability to provide for themselves in their declining years, or if by accident or ill health or misfortune which could not have reasonably been avoided they are unable to provide for themselves in old age then it is the duty of their children, their families and relations or others belonging to them or connected or associated with them to provide for them. This has always been done in the past and will continue to be done in the future unless unutterably foolish and destructive legislation says not only to those who are naturally improvident but to all people: "waste your time and your substance all of your life and your government will reward you for your thoughlessness, extravagance and viciousness by seeing that you are provided for during your old age." Such Legislation stimulates Improvidence and bad Citizenship does not stimulate good Citizenship.

The majority of the wage-earners of this State and this Country are independent, fearless, self-respecting men; and visionary politicians and vicious legislators are doing more to disturb them mentally and corrupt them in their citizenship than all other influences of which I know combined.

I hope this great State will never pass such vicious, destructive and immoral legislation.

Please do not consider this as written by one who has either had his past provided for by others or his future assured, for such is not the case. I have been working for my own support and contributing to the support of others since I was twelve years of age. I have the greatest respect for workers of every class and my earnest desire to see them left alone as self-respecting citizens, kept free from socialistic and paternalistic laws classifying them as incompetent and setting aside those who work with their hands from those who work with their brains. I hope the continued pressure from impracticable visionaries or from those seeking selfaggrandizement will not result in legislation in this country that will reduce us socially to the conditions in England and some other countries.

I prefer no system of this kind. The State Workmen's Compensation Law is entirely another matter and when based upon and administered upon the theory that industry conducted for profit should not be permitted to throw those incapacitated by accident in their operations for profit back on society but that the reasonable care of such cases is a legitimate part of the cost of production and when all idea of penalty is eliminated then the Workmen's Compensation Law is proper and desirable. The Workmen's Compensation Law of this State, as a general thing, is good but this question has no relation to old age pension or any other form of socialism under law which will inevitably destroy popular government if indulged in.

Pension is Socialistic

Mr. Thomas K. Creal, General Manager of The Warren Furniture Company, Warren, writes as follows:

We are opposed to the Pension as it is Socialistic and in the countries where it is in force it pays a premium on inefficiency and shiftlessness. This is a country of opportunity and there is no excuse for dependency in old age, which can be provided for either by family ties or by competence accumulated. There is now a way provided for taking care of people who are unable to take care of themselves and while it is not as pleasant as a pension would be, at the same time it does not put a premium on carelessness.

We wish to go on record as opposed to any old age pension system of any kind paid by public taxation.

Favors Private Pensions

Mr. A. H. Cline, Jr., Secretary and General Manager of The United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, contends:

Old age pension supported by the state, to my mind, bring too much paternalism into our Government and is not appreciated or wanted by the intelligent laboring class and is not the basis upon which the American prosperity and independence has been built; it savors too much of the dole of England, from which they are at the present time reaping a harvest in the very great dissatisfaction of their labor, resulting in this general strike.

The pension fund for workers or employees of any particular firm or industry, which is supported by contributions by the employee, is to my mind the most successful for all protection for old age. We favor this, even to extending a certain amount of help to this fund out of our general fund, but to be effective and for the worker to retain his independence it must be largely supported by small contributions from him.

"Never Seen a Man, Willing to Work Who was Unable to Make a Living

Mr. W. S. Elliott, President of The Elliott Company, Pittsburgh, writes as follows:

As a general thing, I am firmly opposed to any paternalistic policy on the part of government or industry.

I spent three months in Europe this winter, and saw enough of the dole system and subsidies in England to satisfy anyone that any form of paternalism practiced by a Government leads to pauperism in one form or another. Over a million people in England are drawing doles, which is enough to enable them to carry out an existence, and when a number of members of a family worked they lived about as well with the dole as if the more energetic members of the family worked. You are familiar with the effect of the subsidy that England granted the mining interests, more in the way of paternalistic measures than any other country. The government taxes its people to buy houses, and then rents the houses to the inefficient, lazy and incompetent citizens, and gets a return of 1 per cent on the money which the taxpayers furnish.

One of the most serious drawbacks to the state providing pension would be that politics would largely control the management? Vote would be sold for pension right and left.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that where there is a chance to get something for nothing, with or without merit, the more people there are to grasp the opportunity, and it is not at all improbable that if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provided old age insurance, or insurance of any kind, the burden would become so tremendous that no one could predict the extent to which the producers of wealth would be called upon to support the inefficient, lazy and indolent part of our population.

This is only another case of misapplying idealism. The world has gone along for a great many centuries and poverty has always been an outstanding problem in every community in every part of the world, and always will be, even if all the idealistic schemes that have been proposed to alleviate it were applied. It has been my observation that the more we do for the indolent and unfortunate, the more we are called upon to do. When it comes to the sick or helpless, we have hospitals and institutions supported by the state to take care of these people, and I believe that it is pretty well done, in spite of political influence in some cases. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. I have never yet seen a man who was willing to work, regardless of his age, unless he was completely incapacitated, who was not able to make a living for himself.

Contends Earnings Cover Needs, Savings and a Balance

Mr. J. E. Durham, Vice-president of The Bonney Forge & Tool Works, Allentown writes as follows:

We do not favor establishing an old age pension as the Workmen's Compensation and Mother's Pensions are now constituted, for the reason that from a standpoint of political economy the earnings of a person are inherently designed to cover present needs, a proportion of savings and a balance for those things which do not immediately stand in the light of necessities. It is impossible by a Bureau fund or Governmental supervision to establish any fund which will take the place of individual prudence and forethought. There are at present institutions from which can be secured insurance against future needs and these insurance companies are so flexibly organized that policies may be written in a wide variety of ways to provide against the needs of old age.

We believe that individual savings and individual foresight produces a people who are stronger, thriftier, and less apt to become a charge upon the public than a benevolent and supervisory fund which becomes a haven of refuge to any who distinctly do not deserve it.

Says Pensions Will Defeat Ends Sought by Corporations

Mr. Hervey Sternbergh, Manager of The American Dye & Tool Company, Reading, writes as follows:

We do not agree that the American People owe anything to the man who grows old without providing for his old age. When provision is made for him it is out of charity and not because of any obligation to them. We believe that pensions discourage attempts at self-support, and tend to increase rather than solve the "problem".

There are almshouses and other homes for orphans and aged men and women and there are also other means by which individuals may readily provide for their old age, if they wish.

Why should industry alone be compelled to attempt to pension its employes? Let those who wish it, try it.

Is it not partly as a means to their own ends that individuals, large corporations undertake pension systems, and would not those ends be defeated if pensioning became universal?

If pensions must be made easier to obtain, why not encourage individuals to seek them by a rebate in taxes, because the government would thereby be relieved of the possibility of having to support them. If it is the non-taxpayer who is to be benefited at the expense of the taxpayer this would defeat the purpose, but then too, it would deserve to be defeated.

Sees Ruin in Pensions

Henry T. Schmidt, President of The Schmidt and Ault Paper Company, York, sees national ruin in an old age pension law. Mr. Schmidt writes:

Regardless of what free thinking Mr. Babson or our theoretical Governor may think or say on the subject, we can only feel that The Establishment of Old Age Pensions would put this State in the same Category as England, with their Employment Doles, which are mere hand outs; and so are opposed to them.

Competition is the spice of life, without it we are bound to become a bunch of sluggards and sink like the Old Roman Empire. To be able to live along and know that when we arrive at a certain age, we are going to receive a certain compensation, eliminates one desirable feature from life's struggle.

At heart we are all inclined to be neurasthenic; let any one of us be told by six different people that we are not looking well in the morning, we are in bed in the afternoon, taking care of an imaginary illness. Let any man reach the age of sixty or sixty-four and know that he is going to be pensioned, and watch how the imaginary ailments, aches, pains, etc. increase. The increases in other pension funds certainly bear this out.

Would Make Us Spend Thrifts

Mr. R. A. Young of the U. S. Young & Company, Allentown, thinks old age pensions are a wonderful plan in theory but in practice would make us into a nation of spendthrifts. Mr. Young says:

We feel that the plan you suggest is a wonderful thing in theory, but question whether it would work out in practice. We have always felt that a pension of any type, whether military or industrial, has been a tremendous drain on the treasury, and it is a question as to just what reserve could be set up to cope with it. Furthermore, we feel that if a plan of this sort went into effect it would produce a Nation of Spendthrifts, as there would be no future to look forward to. We have always felt that one of the most stable practices this country has enjoyed has been that of saving, and we feel that it would be entirely defeated by this movement.

V Miscellaneous Comments as to a State Program of Relief for the Aged

Following is a group of opinions from business and industrial firms which though embodying one or another of the main principles discussed previously, contain sufficiently modified suggestions as to make it impossible to classify these under definite headings.

Private Pension System Proving Too Heavy a Burden

On behalf of Mr. Frank Disston, President of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, Mr. George Satterthwaite writes expressing gratification that the Old Age Pension Commission undertook a special study of industrial pensions. Mr. Satterthwaite says that the Disston Corporation is finding that its present pension plan is becoming more costly than the concern had expected and a new plan is now under consideration. He writes in part as follows:

This matter is of very active and important interest to our company at the present time, and at the last meeting of the Board a Committee was appointed to investigate thoroughly and submit a recommendation for a pension system which if possible, might be an improvement over our present system.

It is our present thought that the system under which we are now operating is causing too heavy a cost burden on our business, and it is hoped that a modification may be found which will accomplish the two important essentials of a proper pension system, namely:

A—Fair consideration to employees who have given loyal and faithful service to a company for a great many years.

B—The accomplishment of this ideal at the smallest possible financial burden.

"Target for Politicians"

Frederick W. Moore, Treasurer and General Manager of The E. Keeler Company, Williamsport, raises objections to old age pension legislation but also proposes a direct tax for pension purposes if such a measure is introduced. Mr. Moore fears old age pensions might become a "target for politicians."

The plan of this correspondent to levy a direct tax on every voter in the State to cover the cost of an old age pension law is one which a number of business men have suggested. Mr. Moore writes:

From an economic standpoint, the principle (old age pensions) will have a tendency to discourage thrift and takes away every incentive to save from the class that saves with reluctance. We all know the political aspects of any pension scheme. It is the old story of the politician fortifying himself at the taxpayers and if old age pensions were inaugurated at $1.00 a day, within ten years the politicians would be taxing the state to pay $2.00 or $3.00 a day, and the average citizen would think that he was a ward of the State after reaching a certain age and, while no doubt this would produce a restful state of mind, it would also paralyze any savings instinct to make provision for declining years.

If the desirability of "Old Age Pensions" is not a debatable question and you are simply treating this as an accomplished fact and are asking opinions as to how the burden is to be distributed, our opinion is that it should be paid by a direct tax levied on every voter in the State. We believe this is the only way to prevent an abuse of the plan. The greatest danger, if the plan is once to be adopted, is in increasing the limits as has been done in the war pensions, with the idea on the part of politicians in catering to votes every time the increase is made. If the entire citizenship is subject to an increase in this tax, the politican would have nothing to gain and would be very careful as to how he antagonized the entire electorate. On the other hand, if the tax is very largely paid by corporations, it will only provide a target that the average politician delights to shoot at.

Voluntary Pension Plans Failures

Mr. Henry F. Pope, President of the National Malleable and Steel Castings Company, which has plants in Pennsylvania, writes from the Cleveland office of this Corporation. Mr. Pope says the directors of the company have come to the conculsion that all the voluntary industrial pension plans they know of are failures and that no satisfactory plan has yet been worked out. ....."We are opposed to any Pension Plan," writes Mr. Pope, "whether adopted by the State or by the industry itself, until one is worked out which will meet all of the present difficulties."

Cost of Company Pensions "Appalling"

Mr. Edward G. Budd, head of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company writes from the Philadelphia offices of this concern of a recent investigation made by that concern to determine the cost of providing a pension plan for the company's employees. The amount estimated to be required for this purpose was "appalling" says Mr. Budd. He continues:

We have recently studied the subject carefully and have gotten the cost of handling the pension in our own works. To give an employee a pension regardless of his financial position would cost quite an appalling sum of money and as this cost becomes greater many years hence when the management may be in the hands of others than ourselves, I have not felt justified in advocating it.

This fact, Mr. Budd points out would "indicate the necessity of national or state action." He goes on to argue, however, against pensions paid for out of public funds on the grounds, apparently, that he believes the majority of the employees in his company are well able to provide for their own old age and do not need or desire pensions.

VI Employers Favoring Modified Insurance Schemes to Meet Need for Pensions

Glad Commission is not Indulging in "Hobby Riding"

Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Quaker City Cab Company, Philadelphia, sends a most interesting and informative communication to the Commission in whch he dscusses the whole problem of old age pensions in industry out of a long and varied experience at first hand in various transit corporations. Mr. Johnson favors a system of voluntary old age pension insurance to which the employee and employer would contribute jointly. The insurance company handling these pension funds should be regulated by the State and the moneys placed in depositories designated by the State, Mr. Johnson advises. On the question as to whether the State should contribute to such a pension fund Mr. Johnson reserves his opinion until an actuarial study shall have been made of the probable costs. Extracts from Mr. Johnson's letter follow:

I am impressed by the evident intention of your Commission to avoid going off half-cocked on this thing or to indulge in an orgy of hobby riding. This cannot but make for confidence in a problem that is loaded with dynamite.

It has not been by experience to observe in 25 years handling of labor that the certainty of a pension makes for greater effort or efficiency in the average run of the mill.

Most men give little thought to pension matters until they reach middle life, then, when their years of greatest productivity have passed, they become tremendously interested in pensions. It is here that the element of fear really enters.

But with younger men there is no such fear, and hence there can be no lessening of efficiency from this cause. In men past middle life I have observed a tendency toward greater effort, plainly induced by fear of their future status.

In talking with men nearing their pension age I have found a surprisingly large percent of time-servers. Particulary true will you find this among municipal employees. In industry the reverse hould true, I think, because of the higher wages now being paid, higher than most pension prospects ever before received in their working lives. While I have no statisticts at hand, I think perhaps this distinction may be due to the fact that the pension rate of government employees corresponds more favorably with their salary rate than holds true in industry where the reverse obtains.

In the electric railroad business I have observed that most men prefer to continue at work as long as may be physically possible, in preference to going on pension. But here again the pension is so relatively low as to make the wage rate more attractive.

All this is not intended to discount the appaling situation which confronts men and women in late life who have made no provision for support when they have passed their years of greatest usefulness. Undeniably this is a real problem and your commission is engaged in a very worthy cause if it can help toward its solution.

I had some part in establishing the pension system now in effect in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and from actuarial studies afterwards made I am not entirely certain that this plan will not become burdensome in later years because of the high percentage of long service men employed in that fine company.

Just as Mr. Babson seems to feel that adequate old age pensions will solve most of our industrial, social and civic problems. so I have encountered industrialists who similarly felt that an insurance policy would safeguard them against labor troubles. Neither of these pean out under test conditions.

I do feel, however, that protection of this sort necessarily makes for better working conditions and so stabilizes labor, which of itself alone is of inestimable advantage to both employer and employee. By this I mean that the average worker is less disposed to hop from job to job if in each

such hop he sacrifices certain positive benefits for himself and family.

After pointing out to the Commission the various difficulties involved in the establishment of a pension plan, Mr. Johnson answers the Commission's questions as follows:

Favors Giving Every Pensioner "His Own Stake in the Game"

I do not favor a non-contributory pension plan. I most certainly favor a system wherein employers and employees contribute jointly. Whether the State also should participate is something on which I am of open mind. By all means give every pensioner his own stake in the game. Any pension system which smacks of charity or pauperism is foreign to our institutions. No one attaches value to that which comes without effort or sacrifice. The contrimutory plan makes for self-respect, thrift, and industry. It is a savings bank account.

I would not favor a compulsory plan. Perhaps this is an eventuality of the future. First let us know more of the actual costs of pension insurance. To guard against bankruptcy of the employer, voluntary dissolution, change of management or policy, consolidation or causes beyond the control of the employer, the contributory pension plan funds jointly supplied by employer and employee should be placed in depositories designated by the State, for the protection of pensioners and pension contributors.

Urges Employee-Employer Sustained Fund

Mr. William C. Burton, Treasurer of The Surpass Leather Company, of Philadelphia, writes on behalf of that corporation to advocate a compulsory contributory pension system operated by approved private insurance companies and not the State. The directors of this corporation would have all contributions to the pension fund paid by the employees and employers. In effect, this concern would favor pension legislation which would operate in practice though not in the contributions very much as the Workmen's Compensation Act does at the present time.

Proposes Pensions and Insurance System

Mr. E. G. Haines, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of The Cannonsburg Steel and Iron Works, of Cannonsburg, urges that all persons over the age of 70 years who are now dependent on others for their support should receive a State pension of two dollars per week, the cost of which shall be borne by taxation. Mr. Haines believes that the problem of the aged should be met in the future through the establishment by the State of a system of voluntary insurance against dependency in old age. Mr. Haines' proposals are as follows:

An old age pension should be voluntary. Any person desirous of making provisions for old age should be required to enter his or her name in a register at a local Post Office, make weekly or monthly payments, obtaining and keeping a receipt for same. Payments should be considered as insurance so that if the person dies before benefiting, the payments are retained in the Fund for use in maintaining same.

The Pension to be in proportion to the number of years the recipient has been contributing—10 cents per week to be the minimum payment and 25 cents the maximum; pension $3 a week to $7.50; to start at 65 years of age.

In order to relieve the situation at present, give $2 per week to all men and women over 70 years of age who can show they are dependent upon others for support. (The money to come from taxation). Others over 65, to become beneficiary when attaining 70 years of age, they registering themselves at once for same benefit.

All below 65 and not younger than 55 to pay 10 cents per week, receiving at 65 the minimum of $3 per week.

All below 55, can pay 10, 15, 20 or 25 cents according to their own decision, receiving benefits of $1.50 per week for each 5 cents weekly payments.

Favor Private Insurance Plans

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Corporation, of Philadelphia, writes that a contributory old age pension plan seems worthy of consideration. After outlining some of the efforts being made by the Corporation to interest its 2,500 employees in plans to promote thrift and to purchase life insurance policies the suggestion is made that the pension problem could probably "be better taken care of by the Insurance Companies."

Compulsory Provisions Without State Action

Mr. Stanton B. Peck, Vice President of The Link-Belt Company writes from the Philadelphia office of this corporation. After stating that in his opinion "hardly enough is yet known about the subject (old age pension) to warrant suggesting definite and permanent plans," Mr. Peck goes on to declare that his company is "favorably inclined towards the ultimate provision for the care of the aged employees." Three conclusions on the subject have, however, been definitely arrived at by this corporation and these Mr. Peck outlines as follows:

1. We do not favor handling the matter through governmental or state legislation and control, or through a state fund.
2. We believe the beneficiaries should be contributors during their working period.
3. We believe that any fund established should be beyond the power of the employing concern to divert to any other purpose.

Believes State Should Compel Employers to Establish Retirement Funds

Mr. F. D. Williams, President of The National Transit Company of Oil City, advocates that legislation be enacted making it compulsory for employers of labor to contribute to a fund which will provide pension or annuities for aged employees. Mr. Williams gives an outline of what he believes should be the principal features of this plan. In discussing what he believes to be the objections to a contributory pension scheme in which the employees pay their share, Mr. Williams says that this method would give the workers a good opening to demand wage-increases. The Commission has encountered this objection to a contributory pension plan from other employers.

Mr. Williams recognizes the need for the maintenance of the aged. The salient features in Mr. Williams' communication are as follows:

We believe there should be a State law enacted, provided such a law is constitutional, making it compulsory for corporation or other employers of labor who have made no provisions for retirement and proper annuity for aged employees to create a fund to provide for an annuity or pension, either on the basis of a fixed sum per month in accordance with his earning ability or upon the continous service, with say twenty years as a minimum, in either case. The amount of annuity or pension to be paid to the employee based on the average yearly earnings covering a period of from five to ten years prior to date of time limit. . . . We do not think this should be organized and controlled by the state such as compensation is handled, for the reason that we feel it will give an opportunity for future trouble and monopolistic control, and thus prove detrimental and a hardship to the employer of labor.

Further, we do not approve of making it a contributory system so that the expense will be distributed between the state, employer and employee. First, if the state is a party to the fund, then there is danger of creating a state department to handle the fund, and demanding full supervision over the same, thus adding a heavy unnecessary overhead expense. Second, if the employee is a party to the same, we feel the purpose for which the law would be intended will not have the same effect or bear the same results it should if the employee were required to contribute a certain amount each month, quarter, or whatever period is required, and there would present an opportunity for him to make certain demands for increases in his wages, and thus prove a detriment to employer and employee in being called upon from time to time to settle and adjust differences.

This annuity or pension, we believe, should be taken care of by the employer entirely in recognition if the long and faithful continuous service of the employee and his interest in giving his best for the benefit of his employer.

Prefers Voluntary Insurance

Mr. H. H. Fry, Secretary of The Narrow Fabric Company, Wyomissing, would be in favor of a voluntary system of old age pension insurance with the State, employer and employee contributing. Mr. Fry indicates, however, that his concern might be willing to agree to a compulsory insurance plan along these lines.

Urges Industrial Pensions Under Proper Supervision

Mr. B. Frank Day, Manager Employees Relations of the Philadelphia Electric Company, Philadelphia, writes in part as follows:

We would not contend that the industrial pension systems are entirely adequate or scientific, as at present administered, but believe that experience will point out better methods of financing, and of guaranteeing stability, notwithstanding some failures that have been recorded. The maximum average experience will be met in due time and some increase in the percentage of pensions to total number of employees would logically follow the age of the organization until the average is reached. Whether or not industries are following a business-like method of financing their retirement plans, is of course, a matter to which intelligent consideration must be given. We do not advocate an industrial plan based on compulsory retirement at any given age. It is evident that in any plan followed, whether an industrial or a State plan, the "accrued liability" would be approximately the same, and the cost would probably be less if privately administered.

We do not believe that a State administered "Old Age Pension Plan" covering compulsory retirement at definite attained age would be popular or advisable in Pennsylvania or in the United States, nor do we believe it would conduce to the self-respect of the citizenship. Too many opportunities for "leaning" are not desirable and the proper development of thrift, the safeguarding (by the State) of the results of thrift, and the insistence by the law, on the assumption by relatives of filial obligations to assist those dependent, would leave a burden so light that methods of providing for those who are actually entitled to be State charges might readily be found by the State.

A standardized plan for all industries may be developed as to include the accrued liability of each industry and should be so financed by the industry under a proper supervision, making optional the purchase of annuities or the establishment of such protection within the industrial organization, dependent on its financial stability.

Low Cost Insurance Should Be Made Available

Mr. P. B. Heintz, President and General Manager of the National Casket Company, Boston, writes as follows:

Non-compulsory, low-cost old age insurance should be made available. Part of the cost of such insurance should be borne by the State, and its cost covered by a tax on all incomes. A further tax should be levied to maintain homes for aged that have not provided for themselves, though the above insurance and those carrying the suggested insurance, should be exempt from the latter tax.

The operation of the suggested plan would involve serious difficulties, and the taxes are not at all in harmony with the ideas of politicians. They would, however, in my opinion, furnish a needed means by which the large majority of our independent people could protect their old age and also take care of the indigent minority.

I have stated my views in compliance with your specific request, realizing fully that the Old Age Pension Commission is best able to determine a satisfactory plan.

Urges Private Insurance Plans and "Junking" Almshouses

Mr. George G. Sharp, Manager of the Marion Machine, Foundry and Supply Company, insists that the individual must protect himself against indigence in old age through the purchase of an annuity from an insurance company. Mr. Sharp goes on to say that the almshouse should be "junked". Mr. Sharp writes:

1. It is our opinion that the tendency has been, and still is, to overload our government with functions not pertaining to it. Insurance or pensions of this type are not properly a governmental function.

2. It is primarily the function of the individual to make provision of proper sort for this problem of old age dependency. This may be done by the purchase from companies engaged in that sort of business, of proper insurance against such dependency.

3. We are absolutely opposed to any additional form of taxation, the proceeds of which would be used for such a pension plan, and especially so where exclusive classification would prevail. If it is true that three persons would be supported on a pension of maximum of $1 per day in their own homes, on the money that is now spent on every dependent aged in our almshouses, then the almshouse plan should be junked. This has been our opinion for many years, in that our present method is absolutely wrong and that better service could be given for less money by eliminating the almshouse itself.

Urges Handling Pensions by Insurance Companies

Mr. A. F. Schoenhut, President of the A. Schoenhut Company of Philadelphia is in favor of a Compulsory Contributory Pension Fund operated through a specially created Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Schoenhut urges that such legislation be national in scope. He drafts what his corporation would consider the best practical method of applying such a scheme. The cost of the law should be borne by the employer and employee, each paying an equal share, Mr. Schoenhut advocates.

Like many other business men, Mr. Schoenhut says the administration of an old age pension law "should be kept out of politics." He believes that the management of the fund through a state supervised mutual insurance company would prevent the danger he foresees of the "creation of a lot of fat jobs for office holders."

Prefers Private Pensions

Mr. C. C. Conway, First Vice President of the Continental Can Company, writes on behalf of the management of that corporation, in favor of private industrial pension plans of contributory character. Mr. Conway's letter is as follows:

Expressing the view of our management here we should say:

(A) That in our opinion it is better for the state to keep out of the old age pension entirely.

(B) An old age pension is fundamentally an insurance problem except in the case of very large corporations.

(C) The contributory system, where the company pays a part, say 25 per cent or more, and the employees pay 75 per cent or less, in the purchase of annuities is a sound and economic plan in protection of the companies as well as of the employees.

(D) Any such plan should provide that in case the company ceased doing business, or elected to discontinue the plan, the employee could, by continuing his payments, purchase his annuity and not be deprived of the benefits of the company participation up to the time the company's contributions ceased.

Cement Corporation Head also Says Employer Should Pay Full Cost

Mr. Morris Kind, President of the Hercules Cement Corporation of Philadelphia, after indorsing a State pension system on a contributory basis, adds:

My preference would be for a plan compulsory for all employers but operated by them and not by the State. The employer only to furnish the funds but both employer and employees to join in the operation.

Urges State Cooperation in Voluntary System

Mr. John C. Haddock, President of the Haddock Mining Company with head quarters at Wilkes-Barre, is one of those corporation heads who offer as their principal objection to a State system of old age pension that maladministration would be bound to develop through what is alleged to be the inevitable tendency of "politicians" to control such an undertaking. Mr. Haddock, however, believes that some State bureau should cooperate with employers to promote the voluntary adoption of protection against indigence in old age among the wage-earners. Mr. Haddock writes:

Personally, I am not in favor of State or governmental old age pensions. By reason of the method of administration,

it is unavoidable with even the most semi-political bureau, lost motion, delay and expense of administration result.

I am in favor, however, of cooperation by some State bureau with the employers of the Commonwealth in an attempt to foster the theory of future provision among the working classes.

Urge State Action to Compel Employers to Provide Pensions

Mr. C. S. Mitchell, Vice President of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, believes that while voluntary action of industries would be preferable, "state action would be needed to bring about a general condition." "Pensions," Mr. Mitchell believes, "should be paid by the industries in which life of employee has been spent. The employee could perhaps contribute to additional allowance to himself in excess of an established range." Mr. Mitchell adds that "a good plan modeled along the lines of present workmen's compensation law could probably be worked out."

Mr. A. W. Robertson, Vice President and General Attorney of the same company, also takes the position that industry should bear the cost of this insurance and that no funds should be expended for this purpose out of general taxation. Mr. Robertson writes in part:

In addition to the information contained in the questionnaire, I have the following suggestions to make:

That any plan should contain provisions for the individual to make payments which would increase his old age allowance.

That any plan should start with the present and no attempt be made to make it retroactive for the reason that the burden on certain industries would be too great for them to attempt to take care of all the old men in their organizations. This would not mean that the old men reaching the age of retirement would necessarily be thrown out into the street. They would be taken care of, at least, as well as, or better than they are at the present time.

That all insurance plans carry some kind of assurance to the individual that his pension is safe and certain. In order to accomplish this it would seem to me that some form of life insurance annuity would have to be used.

Pensions Not to Exceed $100 a Month

Apparently there is a tendency to under-estimate all pension requirements and this tendency should be given consideration. In order to make a plan acceptable to business and also economically sound the amount of the pension should be relatively small. In my opinion in no case should it be more than $100 a month, and in many cases much less. Such a sum would be ample to take care of the usual old person, and if a person was vigorous enough to have wants which could not be supplied by the pension, no doubt he would have enough earning ability to supplement his pension.

VII Employers Preferring a Pension Law Modeled After the Workmen's Compensation Act

Advocates Pensions to be Carried by Insurance Companies Like Compensation

Mr. Henry Oliver, President of the Oliver Iron and Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, writes as follows:

Based on my limited knowledge of the subject, my guess would be that old age pensions should be handled along the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Law, and carried by reputable and established insurance companies.

Another Pittsburgher Endorses the same Principle

Mr. H. F. Wahr, President of the Mesta Machine Company, Pittsburgh, states:

In our opinion, this problem could best be solved by State action under systems of insurance or pensions modeled along the lines of the present State Workmen's Compensation Law.

Is Personally in Favor of Modeling Pension Law After Compensation Act

Mr. Roy C. McKenna, President of the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company, Latrobe, writes to the Commission as follows:

The writer has not consulted with the Board of Directors of this company on the subject, but personally would much prefer an old age pension modeled upon the lines of the present State Workmen's Compensation Law.

Hearty Endorsement of Compensation Law Model

Mr. Theodore Arter, Jr., General Manager of the Times Tribune Company, Altoona, states:

We heartily favor a plan modeled along the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Law. We believe that the system would fail entirely if it were not compulsory.

VIII Employers Favorable to Pensions in General but Leaving Plans to be Worked Out by Commission

The following group of correspondents is typical of those who are in agreement with the principle that legislative action should be taken to relieve dependency in old age, but are also of the general opinion that a State Commission can be dependent upon to work out the most satisfactory plan for all interests concerned. Many executives have written to say they were too busy to make what they consider to be an adequate response to the questionnaire but were satisfied the Commission would suggest measures equitable to all concerned.

Will be Glad to Cooperate

The letter received from Mr. Louis J. Laroche, Vice President and Secretary of Dick Brothers, Inc Reading, is typical of several received by the Commission in answer to the questionnaire. Mr. Laroche, writing in behalf of the President and Secretary of Dick Brothers, Inc., Reading, is to give the pension proper consideration, but makes it clear this his company "will be glad to cooperate with any reasonable plan" finally worked out to alleviate the lot of the dependent aged.

"Old Age Pensions Very Necessary"

Mr. J. N. Newhart, General Manager of the Liggett Spring and Axle Company, Monongahela, writes briefly:

We wish to state that an old age pension fund is very necessary, and we hope the Commission can arrange for a satisfactory method of handling this proposition.

"Will take Individual Action if Law is not Passed"

Mr. M. E. Leeds of the Leeds and Northrup Company, Philadelphia, states in his reply to the Commission that his company, although a comparatively new concern, anticipates having to undertake an old age pension system of its own unless the State takes action in this matter. A number of other corporations make similar statements in their correspondence with the Commission. Mr. Leeds writes:

Our company is a comparatively young one and its personnel is also for the most part young. We realize, however, that this is an important subject and have had a committee studying it for some little time. Though the committee has yet made little progress. If the State does not act, we shall probably arrange to have some sort of pension fund of our own within the next few years.

"Great Forward Step"

Mr. James M. Smith, President of the Shenango Pottery Company of New Castle, writes to the Old Age Pension Commission:

I think it would be a great forward step if the State of Pennsylvania could work out some equitable plan along the line on which you are now working.

"Will be in Accord With Commission's Plan"

Mr. C. S. Philips, Head of the Philips-Jones Corporation, writes from the New-York office of the corporation as follows:

The Philip-Jones Corporation will be in perfect accord with whatever plan is evolved as I feel certain that those who have given this matter their time and attention will work out something that will truly cover the old age requirements.

Chapter III

The Possibilities of a Compulsory Contributory Pension System in Pennsylvania

Difficulties Encountered

The legislative resolution creating this Commission requests that, in addition to the securing of all available facts as to the actual working out of the pension plans in this country and abroad, the Commission also make report on the

"advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea". Inasmuch as up to the present time no studies of this nature have as yet been made for any state in the Union, the Commission could, of course, not be guided by anything already done in this country. While such actuarial studies and estimates had been made in many foreign countries, the bases taken in these countries were found to be thoroughly impracticable for any constructive program in Pennsylvania. Europeans look at the entire problem with altogether different eyes and do not hesitate to embark on a prolonged and costly program of care of the aged. As an instance, the Report of the Government Actuary in Great Britain, upon which estimates the recently inaugurated English contributory pension plan was adopted could not be used, to any extent, because the English plan from the outset binds the Government to a system of State contributions which will not fully mature for a period of more than eighty (80) years.

Insufficient Data

Our problem was further complicated by the insufficiency of the available statistical data for the wage-working population of Pennsylvania upon which actuarial estimates could be based. Thus, while the United States Census Bureau was able to supply us with the actual number of persons by single ages for the entire population of the State in the year 1920, it was able to give us the ages of the wage-earners only by groups ranging as follows:

Wage-Earners in Pennsylvania by Age Groups in 1920

Age groups	Male	Per cent of total population of that age	Female	Per cent of total population of that age
10-13	3,508	1.0	1,338	0.4
14	9,019	11.3	6,443	8.1
15	20,926	29.2	14,437	19.6
16	49,307	60.4	31,144	38.9
17	54,491	74.2	34,982	47.2
18-19	120,352	84.6	75,950	52.0
20-24	331,737	93.0	150,027	40.2
25-44	1,321,708	97.6	254,637	20.2
45-64	710,609	94.9	101,800	14.9
65 and over	115,210	61.7	14,657	17.1
Age unknown	3,260	68.8	817	28.3

The distribution of these wage-earners by age groups instead of by single ages—especially in view of their groupings into 20 year periods after age 24—makes it practically impossible to secure the exact number of wage-earners now living at each age in Pennsylvania, which from an actuarial standpoint are of supreme importance. Because of these deficiencies and handicaps and in view of the fact that correspondence with the Census Bureau disclosed that no more detailed figures are now obtainable, the estimated number of wage-earners in Pennsylvania by single ages was ascertained by applying the percentage of gainfully employed as given for the different age groups after 18 by the 1920 United States Census to the total population by single ages as supplied by the Census Bureau.

Distribution By Occupation

The 3,426,359 persons over 10 years of age given by the 1920 United States Census as engaged that year in gainful occupations in Pennsylvania were distributed by industries as follows:

Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry	284,313
Extraction of Minerals	332,432
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	1,426,705
Transportation	284,540
Trade	339,037
Public Service	53,697
Professional Service	165,106
Domestic and Personal Service	257,145
Clerical Occupations	283,384

Questions Submitted to Commission's Actuary

Having thus ascertained the approximate number of wage-earners by single ages, and their distribution by industries, the Commission submitted to Miles M. Dawson, of New York, one of the world's foremost actuaries, who has dealt with the subject scientifically not only from the viewpoint of private employers and insurance and fraternal organizations but also from the viewpoint of society as a whole, the following basic questions:

1. Could an insurance system be established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whereby persons making regular contributions could accumulate sufficient funds as to enable them to retire upon a specified annuity after a certain number of years?
2. What would be the actual cost per person in case the Pennsylvania Legislature should decide to enact an old age insurance plan which would make it obligatory for all wage-earners—male and female—in Pennsylvania to contribute to a pension fund which would permit the insured to retire at age 65 at an annuity of $365 a year, or $1 per day?
3. What would be the cost if the pension amount at the same age of retirement should be set at the rate $480 a year, or $40 a month, to all males and females?
4. What can be done under such a system with an insured who has, say, paid contributions for 10 years or more and then becomes separated from pursuing a gainful occupation within the State by leaving the State or otherwise except through death or permanent disability.
5. What may be done for the persons who at the time of the inauguration of such a law had already passed the specified age of retirement or have only a few years to go before reaching that age?
6. How shall the insurance be carried?

To assist the actuary in the calculations, the Commission suggested that for practical purposes, contributions under any contemplated plan would have to begin not earlier than age 18 and end at the attainment of age 65 when the pension would begin. At 18 was selected because it is the age when the great majority of wage-earners are fully entering industry and become mature workmen. Most child labor restrictions are lifted at this age. Age 65 was taken as the suggested age of retirement because (1), all studies of the aged have shown that it is the maximum period when most wage-earners may expect to stay in their regular employment; (2) because it is the year generally recognized everywhere, whether in national or industrial pension systems, as the proper retirement age; and (3), because the Commission felt that if the worker is to contribute to the fund it would be neither practicable nor just to postpone the retirement age to 70, which was the age set by the non-contributory Old Age Assistance Act of 1923 and in most non-contributory governmental pension plans.

Costs of Pensions as Calculated by Actuary

In answer to the Commission's questions, the actuary, after taking into consideration the probable rates of mortality of the various Pennsylvania groups of wage-earners, which he decided would be identical with that prevailing for the entire population of the same ages in the State; the increase in the population of wage-earners in the State since 1920, which he estimates to have amounted to 3,576,359 in 1925, and assuming 4 per cent as the rate of interest to be used, submits the following table of annual contributions as necessary to be paid by each male person at the different ages in order to build up the different annuities.

Annual Premium until Age 65 for Individual Annuities of $365 and $480 a Year beginning at Age 65

Age	$365	$480
18	$14.78	$19,44
19	15.57	20.47
20	16.40	21.57
21	17.29	22.73
22	18.23	23.98
23	19.24	25.30
24	20.31	26.71
25	21.45	28.21

Annual Premium—Concluded

Age	$365.—	$480
26	22.67	29.82
27	23.98	31.54
28	25.38	33.38
29	26.89	35.36
30	28.50	37.48
31	30.24	39.77
32	32.11	42.23
33	34.14	44.89
34	36.32	47.77
35	38.70	50.89
36	41.28	54.29
37	44.08	57.96
38	47.11	61.99
39	50.18	66.39
40	54.15	71.22
41	58.19	76.52
42	62.65	82.46
43	67.57	88.86
44	73.04	96.05
45	79.14	104.08
46	85.98	113.07
47	93.70	123.22
48	102.44	134.72
49	112.46	147.85
50	123.90	162.94
51	137.19	180.42
52	152.74	200.86
53	171.10	225.01
54	193.07	253.89
55	219.72	288.95
56	252.65	332.26
57	294.23	386.93
58	348.18	457.89
59	420.73	553.29
60	523.08	687.89
61	677.67	891.18
62	936.96	1,232.17
63	1,458.40	1,917.89
64	3,029.02	3,983.83

Cost Per Week

In other words, the actuary's computations indicate that in order to build up on strict insurance and actuarial principles, a fund which would pay a pension of $7.00 a week beginning with age 65 and, which would continue for the life of the annuitant, a male employee would have to pay a level premium of 28c per week if he begins to contribute to the fund at age 18; 31c per week if his contributions begin at age 20; 54c per week at age 30; $2.38 per week at age 50, etc. For a pension of $40.00 a month, the weekly rates would be 37c at age 18; 41c when begun at age 20; 72c at age 30; $3.13 at age 50, and the like. Somewhat higher weekly premiums would have to be paid by women because of their higher expectancy of life

Contributions not Burdensome for Younger Persons

The above actuarial calculations show that under present conditions it should not prove a serious difficulty for the great majority of wage-earners below the ages of 25, or even thirty to contribute the full cost of a pension amounting to $365 a year or even $480 a year. These workers, through their own contributions, and without any assistance from the outside whatsoever, could create a self-sustaining fund to provide them with fully paid-up pensions. It is obvious, however, that wage-earners who had already passed the age of 30, when such a system came into operation could not be expected to be able to provide alone sufficient contributions to make up a fully paid up annuity for them at age 65. It is generally after the age of 30, when most wage-earners are burdened with families and other necessities; and a married man with a family to support, even at the prevailing high average wage, could hardly be expected to be able, out of his own means, to buy a fully paid-up pension of $365 a year at age 65 when the necessary monthly contributions at age 30 amount to $2.37. In the case of women workers, whose rate of wages are generally lower while the premiums are higher, this would be especially difficult. It is plain, therefore, that these persons could not be expected to carry the burden alone. Furthermore, the principle of having every wage-worker pay the exact premium of the age of his entry upon the inauguration of the fund, while it may sound plausible from some points of view, would be highly impracticable not only because of the enormous amount of additional accounting and bookkeeping this would entail, but would actually result in placing the heaviest burdens upon those least able to bear it. Those past the ages of 45 and 50 would, under this system, have to pay the highest premiums, whereas the income of the majority of wage-earners at these periods of life is beginning to diminish. On the other hand the younger workers, with less responsibilities and perhaps the highest wages, would feel the burden least. Furthermore, contributions based upon the exact ages and strict insurance and actuarial principles are not only not embodied in any of the existing foreign pension systmes but such provisions would actually fail to take advantage of the main principles of social insurance—the widest and fairest distribution of risks.

Similar Difficulties Encounted by Industrial Corporations

The problem just stated is now new. It is faced by every industrial concern whenever it wishes to inaugurate a scientific and actuarially sound pension system of its own. It is a comparatively easy problem, it finds, to establish a safe fund for annuities to mature at age 65, or 70, for young employees. But it is another matter when it is informed by the actuary that it would have to set aside several hundred dollars at once, or in the near future, for each employee now 50 years of age and over who has been with the concern a considerable length of time in order to provide him with an actuarially sound annuity upon retirement. It is the problem of the "accrued liabilities" which is most difficult to solve. And the same "accrued liabilities" apply to a state or nation as well as to an industrial corporation.

How the Problem may be Solved

A solution to the problem may in the main be sought in two ways; (1) All persons above a certain age may be entirely ignored by the system, making the plan to concern itself only with the younger workers and leaving the older persons as they are without any further provision. (2) The State and employers could come jointly to the assistance of these elderly persons and thus help make up the deficit in the case of those who are unable to carry the premium load either in part or in full themselves.

Dependent Aged cannot be Ignored for Long

The only arguments which may be urged in behalf of the first method—of ignoring persons above a certain age—is that while it may be extremely harsh, those past a certain age simply must be let go as there is no easy way of providing for them. They will, it may be contended, at least be as well off as they are today; at the same time, it may be pointed out, the system does provide ample protection for those under a certain age who after a period of years will have secured pensions out of their own contributions, thus the problem will, at least, be solved for the future. As a practical method however, this is hardly feasible. The problem of aged dependency in this State, we are convinced from our many years' researches, is too pressing today to be further delayed. There are immediate needs which must be met at once. It is hardly fitting for us under our present prosperous conditions to say we must ignore the needs of the aged poor for at least about 30 years, but in return we will provide for those now still young and virile. It is significant that abroad no country which has adopted a contributory pension plan followed this method.

Suggested Plan for Pennsylvania

The second program—i.e. the State and employers coming to the assistance of those who are already above a certain age and who cannot from their own resources make sufficient contributions,—is the one followed practically in every country which had established a scientific plan of old age insurance. Mr. Dawson, our actuary, makes an interesting suggestion for a plan along these lines for Pennsylvania. His recom-

mendations are simply that all persons, regardless of their ages at the time of joining the insurance system, should pay an equal premium. The same premium for all the insured, except where it is graded in accordance with the wages earned, is followed by practically all nations which have adopted contributory systems of insurance. The annual premium at the age 32, which in the case of an annuity of $365 a year beginning at age 65 amounts to $32.11 for men and in the case of an annuity of $480 a year amounts at the same age to $41.23—in each case approximating twice the rates for the same deferred annuity if contributions began at age 20—should be taken, Mr. Dawson suggests, as the rate for all. This rate should be divided equally between the employer and the employee which would make each party pay the rate of a deferred annuity at age 20 and which would not prove burdensome to either.

The State's Contribution

Under such a plan, it would mean that all those who at the date of the inauguration of the plan are 32 years of age and younger, would through their own and their employers' contributions—amounting in each case to about 35c a week in the case of a male employee for a pension of $365 a year and to 45c a week in the case of a pension of $480 a year, while in the case of a woman employee the contributions at the same age would be respectively 40 cents and 52 cents—create sufficient funds for their annuities at age 65 without any outside aid. In the case of persons who at the time of the adoption of the law have already reached 33 years and over, and who could not be expected to contribute themselves the full amounts of their premiums, the deficits should be made up from some other source, preferably by the State. In such a case the heaviest burden of the State would occur the first year of the adoption of the plan when those who would be retired under this law would have made no contributions whatsoever. In the second year's operation of the system, the State's burden would be diminished by one year's contribution of the participants; the third year's deficit made up by the State would be diminished by two years' contributions of the insured, and so on, until those who will be retired 32 years after the system had been in operation would have made full contributions for their annuities except for missing one year's premium. The State's share would thus be heaviest at the beginning and would gradually diminish until all those who had joined the plan when they were 33 years of age had retired and passed the period of their life expectancy which at age 65 is about 12 years. In such case the total period of years during which the State would have to bear a steadily reduced burden would approximate 45 years.

State Need Not Assume Full Coverage

It is evident from the above and from the actuarial calculations as found by Mr. Dawson that if the State should promise to provide, regardless of any qualification such as have for instance been specified in the Old Age Assistance Act of 1923, from the very beginning of the adoption of the insurance system for all those entering it between the ages of 18 and 64 with the same pensions as would be available under the insurance system if begun at the age 32 or younger, the State's burden during the first years would be too enormous, and under present conditions could not be considered as at all feasible for the State of Pennsylvania. We should not even think of suggesting that the State undertake such a load at this time. But such action is altogether unnecessary. Thousands of persons listed by the United States Census as wage-earners are highly paid executives, heads of businesses and professional persons and even highly skilled workers who are not at all in need of such provisions. While the principle of insurance contributions to provide for old age may, in view of our modern hazards, be applicable and even advisable for all, regardless of the economic status at earlier ages, it is ludicrous to assume that all wage-earners in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon reaching age 65 will be in need of assistance, or should be given such. What is paramount is the allevation of the dire wants of those who are really in need and who cannot under any conditions pay the full premiums at the high ages. A system, therefore, that would combine the principle of full contributions for those of the younger ages to be made by the insured and their employers in order to provide for the future, together with some form of state assistance for those in the immediate need and whose contributions would not alone produce a sufficient annuity, would seem the most practical and logical way of solution. It is significant that practically every country abroad endeavored to solve its immediate problem of old age dependency along thees lines.

Possibilities of this Plan

Following this line of thought, a system such as contemplated by the actuary could thus be inaugurated, for instance, in the year 1930. This would mean that after the year 1963 all of those who have joined the fund when it was adopted or thereafter, will have, through the contributions of themselves and their employers, raised sufficient funds to provide them with annuities at age 65 as not to need any further State assistance. To take care of those who by 1930 had already passed age 65, as well as to help out some of those who because of their high ages at the time of the inauguration of the law could not raise sufficient annuities through the contributions of themselves and their employers, a system of state assistance such as was provided by the 1923 act, embodying definite qualifications and limitations, so that only those really in need of such assistance would be entitled to receive same, could be worked out. Such a plan would meet the problem of those who are really in immediate need of such relief, would supplement the contributions of those who could not raise these in sufficient amounts, would not prove burdensome to the Commonwealth, would provide a just and humane method of care of the aged and at the same time would establish a self-sustained system of old age annuities contributed entirely by the insured themselves and in the end all future burdens of the Commonwealth would be eliminated.

The Paid-up Values

Regarding the paid-up values of the annuities in the case of employees who have contributed for a considerable length of time and then by leaving the State or otherwise, become separated from pursuing a gainful occupation within the State by some means other than by death or permanent and total disability, our actuary, Mr. Dawson, recommends that in such cases after 10 years' continuous service on the part of the employee, during which period he has contributed continuously to an old age deferred annuity, that a surrender value be granted, such surrender value to be a paid-up deferred annuity beginning at age 65, in such an amount as will be purchasable by the amount of the employee's contribution pro rated by the percentage of his annual contributions to the annual contributions he would have been required to make had he paid the full amount necessary at his age of entry to buy such annuity.

The Insurance Carrier

Regarding the carrying of this insurance, the actuary says: I consider it would be essential for a State fund to carry the insurance. If you permit the insurance companies or private employers to act in the matter, either of them would certainly count on a lower rate of mortality and go after business where that is the case, and I believe that the result of this would be that your own mortality would be increased very materially. I am of the opinion that you would have, in that case, the burden of providing rates on different mortality tables, such as coal miners, steel mills, etc. I advise that you do not welcome a field like that.

Administrative Problems Complex

The actuary's calculations and suggestions are thus certainly illuminating and invaluable. At least they provide us with a basis of estimating the probable cost of a contributory pension plan which, has been disclosed in the preceeding chapter, is very much desired by many of our industrial and business leaders of the State. The possibilities and limitations of this plan are plainly shown. The cost of such a system, it appears, can be fairly determined upon and from an actuarial and insurance viewpoint, the inauguration of such system of deferred annuities presents no serious difficulties.

The administrative side of such a plan, however, is not so simple. It is loaded with a great many more difficulties than is the actuarial phase. The constant mobility of Pennsylvania wage-workers from this State to other states, the

shifting of workers from one job to another as well as their constant movement from one city to another, not to speak of the great mass of women workers who do not stay at work or in business for sufficient length of time as to enable them to build up adequate annuities, or the women who work as house-wives in the home present innumerable administrative barriers which are not easy to overcome.

Contributions Collected by Employers Burdensome

From our many years of general studies of the question both in this country and abroad, we feel warranted in concluding that as far as we can see at the present time the method generally followed in European countries of making the employer responsible for the full weekly payments of the premium for both himself and his employees, but allowing him to deduct the workers' share from the latter's wages, could hardly be feasible in this State with the lack of permanency characteristic of the personnel of most of our corporations, the intermittent and seasonal work of many industries and the distribution of plants of the same corporation over a number of different states. The expense of collecting these contributions from the scattered small employers of labor, especially from employers engaged in agriculture and in sparsely settled communities would seem to us, for the present, almost insurmountable obstacles, and would preclude an effective system, even as has been the case in some of the European countries.

Principle of Contributions May be Applied Through A Poll Tax

Nevertheless, we are convinced that the principle of direct contributions for old age pensions, should in some way be embodied in the future State program of old age annuities. Such provisions, we feel, would meet with the hearty approval of practically all our varied interests and citizenship. What is necessary, it seems to us, is but the working out of a method which, while embodying the principle of contributions on the part of those who are to benefit of this fund, would at the same time not involve a too-top-heavy system of administration and expense. Off-hand, it does occur to us that the best line to be followed might be some system of a monthly or quarterly poll-tax-equal to the actuarial value of a specific and not to burdensome age—levied on every wage-worker engaged in gainful occupation in Pennsylvania. This could be paid by the employer who would be allowed to deduct a part, or half of that tax from the wages of his employee. The working out of such plan might be very profitably studied further, for if carefully framed such a plan might be able to meet the needs of a sound system of self-sustained annuities in the future as well as to provide an immediate and inexpensive system of pensions to those in the need of such relief at the present time.

Chapter IV

The Old Age Pension Movement in the United States

The movement for the inauguration of a definite and constructive social policy in regard to the superannuated workers in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Aside from military and civil pensions, government insurance or pensions for all needy aged citizens were entirely unknown, until recently, in this country. Indeed, while in England legislative committees were seeking a solution of the problem of old age as early as the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, and on the European continent adequate provision for the aged was a dominating issue throughout the latter half of the last century, the movement in the United States, until a few years ago, had been entirely dormant.

Our laggardness in human provisions for the decrepit aged is not surprising in view of the newness of our country, our ample supply of free land and the comparatively recent development of our industries. As long as our population was centralized largely in rural districts and as long as we remained a dominantly agricultural nation there was no serious problem of old age dependency. For the more or less flotsam jetsam of society, the poor law provisions were considered sufficient. But with the expansion of our industries, the migration from rural into urban centers and the disappearance of free land, dependency in old age could no longer always be credited to individual maladjustment or lack of good and thrifty habits on the part of the dependent persons. On the contrary, in most instances old age dependency is a result of social and economic conditions over which the individual had absolutely no control. For this new and increasingly larger class of dependent aged, the poor law, as originated by Queen Elizabeth in 1601, and which, in the main, is still followed in most of our states, could, of course, no longer suffice. To meet these new conditions more constructive policies began to be advocated in the United States, even as they have been urged, many years before, in countries without our exceptional economic opportunities. Because of the changed conditions and the realization of the inadequacy of our present provisions for the aged poor, considerable agitation for some system of old age pensions to provide for the worthy aged who have become dependent through circumstances not of their own making developed in the United States. While, as yet, little actual progress has been made, the subject of old age dependency and pensions has received considerable attention in the United States during the last two decades. Legislation to improve the conditions of the aged have been urged not only upon almost all the states in the Union, but for many years, bills seeking to establish an old pension system have been introduced into the National Congress.

Old Age Pension Bills in the Congress of the United States

The Wilson Bill

The first bill for the pensioning of the aged as a whole introduced into the United States Congress was presented by Representative William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania (ex-Secretary of Labor), in 1909. This bill provided for the establishment of a national old age pension system of $120 per year for all persons over 65 years of age whose property possessions did not amount to over $1,500, or whose income did not exceed $240 a year. This bill was drawn up under a subterfuge of organizing an "old age home guard of the United States," in which, the bill proposed, men and women of that age could enlist in order to receive a pension. Nothing, of course, came out of this bill.

The First Berger Bill

In 1911, Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin—the first Socialist Representative—introduced a bill providing a pension of $4.00 a week or less to all persons 60 years of age and over who did not possess an income of over $10 a week. The bill required 16 years of citizenship, good and moral character and provided for the pension to increase or decrease every twelve months in accordance with a sliding schedule. This bill attracted great attention and brought the problem of old age pensions before the public at that time as never before.

The Kelly Bill

Another bill was introduced by Congressman M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania on June 10, 1913. Mr. Kelly's bill proposed to pension all persons who have attained 65 years of age, who have been citizens for 20 years, and whose income during the 12 months next preceding the application did not average nine dollars per week. The bill excluded from the receipt of pensions, persons who habitually refused to work, paupers and criminals. The amount of the pension was graded according to the claimant's income, ranging from four dollars per week, if the income was less than six dollars, to one dollar if the income did not exceed nine dollars per week. The administration was to be in charge of the Secretary of the Interior.

Senator McNary's Bill

Since then several other bills providing for old age pensions have been presented in the United States Congress. One of these was presented in 1917 by that staunch champion of the aged, the late Representative Isaac Sherwood of Ohio. Before the 66th Congress there was a bill providing for old age pensions, patterned after Mr. Kelly's bill introduced by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon. This bill aimed to pension all persons who have attained the age of 65 years, who have been citizens for 20 years, and whose income from any source for the twelve months next preceding the application did not average six dollars per week. Pensions were not to be given to persons who had habitually

failed to work according to their ability, or who were being maintained as paupers or inmates of correctional institutions. The bill proposed that every person who fulfilled the required conditions, should be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension, which was to be provided by an annual appropriation from Congress. The pension was to be graded according to the following schedule: "four dollars a week when the average weekly income of the pensioner, as calculated under the act, does not exceed six dollars; three dollars when the income exceeds six dollars but does not exceed seven dollars; two dollars when the income exceeds seven dollars, but does not exceed eight dollars, and one dollar when the average income exceeds eight dollars, but does not exceed nine dollars". The bill further provided that the pension may be increased or decreased every twelve months, whenever the pensioner's income increased or decreased, according to the terms of the schedule. When both husband and wife are pensioners and living together the pension of each was to be three-fourths of the regular rate. The administration of this act was to be in charge of the Secretary of the Interior.

Second Berger Bill

On March 16, 1926, Representative Victor Berger introduced another bill in the Federal Congress. This bill provides for a non-contributory pension to all persons 60 years of age and over whose income is not over $8.00 per week. The amount of the pension is graded as follows: "when the average weekly means of the pensioner from all sources as calculated under the Act do not exceed $8.00 per week, he or she shall receive a pension of $8.00 per week; when the average weekly means of the pensioner from all sources do exceed $8.00 but do not exceed $10.00 per week, he or she shall receive a pension of $6.00 per week; when the average weekly means of the pensioner from all sources do exceed $10.00 but do not exceed $12.00 per week, he or she shall receive a pension of $4.00 per week." The bill also contains a clause specifically forbidding the courts to pass upon its validity. None of these bills have been reported out of the committees.

The Movement in the Various States

Although the Federal Congress, except for the passage in the Spring of 1920 of the Sterling-Lehlback Retirement Act for federal employees, has done little in the movement for the establishment of a general old age pension system, much more progress has been made by the various states since the subject became a public issue in this country. Not only have bills in the last five years been introduced in approximately forty of the state legislatures, but many states have created commissions to study and report upon the subject of old age dependency and pensions. Since 1914, the Legislatures of eight states—Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, Washington, Kentucky—and the Territory of Alaska have actually passed Old Age Pension Bills of one kind or another. In about a dozen other states these bills have passed at least one house of the legislature. At the present time only the states of Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky and the Territory of Alaska have old age pension laws on their statute books. The California and Washington bills were vetoed by their respective governors, while in Arizona and Pennsylvania the laws were declared unconstitutional not on the merits of the laws themselves but in the former State because of the ambiguity and loose wording of the bill and in the latter because of certain constitutional limitations. A brief analysis of the various state laws in their chronological order of adoption are presented herewith.

State Laws on Old Age Pensions

Arizona

The first attempt to establish a non-contributory pension system in the United States was made in the State of Arizona in 1914. By means of the initiative petition and a popular vote of 25,827 in favor and 12,394 against, legislation was enacted in that year providing for old age and mothers' pensions grants. The Act read as follows:[1]

[1]Arizona Acts, 1915, Initiative Measures, p. 10.

Section 1—All almshouses within the State shall be abolished, their grounds and buildings shall be sold for the best obtainable price, and the proceeds shall be devoted for the purpose hereafter set forth in this Act.

Section 2—In the absence of almshouses, and in order to care for aged people and people incapable of earning a livelihood by reason of physical infirmities, and widows or wives whose husbands are in penal institutions or insane asylums, they being mothers of children who are under the age of sixteen (16) years, a system of pensioning is hereby established.

(a) The Arizona State Board of Control shall have entire charge of all funds provided for the purpose mentioned, and shall order the same paid by the State Treasurer to persons entitled, upon warrants issued by the boards of supervisors of the various counties in the State of Arizona. These boards shall also act as examining boards on the fitness and eligibility of applicants for pensions.

Section 3—The State shall pay to each man and woman sixty years of age and upward the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per months as long as such pensioners shall continue to live within this State; provided, always that said recipients shall be citizens of the United States and residents of Arizona for five years last preceding application; to be entitled to this pension they must also be without visible means of support.

Section 4—All widows who are mothers of dependent children also wives whose husbands have been consigned to penal institutions or insane asylums and who have children under the age of sixteen years looking to them for support shall each be entitled to fifteen dollars per month, and an additional six ($6) dollars per month for each child in their keeping under the age above mentioned, irrespective of the mother's age, provided they are citizens of the United States and residents of Arizona five years last preceding application.

Section 5—There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the State treasury a sufficient amount each year to carry out and put into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 6—All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Law Declared Unconstitutional

That such a loosely drawn and vague Act should encounter constitutional difficulties was not surprising. In declaring the Act void, the Supreme Court of Arizona pointed out:

(1) That the act did not definitely define the word "almshouse" and that the language of the act was so broad as to imply the abolition of both private and State benevolent institutions which would be unconstitutional inasmuch as an article of the Arizona constitution provides for the establishment and support by the State of reformatory and penal institutions as well as for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and mute, etc. (2) The court further declared that if it were assumed that the Act contemplated only the abolition of county hospitals and county poor farms, the money obtained from these sources could not be used for State purposes but would have to revert back to the individual counties. (3) The court also pointed out that under the provisions of this act no disbursements of the general funds could be made until it can be shown that all almshouses of the State had been abolished. Such proof, the court held, were not shown at the time of the hearing. (4) The Act was held to be unconstitutional also because the body of the Act was inconsistent with its title. (5) The court further objected to the law because mothers with dependent children were pensioned regardless of their financial condition. The court's decision in declaring the law void was thus entirely independent of the merits of the old age pension plan itself.

Alaska

In 1915, the legislature of the Territory of Alaska passed an Act providing for the payment of pensions to aged persons. As originally provided under this law:

Any pioneer of Alaska, regardless of sex, who has attained the age of sixty-five years and shall have resided in Alaska for ten consecutive years or more since the year 1905, and is entitled to the benefits of the Pioneers' Home at Sitka, Alaska, or of the home for Indigent Pioneers' Home at Fairbanks or elsewhere in Alaska, (should the same be established) may, in lieu of an application to be received and

cared for at such home, make an application to the Board of Trustees of said Alaska Pioneers' Home, for an allowance to be paid out of the revenue of said Home; and thereupon said Board shall investigate the case of such applicant, and if they find that his or her case is worthy, and that he or she is in actual need of such allowance, the said trustees shall enroll him or her as a beneficiary of said Home * * * and in conformity therewith, an allowance shall be paid for his or her use * * * Provided that if any person pensioned under the provisions of this act, shall be admitted to the Alaska Pioneers' Home or other Territorial Institutions, any pension granted hereunder shall be suspended during the time such person shall be an inmate of any such Territorial Institution, nor shall any pension be paid to any person who has been absent from the Territory of Alaska for a period not to exceed one year.

The original bill provided for allowances not to exceed $12.50 per month in any case. In subsequent legislatures the allowances were raised to $12.50 per month for men and $25.00 per month for women as the Board of Trustees in their discretion shall allow "having regard to the necessities of the applicant." An amendment of 1923 further increased the allowances to $25.00 per month per man and $45.00 per month per women at the determination of the trustees of the Alaskan Pioneers' Home. Each allowance is paid quarterly. The residence requirements were changed to 15 years by the 1919 amendment.

In case of lack of revenue and when allowance installments are not paid, the amended Act stipulates that "it shall remain an obligation of the Territory of Alaska to the beneficiary, the arrears of which shall be paid as soon as funds shall be available". In the absence of Congressional authorization no Federal funds are to be used for this purpose. Grants may be revoked if the Trustees are satisfied that the pensioner is capable of self support or his relatives able to support him. It is also provided that the applicant for assistance "in consideration of the receipt of the benefit of this Act, agrees that all property of which he or she is possessed or seized, shall, after his or her death, vest in and become the property of the Territory of Alaska." The Alaskan Governor is quoted as commenting on their law as follows:

The Alaskan system is administered with simplicity and at the very minimum of cost. It is more economical to pension a deserving pioneer than to keep him in the Home.

Montana

The State of Montana adopted an old age pension law on March 5, 1923. Unlike most other pension systems, the Montana law leaves both the administration and the financing of the fund entirely in the hands of the county authorities. No central supervision is provided. The pensions are determined and paid by the old age pension commissions of the counties which are the boards of county commissioners. All moneys come from the county poor funds. Pensions are granted to persons 70 years of age whose income is not over $300 a year. Applicants must have been citizens of the United States for 15 years and residents of Montana for the same period immediately preceding the date of application. Persons who have resided in Montana a total of 25 years, at least five of which immediately preceded the date of application, qualify as to residence requirements. The amount of the pension is fixed by the old age pension commissions i. e. the Boards of County Commissioners, "with due regard to the conditions in each case," but the maximum amount of the pension is limited to $25.00 per month. The law also provides for the reimbursement to the county poor fund of all the payments made to a pensioner together with 3 per cent interest from the estate left by a deceased pensioner.

In the summer of 1924, the Massachusetts Commission on Pension sent questionnaires to the various counties in Montana, and replies received showed that 31 counties were then paying pensions. Twenty-one counties were not paying pensions, and 3 counties did not reply. According to the answers received, 378 persons were in receipt of old age pensions in the summer of 1924, at a total cost of approximately $6,500 a month. Eighty-six of the pensioners, or 22 per cent received the maximum of $25 a month. No almshouses were closed through the application of this law; several counties had none to close. There were in all 324 inmates in these institutions on January 1, 1923, according to the United States Census Bureau Report. Some 25 inmates left the almshouses as a result of the operation of this law, according to the information received. In answer to a question whether the maximum pension of $25 a month was sufficient to maintain an aged person, 24 replies were received, 12 in the affirmative and 12 in the negative.[2]

[2] Report on Old Age Pensions, p. 216, 1925.

The Montana Old Age Pension System in 1926

A questionnaire sent by this Commission in the Fall of 1926 to the County Commissioners in Montana who also act as old age pension commissioners brought responses from 51 of the 56 counties in that State. Of those replying, 37 counties reported paying pensions while 14 stated that they have not yet accepted the provisions of the law. The latter have either had no applications for old age pensions, have no funds from which to pay the pensions, as is the case in the largest county in which the City of Butte is located, or prefer to continue the older form of poor relief. Thirty-nine counties whose total population, according to the U. S. Census, amounted in 1920 to 372,163, out of the total State population of 548,889, report that since the inauguration of the law in the middle of 1923 and up to the Fall of 1926,—a period of more than three years—a total of 1,042 persons, or 2.7 per 1,000 population, made application for pensions to them. Three additional counties with a total population of 15,351 state that not a single application for pensions was filed with them. Thus, during the three years since the Montana law has become operative, but 2.6 persons per 1,000 population made application for an old age pension. In view of the increase in population during the last six years it is obvious that the number of applicants in these Montana counties did not amount to even two and one-half per thousand population.

2.2 Pensioners Per 1,000 Population Granted

Of the counties reporting the granting of allowances after the applications had been examined, 34 counties with a total population of 319,401 granted altogether, during the three years since the pension law has been on the statute books, a total of 177 pensions, or 2.2 pensioners per 1,000 population.

1.4 Pensioners Per 1,000 Population Now Receiving Pensions

Towards the end of 1926, 32 counties whose total population amounted to 307,784 in 1920, stated that they were paying pensions to 448 persons which makes for these counties, after the third year since the inauguration of the law, an average of 1.4 pensioners per 1,000 population on the basis of the 1920 population, and considerably less on the basis of the population in 1926.

Average Pension First Year $12.54 per Month

Thirty of the counties, reporting on this point, state that from the inception of the old age pension law in the middle of 1923 up to the Fall of 1926, they had spent a total of $215,820.13 which makes an approximate annual expenditure of $71,940.00 for the 30 counties reporting. In view of the incompleteness of these data and the fact that the law was functioning for only about half of the year 1923, it is perhaps best to consider on this point the reports of the old age pension commissioners of the several counties to the Montana State Auditor as broadcast by the Associated Industries of Montana—an organization which has steadily been attacking the Montana Law. Accordingly, these reports show that at the end of 1923, approximately six months after the law went into effect, a total of 542 applications were made in 34 of the 56 counties of the State and 343 pensions were granted in 29 counties 20 of which were cancelled the same year. Twenty-eight of these counties had spent up to the end of that year a total of $22,872. The year 1924 was the first full year of the operation of the Montana law. According to the same source of information during the year a total of 323 new applicants were filed with 39 county boards. Because a number of applications granted during this year were actually filed the year before, the total granted during the year 1924 equaled the total number applying during the same year while 89 pensions were for one reason or another, cancelled during the same year, leaving on Dec. 31, 1924, a total of 521 pensioners drawing allowances from 36 counties. Thirty-seven counties during that year spent a total of

$79,429. Assuming that the average number of pensioners during that year was 521, it would mean that the average pension during the first full year of the operation of the Montana Law amounted to $150.37 per year, or $12.54 per month.

No More Than Two Pensioners Per 1,000 Population in Montana

During the year which ended Dec. 31, 1925, 252 new persons made application to 37 county boards; 175 pensions were granted, while 113 were cancelled during the same year, leaving a net increase of 62 pensioners during the second full year of the operation of the law as against a net increase of 234 pensioners, or almost four times as many, during the first full year of the operation of the law. These figures are significant inasmuch as they seem to indicate that most of the aged who felt entitled to a pension under the Montana law have by 1925 already made their applications and have been granted allowances and that after the first year of the operation of the law the increase represents only the natural annual crop of persons who reach age 70. Such a gradual increase must be expected to continue for a period equal to the life-expectancy of this group, which in the case of those 70 years of age and over is a little over 9 years. The above conclusions seem to be warranted further by the fact that the statements submitted by the 39 Montana county boards to our Commission indicate that during the year 1926 there was but an inconsiderable number of additional applications and the number granted allowances during the third full year of operation of the law was not extensive. It is not likely that at the end of 1926 the total number of pensioners in Montana will exceed 600 persons. In this case, even if it is assumed that the population covered by the pension paying counties represents but 300,000,—although in fact the actual population covered is really nearer 400,000—the average number of pensioners will, at the end of three and a half years operation of the law, not exceed 2 per 1,000 of the total population.

Pension Cost Amounts to only a little More than two cents per Month

According to the further statements of the Associated Industries of Montana, during the year 1925, 38 Montana counties, with a total population in 1920 of 343,278 in only 34 of these, (1), spent during that year a total of $88,225 on the average of 559 pensioners. This means an average of $157.82 per year, or $3.03 per week on each pension. Each citizen in these Montana counties thus spent on the entire pension system the extravagant sum of 27 cents a year or a little over 2 cents a month.[2]

[1] Four of the counties listed were created since 1920, and no census figures on population are available for these.

[2] The actual experiences of the Montana Old Age Pension law are exceedingly significant to Pennsylvanians interested in securing an estimate of the possible cost of an old age pension law. In its 1925 report the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistance Commission stated that on the basis of its statistics, "the total probable ratio of applicants under the 1923 Old Age Assistance Act would not exceed 3.3 per thousand." On this basis it estimated a total of 24,230 pensioners for the State at an annual net cost of approximately $5,000,000, or 57 cents per capita. In view of the actual results disclosed by the operation of the Montana law, the Pennsylvania Commission figures were, to say the least quite liberal.

The baselessness of the figures taken by opponents of old age pensions are clearly brought out by the actual experience of the Montana system during the last three and one-half years. In 1921-22, the Industrial Accident Board of Montana upon the request of the State Legislature stated that if it is assumed that 50 per cent of the aged 70 years of age and over should qualify for old age assistance—the assumption generally taken by opponents of this legislation, although nowhere have actual data been presented for such computations—the total number of pensioners in Montana would be 4,258, and at the rate of $300 a year would cost the State of Montana a total of $1,277,400 a year. The wide margin between this "guess" and the actual experience in at least one state in the Union, should prove exceedingly valuable to all those sincerely interested in obtaining a factual basis for the estimate of pension costs.

Cost of Almshouse Inmate—$65.98 Per Month, Cost of Pension—$13.14 Monthly

In view of this "wasteful" pension system it is interesting to note in this connection that the above referred to report of the Montana Associated Industries states that the same 38 Montana counties had spent during the fiscal year of 1925 a total of $312,075 on the "poorfarms, contract and outside poor". A per capita division of this total on the 324 inmates found in the Mountain almshouses on January 1, 1923 by the U. S. Census Bureau would, of course, not be fair, inasmuch as the total sum expended covers also outdoor-relief, and the number of these is not given, nor are the expenses properly divided between indoor and outdoor relief. That most of these expenditures however, were spent on the almshouse inmates is evident from the following:

The official report of the United States Department of Labor entitled "The Cost of American Almshouses" published in 1925 shows that for each of the 270 inmates in the 22 Montana almshouses studied by the Department, there is a value of property investment amounting to $1,921.21. The total annual overhead expenses alone in these institutions amount to $140,109 per year. The Annual Maintenance Cost Per Inmate For All The Institutions Studied Was Found To Amount To $518.91, Or Approximately Three And One-Half Times The Amounts It Cost To Support A Pensioner In His Own Home During The Same Year. The Report Further Shows That In 12 Of The 22 Montana Institutions The Actual Maintenance Cost Per Inmate Amounted To $791.80 A Year, Or $65.98 Cost Per Person As Against A Pension Of $13.14 During The Same Year, Or More Than Five Times As Much.

All Aged Prefer Pensions to Almshouses

All the Montana County Commissioners which have written the Commission state that, practically without exception, the Montana aged prefer to accept the meager pensions rather than go to the poor farm.

Nevada

On the same day and at the same hour when the Governor of Montana approved the old age pension bill adopted by the Montana legislature, the Governor of Nevada signed the old age pension bill passed during that session by the Nevada legislature. The law provided for the establishment of a State Old Age Pension Commission which was to be made up of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General of the State. It also provided for the appointment by the Governor of independent county old age pension boards of three residents to pass upon applications and to make recommendations to the Commission which would make the final decision.

The pensionable age was set at 60, and pensions were to be given to all persons who have been citizens of the United States for at least 15 years and residents of Nevada for at least 10 years immediately preceding the application. Persons who had a total residence of 40 years in the State, at least five of which immediately preceded the date of application, qualified as to residence requirements. The only property qualifications specified were the possession of property valued at over $3,000 which disqualified an applicant from a pension grant. The amount of the allowance was to be determined by the Commission with due regard to the conditions in each case but the allowance, together with the pensioner's all other income, could not exceed a total of $1.00 per day. To raise the necessary fund, the law established a special tax of 2½ mills on each $100 taxable property within the respective counties. These taxes were to be turned over to the State Treasurer for the old age pension fund. Inasmuch as the special tax levy provided insufficient revenue for full payments, and the higher officials of the state "feared the political result of paying pensions to some when there might not be enough for all applicants", no pensions were paid under this act.

The Lieutenant Governor who was made Commissioner of Pensions under that law pointed out in his Report to the 1925 Legislature that there were 55 applicants for pensions under the Nevada law and that 37 of these would probably be eligible to pensions under that law. He estimated that under the 1923 law the entire expense to the State would not exceed $30,000 per year over that spent on outdoor relief. He made strong recommendations for an increased

fund, pointed out the great need of this law in Nevada and gave the following reasons as to why the old pension system should be put in full operation in that State:

Because it is cheaper and in every way more satisfactory than the ordinary poorhouse system.

Because fear of old age and pauperism tends to despondency and often insanity and suicide.

Because old age pensioning makes for righteous living and better social and economic conditions.

Because it is abnormal for industry to throw back upon the community the human wreckage due to its wear and tear, sickness, accident, and to involuntary unemployment.

Because pensioning keeps intact the home which is the foundation on which our country is reared.

Because many prefer to starve rather than go to the poor-house.

Because pauperism causes unregeneration of children.

Because a pension is the fulfillment of an acknowledged obligation, a deferred payment for services rendered.

Because a working man who has contributed health and strength, vigor and skill, to the creation of the wealth by which taxation is borne, has made his contribution already to the fund which is to give him a pension.

Because a State that makes it a crime to turn out an old horse to starve, should be ashamed to let old men and old women starve or go to the poorhouse—which is more feared than starving.

Because it prevents children from being undernourished and set to work early in life in order that they may help support the passing generation.

Because the assistance of a small pension added to wages from part time employment would allow men and women to remain producers instead of non-producers as poor-house inmates.

Old Law Repealed and New One Enacted

In spite of this report, the Legislature of Nevada early in its 1925 session repealed the Act. In March of that year another old age pension bill was passed. This bill follows the Montana law in placing the entire system in the hands of the local county commissioners, but unlike the mandatory provisions of the latter, the Nevada Act more or less leaves the establishment of old age pensions up to the decision of the county commissioners as to whether they wish to adopt the provision of the law or not. All central supervision is eliminated, except that the county boards are required to make a report on the outstanding facts annually to the Governor of the State. The main provisions of the 1923 act were retained except that the age limit was raised from 60 to 65 years. At the 1925 annual meeting of the county commissioners it was decided not to acept the provisions of the act. As far as could be ascertained from letters addressed to all the 16 County Boards in Nevada, up to the present, only one of the fifteen Counties replying reports of having pensioned one aged person.

Pennsylvania

(The Pennsylvania Law is discussed in Chapter I of this Report)

Wisconsin

Establishment of the "Life Fund"

In 1911, the legislature of Wisconsin authorized the issuing of policies of life insurance and annuity contracts by the State. This was done by establishing a "Life Fund" which was "to be administered by the State without liability on the part of the State beyond the amount of the fund, for the purpose of granting life insurance and annuities, to persons who at the time of the granting of such insurance and annuities are within the State or residents thereof". Life insurance and annuities or several kinds were to be sold to any one between the ages of 20 and 50.

When the Wisconsin Life Fund was established its promoters declared that "it is the stepping stone to annuities to protect old age and perhaps to solve other economic and industrial problems." Although fairly successful in its first few years, the "Life Fund" in Wisconsin soon became a political pawn. When an antagonistic State administration came in, the Fund was let to peacefully slumber and as a result it became practically unknown in the State. Very few persons, it is reported, are today maintaining insurance policies with this Fund.

Inauguration of Old Age Pensions

On May 12, 1925, the Governor of Wisconsin signed an old age pension bill which was adopted during the year's session by the Wisconsin Legislature. The law authorized each county by two-thirds vote of the members elected to its County Board to establish a system of old age pensions. After having operated under such system for one year or more the law permits any county to abandon the plan.

The Wisconsin law provides for the granting of an old age pension to an applicant 70 years of age or upwards who has been a citizen of the United States for 15 years and who has resided continuously in the State for 15 years immediately preceding the date of application. Pensions may also be granted to persons who have resided in the State for 40 years at least five of which have immediately preceded the application.

As is the case in most of the other American pension laws, the Wisconsin Act also provides that the exact amount of the pension is to be fixed with due regard to the conditions in each case but in no case shall it be an amount which when added to the income of the applicant exceeds a total of $1.00 a day. The applicant's property or the combined properties of husband and wife living together must not exceed $3,000.

How The Law Is Administered

Applications are filed with the county judge of the county in which the applicant resides. The county judge is authorized to make or cause to be made an investigation and to decide upon the application and fix the amount of the pension. No appeals from the decision of the county judge can be taken. The State Board of Control is given the power "to promulgate rules and regulations to efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act."

How Funds Are Raised

The pensions are paid by the county. The law also provides that "each city, town and village shall reimburse the county for all amounts of money paid in old age pensions to its residents less the amounts received by the county from the State for that purpose." On the first of January of each year the county treasurer certifies to the Secretary of State and the State Board of Control the amount paid out by such county during the preceding year for old age pensions. If the Board of Control approves the same, the Secretary of State credits one-third of the amounts so certified to be due such county on the State taxes next due from it. The State Treasurer then credits such county with one-third of such amount in his annual settlement with that county for taxes due the State. To carry out the provisions of this law, the legislature made an annual appropriation of $200,000 for the payment of pensions and $5,000 a year for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

Data on the Wisconsin Old Age Pension Act

The actual workings of the Wisconsin old age pension law is summarized in a recent report of the State Board of Control. According to this report, up to the Fall of 1926, five counties, namely Brown,[3] Wood, Outagamie, LaCrosse and Sawyer accepted the plan. With the exception of Brown and Wood counties, the other three counties did not accept the plan prior to 1926. By June 1, 1926, 261 pensions were granted in these five counties. Three of these pensions were increased, 8 were revoked while 37 were refused originally. Three other applications were still pending on the same day. The average pension granted ranged from 61.2 cents per day in Outagamie county to 89.3 cents per day in Brown county. Up to June 1, the five counties expended a total of $23,131.16.

Sex of Pensioners

Of the total of 261 receiving pensions 161, or 61.7 per cent, are males and 100, or 38.3 per cent, are females.

[3] The Brown County Board of Supervisors on Nov. 15th 1926 repealed the Old Age Pension ordinance. Marshfield County is reported to have recently come under the provisions of the law.

Marital Status

Of the 161 males 77, or 44 per cent, are married, 69, or 42.8 per cent, are widowers; 17, or 10.5 per cent, are single, 3, or 2.7 per cent, are divorced.

Of the 100 females, 19 are married, 72, are widows, 5, are single, and 4, are divorced. Pensions were granted to both husband and wife in 9 instances.

Ages

Of the 161 males receiving pensions, 70, or 43.3 per cent, are between 70-74 years of age; 58, or 36 per cent, between the ages of 75 to 79; 22, or 13.7 per cent, between the ages of 80 to 84; 8, or 4.9 per cent, between the ages 85 to 89; 2, or 1.2 per cent, between the ages 90 to 94, and 1, or .9 per cent, between ages 95 to 99.

Of the 100 females receiving pensions 41, are of the age 70 to 74; 32, between ages 75 to 79; 17 between the ages 80 to 84; 6, between the ages 85 to 89; 4, between the ages 90 to 94.

Place of Birth

Of the total 261 pensioners 77, or 29.4 per cent, were native born in Wisconsin; 93, or 35.6 per cent, were born in other states, and 91 or 35 per cent, were of foreign birth.

Of the 91 foreign born 41, or 45 per cent, were born in Germany; 12, or 13.1 per cent, born in Norway; 11, or 12 per cent, were born in Canada; 5, or 5.4 per cent born in Austria; 5, or 5.4 per cent, born in Belgium; 4, or 4.3 per cent, born in Denmark; 4, or 4.3 per cent, born in Holland; 4, or 4.3 per cent born in Ireland; 1, or 1.04 per cent, born in France; similar percentages held for those born in Scotland, Poland, Bohemia and Czechoslovakia.

Physical Incapacity

Of the total 261 pensioners 205, or 78.5 per cent, are disabled, leaving 56, or 21.5 per cent, that are not disabled.

Occupations

Of the total 261 pensioners, 213, or 82 per cent, have no present occupation; 47, or 18 per cent, have occupations. Old age and disability have forced many pensioners to give up their former occupation, some seeking lighter work, but more of them forced into retirement.

Of the 46 who had been formerly engaged in agriculture, lumber and fishing, only 10 were continuing their former occupations when they had reached 70 years of age. Ninety-four were formerly employed in the Manufacturing and Mechanical industries. Only 16 were able to continue upon reaching 70 years of age. The transportation industry which formerly employed 8, now employs 1. Nine were formerly in public service and at the present 2 are still employed. One-hundred were formerly employed in domestic and personal service and now 17 are able to continue.

Wages Earned

Two hundred forty-two pensioners, or 92,7 per cent, reported no weekly earnings; 19 pensioners, or 7.3 per cent, reported $120.57 weekly or an average of $6.34 per person per week.

With Whom Residing

Eighty-four, or 32.1 per cent, are living with their children; 57, or 21.8 per cent, are living alone; 55, or 21 per cent, are living with their wives; 31, or 11.8 per cent, are living with friends; 18, or 6.8 per cent, are living with relatives; 12, or 4.5 per cent, are living with their husbands; 3, or 1.1 per cent, are living at a hotel; and 1, or .9 per cent, is living at a hospital.

Other Sources of Income

One hundred and thirty-seven, or 52.4 per cent, have no other source of income; 32, or 12.2 per cent, have small savings accounts; 26, or 9.0 per cent, report incomes from their children; 23, or 8.8 per cent, report living in city or town; 15, or 5.7 per cent, are receiving incomes from churches and charities; 7, or 2.6 per cent, are receiving income from friends and relatives; 8, or 3 per cent, are receiving incomes from roomers; and 13, or 5.4 per cent, have miscellaneous other source of income.

Home Ownership

One hundred and ten, or 40.4 per cent, own their own homes; 147, or 57.9 per cent, do not own homes; and 4, or 1.7 per cent, own land.

Children of Pensioners

There are 644 married children who have 1,851 children of their own or an average of 2.8 children. There are 89 single children and 22 children whose conjugal state is unknown. The 261 pensioners have a total of 755 children or an average of 2.85 children per pensioner.

The occupation of the pensioners' male children discloses the fact that most of them are laborers, farmers and factory hands probably not making much more than a living for their own family.

Kentucky

On March 25, 1926, the Governor of Kentucky signed an Act "Providing for the protection and assistance of aged needy persons in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and allowing the counties to adopt the provisions of this act and prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof." The law was to become effective June 24, 1926.

Like the Wisconsin law, the Kentucky Act leaves the decision of adopting the old age pension system to the fiscal court of county commissioners of each of the counties of the State. It also provides that any county may abandon such system after having operated under it for one year or more. Old age pensions under this law may be paid to persons 70 years of age and over who have been citizens of the United States for 15 years and residents of the State and county for at least 10 years immediately preceding the date of application. The amount of the pension is to be fixed by the county judge with due regard to the conditions in each case but it cannot exceed $250 per year. Excluded from pensions are professional beggars, persons able to earn any sum in excess of $400 per year or those having incomes from any source in excess of $400 per year, or those who have property to the value of $2,500 or more.

The Kentucky law follows the Wisconsin provisions in making the county judge the old age pension authority. Applications are to be filed with the county judge of the county in which the applicant resides. The county judge is to investigate and decide upon the application and fix the amount of the pension and the decision of the county judge is final. Unlike the Wisconsin law, however, the State of Kentucky makes no appropriation and establishes no state centralization of the system. All moneys are to come out from the county funds and no central system of administration or supervision is provided. As this report is being sent to press, of the 120 counties in Kentucky addressed on whether they had accepted the provsions of this law, 85 replied that they had not yet done so.

The Massachusett's System of Savings Bank Life Insurance

What may be described as the only functioning voluntary old age insurance plan in the Union has been established in Massachusetts since June, 1908. Under this system savings banks are authorized to establish insurance departments which may issue policies upon the lives of persons, and sell annuities in accordance with the regulations provided by the State insurance commissioner. These savings banks have no stockholders and are operated solely for the benefit of the depositors. "The system is founded on the theory that life insurance for persons of small means should be conducted as a social service and not as a commercial undertaking". In addition to the sale of several forms of life insurance, old age annuities at various ages may be purchased from these savings banks. The insurance plan also offers the opportunity to employers of labor to purchase "single premium annuities" for their workers. The system is operated under the direction of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund made up of seven trustees appointed by the Governor and is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner for savings bank life insurance, who is appointed by the trustees with the approval of the governor and council. A detailed description of the entire plan as well as the various forms of insurance sold, was given in the 1919 report of the Old Age Pension Commission (pp. 240-244).

In spite of the fact that the Massachusetts plan for life insurance and annuities offers insurance at considerable lower rates than may be secured from private insurance companies, and despite the further fact that the savings banks have more than doubled their life insurance business during the past four years, the total number of annuity contracts written during the entire 18 years existence of the system totaled only 487 at the end of November 1926 and the reserve on these annuities was only about $300,000 for the entire State of Massachusetts. The experience in the Bay State would seem sufficient to bear out the conclusions reached every-where abroad that a voluntary insurance system can never be made an effective means of meeting the needs of the aged, and that conditions in this country do not much differ in this respect from those found abroad.

State Studies of Old Age Dependency and Pensions

Although only eight state legislatures have taken definite action on the subject of old age pensions and in but four of these are there now such laws on the statute books, a formidable number of states have shown considerable interest in the subject by the appointment of investigating commissions to study the conditions of the aged in their respective territories and to report on improved methods of care for the superannuated poor.

The first official study of the subject of old age dependency and pensions in the United States was authorized by the Massachusetts' Legislature of 1907. Since that time several other commissions to further study the subject have been created in that State and reports were made in 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1925.[4] In 1915, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin brought out a report on old age pensions.[5] The Social Insurance Commission of California reported on the subject in 1917.[6] The same year, in addition to the creation of the First Commission to investigate the subject of old age pensions in Pennsylvania, the legislature of the State of Ohio created a Commission on Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions. Both of these commissions submitted comprehensive reports in 1919.[7] The Pennsylvania Commission was continued and reported again in 1921.[8] While another report was presented to the Legislature in 1925 by the Old Age Assistance Commission.[9] During 1917, commissions were also created by the States of Illinois and New Jersey but these did not make exhaustive reports on the subject of old age.[10] In 1919, the Connecticut Commission on Public Welfare reported briefly on the subject of old age pensions.[11] In 1921, the Legislature of Montana requested the Industrial Accident Board of that State to investigate the conditions of the aged and a report was made in 1922.[12] The Indiana legislature of 1923 created a Commission to study the conditions of the poorhouses in the State and to report on a more "humane as well as a more economic method" of caring for the poor. This Commission made its report in 1925.[13] In 1924, the Virginia Legislature appointed a Committee "to make a thorough investigaton and study the question of providing and regulating assistance to destitute persons in the State over the age of 70 years and to recommend such legislation as it may deem expedient and advisable". This Committee reported to the 1926 legislature.[14] The New York State Legislature in 1926 appointed a Commission to study the conditions among the needy aged of the State "with the purpose of devising a state policy in connection with the welfare of the aged, and recommending legislation to carry such policy into effect". This Commission has, as yet, made no report. Commissions to study the subject are reported to have been created in 1925 also by the legislatures of the States of Colorado and Minnesota.[15]

Studies of Massachusetts' Commissions

References to the early Reports of the Massachusetts' Commissions have already been made in previous studies of the Pennsylvania Commissions. The Report on Old Age Pensions by the Commission on Pensions submitted in November, 1925, is a comprehensive one and presents some interesting disclosures on the conditions of the aged in the Bay State. Among the high points of these disclosures are the following:

Of the number of 17,357 persons 65 years of age who have been interviewed throughout the State, it was found that 1,114, or 6.4 per cent, have incomes under $100 per year, while 2,912 besides, or 16.8 per cent of the total aged population, have no incomes at all. Of those interviewed over the age of 70, about 8 per cent have incomes under $100, and nearly 21 per cent have no incomes at all. Of those interviewed over 75 years of age, 9.4 per cent have incomes under $100, and 25 per cent have no income at all. If the larger cities of the State alone were to be taken, the percentages of extreme poverty indicated by this research would be considerably higher. In Boston, for instance, the percentage of aged persons without any property or income whatever in the age group over 65 is about 25 per cent of that group in that city, and for those 70 years of age and over, about 29 per cent. It is also to be added that the figures given do not include persons in receipt of public or private organized charity, the inclusion of whom would considerably increase these percentages. The majority of the Commission conclude:

We think we are well within the truth in saying that these facts show a state of need among the aged population of Massachusetts far beyond what had been anticipated or is realized by the general public. They seem clearly to call for a general and well-organized system of relief or assistance on the part of the State as a sign of the hardships which so largely now overwhelm them in old age, and to obviate the fear of the stigma of pauperism which under present conditions is shown strikingly by these figures, and which forms a large part of the life of a considerable proportion of the populatiion as their earning power decreases and finally vanishes. We conceive that the obligation to avert this condition of affairs in old age rests upon the Commonwealth and upon its population as a whole; and we, therefore, recommend the adoption in Massachusetts of a comprehensive system of old age assistance, so administered by a central authority, with widespread local aid, as to give adequate protection to the aged people who are in extreme need, without using any such machinery as might in public estimation throw a shadow of pauperism over the beneficiaries.

Living up to Bay State traditions the Commission divided in their recommendations. The majority of the Commission recommended the establishment of a pension system for persons 70 years of age and over who can comply with certain qualifications, which on the whole are similar to those required in the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistance Act of 1923. A non-contributory pension system is recommended and the reasons for these recommendations are based not only on the fact that a contributory plan could not become effective for a considerable time whereas the need is immediate, but the majority opinion also warns against the difficulties to be incurred in the establishment of a contributory system. The Commission declares:

The problem of collecting annual contributions from the general population of the State would be wholly impracticable in view of the numerous changes of employment and occupation on the part of many of our population and the frequent periods of business depression, as well as the enormous machinery which would be needed for the collec-

[4] a Report of Massachusetts Commission on Old Age Pensions, Annuities and Insurance, 1910.
b Report of Massachusetts Commission on Pensions, 1914.
c Report of a Special Inquiry Relative to Aged and Dependent Persons in Massachusetts, 1916.
d Report of Massachusetts Commission on Social Insurance, 1916-1917.
e Report on Old Age Pensions by the Commission on Pensions, 1925.

[5] Report on Old Age Relief, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 1915.

[6] Report of the Social Insurance Commission of California, 1917.

[7] a Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions, 1919.
b Report of the Ohio Commission on Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions, 1919.

[8] Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions, 1921.

[9] Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Assistance, 1925.

[10] Illinois Pension Laws Commission Report, 1916.

[11] Report of the Connecticut Commission on Public Welfare, 1919.

[12] Old Age Pensions Report by the Industrial Accident Board, 1922.

[13] Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate the Question of Old Age Pensions, 1925.

[14] Report of the Virginia Legislative Committee on Old Age Assistance, 1926.

[15] The Iowa Legislature of 1927 adopted a resolution creating a Commission to investigate the subject of old age pensions.

tion, recording, and proper tabulation of the contributions from so large a body of people as live in Massachusetts. Too many of the people do not derive their earnings in any case from fixed employment in factories or shops—and this is especially true of the women, particularly in domestic service—that the levy of a fixed amount as a deduction from earnings, for the sake of making provision for ultimate old age, would be complex and baffling to a degree which in our opinion would make the whole scheme impossible.

The last Massachusetts Commission has made careful calculations of the possible number of applicants who would be entitled under the provisions of the suggested law and they estimate that there would be approximately 18,000 qualified applicants and that the net cost would be in the neighborhood of $5,500,000 per annum. To meet this cost, the Commission recommended a poll tax of $2.00 a year for both men and women and the addition of one-half of one per cent to the State income tax.

The dissenting minority of the Massachusetts Commission are in agreement with the majority in their conclusions that the present system of caring for the aged poor is unsatisfactory. The dissenting minority, however, is not satisfied with the non-contributory pension plan suggested. They recommend the passage of an act giving the State Department of Public Welfare increased power to supervise the measures taken by local bodies for the care of aged citizens. The Department of Public Welfare under the Minority Commission's plan would be given complete authority over the local poor relief bodies which would secure the advantage of a centralized administration. In return or this right of supervision, the State, it was suggested, should reimburse the local authorities to the extent of one-third of the expenses incurred on these provisions for the aged.

Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin in its report on old age relief declared that although it did not make any definite indorsement of any plan or scheme of old age pensions, its report "was rather a suggestive advocacy of legislation favorable to the idea". The Commission presented plans for old age relief which included both straight pensions and voluntary insurance. Its plan for a straight annuity provided for the granting of a pension at the age of 65, or 60 years if permanently incapacitated, to United States citizens after they had resided ten years in Wisconsin. Before a person could qualify for this pension, the plan also stipulated that he must be of good moral character and that he did not have property above debts, valued at more than $500, exclusive of a homestead, nor more than $2,000 inclusive of a homestead. The applicant could have also no income more than $300 per annum if married, nor more than $200 if single. The amount of pension was proposed to be "such a sum which, when added to the applicant's other means of support, from whatever source derived, will suffice for the reasonable comfort and well-being of the applicant, but no pension shall exceed the sum of $150 per annum per each person." In order to raise the necessary funds, the Commission suggested that one-half of it be furnished by the State and the other half by the county. The State's quota, it was proposed, "should be raised by a special poll tax of $1.50 per annum, upon all citizens of the State between the ages of 20 and 60". The Commission also proposed a State Insurance system which would sell old age insurance on weekly or monthly premiums and which should offer insurance to trade unions, fraternal organizations and employers of labor. The administrative expense of the fund, it was suggested, should be borne by the State. The provisions of the law now in force have already been described on pages 111-115.

California

In connection with its study of health insurance, the California Social Insurance Commission in a report submitted in January 1917, presented no definite conclusions in regard to the pensioning of the aged in California largely because the Commission believed that:

Old Age insurance presents such serious actuarial and financial problems that the Commission does not feel in a position to make any recommendation concerning it at this time. Further study of the problem, especially as to the comparative merits of the methods of compulsory insurance and straight old age pensions, would be required.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the California legislature in 1925 passed an old age pension bill. This bill was modeled after the Pennsylvania Act and was vetoed by the Governor.

Ohio

The Ohio Commission on Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions reported to the 1919 State Legislature. Its report presented extensive studies of the conditions of the aged in Ohio and the conditions of the inmates of the county infirmaries, the main disclosures of which have already been summarized in previous reports of Pennsylvania Commissions. The Ohio Commission recommended the following pensions system:

The State would provide for the payment of a weekly pension not exceeding $5.00 per week to all persons 65 years of age, but the combined pension and income of any such person shall not exceed $250 annually.

The following shall be excluded:

Aliens and persons who have been citizens for less than 15 years.

Persons who have not been residents of the State for 15 years.

Persons convicted of a penitentiary offense, within 10 years.

Persons who have disposed of any property in order to qualify for a pension.

Tramps and professional paupers.

A voluntary system should be established and administered at the expense of the State so that individuals may purchase annuities not to exceed $10 a week by regular payments or by lump sum purchase.

A person 65 years of age or over who qualifies for a pension, but does not take his pension until later, should receive the deferred pension, computed from the date of qualifications as an annuity when he does go on the pension roll.

The poperty in excess of $100 of any person who receives an old age pension shall, upon the death of such person, be transferred to the State for disposal and from the proceeds thereof shall be deducted the amount which has been paid to the pensioner. Any residue shall then be paid to the lawful heirs.

The old age pension system should be administered by a State Board of Pensions consisting of three members.

A county board of welfare should be created to combine all of the welfare work of the county, including administration of old age pensions, mothers' pensions and blind pensions. The board should be unpaid and should employ a county welfare director selected from a civil service list without regard to residence or political consideration.

A number of bills were presented in the Ohio legislature since the report of the Commission on Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions was made. A bill similar to that of the Pennsylvania law was introduced at the 1923 Legislature by initiative petition. It was referred to the voters during the November elections of that year and because of the lack of an educational campaign the bill was defeated.

Connecticut

In 1919, the Connecticut Commission on Public Welfare while it made an extensive study of its own of the problem of old age in that State concluded that:

We may criticize the ineffectiveness and the cost of existing forms of voluntary insurance against the disabilities of age, just as we may realize that a considerable burden is imposed on the State by the maintenance of those who, for one cause or another, are unable either to work or to find work and so become wholly dependent on the State or on private charity. Notwithstanding this, it is doubtful if the situation in Connecticut, with regard to the extent of the disability or the necessities of those who become so disabled is so accute as to call for the initial experiment in this report to be made by the General Assembly."

Montana

The Industrial Accident Board of Montana was not allowed sufficient funds to make investigations of its own. As a result the report was short although the Commission made some estimates on the cost of old age pensions and presented brief facts concerning the European pension systems. The Commission could not determine upon the proper kind of an old age pension law and it drafted no bill for this purpose. It did declare, however, that:

We are convinced that the matter of old age dependency is a larger problem than is now generally realized. We believe it to be a problem that demands solution by the adoption of some form of old age pensions. The haunting fear that gnaws at the heart of every normal man and woman is the fear that he or she, through misfortune, will be deprived of a competency during old age and left penniless and friendless, as an object of charity or as a subject for the poorhouse. The continual press of competition, the race for industrial supremacy, the commercial battle that is more and more becoming a survival of the fittest, must provide relief to those who are worn in the struggle to the point where they can no longer care for themselves. Old age pensions must become a reality if principles of humanitarianism are not to be divorced from the scheme of life under which we all live.

The old age pension law now in operation is described on pages 105-109.

Indiana

The Indiana Committee to Investigate the Question of Old Age Pensions made its report in February, 1925. It made a study of the conditions and costs of 58 of the 92 poorhouses in the State of Indiana and showed that the average monthly cost of maintaining a poor house inmate in that State was $36.38 per month. The Committee found that "it is costing the State about $1,000,000 to maintain the poorhouse old folks alone." The Commission concluded:

The above sum would pay for pensioning all the old folk, whether in the poor house or outside of it, whether in the poorhouse or outside of it, who feel the pinch of poverty from old age. Much more good could be done with that outlay, much more distress alleviated by the pension system. The superintendents of these "homes" in which there is no atmosphere of home, know this. They know that life in a poorhouse is a life repressed by rules, without consoling friendships to make up for the loss of freedom. Husbands are torn from wives and wives from husbands, and the motley crew of the feeble-minded, the diseased, and the deformed make up their only society. The smell of the poorhouse is on every hand. The sigma of pauperism—of being classed with the witless and the monstrosities of life— weigh on the tired soul. Many of these superintendents in our questionnaire frankly stated that an old age pension would enable these old folks to find better homes, and that the rest of the poor house inmates, the feeble-minded, the insane, the crippled, the blind, and the diseased could be cared for more efficiently in a few district hospitals—at less expense. The old age pension is the beginning of a movement to close up the poorhouses—these last relics of the middle ages—and put the enormous investment to better use.

In the light of a better civilization and Government, your Committee recommends to the members of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the enactment of an Old Age Pension Law.

Virginia

The Virginia Legislative Committee on Old Age Assistance in its report submitted to the 1926 Legislature pointed out that the total number of poorhouse inmates in Virginia on October 1, 1924, was 1,356. Of this number, 767 were in county almshouses and 589 in city almshouses. The total number over seventy years of age was 467. Of this number, 282, were white and 185 colored. Of the 282 white, 135 were men and 147 women, and of the 185 colored, 93 were men and 92 women. Of the total number of inmates, to-wit, 1,356, old age was the cause of destitution in 446 cases, the remaining 910 cases being due to other causes. The cost of maintaining the almshouses for the year, exclusive of the value of crops consumed, is shown to be $270,620.30. Dividing this cost by 1,356, the per capita cost is found to be $199.57.

The legislative committee concludes as follows:

Your committee is of the opinion that an old age assistance plan could be operated in Virginia at a less per capita cost than the present per capita cost of maintaining the aged poor in the almshouses. If the experience of Montana be taken as a criterion, the per capita allowance would be about $150 per annum as compared with the present per capita cost of $199 for maintaining the aged poor in the almshouses. The savings thus effected, without considering such of the overhead charges of operating the poorhouses as could not be reduced would be about $50 per capita per annum—a material sum. The cost of administering the old age assistance plan would be negligible, since existing officers and facilities would be utilized under the plan favored by your commttee. That plan is fully set forth in a bill which your committee has caused to be prepared. It is earnestly recommended that this bill be enacted into law.

The Committees' bill contains features of the various old age pension laws in the United States. It provides for pensions to be paid from the state treasury to all persons 70 years of age and upward. The amount is to be fixed with due regard to the conditions in each case but is not to exceed a total of 85 cents a day. The State Board of Public Welfare and independent local boards of public welfare are to administer the provisions of the Act.

Oregon

While officially, Oregon has as yet taken no steps toward old age pensions, great activity in behalf of an old age pension law has been displayed by the Oregon Old Age Pension League which has branches in many towns and is made up of representative groups in the State. An old age pension initiative bill was contemplated for submission to the voters of the State at the election in November, 1926. Sufficient names for the petition had already been obtained but on account of accidental reasons the initiative was not filed in time with the public officials. Leaders of the league feel certain of the passage of an old age pension law by the legislature in 1927. Most of the Oregon Senators are committed to this law, while ex-Governor Walter M. Pierce has written the League as follows:

I am in favor of old age pensions and shall recommend the enactment of such a law to the next legislature. I do not believe it would be vey expensive. It would abolish the poor house.

In his last message to the Oregon legislature, ex-Governor Pierce strongly urged the adoption of an old age pension law.

CHAPTER V.

Pension System Abroad

Introduction

Government protection against the misfortunes of old age, like the entire program of social insurance, is an outgrowth of the modern industrial development. As long as production was decentralized and the modern factory unknown, the necessity for such provisions was not apparent. But the industrial revolution at the end of the eighteenth century created a steadily increasing mass of workers who, in return for their labor at machines and with tools which they no longer owned, were receiving a wage barely sufficient for their immediate needs. While the spirit of the French revolution and the new industrial regime had liberated the European workman from his feudal masters, he was left to depend upon his daily earnings for his daily bread. He became completely helpless in case of incapacity from further work, in case of sickness, old age and unemployment. The new industrial era left him politically free but economically, in face of the risks which his new life brought him. destitute and forsaken. For a time the doctrine of laissez-faire and individualism—the dominant motive of the industrial epoch—caused the state to shut its eyes to all the new and difficult problems. Individualism during his period was rampant everywhere and it was fully believed that if only each one was to take care of himself all the new problems would solve themselves.

Why the State Took up the Cause of the Aged

As industry steadily developed and as more and more workers were congregated at work in larger and more extensive establishments, Europe soon discovered the fallacies of the ruthless acceptance of the doctrine of "each to himself." Before very long it became clear that unless the state did take some definite action in behalf of the economically weaker members of society, its very life, vigor and productivity was threatened for all time. The new industrial risks were eating into the very life of the rapidly growing working classes in all industrially developing nations. The grumbling and murmuring of the suffering masses grew more and more audible. For the very safety of the state and the welfare of its people it became necessary for the former to assume some definite responsibilities in the protection

of the great masses against at least some of the exigencies of the times. Being still imbued with the spirit of laissez-faire, the state's activities at first were confined only to some of the most striking evils brought about by the industrial revolution, and in the beginning only the amelioration of these was sought through social legislation. The early action of the state was confined largely to the protection of workers engaged in the most dangerous occupations, such as in mining, railways, etc. and were mainly provisions against occupational exposure such as accidents, and the like.

Benevolent Employers Fail to Meet the Needs

But while the European states in the beginning hesitated and were timid in the measures undertaken by them to safeguard the mass of wage-earners against the hazards of the newly developed economic and social conditions, benevolent employers, inspired by the reform ideals of the period, their own generous impulses as well as by the realization of the value of a stable and contented labor force, began, even prior to the middle of the last century, to establish welfare institutions of their own, aiming to provide their workers with protection against the industrial risks. One needs to mention only the early welfare work undertaken by Robert Owen in England, Leclaire in France, the Krupps in Germany and the founders of the early textile mills in Lowell, Mass., in our own country to visualise the extent to which private industrial leaders have sought to protect their workers against the newly arising hazards. Following were middle of the last century a great many private pension funds were established in European countries and the great majority of these required some contributions from the workers. But these private institutions were in but rare instances able to guarantee the permanency of their provisions; and because of their diversity and scantiness, their charitable character and their confinement to only the larger and more benevolent employers they could not provide an adequate and final solution to the problem of removing the fears and insecurity of the worker's life as brought about by the changed conditions. Attempts on the part of the workers themselves to secure protection through the organization of mutual aid societies proved no more successful.

State Programs of Old Age Protection Now Accepted Everywhere

As the demand for protection in old age by wage-earners grew, the state's recognition of its responsibility towards these economic groups developed. At first, it was hoped that the state's encouragement of voluntary mutual aid or insurance plans would suffice to remedy the situation. Practically all the Latin countries attempted to meet their problem of the aged workers through the establishment of voluntary savings and insurance plans. Short experience with such provisions, however, proved everywhere that they could not succeed because it was found that the average working man's wages were but rarely sufficient to provide himself with protection against the vicissitudes of industry. As a result, practically all nations followed with State systems of compulsory insurance or straight pension grants from the public treasury. Thuswise the burden of old age protection was placed, at least in part, on the employers and the state under the obligatory insurance plans and on the public as a whole in the straight pension grants. Germany was the leader in the adoption of a comprehensive contributory insurance plan, while the English speaking countries, until recently, generally followed systems of straight government pensions. Of late, however, the tendency abroad is generally towards comprehensive contributory insurance systems. Great Britain, about a year ago, changed its straight pension plan to a contributory system, while some of the English colonies are discussing such action in the near future.

At the present time of the 37 foreign countries and States which have adopted some form of protection against all or certain classes of their aged wage-earners, 25 are operating under the contributory principle, 10 have straight systems of State pensions for their aged while only two still continue with exclusive voluntary insurance systems, although in at least one of these countries—Canada—a definite move towards a non-contributory pension system has been made and it will not be long before it will be adopted. Nineteen of these countries set the pensionable age from 60 to 65, 6 nations retire their male pensioners at age 70 and only one—Newfoundland—pays pensions to males at age 75. In 14 of the 25 states operating under the contributory plan, the funds are raised from contributions made by the employers, the employees and the State.

Spread of Old Age Provisions Abroad

The essential need of such legislation and its wide acceptance abroad in the last two and a half decades is significantly brought out when it is recalled that prior to the commencing of this century only five nations had adopted any form of state relief for their aged wage-earners as against the 36 foreign states now operating one form or another of relief for their aged workers. The total population of the nations which had inagurated some form of old age protection prior to the beginning of this century amounted to approximately 100,000,000, whereas the population now covered by such protection amounts to a total of at least 650,000,000, or more than six times the number, in 25 years. The population now covered by various forms of governmental systems of old age protection amounts to considerably more than one-third of the entire population of the world and to a great deal more than half of the civilized world. Of the large countries still remaining without any form of modern old age provisions are China, India, and the United States.[1] while of the industrially developed countries, the United States, as a nation, stands alone in its isolation. We alone, of all the countries, persist in ignoring all the changes brought about by the industrial development and, as a nation, still insist in applying early 17th century remedies to 20th century ills.

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[1] That India too may desert our fold and we shall be left only in company with China would seem a warranted conclusion from the following editorial which appeared in The India Witness of October 20, 1926, a missionary paper published at Lucknow, India. Says the editorial:

A new venture in poor relief is being made in Baroda. His Highness the Gaekwar has set aside from personal funds a large amount as an endowment for charitable work. Out of the interest from this sum Rupees 10,000 annually has been assigned to the support of an infirmary for the maimed, old and destitute. The government of Baroda have added an annual grant of Rs 2,000 from state funds for the same purpose.

This princely generosity of Baroda's ruler deserves recognition by all who are interested in the welfare of people in need. We hope it may attract the attention of his fellow rulers of Indian States and that some of them will follow his lead in displaying brotherly concern for the aged, the maimed and the poor of all sorts in their territories.

We wish that detailed information were available concerning the plans for conducting the infirmary. The bringing together of all sorts and conditions of poor people into one institution is open to the most serious objection. Honourable people ought not to be driven by hunger or any other servant of poverty to live in contact with drunkards and criminals. The latter if poor should not be neglected but they certainly ought not to be brought into association with people to whom their presence will be an affliction or a menace. Likewise inmates of an institution who suffer from an infectious or a contagious disease should be segregated from other patients, without respect to the merit or respectability of the latter, with as much care as would be exercised in the home of an enlightened man of wealth.

Poor houses, as usually conducted, are a disgrace to humanity, and any increase in their number would be lamentable. We hope that His Highness, the Gaekwar, who has long been known as a progressive ruler, with the aid of his Government will provide for the new infirmary an administration in thorough accord with sound social science, and particularly that the programme of relief will not be confined to service in the institution. Helping such of the poor as with assistance can maintain themselves in their own homes, however humble the latter may be, is vastly superior to general concentration in an institution, however well-conducted it may be.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF FOREIGN PENSION SYSTEMS

Country	Total population	Year when plan was established	Nature of system	Classes of population covered	Pensionable age	Who contributes to fund?	Amount of State contribution
Argentina	9,548,092	1923	contributory	all wage-earners and salaried employes		employers and employees	none
Cordoba		1920	non-contributory	entire population	60	State	entire cost
Mendoza		1924	non-contributory	entire population	65	employers and special taxes	levies taxes
Australia	5,873,000	1908	non-contributory	all those earning less than £65 a year	65 male 60 female	State	entire cost
Austria	6,526,661	1906	contributory	all those earning less than 18,000 kronen a year	70 male 55 female	employers and employees	amount not stated administrative expenses
Belgium	7,666,055	1850 voluntary 1920 non-contributory 1924 contributory	contributory	all those earning less than 12,000 frs. a year	65	employers, employees and State	certain subsidies and administrative expenses
Bolivia	2,820,074	1922	contributory	postal and telegraph employes	.....	employees	none
Brazil	30,635,605	1923	contributory	railroad employes	50	employers, employees and special sources of income	levies extra freight charges
Bulgaria	4,958,400	1924	contributory	all wage-earners and salaried employees	60	employers, employees and State	1/3 of cost
Canada	8,788,488	1908	voluntary	entire population	any age	insured persons	administrative expenses
Chile	3,905,000	1924	contributory	all wage-earners earning below 5,000 pesos a year.	65	employers, employees and State	1% of wages
Cuba	3,368,923	1923	contributory	railway and tramway employees	.....	employers and employees	none
Czechoslovakia	13,613,172	1906 salaried workers 1924 wage-earners	contributory	all wage-earners	65	employers, employees and State	gives subsidies
Denmark	3,381,000	1891	non-contributory	entire population	65	State and communes	seven-twelfths
Finland	3,435,249	1925	non-contributory	all government workers	63		
France	39,402,739	1850 voluntary 1905 non-contributory 1910 contributory	contributory	all those earning less than 10,000 frs. a year	60	employers, employees and State	certain subsidies and administrative expenses

Germany	62,500,000	1899 manual workers 1913 non-manual workers	contributory	all wage and salaried workers	65	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Great Britain	35,678,530	1908 non-contributory 1925 contributory	contributory	all wage-earners	65	employers, employees and State	£1,000,000 a year
Greece	5,447,077	1923	contributory	all wage and salaried workers	"Incapacity due to old age"	employers and employees	administrative expenses
Iceland	94,690	1890	contributory	certain classes of workers	60	employees and district funds	subsidies and administrative expenses
Irish Free State	3,160,000	.....	non-contributory	entire qualifying population	70	State	entire cost
Isle of Gurnsey	.....	1925	non-contributory		.....	State	entire cost
Italy	38,835,941	1898 voluntary 1919 contributory	contributory	all wage and salaried workers	65	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Japan	80,704,800	1926	voluntary	entire population	50 to 65	insured	administrative expenses
Netherlands	7,212,739	1913-1919	contributory	all wage-earners earning under 1,200 gulden a year	65	employers and State	fixed annual subsidies and administrative expenses
Newfoundland	.....	1911	non-contributory	entire qualifying population	75 men 65 widows	State	entire cost
New Zealand	1,293,934	1898	non-contributory	entire qualifying population	60-65 male 55-60 female	State	entire cost
Norway	2,619,775	1923	non-contributory	entire population	70	State and municipalities equally	fifty per cent
Poland	29,160,163	1906 Austrian Act 1921-22	contributory	salaried workers	70	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Portugal	5,628,610	1919	contributory	all wage-earners earning less than 900 escudos	70	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Roumania	17,393,149	1912	contributory	all wage-earners and master craftsmen	65	employers, employees and State	fixed subsidies and administrative expenses
Russia	133,442,065	1921	contributory	all workers	not specified	employers	administrative expenses
Serbo-Croat Slovene Kingdom	12,017,323	1910 voluntary 1922 contributory	contributory	all wage and salaried workers	70	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Spain	21,763,197	1908 voluntary 1919 compulsory	contributory	all wage-earners earnings less than 4,000 pesetas a year	65	employers, employees and State	subsidies and administrative expenses
Sweden	6,005,759	1913	contributory	entire qualifying population	67	special tax graded in accordance with annual income	subsidies and administrative expenses
Switzerland	3,880,320	Canton-Glarus 1916	contributory	entire qualifying population	65	State, communes and insured	fixed subsidies and administrative expenses
Uruguay	1,662,116	1919	contributory	entire population	60	state levies special taxes on certain articles	employers and special taxes
Total	614,856,446						

Argentina

Local system of pensions for state, provincial and municipal official were in existence in Argentina for many years. The first federal compulsory insurance law against old age and sickness was adopted early in 1919 and covered the railwaymen. In 1921, a contributory old age pension scheme for wage-earners and salaried employes of all public-service companies such as tramway systems, telephones, telegraph, gas, electricity, water service, etc., was set up. Retirement was made possible at age 50 after 30 years of service. The contributions from employees are; (1) 5 per cent deducted from salary; (2) the first monthly salary; (3) the first monthly increment when employee receives an increase of salary. The employers contribute: (1) eight per cent of all salaries up to 1,000 pesos;[2] (2) all previously existing pension funds, and (3) all fines. The state contributes a certain amount as determined by actuaries.

In October 1923 a compulsory insurance law for bank employees was enacted.

Compulsory Insurance Act of 1923

The general compulsory old age and sickness insurance Act of November, 1923, was a result of considerable agitation on the part of the workers in Argentina for a law covering all workers. The following classes of workers were made compulsory subject to the Act:

(1) Wage-earners and salaried employees in the Argentine Mercantile Marine;

(2) Wage-earners and salaried employes permanently occupied in industrial undertakings;

(3) Wage-earners and salaried employees in journalism and the printing trades;

(4) Wage-earners and salaried employes in commercial houses; wage-earners and salaried employees in mutual benefit societies and trade unions were allowed to participate in the advantages of the Act on condition that they pay the employer's contribution.

Persons under 18 years of age and home-workers were excluded from the benefits of the Act. On the other hand, there was no upper limit of wages.

The benefits provided for were of four different kinds:

(a) Ordinary superannuation allowance;

(b) Special pension granted in case of sickness;

(c) Special pension granted to employes who became incapacitated for work in the course of their employment;

(d) Pension payable to the family of the deceased worker;

The amount of the pension and the exact conditions for their grant were to be finally determined by a technical committee within a maximum period of two years from the coming into force of the Act.

Administration

For each of the four categories of insured persons mentioned in the Act there was created a special independent fund, the administration of which was entrusted to the Managing Committee of Social Welfare Funds (Directorio de las Cajas de Provisiones Sociales). This organization, consisted of a president appointed by the Government, with the approbation of the Senate, and of eight members of whom four represented the workers and four employes, with an equal number of substitutes.

Sources of Funds

There was no State subsidy to this Fund. The burden of insurance was to fall solely on the insured persons and on the employers.

The contribution of the insured person was composed of:

(1) A sum equal to 5 per cent of the monthly wage. If the wage was more than 1500 pesos the calculation was made solely on the part of the wage below this limit

(2) The first month's salary paid to the insured person on his entry into one of the undertakings covered by the Act. As this payment could not fail to have the result of placing the insured person in a difficult financial position, the Act provided for its distribution over 10 months. Insured persons who were already in an occupation at the time when the Act came into force also had to pay a contribution equal to one months' wage, but they could fulfil this obligation in 24 installments.

[2]Peso at par 48 cents.

(3) The first month's increment when the wage-earner or salaried employee receives an increase in his wages or salary.

The employers were obliged under this Act to pay to the fund a monthly contibution equal to 5 per cent of the total wages paid to their permanent staff. When the wages of the employed person were more than 1500 pesos, the calculation was made only on that part of it below this limit.

The insurance funds were also to be augmented by interest on capital, by fines and by other resources specially provided for the purpose, which were to be defined later.

The employers' and workers' contributions were to be paid by the employer to the nearest branch of the National Argentine Bank, or to a postoffice, on behalf of the fund for which they were destined.

Financial Organization

The Management of the Fund was to draw up an annual budget, which was afterwards to be submitted for the approval of the Government. All the expenses were to be checked by the General Accounting Department of the Republic. Benefits for insured persons were to be fixed on an actuarial basis by a special committee appointed by the management of the Welfare Funds.

The cost of administration of the funds was to be covered from the general reserve of the fund, but were not to exceed 3 per cent of the reserve.

Law Suspended

Because of the large contributions required and because the public was left in the dark as to the time when benefits were to begin as well as the amounts of these, the insurance law when it began to be applied set up a storm of protests both from the workers and from the employers. The employers complained that the contribution constituted an excessive burden on industry and commerce. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, desired the introduction of a general social insurance scheme, while the workers' groups affiliated to the communist movement clamored for a non-contributory scheme. The president, at first was determined to enforce the new Act by all means in his power but finally gave way in face of the general discontent and suspended the law. Meanwhile during the first year of operation of the law about 30,000,000 pesos were received by the Fund in contributions, while the subscribers numbered about 100,000.

As the opposition continued, the management of the Fund took legal action against those employers who refused to comply with the requirements of the act. The Supreme Court of Argentina in a judgment given at the beginning of 1926 decided, however, that the National Pensions Fund could not legally enforce the law on employers who did not carry out their legal obligations. This decision, mainly based on the fact that the administratve organs of the Fund were incompletely constituted and the Act vaguely drawn naturally resulted in a general suspension of all legal action against persons contravening the Act, and the Act thus became virtually a dead letter . The inevitable result of this was that contributions fell away and public interest in the scheme waned.

According to a recent dispatch in the American Press "the noise made over the pensions act at last found an echo in the National Congress and motion to suspend it was passed by the Senate and then obstructed for many months in the Chamber of Deputies by the bloc that had fathered the bill. But five minutes of fast work by a bare majority was sufficient and it was announced that the executions and effects of the law are hereby suspended until such a time as the honorable Congress shall modify it or sanction another law to take its place."

Provincial Systems—Province of Cordoba

While the Federal Government was discussing the establishment of a general scheme of social insurance, some of the Argentine provinces attempted to solve their own problem of old age dependency through provincial laws. The province of Cordoba in 1920 passed a law which provided a straight system of old age pensions to all its inhabitants. The conditions of eligibility to such pensions are as follows: the applicant must be: (1) 60 years of age: (2) of Argentine nationality or one who has had 30 years residence in Argentina and 10 years' residence in the province; (3) not

to have an income of more than 30 pesos per month, and (4) not to have been convicted of any crime. The pension is fixed at 30 pesos per month.

The law also provides that when a worker dies or becomes incapacitated his dependents are entitled to a benefit amounting to a sum equal to 3 months' wages in case of death; and 2 months' wages in case of invalidity. If death occurs during unemployment, an allowance of 2 months' salary is granted the survivors. The law also provides for maternity benefits.

Administration

The administration of the law is in the hands of the Bureau of "Protection Obrera" (workers' protection) in the department of labor. In 1921, the first year when the law became operative, there were about 100 pensioners on the list.

Province of Mendoza

In 1924 the Province of Mendoza followed the example of the Province of Cordoba. The pension given amounts to 50 pesos per month. The conditions for the receipt of a pension are the same as in the province of Cordoba except the retirement age in this province is set at 65. The Mendoza law grants an invalidity pension of 50 pesos.

How Funds are Raised

The funds necessary for the payment of pensions are raised in the following manner: (1) a monthly tax of 50 centavos paid by all employers, and by the State and towns as employers, for all their employees; (2) a tax on all property the value of which exceeds 200,000 pesos; (3) a tax on all uncultivated land, and (4) a tax of 5 centavos per quintal of grapes.

Administration

The fund is administered by a board of directors whose President is the Director of the Department of Labor of the Province and by one deputy and one Senator elected by the provincial parliment and by two representatives of the workers elected by workers' associations.

Australia

The Australian Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act was passed on June 10, 1908, and became effective July 1, 1909. This act superseded the previous old age pension systems established by the separate states of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria and was made to apply to the entire Commonwealth, including the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. Amendments to the law were made in 1909, 1912, 1919, 1920, 1923 and 1925.

The Australian law grants pensions to all men over 65 years of age and women above the age of 60. Permanent incapacity for work makes it possible for a man to receive a pension at 60. Pensions are given to persons who have been residents of Australia for at least 25 years. They must also be of good character and not to have been imprisoned for four months within 5 years in the last 25 years. Pensions are refused to claimants who are wife-deserters, drunkards etc., and are not given to those who own property above £400. The law excludes from the pension right, Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, New Zealand or the Islands of the Pacific. Naturalized citizens are entitled to a pension from the time of their naturalization. Documentary evidence must be produced as to the age of the claimant for old age pensions, or the Commissioner may himself accept the claimant's statement as to age if no documentary evidence is available.

Pension Grant

No uniform or fixed pension amount is provided. The law specifies that the amount of pension shall be "at such rate as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Commissioner who determines the pension claim deems reasonable and sufficient". The maximum pension was originally 10s.[3] per week, but was increased to 12s. 6d. in October, 1916; to 15s in January, 1920; and to 17s. 6d. in September 1923.* Claimants with incomes of £65 a year, are excluded from pensions. Pensioners are required to submit a statement of their financial conditions once a year. Where the pensioner has property, the pension is reduced to the extent of one pound for every ten pounds of the net property exceeding £50 exclusive of the home, or above £100 including the home. When both husband and wife are pensioners, deduction in case of each of them is one pound for every ten pounds of net property above 25 pounds. Board and lodging are counted for ten shillings a week. Gifts or allowances given to a pensioner by children, grand-children and relatives, etc., are not included in the income. Contributions from friendly societies and from trade-unions are not taken into account to lessen the pension.

[3]Shilling at par 24 cents; Pound at par $4.87.

*An amendment of 1925 raised the maximum pension to £52 a year.

Administration

The administration of the Australian Old Age Pensions Act is in the hands of a Commissioner of Pensions for the Commonwealth. The Commissioner is assisted by a deputy commissioner in each state. Each state is further divided into districts, each of which is placed in charge of a registar. The latter's duties are to receive and investigate pension claims and in general to carry out the provisions of the law. The Pension Commissioner and his deputies are empowered to summon witnesses, receive evidence on oath and to require the production of books and documents. The district registrar after proper investigation makes a recommendation to a local magistrate who makes a further recommendation, whereupon the application is transmitted to the deputy Commissioner. The pension certificate is then issued either by the deputy or Commonwealth Commissioner.

Invalidity Pensions

In addition to the old age pensions, the Australian act also provides for an invalidity pension payable to any person above 16 years of age, who is permanently incapacitated for work, provided that the person shall have resided in Australia for at least 5 years. The claimant for an invalidity pension must also have no claim upon an employer for accident compensation and not to have property or income in excess of the pension amount. The law also provides that permanently incapacitated persons should include the permanently blind.

Number and amount of Invalidity and Old Age Pensions paid out in Australia since the Inauguration of the Law

Year	Number of Pensioners			Total Payments
	Old Age	Invalid	Total	
1910	65,492	.....	65,492	£1,433,585
1911	75,502	7,451	82,953	1,844,848
1912	79,071	10,763	89,834	2,142,212
1913	82,943	13,739	96,682	2,288,388
1914	87,780	16,865	104,645	2,577,965
1915	90,892	20,417	111,309	2,691,309
1916	91,783	23,439	115,222	2,859,766
1917	93,672	26,781	120,453	3,519,482
1918	95,387	29,912	125,299	3,753,977
1919	95,969	31,999	127,968	3,880,866
1920	99,170	35,231	134,401	4,411,629
1921	102,415	37,981	140,396	5,074,336
1922	105,096	39,019	144,115	5,290,056
1923	107,389	40,064	147,453	5,424,016
1924	113,054	42,617	155,671	6,426,752
1925	117,516	44,840	162,356	6,896,401
1926	126,918	148,803	175,721	8,146,636

Ratio of Cost and Average Pensions

The total cost of pensions in Australia has so far been on the increase. This is due to the steadily rising number of pensioners as well as the increased pension allowances. The ratio of administrative cost, on the other hand, has declined steadily having amounted to but 1.4 per cent in 1924 as compared to 4 per cent in the beginning of the system. In 1924, 80.2 per cent of the aged and 90.7 per cent of the invalid pensioners were receiving the maximum

pension of £45 10s. The average fortnightly pension in 1924 was 33s. 9d.[4] On June 30, 1924 there were in the Commonwealth of Australia 197 aged and 74 invalid pensioners for every 10,000 of the population.[5]

A recent report of the Royal Commission on National Insurance[6] sheds some interesting light as to the problems of the Australian Old Age Pension Law which because of conditions approximating more closely those in the United States, are of significance to those concerned with the same problem in this country. According to this Commission:

Report of Commission on National Insurance

Statistics indicate that of every 100 people born in Australia, approximately 50 will be living at age 65, and, of these 16, representing 32 per cent of the survivors at that age and 16 per cent of those born in Australia, will be claimants for the old age pension. Practically no variation has taken place since the institution of the Commonwealth old age pension in the percentage of the population of eligible age who claim the pension, but it is an astounding fact that one in every six persons born in Australia will eventually become a claimant for the old age pension. On June 30, 1912, 34,897 males and 44,174 females, totalling 79,071 persons, were in receipt of Commonwealth old age pensions, being equivalent to 33 per cent of the male population, 31 per cent of the female, and 32 per cent of the total population eligible according to age. On June 30, 1924, the numbers in receipt of old age pensions had increased to 45,117 males and 67,937 females, totalling 113,054 persons and equivalent to 34 per cent males and 32 per cent females, and approximately 33 per cent of the total population at the eligible ages; the large number of females being due to the fact that women are admitted at age 60. Australian conditions tend towards a greater probability of people reaching old age than in other countries.

When old age pensions were first introduced they were surrounded with so many restrictions that it has been suggested they were allowances in case of poverty, and consequently applicants did not like having such an imputation placed upon them. Nowadays there is less reluctance to claim the pension, and the number of claimants, so it is stated, is now greater because of the liberalization of the scheme, and the greater adequancy of the pension, which now attracts more people, especially as the cost of living has increased considerably in recent years. It will be seen, however, from the above mentioned statistics, that although the number of old age pensioners has increased considerably, the percentage of the population eligible according to age in receipt of such pensions has remained practically stationary, the increase in numbers being due to the growth in population, and to the fact that, as previously indicated, a greater percentage of the population is now in the eligible age groups.

Commission Recommends Contributory Pensions

The Royal Commission declared itself in favor of a compulsory national contributory insurance law which shall provide for the payment of sickness, invalidity, accident and superannuation benefits to insured members. Its arguments for superannuation benefits are presented as follows:

The average working life of the wage-earner varies in the several industries, and a satisfactory basis of insurance for all wage-earners is possible under a national scheme only, as under sectional schemes the varying circumstances are advantageous to a group of wage-earners in some instances and disadvantageous to others. The provision of an adequate superannuation benefit under National Insurance is a great incentive to the wage-earner, as is assists him to provide against impecunious old age, the possibility of which probably weighs more heavily upon him than the risks of sickness or accident. A systematic method of providing for a definite superannuation benefit will grant such relief that the wage-earner will be enabled to give more effective consideration to the questions associated with the proper upbringing and maintenance of his children. It has been suggested that an annuity system should be instituted enabling those who so desire to contribute for a larger amount of pension, as such provision should be attractive to many who are in receipt of higher wages, but they have not proved satisfactory, owing to the inability of many wage-earners to accurately forecast their capacity to regularly pay the additional contributions required, with the result that many members discontinue contributing for the higher benefits. Benefits and contributions based on wages make the system very complex and necessitate a very appreciable increase in the administration cost of the scheme, which is not compensated for by the increase in benefits.

The Royal Commission recommended that in the National Insurance System to be instituted provisions should be made for a superannuation benefit of 20s. per week payable to male insured members after attainment of age 65 and for female insured members after attainment of age 60. The weekly contribution required to meet the cost of such pensions would be as follows:

Age of Entry	Men		Women	
	£	s.d.	£	s.d.
16	0	9.4	1	7.3
25	1	3.0	2	7.5
35	2	3.2	4	10.4
45	4	7.8	10	8.4

The ommission also recommended that the existing rights of pensioners under the Commonwealth invalid and Old Age Pensions Act 1908-1923 should not be interfered with.

Effects of Pensions on Thrift

As to the general effects of old age pensions, the Commission declared:

It has been suggested that the payment of old age pensions on the basis of service rendered to the community tends to discount thrift, whilst voluntary schemes fail to attract other than the more hrify. There is no evidence, however, o support the former suggestion.

The last conclusions of the Royal Commission are supported further by a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions of Australia to the Pennsylvania Commission, in which the former declares:

The experience of the Pensions Administration is that the system has operated successfully. Our experience has been that the operation of the pensions law has in no way injured the morale of people because of its protection in old age, nor has it been found to discourage thrift. On the contrary, reviews of pensions have frequently shown that, after being granted pensions the recipients have commenced to earn or, if already employed, that they have considerably increased their earnings and in various ways added to their property. In very many instances this has occurred to such an extent that it has become necessary to cancel the pensions because the pensioners were earning at such a rate, or had accumulated such an amount of property, as to render them no longer eligible to receive payment.

Austria

Like Germany, Austria has been one of the pioneer countries in the field of social insurance. Accident and sickness insurance have been in operation in Austria since 1888. In the case of old age and indivalidity insurance, however, Austria has been more laggard. The first such law did not come until the passage of the Act of December, 1906, which established a limited system of contributory old age invalidity, and death insurance, restricted to certain employees in commercial and industrial undertakings. Owing to the inadequate provisions of this act, this system failed to justify the hopes which have been placed in it. It has been badly organized from the beginning and the maximum wage groups included in the insurance system were those earning 3,000 kronen ($609 par.). Workers earning annual salaries in excess of that amount were not covered under the plan. The pensions also were very small while the premiums were comparatively high. A number of bills aiming to improve this act were discussed in parliment prior to the beginning of the World War but no new legislation was enacted.

[4]Monthly Labor Review, May 1926, p. 96.
[5]Ibid, March 1925, p. 176.
[6]First Progress Report of The Royal Commission on National Insurance, June 10th, 1925, Government Printer, Melbourne.

As the law stands, an old age pension is paid, in the case of insured men, either after 40 years of contribution at any age, or may be paid after 5 years of contribution on reaching the age of 70. In case of women, only 35 years of contributions are required, when the age of 55 has been reached, or after 5 years of contribution ofter reaching the age of 65. The amount of the pension varies with the salaried classes and the number of contributions made. Pensions of half the amounts are also paid to the widows of insured persons, who drew an invalidity or old age pension during their lives or have acquired a right to such a position.

Pensions Since the War

The World War brought the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to an end. Austria became a Republic and was faced with innumerable difficulties of reorganization. Despite the economic, social, political and financial disorganzaton of the country an attempt was made to remedy some of the social the depreciation of the currency the maximum wage groups insurance deficiencies by the act of July, 1920. Because of covered by insurance under this amendment were raised from 3,000 to 18,000 kronen while the benefits also were considerably increased. The period of premium payments necessary for ligibility to a person was reduced to 60 months, while a number of administrative reforms were instituted. In 1925 there were approximately 135,000 employees in commercial and industrial undertakings insured against the risks of invalidity, old age and death under this law.

The Proposed General Workers' Insurance Law

Since 1920 a number of social insurance bills have been discussed and introduced in the parliment at Vienna. In November, 1925, the Austrian government submitted to the Chamber of Deputies an important bill aiming to coordinate the various branches of social insurance into a single system of workers social insurance. According to the International Labor Office the provisions of this bill are as follows:[7]

Persons Subject to Insurance

The following persons are to be subject to insurance: wage-earners in industry and commerce, including apprentices, domestic servants and home workers. Exceptions, which are at present somewhat numerous, especially in the branch of accident insurance, are to be abolished.

The Bill takes no definite position as regards the insurance of workers in agriculture and forestry, and leaves the question of their inclusion to the initiative of Parliment. This attitude is due to the fact tha he constitutional change by whch legislative competence in the mater of social insurance for workers in agriculture and forestry was given to the Central Government, only came into force on October 1, 1925, and it was found impossible to include agricultural wage-earners in the present bill without retarding by several months its submission to the Chamber.

Benefits

The Bill provides for benefits in kind and in cash in the event of the illness of the insured person or of a member of his family, maternity, unemployment, accident, invalidity, old age and death.

Benefits in cash vary according to the wage class of the insured person. There are ten classes, the highest of which includes workers earning not more than 7.2 shillings,[8] per day.

Invalidity Benefits

The invalidity pension is granted to all insured persons who are unable to earn more than one-third the wages usually earned by wage-earners of the same category, on condition that such persons have paid their insurance contributions for a minimum number of weeks. The rate of pension varies with the contribution, which itself depends on the wage. The maximum pension is respectively 69 and 44 schillings per month according as the number of weekly contributions is higher or lower than 500. In no case may the pension be lower than 12 shillings. For each child dependent on him the pensioned person is entitled to a supplement.

[7]Industrial and Labor Information, January 11, 1926, International Labor Office, Geneva.

[8]Schilling at par 14.07 cents.

Old Age Pensions

The invalidity pension is due in the form of an old age pension to each insured person when he reaches the age of 65 years, provided he has paid contributions for at least 500 weeks. The rate of pension is increased when the insured person does not demand to be paid at the age of 65 years.

The widow's pension is only paid for 12 consecutive months after the death of the insured person. None-theless, the pension is granted permanently when the widow is older than 55 years of age or if she has at least two children dependent on her. The orphan's pension is paid until the orphan reaches the age of 16 years.

Financial Resources

A single contribution is to cover the whole system. It amounts in principle to 15 per cent of the average wage of the wage class to which the insured person belongs, and is divided equally between the employer and the insured person. Of the total contribution, 6.75 per cent of the wage is earmarked for sick benefits, 4.5 per cent for unemployment allowance, and the remainder for accident, invalidity, old age, and death benefits, as well as for administrative charges.

The State is responsible for a subsidy to invalidity, old age and death benefits. Further, it contributes to unemployment insurance expenses when they exceed 60 million schillings per annum. In all, contributions from public funds will not exceed one-eighth of the total expenses of the insurance system.

Proposed Old Age Insurance Law for Independent Workers

The just described Worker's Insurance Bill now before the Austrian Chamber of Deputies provides that the branches of insurance relating to invalidity, old age and death shall come into force simultaneously with the insurance system to be set up in behalf of independent workers who as a class under post-war conditions, the government considers are just as much in need of an insurance system as wage-earners.

According to the Austrian Ministry of Social Administration[9] this bill provides that:

All members of industrial associations are subject to compulsory insurance irrespective of nationality, sex, or income. In addition any member may insure hmself for an invalidity pension by payment of voluntary contributions.

An old age pension is provided for all insured persons over sixty-five; the annual pension amounts to one-third of the total sum contributed by the beneficiary, subject to a minimum of 240 schillings, plus one-eighth of the sum contributed. In case of death, the amount of annual pension acquired or in course of acquisition is granted to the insured person's assigns.

The insurance funds are to be derived exclusively from beneficiaries' contributions, which amount to 72 schillings per head per annum and are paid by means of stamps affixed by each insured person in his insurance book and applied by the post offices towards the insurance funds. At the end of the year, the association to which the insured person belongs will examine the books and collect outstanding contributions, any unpaid contributions being pooled and provided for by supplements to the membership rates of the association.

The insurance of independent workers is to be carried out by an old age insurance fund to be administered under State control by representatives of the insured person.

Belgium

The history of old age provision in Belgium may be said to typify the trend of the movement in a number of countries. Its development in Belgium may be divided into three stages. (1) The period of voluntary savings or insurance; (2) straight government pension grants; (3) compulsory contributory insurance.

Voluntary Savings Plan

The Belgian "General Savings and Retirements Funds" was originally founded in 1850 at the same time when the French Fund was established. As in the case of all volun-

[9]Document of the Ministry of Social Administration, No. 1355.

tary insurance plans, it was created for the purpose of inducing wage-earners to provide for their old age by affording them opportunities to save under the protection of the government. During the fifty years that followed the establishment of this fund many devices were employed to attract a greater number of persons to make deposits. This was done by reducing still further the minimum of deposits, by influencing children from six to fourteen years of age to join the fund and by appropriations for annual subsidies made by the national and provincial governments to mutual aid societies and similar organizations which induced their members to join the fund. In spite of all these encouragements, however, there was little success made in securing any considerable number of wage-earners to make deposits and provide for their old age.

In 1900, a law was enacted which sought further to encourage wage-earners to provide annuities for old age by adding state subsidies to their own deposits and by giving special grants to the needy aged. The law permitted any person over 18 years of age to pay into the fund for himself or for another person. The depositors were not required even to make regular payments either at fixed periods or of a fixed amount. The minimum of deposit was one franc.[10] The principal aim of this fund was to attract the poorer classes, as the law excluded from benefits those classes who paid above a certain maximum amount in taxes or license, as well as state officials who were entitled to old age pensions by virtue of previous laws. The annuities were paid at the age of 65 and could not exceed 1,200 francs. In addition to the regular annuity the government made a contribution in the form of a premium which was added to the sums paid by the insured.

Even these govenment subsides did not prove sufficiently attractive to the old people. The amounts were therefore increased by an amendment passed in 1903. The latter provided a government allowance of one hundred per cent on the first six francs deposited by a person who on January 1, 1903, was between the ages of 40 to 45; the subsidy increased to 150 per cent for those who were between the ages of 45 to 50 on that date, and amounted to 200 per cent on the first six francs for those persons who were 50 years old at the time the law was enacted.

Straight Government Grants

While these extraordinary subsidies increased the number of depositors substantially, it was found that the savings fund could not meet the immediate problem of old age. The Belgian government, therefore, in addition to subsidizing savings, practically established a system of temporary old age pension grants. These pensions were given to all persons 65 years of age and over, provided they were Belgian subjects and had been residing in Belgium at least one year prior to their application for relief. These State pension grants were given only to workmen, i. e. "men and women actually working with their hands for an employer, in consideration of a wage, whether such work be performed on time wage or piece wage, at home or away from home, and whether it be domestic, agricultural, industrial or handicraft work." The claimant, the law also specified must be in want, which was defined as "a state in which the resources of the person are insufficient to enable him to support himself and his family in accordance with the standard of comfort prevailing among workmen of his trade in the district in which he resided."

The amount of the straight pension given was very small, namely 65 francs per year. The pensions were orginally intended to cease in 1911 and government subsidies were to be given only to those who had made deposits in the savings fund. However, in May, 1911, the law was further extended to continue until 1914.

Extension of Straight Pension Grants

Following the World War and the depreciation of the Belgian currency, it became obvious that the existing provisions for old age could not meet the needs of the people. To meet the immediate problem a bill passed in August, 1920, granting pensions of from 600 to 720 francs a year to all needy aged persons 65 years of age and over. The lower pension was to be paid to residents of communities with 5,000 inhabitants or less while the higher was to be given to aged persons residing in centers with more than 25,000 inhabitants. The amount of the pension was to be reduced in accordance with a graded schedule of the applicant's independent income, but certain classes of income such as contributions from children, savings, etc. were made exempt. The cost of these grants was to be met as follows: five-eighths by the State, one-eighth by the province and two-eights by the commune. Municipal councils were entitled to demand that their old people be placed in a higher class. The commune could call on charitable institutions to help pay its share. In 1921, 221,407 pension certificates were issued under this Act.

The law of August, 1920 was introduced only as a temporary measure and was to last only a few years until a more comprehensive act could be passed by parliament. In January 1923 this law was extended for three more years. This was done in order to give the government time to pass and bring into operation the new compulsory contributory old age pension law.

Subsidies to Mutual Aid Societies

By an Act of April 1922 provision was made for the encouragement of mutual or friendly societies recognized by the State with a view to affiliating the members thereof to the Retirement General Fund, by granting to each of such members an annual subsidy of two francs to be added to the sum of three francs in each case where the member's book will show that said three francs were deposited to the credit of the Retirement General Fund, on condition that the operations and books of such mutual or friendly societies show no irregularities.

The provision of 1922 is also extended to nationals of other countries who have become residents of Belgium, provided the country of such nationals extend a similar benefit, under their old pension laws, to Belgians residing in such countries.

Contributory Old Age Pensions Act

In July, 1924 the Belgian Government finally introduced a bill providing for compulsory insurance of workers against old age and premature death. The bill was enacted on December 10, 1924, and became operative on January 1, 1926.

The general purpose of the law is to provide for the workers an income for old age and, in case of death, a life annuity for widows as well as the payment of temporary allowances to orphans. It is based upon the triple participation of the insured, the employers, and the State. It also guarantees, from the year it is put into effect, the grant of a temporary allowance which will increase the old age annuity and the payment to widows in cases where the insured person, because of his age, had been unable to establish an adequate annuity through the payments made to his account.

Scope of Act

Briefly the provisions of the law are as follows:

Insurance against old age and premature death is made compulsory for all persons of both sexes who work for an employer and whose annual pay does not exceed 12,000 francs. This maximum is increased 1,000 francs for each child under 16 years of age.

Persons employed by the State, provinces, communes, or other public services who are entitled to a free pension by reason of their employment, as well as those persons covered by the special laws relating to miners' pensions, are exempt from the provisions of this law.

Contributions

The premiums of insured persons are as follows: 1 franc a month for unmarried males under 18 years of age and for women and girls; 3 francs for others. The employer pays an equal amount. These premiums are payable until the insured person has reached the age of 65 years. For every franc paid into the insurance fund the State will pay annually 1 franc, for persons born between 1862 and 1869; 75 centimes, for those born between 1870 and 1875; 60 centimes, for those born between 1876 and 1881; and 50 centnmes, for those born since 1881. The maximum annual payment of the State is fixed at 288 francs per person.

[10] Franc at par 19.3 cents.

The payments of those compulsorily insured are deducted from their wages by the employer. The employer is assessed on all wage-earners employed by him at the periods fixed for the collection of the workers' premiums.

The premiums of insured persons and the employers' assessments are deposited in the general savings and retirement fund. To cover the costs of administration an annual subsidy will be paid to approved mutual associations which have for their purpose the affiliation of their members to the general savings and retirement fund for the purpose of the present law.

Benefits

The minimum old age pension is 720 francs, of which 480 francs is paid from the fund formed by the workers' and employers' payments and 240 francs from the contribution of the State. The widow's pension amounts to 360 francs, one-third of which is paid by the State. An annual allowance of 120 francs for each child under 16 years of age is paid to the widow or in the event of her death to the person having the children in charge. When a widow reaches her sixty-sixth year her annuity is increased to 480 francs. The pension ceases if she remarries. The insured person is exempt from establishing this annuity for his wife when she is entitled in her own right to an old age pension of 720 francs.

As long as the minimum compulsory payments of workers and employers are insufficient to produce an annuity of 720 francs, the State will pay to those reaching the age of 65 the amount necessary to bring the pension up to that figure.

Voluntary Insurance

Bonuses will be granted by the State to the beneficiaries of persons who have voluntarily made payments towards an old age pension and a survivor's annuity. Those who may receive this bonus are the wife of the insured and their children, 6 years of age or less and all persons not included in the compulsory provisions of the law whose income does not exceed 15,000 francs plus 500 francs for each child. These bonuses are given up to a maximum of 144 francs per annum. The rules governing voluntary insurance are similar to those for compulsory insurance except that there are no employers' contributions.

Salaried Workers' Pension Act

The Act of December 10, 1924 did not apply to salaried workers. To cover this class of workers a separate law was passed on March 10, 1925 providing for a compulsory insurance system against old age on somewhat different conditions. The contributions to this fund began on the first of January 1926 but payments will not begin until January 1, 1927.

Scope of Act

Insurance against old age and premature death is compulsory for all salaried employees of both sexes without regard to the amount of their remuneration. Exempted from the Act are employees of the State, provinces, and communes; employees in asylums, relief offices, pawnshops or public loan funds; and employees of the general savings and retirement fund and of associations serving as public utilities.

Contributions

The amount of the premium was fixed originally at 10 per cent of the employee's salary up to a maximum of 15,000 francs, 5 per cent being paid by the employer and 5 per cent by the employee. The maximum is increased 500 francs for each child under sixteen years of age in the care of the insured. In case the annual remuneration does not exceed 6,000 francs, however, the employee's contribution is reduced to 3 per cent. In June 1926, a change was made in the insured person's contribution which have been uniformly fixed at 3% of the salary.

The contributions of the State is the same as in the general system of the Act of December 10, 1924 and varies from 50 centimes to 1 franc but cannot exceed 288 francs per year. The participation of the State ceases as soon as an annual income of 240 francs is established in favor of the insured or his wife. No payment is made to the insurance fund by the State if the annual remuneration of the employee exceeds 15,000 francs. The premiums are payable until the insured person has reached the age of 65 years in the case of men and 60 years in the case of women.

The payments of those compulsorily insured are deducted from their salaries by the employer at stated periods and the employers' payment are due at the same time and under the same conditions as those of the employees.

The premium of insured persons and the employers' assessments are deposited either in the general savings and retirement fund (Caisse generale d'Epargne et de Retraites) or in an insurance organization which has been approved by the Government after the consultation with the Superior Council for Employees' Pensions. Employees' payments are sent to the insurance fund designated by them and the employer's share is paid to the fund chosen by him. When an insured person changes employers he can also change the insuring organization, in which case such an organization is required to pay over to the new organization the entire amount paid into the account of the insured without any deductions on account of the transfer. Certain parts of these contributions are paid by the insuring organization to the general savings and retirement fund which secure for the insured the advantages of the general law of December 10, 1924, and to the Salaried Employees' allowance fund for the granting of the special allowances. These contributions cannot be removed.

If an insured person who is unmarried, widowed, or divorced dies before receiving a pension, half of the amount paid into the fund is paid to his heirs, or to the person or persons designated by him, the other half being paid into the employees' allowance fund. In default of any heirs, the entire amount is paid into this fund. At the time an insured person is pensioned, the total amount of the capital is deposited in the allowance fund.

Benefits

A life annuity is granted to male employees upon reaching the age of 65 and to female employees after reaching the age of 60 if they have completed 30 years of service, the amount of the annuity to depend upon the amount of the payments paid into the insurance fund. The maximum pension is granted to persons whose annual income, after deducting certain exempted sources of revenue, does not exceed 3,000 francs. It is diminished by a sixth for each 600 francs over 3,000 francs income.

An allowance is made for each child under 18 years of age which in the event of the death of both parents is paid to the person or organization having charge of the child.

Invalidity allowances are paid to persons who are totally and permanently incapacitated for work before reaching the retirement age.

Insurance funds which are established in industrial, commercial, or financial establishments at the time the law went into effect may, with the approval of the Superior Council, be authorized by the Government to continue their operations or group themselves together for this purpose if they present a guaranty of financial stability and good management. Because of criticism of the Salaried Worker's Pension Act, a committee has been appointed to draft a new bill without delay.

Reciprocal Treaties

Reciprocal treaties with France and Holland for those who move across the border and who would otherwise lose their pension rights because of change of residence have been established by the Belgian government.

Miners' Old Age Insurance Law of 1924

The Miners' Old Age Insurance Act, adopted in December, 1924 applies to all workers in mines, quarries and similar undertakings, also to alien workers provided their government reciprocates with similar old age insurance to Belgian miners.

The cost of this insurance is provided by (1) compulsory contributions from the insured and their employers; (2) State subsidies and (3) the assets of the General Pension Fund created in August 1920. Workers are classified according to the wages they earn and their contributions amount to 2 per cent of their wages deducted from same;

the employer's contributions are 3 per cent of all wages. The State pays an annual subsidy according to actuarial calculations varying with the ages of the insured. This subsidy is granted till an individual old age pension of 240 frs. and a total pension of 240 francs for the wife of the insured are provided.

Pension Grants

The benefits granted the insured are (1) an old age pension at 60 years of age—those employed for 30 years in underground work are entitled to this pension at 55 years of age. A worker may, if he wishes, postpone his retirement till 65 years of age in order to obtain a higher pension. (2) A supplementary pension from the National Pension Fund. (3) A survivor's pension of 360 francs for the widow and orphans increased by 120 frs. per child and (4) an old age pension of 720 frs. for the wife at age 65. These benefits are to be increased according to the index number or retail prices published by the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Social Welfare.

As a transitional measure a bonus is granted from the State and an additional pension from the National Pension Fund.

Invalidity Benefits

In case of incapacity every worker not less than 30 years of age after 10 years' work in the mines is entitled to the annuity provided by his contributions and those of his employer, plus a supplementary pension from the National Fund.

Administration

The organization of the Miners Old Age insurance rests in the hands of the following:

(1) Regional institutions; (2) The General Savings and Pension Fund under State control; (3) The National Miners' Pension Fund created by the 1924 law under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Social Welfare. The management of the National Fund is entrusted to a general director, a technical and financial committee, and a governing body composed of 6 representatives of employers, 6 representatives of workers appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Social Welfare, by representatives from the same Ministry and from the Ministry of Finance.

Bolivia

Old Age Insurance Fund for Postal Workers

According to a decree which came into force on July 1, 1922 all postal and telegraph employees in Bolivia must deposit monthly in the savings bank section of the National Bank of Bolivia a sum equal to at least 5 per cent of their wages. The sums thus collected are utilized to constitute an old age insurance fund. Persons who come within the scope of this decree may withdraw their deposits subject to the consent of their respective chiefs or in case of resignation or illness.

Brazil[11]

By a decree of January, 1923, an Old Age and Disability Retirement Law for Railway employees has been established in Brazil. Under this law "pension funds" for the employees of each railroad company in Brazil are established under the general supervision of the National Department of Labor. The retirement provisions cover all permanent employees who have worked with a railway company continuously for six months or more.

Contributions

The pension funds are raised as follows: (1) from the employees—an admission fee of one month's salary payable in 24 monthly installments, monthly contributions of 3 per cent of the salary, and if promoted, the increase in the salary for the first month, also to be paid in 24 monthly installments; (2) from the railroads—an annual contribution of 1 per cent of their gross income which must be paid in monthly installments at least equal to the monthly contributions of the employees; (3) from the public—the sum produced by an increase of 1½ per cent in the existing railroad tariffs (the increase was provided for by the present law), and all excess payments not claimed within a year; (4) fines paid by the public or by the personnel; (5) the sums produced by the sale of old paper and sweepings; (6) gifts and legacies to the fund; and (7) interest on accumlated funds. The employees' contributions are deducted from their salaries and paid over each month by the company.

Benefits

A railway employee who has contributed to the fund is entitled to the following benefits: (1) medical attention in case of sickness of himself or of any member of his family living under the same roof and supported by him; (2) medicine at special rates determined by the administrative council; and (3) an annuity for either old age or disability.

How Pension Amount is Determined

Old Age Retirement.—The amount of the ordinary retirement annuity is calculated on the salary received during the past five years of the man's service as follows: (1) up to a monthly salary of 100 milreis,[12] the annuity is 90 per cent; (2) on salaries of 100 and 300 milreis, 90 milreis and 75 per cent of the difference between 100 and 300 milreis; (3) on salaries of more than 300 milreis and less than 1,000 milreis, 250 milreis and 70 per cent of the difference between 301 and 1,000 milreis; (4) on salaries of more than 1,000 and up to 2,000 milreis, 250 milreis and 65 per cent of the difference between 300 and 2,000 milreis; on salaries of more than 2,000 milreis, 250 milreis and 60 per cent of the difference between 300 milreis and the amount of the salary.

Age and Service Requirements

In order to obtain the full amount of the annuity the employee must be at least 50 year old and have at least 30 years' service. An employee who has had 30 years' service but is still under 50 years of age receives only three-fourths of the full annuity, while an employee who is 60 or more years old and has given from 25 to 30 years of service receives one-thirtieth of the full annuity for each year of service. In calculating the period of service any fraction of time over six months is counted as a full year. This service need not be continuous nor is it required that the workmen have served only one employer. Employees discharged for inefficiency lose the right to benefits under this act, but the money paid in by them is returned in full. After 10 years of effective service, however, employees may be discharged only for grave fault proved in an administrative investigation presided over by a Government official. Employees of workmen of more than five years' service, discharged because their services can be dispensed with, or for reasons of economy, have the option of continuing to contribute to the fund or of being paid back the sums they have paid in.

Disability—In case of total disability, an employee who has had 10 years' service and has been declared physically or mentally incapacitated for work becomes eligible to receive the annuity. In case of accident causing total disability, an employee becomes eligible for the annuity regardless of the time he has worked.

Death—In the case of the death of an annuitant or of an employee who has had more than 10 years of service, the surviving spouse, children, parents, and sisters may, upon petition, receive, in the order of legal succession, an annuity equal to 50 per cent of the annuity the deceased was eligible to receive, or 25 per cent, if he had served over 10 but less than 30 years. If death was the result of an industrial accident the beneficiaries have the right to a 50 per cent annuity, irrespective of the period of service of the dead employee.

When an employee dies, regardless of the number of years he has worked, his heirs have the right immediately to receive from the fund a lump sum corresponding to the sum total of the contributions that the dead man had paid into the fund, but not to exceed 1,000 milreis.

Administration of Fund

The pension fund is administered by an administrative council composed of the superintendent or inspector general of the railroad company, serving as president, the cashier and teller, and two more employees elected every three years

[11]Monthly Labor Review, December 1925, pp. 1-4, U. S. Department of Labor.

[12]Milreis at par 54.6 cents.

by the railroad men themselves at a meeting called for the purpose. If the superintendent or inspector general of the company is a foreigner, his place on the council is filled by the Brazilian functionary who is his immediate inferior in rank.

All claims to annuities are passed upon by this administrative council. In case the council denies the claim, may be taken to the National Department of Labor.

Railroad companies must furnish to the administrative council all information with regard to the personnel requested by it, and furnish each employee an identification book containing data on his appointment, duties, promotion, and salaries.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria's first step into social insurance was taken in 1906 when an invalidity and sick benefit insurance system for state workers was enacted. In May, 1918 a general accident and sickness insurance law was adopted. By an act passed March 6, 1924, Bulgaria finally introduced a centralized and comprehensive system of compulsory insurance aiming to protect wage-earners as a body against accident, sickness, maternity, invalidity and old age. This act became operative on July 1, 1924.

Scope of Act

The law provides for the compulsory insurance of all wage-earners and salaried employees in public or private undertakings, without distinction of sex or employment, and without regard to the rate of wage or salary. The only persons exempt from compulsory insurance are civil servants and salaried employees, who are subject to such insurance by virtue of previous special Acts.

Artisans, small employers, agriculturists, and non-salaried intellectual workers if their annual income does not exceed 50,000 levas[13] have the option of insuring themselves. Voluntarily insured persons may at their choice protect themselves against one or more or all of the risks covered by the Act.

Foreign salaried employees are insured, without any restriction or condition of reciprocity, against sickness, accident, and maternity. On the other hand, they are only admitted to the benefits of invalidity and old age insurance if the State of which they are nationals gives similar privileges to Bulgarian salaried employees working on its territory.

Insurance Against Invalidity and Old Age

Invalidity and old age insurance begins on the attainment of fourteen years of age and lasts until the completion of the sixtieth year.

A person insured against invalidity and old age receives an invalidity pension if he loses more than half of his working capacity permanently, otherwise than through an accident, and has paid the prescribed contributions for not less than 156 weeks; he receives an old age pension if he has attained the age of sixty years and has paid his membership contributions for not less than 1,040 weeks.

An insured person who has paid 156 weekly membership contributions to the Fund, and who is sick for more than nine consecutive months without permanently losing his working capacity is entitled to an invalidity pension for the duration of his incapacity for work.

An insured person who has paid contributions to the fund for 156 weeks, and who ceases to be compulsorily insured owing to a change of employment, may continue to be insured against invalidity and old age, provided that he continues to pay the contributions due from the employer as well as those due from himself.

The right to an invalidity pension acquired by the payment of 156 weekly contributions lapses if the insured person pays less than twenty-four weekly contributions in any subsequent year; the right is revived as soon as the weekly contributions again reach the number of 156.

Contributions

Invalidity and old age insurance expenses are covered by a three-fold contribution of the insured person, the employer and the State. The contribution of the insured person, which is graded according to his wage grade, is in the first and lowest class, at least 1.66 per cent, and in the fifth or highest class at most 1.11 per cent of his wages. The contribution of the employer and of the State are both equal to that of the insured person. In view of the fact that, in their case, there is no employer's contribution, voluntarily insured persons pay a contribution double that of the State, the contribution of which remains the same as if the insured person was compulsorily insured.

[13]Lev at par 19.3 cents.

Methods of Payment

All contributions are payable to the social insurance fund set up in the Bulgarian National Bank, and all the expenses of the system fall upon this fund.

The workers' and employer's contributions to sickness insurance and to invalidity and old age insurance are paid each week by the employer by means of the insertion in the insured person's insurance book of a stamp credited to the sickness insurance account, and the invalidity and old age account of the social insurance fund. Employers shall deduct insured persons' contributions from their wages or salaries. The contribution of the State to sickness, old age and invalidity insurance is paid directly to the social insurance fund.

Benefits

The annual amount of the invalidity pension is as follows: 1,500 leva if the insured person has received an average daily wage of 15 leva; 2,400 leva if the insured person has received an average daily wage of 16 to 30 leva; 3,600 leva if the insured person has received an average daily wage of 31 to 45 leva; 4,800 leva if the insured person has received an average daily wage of 46 to 60 leva; 6,000 leva if the insured person has received an average daily wage of 61 leva or more.

The rate for each of these classes shall be raised by 2 leva multiplied by the number of weeks in excess of the prescribed maximum of 156 weeks during which the insured person has paid contributions.

The old age pension shall be equal to the basic invalidity pension plus one leva multiplied by the number of weekly contributions paid by the insured person in excess of 156.

If necessary, the governing body of the Fund may place disabled persons and orphans in suitable sanatoria and institutions, and charge the expense to the pensions due to them.

Age When Old Age Pension Begins

The invalidity pension shall be granted as from the day on which the application for it was received by the governing body of the fund, and the old age pension as from the first day of the month following the attainment of the age of sixty years.

If an insured person dies after having paid 156 weekly contributions without having made use of the right to any invalidity or old age pension, repayment of the contributions may be claimed by any direct decendants under age or by the surviving wife or husband or parents, provided that their annual income is not more than 6,000 leva.

Any person who at the date of the coming into operation of this Act has attained the age of sixty years and is classed among compulsory insured persons shall be entitled to the basic amount of the old age pension in Class I. provided that he fulfills the conditions for the granting of an invalidity pension, i.e. provided that he is destitute of means of support and that his working capacity is reduced by not less than one-third.

Persons of the same class between fifty and sixty years of age shall be entitled to the basic amount of the old age pension, provided that they have paid not less than twenty-six weekly contributions a year and have not less than 260 contributions to their credit (or, for persons between forty and fifty years of age, 520 contributions), and also provided in both cases that they pay in arrear any contributions required to make up a total of 1,040, or authorize the deduction of these contributions from the pension.

A voluntarily insured person who at the date of the coming into operation of this Act is between forty and sixty years of age may likewise avail himself of the right to the basic amount of the old age pension, provided that he pays the contributions due from him for this period either in lump sum or by installments, in accordance with a schedule arranged for that purpose.

Administration and Jurisdiction

The practical application of the general system of social insurance is entrusted to the State. The parties concerned

are not called upon to cooperate in this administration except in certain special cases. The work of applying the Act falls to the Social Insurance Office established in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor. The local organizations to work under the direction of the Social Insurance Office are the local factory inspection departments.

The grant, revision, suspension and withdrawal of pensions are the functions of a pension board, consisting of the chief of the labor department (chairman), the chief and the accountant of the social insurance office, the medical inspector of the labor department, two members of the superior medical council, two representatives each of employers and workers, and one judge of appeal. Decisions of the pension board may be appealed to the Supreme administrative court.

The Superior Labor and Social Insurance Council attached to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor is to act as an advisory body for the purpose of the administration of the present act. It is to consist of 16 representatives of the State, nominated by the various Government departments interested, 8 workers' representatives, 8 persons well known on account of their work in connection with social legislation, and 2 representatives of the medical profession.

Canada

Following the example of many European countries, Canada attempted a system of old age provision by means of voluntary insurance. In 1908, the Canadian Parliament passed an act authorizing the issuing of government annuities for old age. Amendments to this law were made in 1909, 1910, 1913, 1920 and in 1925. As it stands today the law provides that the government may contract with any person for the sale of an immediate deferred annuity as follows: (1) for the life of the annuitant; (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, provided the annuitant shall so long live; (3) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of annuitant, whichever period shall be longer. Also, for an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives and with or without continuation to the survivor. The law also provides that annuities may be contracted with the government by any fraternal, benevolent, religious or other society or association on behalf of such of its members as are resident or domiciled in Canada. Similarly, employers of labor may take out annuities for their Canadian workers.

Main Provisions of Law

Annuities under the law can be granted only upon the life of the actual annuitant. The minimum annuity purchasable was reduced in 1925 from $50 to $10. This was done in the hope that the reduction will stimulate the purchase of Single Premium Cumulative Annuities which may be purchased at any time and at any age. Especially, it was contended, the lower annuities will make possible their sale to employers of labor who would take them out for their workers in lieu of an industrial pension. The system would have all the advantages of a voluntary insurance plan under government control. The total amount purchasable by way of an annuity is limited to $5,000. The premiums of course vary in accordance with the age of the insured and the amounts purchased. The age limit of 55 years formerly required at which an annuity could begin was abolished in 1920. If the annuitant dies before the expiration of the specified number of years, the annuity must be paid to his legal representatives for the remaining number of years, unless agreements to the contrary have been made between the State and the annuitant. The rate interest on moneys returnable was increased from three to four per cent by the 1920 amendment.

Administration

The system of government annuities is in charge of a Superintendent of Government Annuities who at first was under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department but is now under the supervision of the Department of Labor. Payments on account of the purchase of Canadian Government annuities may be made at any post office in the Dominion where a money order office is established or they may be paid directly either in person or by mail at the Annuities Department in Ottawa. To stimulate the sales of these annuities every post master, other than those whose salaries are paid on a city office basis, is allowed a commission of five per cent on all moneys remitted by him for the purchase of Deferred Annuities and one per cent on all moneys remitted by him for the purchase of Immediate Annuities.

Ineffectiveness of Voluntary Insurance

Up to the present writing the Canadian experience with voluntary insurance proved no more successful than the experiments with these plans in other countries. Although the preamble to the "Government Annuities Act" specifically declared that the law was adopted "in order to promote habits of thrift, and to afford facilities whereby the people of Canada might be aided and encouraged to make provision for old age by the purchase of Annuities", the latest available report on the government annuities covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924 shows that from September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1924, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 6,056. Of the purchasers of these contracts, 591 have been removed by death leaving in force on March 31, 1924, 5,465 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $8,147,634.39. In the fiscal year of 1924, only 217 Immediate Annuities and 192 Deferred Annuities, or a total of 409 annuities, were purchased in the entire Dominion of Canada. That voluntary insurance never meets the wants of those who become most in need of this relief is evidenced by the fact that a great many of these policy holders are made up of salaried employees and property owners.

Commissions Recommend Old Age Pensions

The impossibility of voluntary insurance plans to adequately meet the needs of the aged even in a young country like Canada has been recognized by various official commissions which have studied the subject in Canada. The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in its report of 1919 declared:

"We recommend the question of making some provisions by a system of State Social insurance for those who through no fault of their own are unable to work, whether the inability arises from lack of opportunity, sickness, invalidity, or old age. Such insurance would remove a spectre of fear which now haunts the wage-earner and make him a more contended and better citizen."

In 1924, the Canadian Parliament appointed a Special Committee to Make Enquiry Into An Old Age Pension System for Canada. After many hearings and "careful consideration" of the various European schemes this Committee unaminously recommended:

"(1) That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy (70) years of age and upwards.

"(2) That applicants for pensions must be British subjects of at least twenty (20) years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen (15) years' naturalization and twenty-five (25) years' residence.

"(3) a That the maximum rate of pension be twenty ($20) dollars per month, which would be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn;

"b That one-half the amount of pension payable be borne by the Federal Government; the other half, by the Provincial Government of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system,—the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments."

Old Age Pension Law Passes House of Commons Unanimously

Following the recommendations of the above Committee, a bill was introduced in the Canadian Parliament in 1926 which provided that:

"The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this Act and the regulations made thereunder."

Pensions under the Act were to be paid "to every person who at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:

(a) Is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage.
(b) Has attained the age of seventy years;
(c) Has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
(d) Has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
(e) Is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
(f) Is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365) a year, and
(g) Has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension."

The maximum pension payable was limited in the Act to two hundred and forty dollars per year. This sum would be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

The Act passed the House of Commons without any opposition on May 28, 1926. When it reached the Senate the bill was defeated not because of any objections to the principle of old age pension but, largely on the grounds that the Federal Government, it was contended, had no right to infringe upon the provincial jurisdiction and that this was a matter either for the consideration of each province entirely, or for the enactment of a straight Federal law.

Old Age Pensions Leading Issue in Canada

Since the defeat of the bill the question of old age pensions has become a leading issue in Canada. It was one of the chief considerations during the elections in September, 1926. According to the latest newspaper reports both the Liberal and conservative parties have indorsed the plan and promised to work for an effective Canadian old age pension system in the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

Chile

In February 1911, a law was passed in Chile requiring state railroads to establish a savings fund for the retirement of incapacitated salaried employees and workmen and for the compensation of persons injured in the service. This law was modified somewhat in 1916.

The fund was constituted: (1) by deducting 5 per cent from the employees' wages; (2) retention of the first monthly increase in pay; (3) by the accumulation of fines and penalties, unclaimed pay, etc., and (4) by adding 54.8 cents out of every $365 of receipts. In May, 1918, the fund was converted into a Pension and Social Welfare Fund.

Insurance Act of 124

By an Act adopted September 8, 1924, a compulsory insurance law against industrial accidents, sickness, invalidity and old age was introduced into the Republic of Chile. The operation of the law began on April 1, 1925.

Scope of Insurance

Insurance against sickness, invalidity and industrial accidents is compulsory for all persons, irrespective of their age or sex, who have no income or means of substance other than the wage or salary paid to them by their employer, whether the latter is an individual or a body corporate, provided that the said wages or salary does not exceed 5,000 pesos[14] a year if the employer lives in a provincial capital, or 3,000 pesos if he lives in another town or locality.

Artisans or craftsmen who work in their own homes, persons who perform work or services directly for the public in streets, public gardens, gallaries and shops, small tradesmen, whether itinerant or not and manufacturers whose working capital is less than 5,000 pesos with an average weekly income which does not exceed the above mentioned limit, shall also be liable to insurance.

Persons covered by the preceding paragraphs who belong to a mutual benefit society which grants its members benefits equivalent to those of this insurance system shall be exempt from insurance, provided that the society in question has been approved by the fund.

[14]Peso at par 12.16 cents.

Persons not liable to insurance who are under the age of forty-five years, whose income does not exceed 5,000 pesos a year, if they live in a provincial capital, and 3,000 pesos a year, if they live elsewhere, may voluntarily insure themselves in order to secure the benefits of this Act, provided that they obtain a health certificate from the medical practitioner appointed by the fund.

Contributions

Contributions to this fund are paid by the insured persons, employers and the State as follows: by the insured worker, 2 per cent of his weekly wage or salary; by the employer, 3 per cent thereof and by the State 1 per cent thereof. Pensions belonging to the other categories and those voluntarily insured pay three and a half per cent of their income or wage each week while the state pays an equal amount.

Benefits

Aside from the sickness, death, and accident benefits provided, the insurance fund pays:

(a) An invalidity pension to insured persons who suffer from a chronic disease causing total and permanent incapacity for work equal to the average income, wage or salary received by the insured person during the preceding year if he had been insured with the fund, for ten years or more, to 75 per cent thereof if he had belonged to the fund for five years or more, and to 50 per cent thereof in other cases;

(b) An invalidity pension to persons who reach the age of sixty-five years and who have been insured for not less than fifteen years.

General Provisions

The Central fund, at the request of the local funds, may increase the contributions to be paid by insured persons, employers and the State by not more than 50 per cent and for not more than one year, provided that the decision is voted by two-thirds of the acting members of the above mentioned bodies, and approved by the President of the Republic.

The President of the Republic shall issue regulations respecting the organizations and functions of the central and local funds and the method of election of their members, and to provide for the proper observance of the other provisions of this Act.

Administration

An organization consisting of a central fund and local funds situated in the chief towns of the departments is set up for the purpose of organizing and directing the working of sickness and invalidity insurance; funds may also be set up in other towns or villages and in mining or industrial establishments specified by the local fund concerned in agreement with the central fund.

The direction and management of the local funds shall be entrusted to a governing body consisting of nine persons, three of whom shall be elected by the general meeting of the insured persons and three by the employers who are liable to pay insurance contributions, and three appointed by the President of the Republic

Columbia

Compulsory Collective Insurance

The Colombian Congress in November, 1921 adopted a law for compulsory collective insurance providing as follows:

Six months after the publication of this law all industrial, agricultural, or commercial firms, or those of any other kind permanently established in the country whose payroll amounts to or exceed 1,000 pesos per month must take out at their own expense collective life insurance policies in favor of all employees and workers in their respective factories. The face value of the policy must be equal to the yearly salary received by the employee, up to 2,400 pesos per annum. The insurance is not contracted in favor of a definite person, but in favor of the company, which is obliged in case of death of the insured to pay the

full value of the policy to his nearest relative whose name appears on the face of the policy at the time the death occurred.[15]

Cuba

A pension and retiring allowances act for railway and tramway workers was adopted in Cuba on October 9, 1923. Since that time the law has been extended to all administrative, technical or supervisory staff employed either permanently or on a special contract. The contributions to the Fund are made up by a declaration of 3 per cent of the wages of the employees and one and one-half per cent of the total wage bill contributed by the Company.

The General Pension Fund started working in July, 1924.[16]

Czechoslovakia

Upon the dismemberment of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, the territory now known as Czechoslovakia inherited a fragamentory and deficient old age insurance system which was introduced in Austria-Hungary by the law of 1906. That law, it will be remembered, covered only salaried workers whose annual earnings were above a minimum sum. Its effectiveness was also greatly handicapped by a multiplicity of administrative institutions. The population of Czechoslovakia being mainly industrial the inherited social insurance provisions were found to be thoroughly unsatisfactory. It was natural, therefore, for the young Republic to attempt very early in its life to satisfy the long-standing demands of the workers by extending the existing provisions for social insurance.

Early Improvements

At first a thorough reform of the existing branches of insurance was undertaken; this being considered the easied and more urgent task. The immediate aim was to improve the functioning of the state insurance organization and to extend the scope of the insurance. A fundamental reform in the organization of the Salaried Employees' Insurance Fund and the benefits granted was brought about by the act of December 20, 1918. Through this measure a great many persons previously exempted from old age insurance, especially commercial employees, were brought within the law.

Even greater reforms and improvements were introduced by the act of February 5, 1920. This act extended the scope of compulsory insurance for old age by lowering the age of admissions from 18 to 16 years and abolished the minimum wage conditions. It brought into the scope of this insurance practically all non-manual workers which for the purposes of contributions and benefits were divided into sixteen classes in accordance with their annual earnings. The annual premiums were set at from 6 kronen[17] for the first class whose income was less than 900 kronen, to 90 kronen for the last class with incomes of 9,000 kronen and over. Pensions varying in amounts in accordance with the wage classes are paid at age 65.

A special department in the General Pensions Office was set up for persons not subject to compulsory insurance or those desiring to secure higher pensions than those provided by the Act. A supplementary decree of May 4, 1920, provided supplementary cost of living bonuses which were to be added to old age, invalidity and widow's pensions. Although the reforms introduced by these measures were not to be fully enforced until two years after they had become law, they have resulted in immediate improvements. As against 56,599 persons insured with the General Pensions Office at the end of 1919, 97,774 persons were insured at the end of 1920[18]

General Insurance Act of 1924

The Workers' Sickness, Invalidity and Old Age Insurance Act of October 9, 1924, was the final result of the work of a special expert committee which had spent nearly three years on the draft of the bill and of nine months debate in parliament. In essence the new law merely provides for the reform of the sickness insurance system, and establishes invalidity and old age insurance on lines following closely those of the sickness insurance system. The pension system for Private Salaried Employees discussed above as well as the independent Miners' Insurance Fund are left as independent branches of social insurance.

Scope of Act

The insurance system against sickness, invalidity and old age covers all persons who perform work or render services in the Czechslovak Republic on the basis of a labor, wage, or apprenticeship contract for work or services but not those employed by way of subsidiary or occasional employment. Exempt from compulsory insurance are all groups, such as public employees and miners, for whom previous provisions have already been made, persons who are over 60 years of age at the coming in force of the present act and salaried employees coming under the provisions of the Salaried Employees' Insurance Act. The new act, it is estimated, will bring in a total of 2,500,000 to 2,800,000 persons under compulsory insurance.

Contributions

The funds required are raised through equal contributions from employers and employees and through a State subsidy. The insured are divided into four classes according to their wages. Class A covers persons whose daily earnings are up to 14 kronen; class B those earning from 14 to 22 kronen; class C those from 22 to 28.50 kronen; and class D those earning over 28.50 kronen a day. For the present, the amount of the weekly contribution for old age invalidity insurance has been fixed at 4.30 kronen in the lowest wage class and at 8.80 kronen in the highest. These rates however, may be changed by the national assembly on the basis of facts developed from statistical inquiries which are to be made at intervals of not less than five years.

The insurance contributions are to be assessed and collected by the sickness insurance institutions, which must be notified by the employers of the engagement and discharge of every employee and of the data requisite for fixing his wage class. The employer must pay the whole insurance contribution to the proper sickness insurance institution, at the intervals prescribed by the rules, and may deduct the employees' share from their wages. For employees who receive no money wages and for apprentices the whole insurance contribution must be borne by the employer.

Benefits

Insured persons become entitled to invalidity and old age pensions if, after paying 150 weekly contributions, at least 13 of which must have been paid in the two years immediately preceding the receipt of benefit, they either become incapable of work or attain the age of 65. An insured person is deemed incapable of work if, as a result of sickness or other physical or mental infirmity, he is incapable of earning, in employment suited to his strength, ability, training, and previous occupation, as much as one-third of the sum usually earned in the same district by a physically and mentally sound worker with similar training. Insured persons who have attained the age of 65 are entitled to an old age pension if they are not engaged in any work entailiny liability to insurance under the present act or under the legal provisions relating to pension insurance of private salaried employees or insuance in miners' funds. The invalidity pension becomes due as from the day on which invalidity begins and the old age pension as from the day on which the conditions from receipt of such a pension are fulfilled.

The invalidity and old age pension consists of a basic pension of 500 Kronen a year and an additional annual sum equal to one-fifth of the insurance contributions paid. The pension is thus increased in proportion to the length of time for which contributions have been paid and to the wage class to which the insured person belongs. The State contributes a further 500 kronen to each invalidity or old age pension. In addition, persons in receipt of an old age or invalidity pension are granted an allowance equal to one-tenth of the pension for each child or orphan grandchild.

The widow or widower of a deceased pensioner is entitled, if unable to work, to a life pension equal to half the pension of the deceased. If the widow remarries, she

[15]Industrial and Labour Information, March 24, 1922, International Labour Office, Geneva.
[16]Ibid, April 6, 1925.
[17]Krone at par 20.3 cents.
[18]International Labour Review, Sept. 1921, p. 140, Geneva.

receives a lump sum equal to three times her widow's pension.

The orphans of a deceased pensioner are entitled, until attaining the age of 17 years, to an orphan's pension equal to one-fifth of the deceased person's pensions if they are half orphans and to two-fifths if they are full orphans.

If an insured person dies before the expiration of the one-hundred and fifty "contribution weeks" his survivors are entitled to a lump sum equal to the value of one year of the the invalidity pension to which he would have been entitled if he had completed the waiting period. If he dies after the completion of the waiting period or while in receipt of a pension, his survivors are also entitled to a lump sum equal to the value for one year of his invalidity pension provided the survivors are not entitled to a widow's or widower's pension.

Administration

The carrier of the invalidity and old age insurance for the country as a whole is the Central Insurance Institution, with a head office at Prague. The committee of the central institution consists of the president of the institution (who is appointed by the President of the Republic) and 40 members. Of these, 12 belong to the insured person's group, 12 to the employers' group and 16 are experts in social insurance. The governing body of the central institution is made up of the president of the institution and 10 members, 3 of whom belong to the insured persons' group, 2 to the employers' group, and 4 to the experts' group. The management of the Central Insurance Insititution is placed under a directorate of three persons appointed by the committee of the institution.

Operation of Law Postponed

The general law of October 9, 1924 had as its main object the immediate relief of the industrial classes. But the demands for such protection on the part of professional classes and those working on their own account was just as persistent. As a result a compromise had to be made to postpone the operation of the law of October 9, 1924 until an insurance law is enacted in behalf of persons in independent professions. To hasten the coming into force of the insurance act for wage-earners, the Czechoslovak government early in 1925 introduced a bill in parliament providing for the compulsory insurance of independent or professional workers.

Insurance of Independent and Professional Workers

According to the International Labor Office[19] the main provisions of this bill are as follows:

Subject to insurance are all independent workers who, while working on their own account, pay the appropiate tax for the exercise of a lucrative profession, or else a land tax. Thus, the obligation to insure is not only extended to farmers, small cultivators, craftsmen, and small employers, but, without regard to the level of their income to all persons carrying on one of the liberal professions, to manufacturers and to landed proprietors.

The numbe of independent workers subject to this insurance is estimated to be over 1,200,000.

Risks Coveed

The insured person is entitled to benefits in the event of invalidity or old age. Survivors of a deceased insured person benefit equally.

An "invalid" is defined as an insured person who, as a result of a disease necessitating medical assistance for at least one year, or as a result of some other physical or mental infirmity, has become incapable of earnig his own living, in all cases in which his annual earnings fall below the average earnings of the past three yers.

Even if he is not an "invalid", the insured person is entitled to benefits when he reaches the age of 65 years, and when he ceases to carry on an occupation which involves the obligation to insure. In the event of the death of the insured person his widow and children under the age of 17 years receive survivors' pensions.

A widower, on the other hand, is not entitled to a pension unless he is himself an invalid.

[19]Industrial and Labour Information, April 6, 1925, Geneva.

Benefits

When all the other conditions are fulfilled, the insured person, or his survivors, acquires the right to benefit when he has paid 36 monthly contributions at least three of which must have been paid during the two years preceeding the claim to benefit.

The invalidity pension is composed of a basic pension fixed on a standard basis for all beneficiaries at 500 Kronen per annum, with increases amounting to 3.50 Kronen for each monthly payment made by the insured person. Thus, an insured person who has paid his contributions without interruption for 36 years will receive an annual pension of 1,970 Kronen.

The old age pension is calculated on the same principle.

The insured person or his survivors may claim pensions independently of the amount of their income. But the State subsidy is only granted to beneficiaries who are not required to pay income tax.

Contributions

The contribution is on a standard flat rate without regard to the age or economic situation of the insured person. It is calculated in such a way that the value of all future receipts added to the general capital of the insurance institution is likely, on an actuarial basis to cover all the future expenses provided for by this Act.

The standard contribution is 22 Kronen per month, and may only be modified for all insured persons as a whole on the basis of an actuarial examination of the financial stability of the institution, which examination must take place at least every five years.

Any arrears in contributions which the insurance institution is not able itself to recover from the insrued persons will be made up by means of additional levies on the occupation tax or on the land tax according to circumstances.

The establishment of a collective guarantee of this nature for all independent workers to meet unpaid contributions seemed necessary in view of the inherent difficulties of collecting contributions in the case of independent workers.

Miners' Insurance

Separate insurance for miners against invalidity and old age has been in existence in Czechoslovakia since the passage of the Austrian Act of July, 1889. The organization of this branch of insurance has been left intact although some improvement in the law were made by amendments in 1919 and 1920. By an Act of July, 1922, the numerous miners' funds were considerably reorganized and centralized. The law also extended the number of workers subject to insurance under its provisions and the amounts of the benefits were increased.

Insurance for Artists

Late in 1925 the Czechoslovak Government introduced a bill whereby artists, writers and composers are eligible for participation in an old age insurance scheme.

The scheme is not compulsoy, but the Government will offer certain inducements to participate, including the payment from State sources into the insurance fund of an amount equal to that paid by the insured persons.

Provisions is made for benefits for the wives and childdren of married artists, writes, etc In the case of a married man, the old age benefit will be paid when he or his wife, whichever is the younger, attains the specified age. In the event of the death either of husband or of wife, the survivor will immediately receive the full amount of the old age benefit.

For painters and sculptors, it is proposed that the benefit should take the form of a lump sum payment. Writers and composers, it is stated, prefer the system of periodical payment to that of payment in a lump sum.

Denmark

Denmark led the world in instituting a non-contributory or straight pension system for the aged, just as Germany was the pioneer in establishing compulsory insurance. Old age pensions were established in Denmark as early as 1891. It was the purpose of the Danish system to provide respectable old persons with some assistance without their be-

coming paupers. The public authorities were required to help anyone so long as he cannot provide for himself or for his dependents.

Main Features of the First Act

The early law established that all persons upon reaching the age of 60 were entitled to a pension. The conditions of eligibility, however, were numerous and rather vague in some respects while rigorous in others. The claimant to a pension had to prove that he was unable to provide the necessaries of life for himself or his dependents. He could not receive a pension if he has ever been convicted of a crime, unless subsequently restored to civil rights. The claimant must have also not squandered his means. He could not have received poor relief, except medical aid, during the 5 years prior to his application for a pension. A pensioner had to be a Danish subject and a resident of at least 10 years in a fixed locality prior to application.

The law specified no fixed rules for the amount of the relief to be granted. It provided that the relief given and the pensioner's other income, "must be sufficient for the person relieved and for his family, and for the treatment in case of sickness". What is a sufficiency was decided by the local authorities. No account was taken of any income amounting to less than 100 Kroner[20] per year. The nature of the relief given consisted either of money or goods, such as food, fuel and rent. Usually, money grants were given in the cities, while the latter were given in the rural sections. Pensioners who were unable to care for themselves were cared for in special homes.

Funds and Administration

The expenses of the old age relief were borne equally by the State and the communes. Funds for these purposes were derived from special taxes, among them a tax on beer. The pensions were administered by the municipal and communal authorities who employed well trained persons for that purpose. The entire system was under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, to whom all appeals from local authorities were taken.

Number of Pensioners

As was to be expected, the number of pensioners during the first years continued to increase steadily. The number of pensioners and the amount of expenditures under this law were as follows:

Year	Number of Pensioners	Expenditures (Kroner)
1902	60,066	.....
1908	71,185	.....
1911	79,310	.....
1914	83,604	14,013,000
1915	85,742	15,194,000
1916	87,375	17,760,000
1917	89,534	20,442,200
1918	90,911	24,598,000
1919	92,731	33,711,000
1920	98,525	45,008,000
1921	102,578	59,555,000

Average Pensions

For the year 1921, the average pension granted was approximately 580 Kroner, or about $155 per year. In the same year about 25 per cent of the entire male population 65 years of age and over, and 48 per cent of the women of that age received aid.[21]

Revised Old Age Pension Act

On August 7, 1922, the Danish Parliament passed an old age pension law which superseded all the previous legislation on this subject. This Act became effective on April 1, 1923. Previous to the adoption of the new old age pension law an invalidity insurance system covering approximately 40 per cent of the population was introduced by an Act passed in May, 1921. Because of the separation of invalidity from old age, a number of changes were made in the old age pension law. The most important of these are the following:

Age Limit

The minimum age limit was raised fom 60 years under the old law to 65 years. In exceptional cases, however it was provided that the Minister of the Interior may grant pensions to persons between 60 and 65 years of age. Persons who have reached 62 but not 65 years of age, whose earning capacity has been reduced two-thirds or more and who are not entitled to invalidity insurance under the law of May 1921, may also receive pensions.

Definite Pension Grants

The age pension is now a fixed annual sum as against the indefinite amounts granted under the old law. As was the case with the temporary pensions in Belgium, the amount of the pension varies in accordance with the place of residence. Thus the pension at 65 is set as follows:

District	Men (kr)	Women (kr)	Married Couples (kr)
Copenhagen	552	504	1,008
Urban districts	444	402	804
Rural districts	330	300	600

Pensions may be postponed from one to three years in which case the amounts received annually are considerably increased. An additional high cost of living bonus of from 3 kroner for single persons to 6 kroner for married couples is allowed to pensioners every 6 months.

Means Qualifications

In order to encourage thrift, persons with small private incomes are given the same right to pensions as persons with no means, provided the income does not exceed one-half the pension plus 100 kroner. If the private income exceeds the prescribed amount, 50 per cent of the first kroner in excess is deducted from the maximum pension, 75 per cent of the following 600 kroner in excess, and thereafter the full amount is deducted.

The law takes account of changes in the economic status of the recipient by providing that the pension may be decreased when the pensioners' income increases sufficiently to exclude him from the benefits of the law.

Any aid received pending a final decision on a case is considered a part of the pension when a grant is allowed, and when disallowed is credited as poor relief without the force of poor relief unless false information has knowingly been given.

Old age pensions are not granted to persons who have voluntarily impoverished themselves for the benefit of their children or others; who because of their own misconduct are without means of support; who have been convicted of an act considered disgraceful in public opinion; who have not permanently resided in Denmark or sailed on Danish ships for the preceding five consecutive years; who during the preceding years have received aid having the effect of poor relief; who during the five years previous to making application have been vagabonds or begars or who have led a life condemned by public opinion.

How Funds are Secured

The State pays seven-twelfths of the communes' expenditures under the old age pension law, and also is to make additional grants to the communes of 1,500,000 kroner (402,000 par) annually for 1924 to 1927 and 1,000,000 kroner ($268,000 par) annually for 1927 to 1929. These amounts are to be divided among the communes whose expenditures for old age pensions become especially burdensome. The administration of the law is left to the same authorities as were in charge under the old Act.

[20] Kroner at par 26.8 cents.
[21] Monthly Labour Review, January 1923, pp. 175-6, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington.

Transitional Provisions

Any person who has attained the age of 60 years at the date of the coming into operation of this Act, likewise any person attaining the age of 60 years who at the same date is between 55 and 59 years old, shall have the right to receive an old age pension amounting to two-thirds of the sum fixed for persons who have attained the age of 65 years.

On attaining the age of 65 years, the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall receive the full pension.

For persons who on the coming into operation of this Act are in receipt of old age benefit, the old age pension shall be assessed according to their age when they first received the old age benefit; if any such person when he first received old age benefit was between 60 and 65 years old, or if he is between 60 and 65 years old at the date of the coming into operation of this Act, he shall be entitled to an old age pension at the rate fixed for persons aged 65 years.

Pensioners Under the New Law

As a result of the raising of the age limit through the introduction of the invalidity insurance Act there was an immediate decline in the number of old age pensioners in Denmark. Their number fell from 102,578 in 1921 to approximately 89,000 in 1923. The pensioners constituted 58 per cent of the population 65 years of age and over.[22]

Finland

A Finnish ordinance of June 17, 1925, effective from January 1, 1925, provides for the retirement of regular workers, whose principal income is derived in the Government service, on a pension from State funds. Regular work is defined as depots and warehouses, book and other printing establishments, railways, mines, canals, and harbor works, schools, agricultural establishments, hospitals and sanitariums, customs ad shipping services', vessels, and any other work performed at a place which the Government has declared a permanent place of work. A worker is considered as deriving his principal income from Government work when he is engaged in his work eight hours per day.

To be entitled to a retirement pension a worker must have reached the age of 63 years, or be permanently disabled because of bodily injury or impaired mental powers, and must have been employed by the State continuously for 10 years.

In calculating the period of service, only calendar years of service are considered, falling between the ages of 25 and 63 years. If the period of actual service in any year is less than 48 weeks but at least 25 weeks, such period is considered as half a year, all years less than 25 weeks' actual service being disregarded.

The maximum pension shall not exceed 60 per cent of the worker's average income from the State during the last five years prior to retirement (not including earnings from overtime work) nor 12,000 marks.[23] Each year of service entitles the pensioners to one thirtieth of the full pension amount, the full amount being reached, therefore, after 30 full years of service. Pensions may be granted, because of disability for work, before the age of 63 years is reached, the amount of the pension being based upon the income for at least 5 years prior to the retirement.

In case of accident, the worker may choose whether he will accept a pension under the retirement law or the benefits payable under the industrial accident law.

The worker losses his right to a pension if he loses his Finnish citizenship, resides abroad for three years continuously, enters the employ of a foreign country without special permission, is sentenced to loss of civic rights, or is sentenced to imprisonment.[24]

France

Early Attempts at Old Age Provisions

Pension provisions for some groups of the aged population were established in France earlier than in any other country. As early as 1790, immediately following the Revolution, some pensions for civil servants were established. During the Napoleonic regime, the State, in order to encourage the development of the mines of Liege created a sickness, accident and old age pension fund for the miners of that locality.

[22]Figures supplied by International Labour Office.
[23]Mark at par 19.3 cents.
[24]Monthly Labour Review, November 1925, pp. 195-6.

Establishment of the Voluntary Savings Fund

The first attempt at systematic provisions for the aged in general was made in 1850 when the National Fund for Old Age Pensions (Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse) was established. The plan was modified somewhat in 1886. This was a purely voluntary savings fund. Annuities under this law could be purchased from the State by all citizens. Pensions could begin at age 50 but not later than 65. They could be secured before reaching 50 years of age in case of incapacity. If the amount of the annuity was insufficient, a bonus was added by the government. While the advanages of this savings fund were entirely optional with the general public, government wage-workers were compelled to contribute part of their wages to this fund to which the government added a certain bonus. The French voluntary savings system proved no more successful than have similar plans in other countries. By the time of the odption of the 1910 workers' and Peasants' Old Age Pension Law there were but 1,900,000 accounts of depositories in this system; but 325,000 annuities were being paid by this fund.

Beginning of Insurance

When the inherent deficiencies of the voluntary savings fund were realized, the French government, even prior to the beginning of the Twentieth Century, was led to adopt the more rational idea of insurance for at least certain classes of workers. A compulsory miners' insurance system against disability and old age was inauguated in 1894. By laws enacted in 1890 and 1902 the pension system of the railroad companies' were placed under the supervision of the government. A law adopted in 1909 fixed the conditions and regulations of these systems. In 1908 the registered seamen also were provided with an old age pension law.

Anothe morvement grew up around the same time and cultimated in the Law of Assistance of 1905. Those over 70 who had no income and could not work had a right to State assistance given under the form of a small pension or free care in an institution.

The Compulsory Insurance Act of 1910

The acceptance of the principle of compulsory insurance for all wage-earners in France dates back to 1910 when, after many years of struggle, the well known Workers' and Peasants' Old Age Pension Law (Retraites Ouvrieres et Paysannes) was adopted . The Act was put into operation on July 3, 1911. This law has since been amended in 1912, 1915, 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1923. The old age pension Act of 1910 made insurance against old age compulsory for all workers and peasants whose salaries or wages did not exceed 3,000 frs.[25] per year. Home workers, casual laborers and servants were included in the law. Because of the declines of the franc a number of changes in the maximum limitation of those liable to this insurance has been made; the latest modification was made in April, 1922, when the maximum yearly income for those obliged to insure was raised to 10,000 frs. Exempted from this insurance are those earning above this sum as well as all those already covered by previous pension legislation such as the government employes, railroad workers, miners, seamen, etc.

Contributions

The old age pension under the law of 1910 is made up from three sources: (1) from contributions by the insured; (2) contributions from employers and (3) annual subsidies given by the government to each pensioner. Unlike the German method of basing the contribution upon the wage classification of the insured, the French law provides for equal contributions on the part of all adult males, but requires lower contributions from female workers and children. So far the annual contributions from the insured remain as they were originally set at 9 frs. for men, 6 frs. for women and 4 frs. 50 centimes for those below 18. The employer is required to duplicate these amounts. The employer is responsible for the entire contributions but may deduct the worker's share from his wages. As in Germany, the employers' and workers' contributions are affixed to the individual's card by stamps. These cards are exchanged every year when a new one is issued instead of the old. Both the employer's and the

[25]Franc at par 19.3 cents.

worker's contributions are credited to the account of the insured person in his own card. The government grant consists of a sum of 100 frs. a year to each pensioner. The contributions of the employer and employees may be sent to the government fund for old age pensions (Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse) or may be deposited with mutual relief societies, employer's funds, trade union funds, departmental funds and similar organizations which are approved by the government and whose rates and tables are fixed by the government.

Amount of Pension

Unlike the procedure of most plans which establish definite basic pensions in advance, the pension allowance under the French law is made up of an annuity strictly in proportion to the contributions plus interest made by the pensioner and his employer. In addition the State now provides for an annual grant of 100 frs., at 60 years of age, after 30 annual payments of at least 15 frs. for a man and 10 frs. for a woman had been made by both the employer and insured. The State grant is increased by one-tenth for those who brought up at least three children up to the age of 16. If the number of yearly contributions is less than 30 but more than 15, the State allowance is 3.33 frs. for each year of payment. In the case of women workers the required annual contributions are reduced by one for the birth of each child.

In order to meet the demands of those who were already advanced in age at the time when the law was inagurated, and who would not be able to work during the minimum number of years of contributions, the 1910 law grants the right to the State subsidy to all those who were over 30 years of age when the law began to be applied and had been wage-earners for at least three years previous to that and provided they make regular payments of their annual contribution of 15 frs. for women during the time they are insured. For those who were over 45 years of age at the time the law was enacted, the annual State grant was set as follows: for those who were 45 to 46 years of age when the law became effective, 62 frs. a year; for those who were aged 46 to 47, 64 frs. per year; 2 frs. being added for each additional year.

Pensionable Age

Originally, the law permitted retirement only at 65 years of age although provision was made for the procuring of a pension at 55 years of age with a proportionate reduction in the State agent. By an amendment of 1912, the retirement age was reduced to 60. For those who postponed their pension till 65 years of age a higher pension was allowed. Upon retirement, pensioners may still continue their work if they so desire but they are no longer required to make contributions; the employer, however, continues to contribute his share which goes to a reserve fund. Persons over 65 years of age at the time of the passage of the law could not receive any State grant but the benefits of the Assistance law of 1905 were extended to those who needed it.

Survivors' and Disability Pensions

The 1910 law also provides that if an insured person dies before being pensioned his children under 16 years of age receive 50 frs. a month during 6 montths if there are 3 children; 50 frs. for 5 months if there are 2 children and 50 frs. for 4 months if there is one child. A widow without children receives 50 frs. per month for 3 months. Insured workers who become completely incapacitated and who do not come under the workmen's compensation law are entitled to a pension provided by the amount of their contributions and to a State grant not to exceed 100 frs. regardless of age. The total pension, however, cannot exceed 360 frs. per year.

Administration

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of the administration of the 1910 law. In its midst there has been established a Superior Council for Workers' and Peasants' Old Age Pensions. This council is composed of two senators, 3 deputies, 2 state councillors, 4 delegates from the Superior Council of Mutual Relief Societies, 2 delegates from the Superior Council of Saving Fund, 4 delegates from the Superior Council of Labor (2 from the employers, 2 from the workers), 2 members from the Superior Council of Commerce and Industry (1 from the employers, 1 from the workers), 2 members from the Superior Council of Agriculture (1 from the employers, 1 from the workers), 2 experts on old age pensions and 2 members of the institute of actuaries. The law also created department funds and regional funds which are administered by an equal number of representatives from the insured, the employers and the government. In order to secure the cooperation of the insured persons, the law permits the insured if they so desire, to send their contributions to mutual aid societies, employers' funds, trade union funds and savings funds.

Voluntary Insurance

To bring into the scope of insurance classes which are more or less economically independent but, nevertheless, live under conditions similar to those of wage-workers, the law of 1910 provides also for a voluntary insurance system. Voluntary insurance is made possible to farmers, laborers, artisans, small employers of labor, wives and widows of insured and to all those whose salary does not exceed 12,000 frs. per year. Originally the income limit for voluntary insurance was set at 5,000 frs. but this has gradually been increased since the decline of the franc. The minimum of contribution under this plan is 6 frs. a year and the maximum is set at 18 frs. a year. All contributions are made solely by the insured except in the case of tenant farmers where the employer duplicates the contribution up to 9 frs. a year. Persons taking out voluntary insurance enjoy the same rights under the law as those compulsorily insured. Like the latter they are left free to choose between the insurance carriers and may postpone their pension until 65 years of age. The State makes an annual subsidy equal to one-half of the amount of the contribution. Several other grants, such as for military service, for the bearing of children to women, as well as to those over 40 years of age at the time the law went into effect are made by the State, but the total annual income for these subsidies may not exceed 100 francs. The law also provides that all persons, whether compulsorily or voluntarily insured, may take out any extra amount of insurance they wish and thus be entitled to a higher pension but no further subsidy will be given on this increased insurance.

Number of Voluntarily Insured Since 1911

Year	Number Insured
1911	243,065,000
1912	359,372,000
1913	776,782,000
1914	400,892,000
1915	310,798,000
1916	288,936,000
1917	240,433,000
1918	201,405,000
1919	463,222,000
1920	410,014,000
1921	416,904,00
1922	392,263,000
1923	286,297,000

Criticisms of the Workers' and Peasants' Old Age Pensions Act

Since its adoption, the Workers' and Peasants' Old Age Pension law has undergone many vicissitudes and suffered considerable criticisms. It was hardly put into normal working order when the World War broke out and disturbed the whole state of affairs. The war affected the old age pension law tremendously not only because contributions could not be collected in the occupied regions but also by the fact that many contributions were withdrawn from industrial occupations to military service. At the very outset the law met with considerable hostility from divergent elements. The Confederation Generale de Travail, the leading French Labor organization, was never heartily for the law. The labor elements considered the amounts allowed too inadequate and were not satisfied with its limitations

to old age alone. They looked at it merely as a political gesture to stave off a more complete social insurance program. Certain employers, especially the smaller ones, also objected to the compulsory contributions. Some groups of workers, such as agricultural laborers and domestic servants, did not comply with the act from the very beginning. Added to all these was the fact that the administration of the law was conflicting and decentralized. While the communal authorities were charged with the preparations of the lists of all those to whom the compulsory provisions of the law applied, the prefectures were charged with the collection of the contributions. The law provided that a commission composed of the Mayor, one employer, and one wage-earner should under the auspices of the municipal councils draw up the lists of the compulsorily and voluntarily insured persons in their communities, but these commissions never got together to do effective work. As a result the people who were most anxious to join the old age pension fund were generally the older persons who could profit by the provisions of the law within a few years.

In true individualistic French fashion, the law never provided means for compelling the workers to present their cards to their employers in order to affix the stamps showing the paid up contributions. Some employers who tried to deduct contributions from the wages of their workers in spite of the latter's opposition were ordered by the courts to repay the amounts deducted. A typical case was tested in the courts and the court of Criminal Appeal finally rendered a decision on June 22, 1912, which declared that the employer cannot be held liable if his workers did not present their cards for the affixing of stamps. The court further held that the employer is relieved of all penal responsibility if he sends his own contributions to the funds to which the workers belong. According to an official report of the Ministry of Labor: "this ruling has had the most disastrous effect on the observance of the Act. A number of employers, who, by deducting contributions from their employees' wages, had succeeded in making them comply with the provisions of the Act, now doubted the legality of their action, and their zeal slackened considerably. Other employers, who were most anxious to maintain the system of old age insurance in their factories, sought to compel their workers to comply with the Act by inserting in contracts and in factory rules conditions requiring the presentation of the card on engagement and on drawing pay. But a certain number of employers, obsessed by the fact that the Act was not observed in its entirety in establishments similar to their own, ceased to supervise its application in their own works. According to the statements of one Perfect, 'employers no longer know exactly what their liabilities are, and it is only in large scale industry and under public authorities that payments are made to the magistrate's office. It is also stated that a large number of insured persons, who had at first obtained their cards and paid contributions, later on ceased to do so."[26]

The figures of the scale of stamps show clearly the ineffectiveness of this law: Even before the war, in 1913, there were about 7,000,000 persons registered as liable to compulsory insurance. The proceeds of the sale of stamps during that year was 45,500,000 frs. Fifteen frs. being officially taken as the average yearly total contribution per insured, this would show that the number actually paying their contributions in 1913 amounted to only about 2,700,000, or considerably less than half of the number eligible to insurance. Under the law the stamped cards must be exchanged every year for new ones. The total of those so exchanged amounted to but 44.58 per cent of those having taken out such cards which indicates further that more than half of those who have started to contribute to the funds did not continue their contributions the following year. The total number of those who became entitled to their old age pensions that same year was 706,714, indicating that a great many of those who have made contributions were older persons. The number of insured naturally decreased greatly during the war. In 1918, the proceeds of the sale of stamps was 24,300,000 frs. The total number of insured sending contributions was estimated at 1,622,000 persons. The percentage of cards exchanged the same year was but one-fifth of those having taken out cards, while the total number of those who became entitled to their old age pension that same year was 74,390. In 1922, the last year for which figures are available, only 1,815,000 were actually purchasing stamps for old age insurance. In 1921, the total number of insured who retired on their old age pensions was 85,637 and in 1922, it was 66,590. From 1911 to 1922, the total number of insured who retired on old age pensions amounted to 1,825,154.

The wide discrepancy between the number registered as liable to compulsory insurance and the number actually paying contributions as shown by the proceeds of the sale of stamps throughout the history of the fund is vividly shown in the following table:

Year	Number Registered for Compulsory Insurance	Number making contributions as shown by the sale of stamps
1911	5,633,630	1,674,000
1912	6,713,526	2,930,000
1913	7,077,350	3,035,000
1914	7,013,459	2,535,000 1st semester
1914	.....	1,105,000 2nd semester
1915[27]	6,127,821	1,280,000
1916[27]	6,074,573	1,592,000
1917[27]	6,567,992	1,745,000
1918[27]	6,887,499	1,622,000
1919	7,635,307	1,644,000
1920	7,849,348	1,801,000
1921	7,966,669	1,939,000
1922	7,963,399	1,815,000[28]
1923	7,415,651	.....

Miners' Pensions

As already mentioned, the first disability and old age pension law for miners was inaugurated as early as 1894. This law was made compulsory and provided for contributions from both employers and miners of 2 per cent of their wages. Although private old age pension plans existed almost everywhere in the mining industry at that time, the failure of some of the private pension plans forced the government to protect the miners against such exigencies. Pensions under the law could begin at 55 years of age. The funds were kept in the government old age pension fund.

An autonomous Pension for Miners was established by the law of June, 1914. The separate pension fund was a result of the miners' demands who claimed that owing to the higher rates of mortality among their members, a higher rate of interest should be paid on their contributions than was paid them by the National Fund. This law was modified several times since by amendments adopted in 1919, 1920, 1923, 1925 and 1926. As the law stands today, miners who had worked 30 years in French mines have a right to a State grant of 100 frs. a year and an extra bonus from their own fund proportional to the number of years spent in service. In case of incapacity they are entitled to a pension regardless of age. By an amendment adopted in August, 1926, the contributions from employers and workers amount to 9 per cent of wages divided equally, of which 2 per cent of the wages of those under 30 years of age and 3 per cent wages for those over 30 years of age go for old age. The age of retirement remains the same. Miners' wives may take out voluntary insurance.

Administration

The Separate Miners' Pension Fund is administered by a board of 18 members, 6 of whom are elected by the miners themselves, 6 by the employers and 6 representing the government.

Special Fund

The law of June 1914 also provided for a special fund as part of the autonomous Miners' Fund. According to the amendment of August 11, 1926, the special fund draws its income from equal contributions of employers and workers amounting together to 6 per cent of wages for the workers

[26]International Labor Review, April, 1921, p. 82, Geneva.

[27]Excluding the invaded Departments.

[28]Figures taken from "Report sur l'application des Retraites Ouvriers et Paysannes", 1922, Paris, and "Bulletin du Ministere du Travail Ocober. Nov. Dec. 1, 1924, Paris.

less than 30 years of age and 7 per cent of wages for the workers over 30 years of age. The State contribution is set at 1 per cent of wages. The board of Directors of the Fund may increase if necessary the contributions from both employer and workers by an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of wages.

The objects of the special fund are as follows:

(1) To supplement up to 3,000 frs. the pension of miners and salaried employees after 30 years service who retire at 55 years of age. For each year of service over 30 36 frs. additional are granted.

(2) To supplement the pension of those who have at least 15 years of service up to at least 900 frs. and up to 2,680 frs. after 29 years' service.

(3) To help pay monthly allowances in case of temporary disability.

(4) To increase the annual invalidity pensions up to a maximum of 2,160 frs. a year.

(5) To supplement the widows' pension up to an amount equal to half of the pension her husband would have been entitled at the time of his death.

(6) To pay orphans or children of those in receipt of an invalidity pension a monthly allowance of 30 frs. per child and 60 frs. per orphan of both father and mother.

The New Social Insurance Plan

As we have seen, the existing old age pension legislation in France is entirely inadequate. Even if the laws were enforced properly their inherent limitations would give but very little satisfaction. Economic conditions have greatly changed since these laws were put into operation. Owing to the fall of the franc, the State grant becomes a negligible sum and the pension itself a very meager alowance. The need of a more complete and more suitable scheme of protection for the working classes was felt everywhere and has been agitated for many years. Alsace-Lorraine was already under the comprehensive German Social Insurance system, when it became part of France after the treaty of Versailles. The German plan has been retained in these provinces and this fact, it is claimed, points the way to a more comprehensive scheme of social legislation for the whole of France. To meet the changed conditions, a new project of social insurance, somewhat along the lines of the German scheme, is now being considered. The bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in March 1921, reported out in January 1923 and passed by the Chamber on Abril 8, 1924.

The plan provides for the establishment of a comprehensive system of insurance which is to include old age, sickness, disability, maternity, death benefits and family grants. The new law would establish both compulsory and voluntary insurance. Compulsory insurance would supply to all salaried or wage-workers of both sexes whose salary or wages do not exceed 10,000 frs. a year plus 2,000 frs. additional per child. Voluntary insurance would apply to farmers, arteisans, small employers whose income does not exceed 10,000 frs. a year and also to wives of insured. The new law continues to exempt civil servants, departmental and communal employees, railroad workers, miners, and all those who are already covered by special legislation.

Contributions

As under the German law the insured are divided into 6 classes in accordance with their salary or wage. Unlike the German plan, the French plan provides that contributions from the insured are to be straight 5 per cent of their salaries. Employers are to contribute additional 5 per cent of the wages of each of their workers. Those voluntarily insured pay both contributions themselves. Wives of insured are to pay a flat sum of 10 frs. a month.

Benefits

The follwing benefits are provided under the new law:

Sickness and invalidity: for the first 6 months of sickness and during the five following years in case of incapacity, the insured are entitled to medical and surgical attendance, medicine, medical treatment in a curative establishment; in case of incapacity of 60 per cent of their capacities, the daily allowances range from 1 frc. 75 a day for the first class to 12 frs. for the 6th class. After 6 months of sickness, a monthly grant ranging from 45 frs. for the first class to 250 frs. for the sixth class is allowed. After 5 years, the insured are entitled to an invalidity pension ranging from 500 frs. to 3,000 frs. a year. This pension varies in accordance with the degree of incapacity. These benefits are also to be extended in case of preventive treatment. In case of treatment in a curative establishment the daily or monthly allowances will be reduced by two-thirds; a reduction of only one-third is made for beneficiaries who support a family. The disability pension lasts till the beneficiary is entitled to his old age pension.

Maternity Benefits: At the birth of a child, insured women are entitled to the same benefits as provided by sickness insurance; if they are nursing the baby themselves an extra allowance amounting to four times the daily sickness benefit is allowed.

Death Benefits: Upon the death of an insured person his family is entitled to death benefit ranging from 175 frs. for the first class to 1200 frs. for the sixth class. The pension and death allowances are increased by 100 frs. per child.

Family Benefit: Wives of insured persons and children below 16 are entitled to medical attendance and medicines; wives of insured are also entitled to medicine and treatment in case of child birth.

Old Age: The old age pension ranges from 500 frs. to 3,000 frs. a year and is to commence at 60 years of age after 30 yearly contributions. Pensions can be anticipated at 55 years of age or postponed till 65 and would vary accordingly. The insured who are over 30 years of age when the law begins to be applied would receive a pension proportionate to their contributions, with a minimum of 500 frs. The insured would not by the new law be deprived of the pension he is entitled to under the existing Workers' and Peasants' Law. If the insured so desires he may specify that after his death, his wife, upon attaining 55 years of age, may receive one-half of his pension.

Senate Commission Includes Unemployment Insurance

When the bill reached the French Senate, a Senatorial commission appointed to examine the bill suggested a number of modifications, chief among which is the inclusion in the projected law of unemployment insurance. According to this commission, the contributions from both workers and employers would still remain at 10 per cent of wages and salaries, but 1 per cent of these contributions would be given over specifically to unemployment insurance. Departments, towns, communes, would participate in the unemployment insurance up to 25 per cent of the cost. The unemployment benefits would amount to 40 per cent of wages after 8 days of unemployment for 60 days a year, plus 50 centimes per day for the wife and per child, the total not to exceed 50 per cent of wages.

Estimated Costs of the New Plan

It is estimated that the number of persons that would be directly covered by compulsory insurance under the new law would be around 8,000,000 and that 13,000,000 persons, about one-third of the French population, would be benefited by the new law. Actuaries do not quite agree as to the total cost of the plan. Roughly, the State is expected to spend around 300 and 325 millions francs for the first five years, between 470 and 530 millions frs. from the sixth to the thirty-eighth years and these sums would decrease to 400 millions after the forty-fifth year. If the State expenditures on existing legislation are to be deducted from this total, the additional costs would amount to 100 millions frs. for the first five years, from 228 millions to 275 millions from the sixth to the thirty-eight year and would decrease to 150 millions frs. after the forty-fifth year.[29] (1) The net costs of the new plan would be further reduced if the present expenditures of the departments, towns communes, which would be considerably reduced by the contemplated law, are to be taken into consideration.

It was estimated by the Senatorial commission that the salaries and wages of the compulsorily insured would amount to about 47,200,000,000 frs. a year; the contributions would therefore amount to 4,720,000,000 frs. a year.

Prospects of the New Law

While the Senate has as yet not adopted the new law, all signs indicate that it will be put into operation in the near future. There is little opposition in France to the principles

[29]Les Previsions Statistiques et financieres des Assurances Sociales, J. Ferdinand Dreyfus, 1923, Paris.

of the law. All the objections so far made are largely on the grounds that present economic and financial conditions of the country do not permit such a comprehensive undertaking. Some industrial interests declare that the proposed system would lay heavy additional burdens on commerce and industry which are all ready weighted down by taxation. The French labor groups have been steadily at work for the passage of the new law. An inkling of the sentiment of some of the business groups of France in regard to the new law may be seen from the following declaration of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles. In a resolution adopted by this Chamber it is stated:

"The Social Insurance Bill will give rise to many criticisms and many protests. We do not pretend to consider it perfect, but, such as it is, gives the worker a guarantee for the future, and enables him to work without fear of want in case of illness, and to see his family increase without anxiety as to the increased financial responsibilities involved.

"In our opinion the contribution of 10 per cent will not affect our commerce and industry. A burden which has not prevented and which does not prevent the prosperity of German industry and commerce cannot be a hindrance to the growth of French industry and commerce, especially as the Act will not be applied for several years, and meanwhile the industrial and commercial crisis will have come to an end.

"The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce cannot but desire the realization of this scheme for the promotion of industrial peace, to which it gives its full support."

In Sept. 1926, the French National Congress of Mutual Benefit Societies also endorsed the main provisions of the law and urged its speedy passage by Parliament.

Germany

Germany was the pioneer in the field of social insurance. Its insurance system still remains one of the most comprehensive and inclusive plans although more than any other existing system it has suffered through the war and currency deflation. Insurance against old age and invalidity was first established in Germany in 1889. The original small benefits provided were somewhat increased by an amendment in 1899. In 1911, the invalidity and old age insurance plans were consolidated under a single code of Federal insurance providing against accidents, sickness, invalidity, old age and death. Since that time the insurance system has been extended to cover the risk of unemployment and special insurance institutions were established for non-manual workers and miners. The entire system was re-codified under the new Federal Insurance Code of December 15, 1924. Due to the unsettled economic conditions of the country and the improverishment of the insurance institutions considerable changes have been made since the adoption of the new Code while a number of revisions are still contemplated. For a time, it seemed, that the enormous depreciation of German currency resulting in the complete abolition of the built-up reserves would have a most disastrous effect upon its entire social insurance system. Since the stabilization of the German mark, however, the institutions have begun to build up a new and, although the present burden upon the entire economic structure is quite heavy and oppressive, the prospects of the social insurance system are not at all discouraging.

Scope of the German Old Age and Invalidity Insurance System

Under the present law the following classes of persons are subject to compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age, and on behalf of their survivors. (1) Workmen, journeymen, domestic servants, home-workers; the crews of German ships, whether sea-going or inland, except certain classes of persons in the upper ranks who are covered by non-manual workers' insurance. (2) Helpers and apprentices, even if unpaid, who are not covered by non-manual workers' insurance. The Minister of labor in agreement with the Federal council may also make insurance compulsory for persons engaged in business for themselves, or those employing not more than one person subject to compulsory insurance and for all home workers. Exempt from insurance are public service employees, teachers, and the like who are already provided by pensions, soldiers, students, etc. In the middle of 1925, the number of workers insured under this law against invalidity, old age and death was 17,200,000.[30]

Contributions

The insurance funds are made up from three sources; (1) contributions of insured persons; (2) contributions of employers; (3) subsidies granted by the Federal Government.

The contributions of the employers and the insured are equal but unlike the methods followed in the French System and in the new English plan they are not uniform for all workers but are graded in accordance with the wages earned. Because of the unsettled war conditions and the decline of the German currency the actual wage classifications and amounts of contributions have been changed a number of times during the last five years. Under the code of 1911, the insured were divided into five wage classes ranging from those earning 350 marks[31] a year in the first class to those with incomes of over 1,150 marks a year in the fifth class. The contributions then varied from 16 pfennigs for the lowest class to 48 pfennigs for the highest. Because of the reduction of the age limit in 1916, the contributions were somewhat raised that year. They were raised again in 1920 as a result of the decline of the mark. In 1921, the classes were divided into eight and the contributions raised again. When the mark started falling to its lowest depths, legislation could not keep up with the rapid depreciation of the currency with the result that all the built up reserves were practically wiped out. Since the stabilization of the mark an order of April 16, 1924, re-established the five wage groups and set the weekly contributions for the first class i.e. those earning a weekly wage not exceeding ten marks, at 20 pfennigs and for the fifth class, those who earned a weekly wage over 25 marks, at one mark. An amendment adopted on September 28, 1925, again changed the classes into six and set the contributions as follows:

	Weekly contribution (marks)
Wage class 1 (up to 6 marks)	0.25
Wage class 2 (over 6 to 12 marks)	.50
Wage class 3 (over 12 to 18 marks)	.70
Wage class 4 (over 18 to 24 marks)	1.00
Wage class 5 (over 24 to 30 marks)	1.20
Wage class 6 (over 30 marks)	1.40

The extent of the increase in these contributions may be better visualized by the fact that while in 1913 the average contribution amounted to 2.2 per cent of the wages paid, it approximated 4 to 5 per cent in 1925. What these increases mean to the insurance funds is shown by the fact that while in 1913 the total contributions amounted to 290,000,000 marks from 814,000,000 contributory weeks, the revenue from 612,000,000 contributory weeks in 1924 amounted to 360,000,000 marks. The increased contribution in 1925 resulted in a total revenue of 525,000,000 marks for that year. The higher contributions place a rather heavy burden upon both employers and employees. But this is a result of the disappearance of the accumulated funds of the insurance institutions through the currency deflation. Present contributions are used rather to meet the cost of old age pensions than to assure future pensions for the present contributors.

The State Subsidy

The subsidy paid by the State, as provided by the 1924 code, amounts to 48 marks a year for each invalidity pension or widow's pension and to 24 marks a year for each orphan's pension. An amendment of March 23, 1925 increased the appropriations made by the Federal Government for disablement and old age pension to 72 marks. As

[30] Industrial and Labor Information, May 3, 1926, p. 166. International Labor Office, Geneva.

[31] Mark at par 23.8 cents, Pfennig is one-hundredths part of a mark.

against a Federal subsidy to this insurance fund of 58,500,000 marks in 1913, the Federal subsidy in 1924 amounted to about 100.000,000 marks and to 155,000,000 marks in 1925.

Benefits

The German insurance law provides the following benefits for the above contributions:

1. Invalidity pension—This pension is granted regardless of age to every insured person who, in consequence of a disease or injury, suffers from permanent invalidity. An insured person who does not suffer from permanent invalidity but who has been incapacitated for work during 26 consesutive weeks, or is incapacitated at the time when the cash sickness benefit ceases to be paid to him, receives the invalidity pension for the further duration of this incapacity. A person is considered an invalid who is no longer in a condition to earn one-third of that amount which persons physically and mentally sound, of the same kind, and with similar education are accustomed to earn by their work in the same locality.

2. Old Age Pension—This pension was granted up to 1916 on attaining the age of 70; since that time the age limit has been lowered to 65 years.

3. Survivors' Pension—This grant consists of: (a) A widow's pension to which a widow who is a permanent invalid is entitled on the death of her husband. (b) A widow's sickness pension to which a widow is entitled for the further period of her incapacity who, without suffering from permanent invalidity, has been incapacitated for work during 26 consecutive weeks or is incapacitated at the time when the cash sickness benefit ceases to be paid to her. (c) An orphan's pension which is awarded on the death of an insured father to his legitimate children under the age of 18 and at the death of an insured mother to her children under the age of 18 who are fatherless. (d) Invalid widower's pension. On the death of an insured woman whose husband is incapable of work and who was the principal bread winner of the family, her legitimate children under the age of 18 are entitled to an orphan's pension and the husband to a widower's pension as long as they are necessitous.

Number of Pensioners

In the middle of 1925, the 29 territorial institutions were paying 1,600,000 invalidity and old age pensions and 1,500,000 survivors' pensions, making a total of 3,100,000 pensions. In 1913, the total number was but 1,100,000. The large increase is explained by the lowering of the age for old age pensions from 70 to 65 and to the increased number of survivors in consequence of the war.

Curative Benefits

In addition to the payment of cash benefits, the insurance system provides further for a series of benefits in kind. The insurance institutions are authorized to furnish curative treatment with the object of preventing invalidity which might result from the illness of an insured person or widow. The insurance institutions may order the transfer of a sick person to a hospital or convalescent home. A chain of sanitoria are maintained for this purpose. At the end of 1922, they owned 107 curative and convalescent homes with 13,000 beds. It was claimed that 80 per cent of the cases treated were discharged as cured. In order to improve the health and well being of the insured persons, the social insurance institutes prior to the declaration of war, erected model dwellings for workmen, as well as convalescent homes, people's baths, labor colonies, etc. The insurance institutes claimed that this has resulted in a considerable reduction in the death rate and sickness rate in Germany. During the whole duration of the treatment, the near relatives of the insured who were dependent upon him receive house money equal to one-quarter of the wage of unskilled adult workers. An act passed on July 28, 1925, endeavors to make preventive care one of the principal activities of the invalidity insurance institutes, the intention being that they shall foster measures against tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer, alcoholism, etc. This task is considered of even greater importance for the future than the pension activities.

These various insurance benefits can only be granted to insured persons after the completion of a minimum period of insurance as follows: for invalidity pension, 200 contribution weeks, if at least 100 of these have been paid under compulsory insurance, and 500 contribution weeks in other cases. Until 1922, the minimum period in the case of an old age pension was 1200 contribution weeks.

Amount of Pension

The pension amount is determined through (a) a sum provided by the insurance institution in the form of a basic amount and supplement; (b) a fixed subsidy granted by the federal government. During the years of currency deflation these rates underwent a number of rapid changes. At the present time, the monthly pension paid by the insurance institutions consists of a basic amount of 14 marks, an allowance of 7.50 marks for each child under 18 years of age, and a supplemental amount corresponding to the wage class to which the insured person belongs and to the period for which he has been insured. This supplemental amount consists of 20 per cent of the contributions made since January 1, 1925, and of from 0.02 to 0.10 mark for each contribution made before October 1, 1921, in the wage classes 2 to 5; the period of currency inflation (October 1, 1921 to January 1, 1924) being left out of consideration. The Federal subsidy after repeated changes has finally been fixed in 1925 at 6 marks per month.

The lowest invalidity pension amounts now to 20 marks per month, the average pension to 25 marks, and the average pension of industrial workers to 30 marks. Industrial workers now receive the same pension which they would have been entitled to if no war currency inflation had taken place; indeed, the new children's allowances increase the pension beyond that amount. The total disbursements of the insurance institutions (exclusive of the Federal subsidy) for pensions in 1924 amounted to 310,000,000 marks. The total cost of pensions in 1925 was approximately 520,000,000 marks. The surplus of revenue is used to cover the cost of medical assistance.

Administration

The German invalidity and old age insurance system is administered by territorial and special "institutes" under the general supervision of the central insurance office. In surance institutions are established by the government of each Confederated State, either by the whole territory of the state or for unions of communes or for other divisions of territory. Several Confederated states may likewise set up a common insurance institution, so likewise may several portions of the territory of a Confederated State, or several unions of communes. The administration is in the hands of highly trained experts. To each insurance office are attached several boards of arbitration which adjudicate cases in dispute. These consist of an impartial chairman, a secretary and two representatives of both employers and employees.

The membership of an insurance institution includes all persons subject to compulsory insurance who are employed within its area and who are not compulsorily affiliated to a special institution. Besides these regular insurance institutons the German law provides for the creation of special insurance institutions. The benefits of a special institution must be at least equivalent to the legal minimum benefits of an ordinary insurance institution. In 1913, the number of ordinary insurance institutions was 31, and that of special institutions was 10. In 1921, the corresponding figures were 29 and 8.

For the purpose of collecting contributions the insurance institutions issue contribution stamps marked with the wage class to which they correspond and with their value in money. The payment of contributions is effected by affixing contribution stamps on the insurance card of the insured person. The contributions of both the employer and of the insured person must be paid in by the employer in whose service the insured person has been employed during the week, but the employee's share may be deducted from wages.

Salaried Employees' Insurance

The Salaried Employees Insurance Act was established on January 1, 1913. It established compulsory insurance against invalidity, old age and death for salaried employees such as workers in managing positions, works' officials, foreman, office employees, members of the theatrical profession and musicians, social workers, etc., whose annual salary

does not exceed 5,000 marks. This has recently been raised to 6,000 marks. In 1925, it covered 2,200,000 persons employed in industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns.

Contributions

Under this insurance system the contributions are paid entirely by the employees and employers with no state subsidy. Since September 1, 1925, the monthly contributions have been fixed as follows for the individual salary classes.

	Monthly Contribution (marks)
Salary class A (50 marks or less)	2
Salary class B (over 50 to 100 marks)	4
Salary class C (over 100 to 200 marks)	8
Salary class D (over 200 to 300 marks)	12
Salary class E (over 300 to 400 marks)	16
Salary class F (over 400 marks)	20

These rates, while somewhat higher than those in 1924, are lower than the rates in force in pre-war times. The contributions which are paid in equal ratio by employers and the insured amounted to 125,600,000 marks in 1924. In 1925, the contributions amounted to 176,000,000 marks.

Benefits

The original act provided a waiting period of 10 years of insurance for old age and five years of insurance for invalidity before the payment of such benefits. Because the act had hardly come into operation at the outbreak of the war and because of the waiting period required, this branch of insurance was least affected by the currency fluctuations. Nevertheless, the amount of pension in this insurance branch also was changed on several occasions. Since July 1, 1925, the annual basic pension remains fixed at 480 marks per annum to which is added 90 marks for each child and 15 per cent of the contributions paid prior to January 1, 1924. The average pension paid to commercial employees varies between 600 and 660 marks per year and that of commercial supervisors between 720 and 780 marks per year. Due to the 10 year waiting required for a retirement pension the number of pensioners is still rather small as compared with that of pensioners under the invalidity insurance, but the number is growing rapidly as instanced from the fact that while the total number of retirement, widows', and orphans' pensions in 1921 amounted to only 25,771, the total number of pensioners increased to 77,133 on October 1, 1925, and has since been mounting by 1,600 pensioners each month.

Ever since its inauguration the Salaried Employees Insurance Fund has given special attention to preventive medical treatment. In 1924, it handled 24,000 curative cases. In the same year the disbursements for pensions, curative treatment, and administration totaled 30,000,000 marks. In 1925, these expenditures amounted to 67,000,000 marks. The balance goes into a reserve which, it is hoped, will keep the contributions stable in spite of the recent increase in the number of beneficiaries.

Administration

The administration of the Salaried Employees Insurance System is carried out by the Federal Institution for Salaried Employees under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Labor. The directorate of the institution consists of a president, a vice-president and other official members together with three representatives of the insured persons and three representatives of the employers. The contributions are collected in the same manner as under the regular insurance system.

Miners' Insurance

Miners' insurance against illness, invalidity and death has been in existence in Germany even prior to the organization of the main workers' insurance plan. But until 1924 they have been covered by state legislation rather than by Federal insurance. They were generally carried through the special miners' insurance societies which were not at all uniform but varied in the different states. A strong demand for uniform Federal legislation and for the centralization of the miners insurance system as well as for universal contributions and benefits and the inclusion of old age pensions was demanded by the miners' unions in 1919. Separate legislation for the miners was demanded because of the great hazard of the industry, the relatively short period of their working life and because of the importance of the industry in Germany as well as by the necessity of obtaining a force of skilled workers and holding them. As a result, an order of June 23, 1923, established a miners' insurance system which went into effect on January 1, 1924.

Benefits

According to the Mining Corporation Act of July, 1926, which amended the law, the annual invalidity pension is set at 168 marks plus 72 marks Federal subsidy for a manual worker who is over 65 years of age; or if before that age he had lost two-thirds of his earning capacity, after having contributed for at least 200 weeks. Additional benefits are 20 per cent of contributions paid previously to January 1, 1924, and 90 marks for each child under 18 dependent upon the pensioned person. The widow's pension, including the increments is three-fifths, and the orphan's pension one-half of the basic wage of the deceased. The widow's pension is increased by a Federal subsidy of 72 marks and the orphan's pension by a similar subsidy of 36 marks.

The advantages of the miners' insurance is that the invalidity, widow's and orphan's pension are higher than those provided by the general social insurance scheme.

Miners who have passed 65 years of age or whose earning capacity is reduced by more than 50 per cent before that age are entitled to a special invalidity pension. So are miners over 50 years of age who have paid 300 monthly contributions of which at least 180 have been paid while working in the mines; provided that they do not accept remunerative work at a rate of wages equivalent to that received by them in their previous occupation.

The basic old age pension is 168 marks for manual workers and 480 marks for salaried employees with the following increments: 0.5 per cent for the first 60 monthly contributions; 1 per cent for the next 60 monthly contributions; 1.85 per cent for the next 180 contributions and 0.5 per cent for the balance.

The general invalidity pension and the special miner's pension cannot be received at the same time.

The original law provided for equal contributions between the employers and employees. Under the amended act the insured bear three-fifth and the employers two-fifths of the contributions towards old age insurance while the contributions remain the same in the case of the general invalidity insuance. Since the insured bear three fifths of the cost they have been given three-fifths of the seats in the administrative organs of this insurance.[32]

On July 1, 1925, the pension fund of the Miners' Insurance Association had 700,000 members, 50,000 of whom were salaried employees. In the same year there were on the pension roll of the Association 95,000 miners drawing invalidity pensions, 30,000 drawing old age pensions, 95,000 widows and 100,000 orphans of miners. In 1924, the total revenues of all the insurance funds of this Insurance Association amounted to 268,300,000 marks. The disbursements the same year amounted to 180,000,000 marks, leaving a surplus of 87,500,000 marks. During 1925, the revenues of the Miners' Insurance Association from contributions amounted to approximately 10 per cent of the wages paid in the industry during the year.

Voluntary Insurance

Voluntary insurance is also available in Germany for (1) persons who have been compulsorily insured for at least six months; (2) persons employing not more than three non-manual workers, and, (3) persons earning above a certain amount per year. The insured person, until he has completed his 25 years, may also insure himself in a salary class higher than that to which he belongs, by paying additional contributions. As has been the experience everywhere else, very few have taken advantage of the voluntary insurance. In 1919, there were only 93 voluntary additional contributions which averaged 1.76 marks each.

[32] Industrial and Labor Information Nov. 1, 1926, pp. 229-232.

Meaning of Social Insurance

The significance of the entire social insurance movement in Germany has been redefined recently by the German Federal Ministry of Labor in a memorial on the subject issued late in 1925. The memorial declares:[33]

"The conception that the expenditures for social insurance represent a burden does not do justice to the origin, reason for and object of this branch of insurance. Social insurance combines in itself—at least in great measure—the former legal liability of employers, the workers' own provident measures and the provident measures of public corporations. It represents legal compulsion to save, with the object of preserving the health and working capacity of the insured population, and at the same time it distributes the risk in case of sickness, accident, disability, invalidity, maternity, and death. Without social insurance the standard of living of manual workers and salaried employees is endangered at its very core. Social insurance presupposes a sound economic system, but it is also a precondition for economic progress."

[33]Monthly Labor Review, March, 1926, p. 156.

Preventing Dismissals of Older Workers

Because the economic conditions in Germany lead to the dismissal of many older workers, a law adopted in July, 1926, provides that all salaried employees with more than five years service in establishments employing at least two such employees may be dismissed only on three months' notice, expiring at the end of a calendar quarter of a year. After eight years' service, the period is raised to 4 months, the period is raised to five months after 10 years' service and 6 months after 12 years service.

Reciprocity Treaty Between Germany and Austria

A treaty recently concluded between the Federal Labour Ministry at Berlin and the Social Administration Ministry at Vienna determines the relations of Germany and Austria in regard to Social Insurance.

This treaty provides for the equality of treatment of the insured of each country who, when the pension become payable go from one country to the other; and also provides that account should be taken of contributions paid in either country.

Some Outstanding Statistics on the German Social Insuranc System.

Year	Number of insured	Total receipts of Ins. funds (in thousand marks)	Total expenditures (in thousand marks)	Number of invalidity pensions	Number of old age pensions	Average rate of old age pensions	Cost of administration (percentage)	Accumulated funds of Ins. institutions at end of each year
1913	16,401,200	419,345.4	242,949.1	134,159	11,906	167.00	10.1	2,105,491.6
1914	16,401,200	405,406.9	258,428.7	130,618	10,828	167.99	9.4	2,252,472.1
1915	15,819,000	378,826.1	276,758.6	101,160	11,715	170.19	8.6	2,354,539.7
1916	15,560,000	393,850.3	320,048.1	107,808	96,705	178,71	8.2	2,428,341.9
1917	15,651,000	439,165.2	348,077.7	103,193	72,705	172.97	8.8	2,449,883.0
1918	15,404,000	451,355.1	450,462.6	109,335	43,053	175.09	9.2	2,417,814.7
1919	17,780,000	511,633.1	595,720.3	139,756	44,148	180.80	9.7	2,333,727,4
1920	18,825,000	767,178.0	1,009,691.7	130,682	41,781	183.48	13.3	2,091,213.7
1921	18,712,000	2,999,176.5	2,054,513.1	139,492	45,835	.....	11.7	3,023,301.3

[34]Data taken from Statistics of the Operation of Social Insurance Legislation in Germany 1925, International Labor Office, Geneva

Great Britain

Next to Germany's program of social insurance, Great Britain's ramified social insurance system stands out today as the most comprehensive and thorough going of all nations. The great mass of English workers are now protected through State insurance systems against accident, sickness, unemployment, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. That the two leading industrial nations in Europe should both adopt the most comprehensive systems of social insurance is significant of the close relationship between modern economic insecurity and the industrial development of a nation. It is an indication also that only by means of social insurance have these industrial nations found a method of coping with these problems. Because of the significant history and development of the various English methods of providing for the aged, the story of the British policy towards this problem is of special interest to Americans and is therefore presented here at considerable length.

Early Conditions

The evils that were connected with the English poor law system are familiar to all and need not be repeated in this connection. Better protection against the misfortunes of old age have been demanded in England for many years. Provisions on the part of the government for some form of assistance for the aged poor have been in the foreground in Great Britain for more than two generations. An early attempt—in 1865—to encourage voluntary savings by the sale of government annuities through the Post Offices brought little success. The question of old age provisions assumed a definite shape and attracted an especially great deal of attention in the early nineties of the last century through Mr. Charles Booth's investigations into the cause of pauperism in old age. A number of royal commissions and departmental committees to investigate and to consider alterations in the system of English Poor Law Relief were appointed during the two decades that elapsed between Booth's investigations and the adoption of an old age pension plan. The deliberations and reports of these commissions and departmental committees served to focus public opinion on the problem of the aged poor.

Establishment of Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

As a result of all this agitation, Prime Minister Asquith announced in his 1908 budget speech the intention of the government to begin the payment of straight old age pensions to worthy aged. His outline of the plan soon became law in the shape of the Old Age Pensions Act of 1908. This Act was gradually amended in 1911, 1916, 1919 and 1924. All of these amendments tended to liberalize the original pro-

visions though they retained the main features of the first Act.

Provisions of The Old Age Pensions Acts 1908 to 1924

The law as it stood in 1925 provided a non-contributory system of old age pensions throughout the United Kingdom. To be eligible for an old age pension under the law a person must have (1) reached the age of 70; (2) been a British subject for at least the past 10 years; (3) been a resident in the United Kingdom for a period, in the case of natural-born British subjects, of at least 12 years since attaining the age of 50, and in the case of naturalized British subjects, of 20 years in the aggregate; (4) the income of a pension applicant must not have exceeded £49 17s. 6d[35].

The law also specified that previous receipt of poor relief or residence in a workhouse does not disqualify; but the receipt of poor relief, except medical aid, after the granting of a pension disqualifies the pensioner from a further pension. Paupers arriving at the age of 70 might, if they choose, give up their outdoor relief or workhouse residence and receive an old age pension instead. The act also established that a pensioner must be so far of good character as not to have been a prisoner during the preceding ten years, and not to have habitually failed to work so that his wife and children became dependent on public funds. Habitual drunkards, persons actually in prison or under detention as lunatics, as well as inmates of institutions, where the board and lodging amounted to an income above the pensionable limit were disqualified from the receipt of a pension.

Pension Amounts

Then pension amounts varied in accordance with the total income of the pensioner. The original act provided a maximum pension amount of 5s. per week. This was increased to 7s. 6d. in 1917 and to 10s. in 1919. The pension rates allowed in 1925 were as follows

	£	s	d	Rate of pension
When the yearly income did not exceed	26	5	1	10s.
When the yearly income did not exceed	31	10	0	8s.
When the yearly income did not exceed	36	15	0	6s.
When the yearly income did not exceed	42	0	0	3s.
When the yearly income did not exceed	47	5	0	2s.
When the yearly income did not exceed	49	17	6	1s.

When the yearly income exceeded £49 17s. 6d. for a single person and £99 15s. 0d. for a married couple no pensions were granted.

How Incomes Were Calculated

In calculating the income of a pensioner account was taken of the following:

(a) The yearly value of investments (e.g., houses not personally occupied) and other property not personally used or enjoyed;

(b) Cash income, e.g., earnings not arising from investments or other property;

(c) The benefit of any property personally used or enjoyed, e.g., the benefit derived by a claimant who lives in his own house, and

(d) Any other benefit, e.g., of free board or residence, which a claimant may enjoy.

The amendment of 1924, sponsored by the Labor Government then in power, retained the provision that means of all kinds shall be taken into account. It allowed, however, a deduction not exceeding £39 from such part of a person's total means as is not derived from earnings. In the case of a married couple living together in the same house, the deduction allowed on incomes not derived from earnings was £78. All income derived from personal earnings were left for deduction in their entirety as before. This meant that a married couple may have had an income of £2. 10s. a week between them and still be entitled to an old age pension of ten shillings each a week.

[35]Pound at $4.86 shilling at par 24.3 cents; penny at par 2.03 cents.

Objections to the Means Limit

The means qualification required in the pension law became the most stormy petrel throughout the history of the English Pensions Act. Strong opposition to these methods of determining the pension amount was developed on the ground that, in practice, this qualification, it was argued, was a penalty on thrift inasmuch as any income derived, from savings, relatives, friendly societies or insurance was included in the means limit and resulted in a smaller pension which really meant punishment of those who attempted to accumulate some means of their own. The "inquisitions" into the applicant's affairs necessitated by these provisions were also resented by self-respecting aged applicants. The opponents of these requiremnts finally organized a national association which became known as the National Conference on Old Age Pensions with head-quarters at New Castle upon Tyne. The aim of this Conference was to abolish the income deductions and to eliminate the investigations into the applicant's affairs. They advocated a straight universal pension.

The objectors to these clauses were supported even by the official Departmental Committee on Old Age Pensions which in its report of 1919 declared: "we have been insistently forced to advocate that the means limit be abolished altogether, and that the old age pension be given to all citizens at the age of 70. We are of the opinion that no other course will remove the very serious objections to the present system." The actual administration of these limitations upon incomes of applicants was also found too cumbersome as in evident from the fact that of the 9,376 appeals from the decisions of the Pension Committees adjusted in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, 56.7 per cent were appeals from the local committees' decisions in regard to the applicant's yearly means.[36] But in spite of strong demands in Parliament by members of the other parties for the complete abolition of these qualifications and their attendent injustices, even the Labor Government in 1924 refused to abolish them and retained the main features of the law.

Administration

The responsibility for the administration of the scheme was shared between central and local authorities. The central authority charged with the general supervision of the administration of the scheme was the Treasury, which delegated the executive work to the Board of Customs and Excise. The Minister of Health in England and Wales, and the Scottish Board of Health in Scotland were charged as central appeal authorities. The local authorities were the local pension committees, who were to consider and determine in the first instance all applications for old age pensions made by persons in their area. In 1923-24, there were 1,908 such committees and subcommittees in Great Britain, whose work for that year was estimated to cost only £55,000.[37] The necessary enquiries into the means of an applicant for pension are made by the local excise officers who, in their capacity of pension officers, act under the supervision of the Board of Customs and Excise. When a pension is granted, the pensioner is supplied with a book of pension orders good for 52 weeks which he can cash at any post office chosen by him.

Pensions for the Blind

Under an Act passed in August, 1920, pensions were allowed to persons "who are so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential". The conditions are the same as those of the old age pension with the exception that pensions to blind are paid after the age of 50 instead of 70, and a blind person if a native British subject must have resided in the United Kingdom for at least 12 years since the age of 30 instead of since the age of 50.

Statistics Bearing Upon the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908-1924

In 1924, 167,967 new claims for old age pensions were received in Great Britian, of which 33,155 were rejected.

[36]Sixth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1924-1925, p. 116, London.

[37] Facts and Figures, National Conference and Old Age Pensions, p. 21.

During the same year 100,654 pensioners died leaving a net increase during that year of 34,158 pensioners. The maximum weekly cost of an old age pension in 1926 was 10s., as against an average cost of £1 7s. 4d. the cost for an indoor pauper or approximately one-half the institutional cost.[38] Of the 916,771 pensioners in 1924, 853,859, or about 93 per cent, were receiving the maximum pension of 10s. weekly. On June 30, 1925, there were a total of 1,069,539 pensioners in Great Britian. Of these 394,314 were men and 675,225 were women. Included in the total pensioners were 15,761 blind persons under 70 years of age. The pensioners were distributed as follows: England, 861,653; Wales, 54,578; Scotland, 112,518, Northern Ireland, 46,790.[39]

Number of Pensioners and Amounts Spent Annually Under the British Old Age Pensions Act 40

Year	Number of Pensioners	Amount spent on pensions
1909	647,494	£ 2,026,395
1910	699,352	8,468,128
1911	907,461	9,683,442
1912	942,160	11,714,434
1913	967,921	12,138,108
1914	984,131	12,375,561
1915	987,238	12,560,565
1916	978,112	12,606,678
1917	947,780	13,732,207
1918	943,077	16,961,018
1919	920,198	17,728,000
1920	957,915	19,110,000
1921	1,002,343	21,092,000
1922	1,029,367	21,940,000
1923	895,924[41]	22,263,000
1924	916,771	23,222,000
1925	1,010,684	26,125,000
1926	1,071,093	26,800,000

Rate of Pensioners and Average Amount of Pension in Great Britain

Year	Rate of pensioners per 1,000 of total population	Rate of pensioners per 1,000 population 70 yrs. of age and over	Average amount of pension per year		
			£	S.	D.
1913	21.40	636.95	12	10	10
1914	21.76	647.61	12	11	5
1915	21.83	649.66	12	14	6
1916	21.63	643.66	12	17	9
1917	20.96	623.70	14	9	9
1918	20.85	620.60	18	1	10
1919	20.35	605.55	19	5	4
1920	21.18	630.37	19	19	0
1921	22.17	659.60	25	0	3
1922	24.06	698.52	25	11	2
1923	20.95	707.98	24	19	7
1924	21.43	622.13	25	6	3
1925	.....	.....	25	16	10
1926	.....	.....	25	0	5

[38] Ibid, pp. 20-21.

[39] Figures supplied by the Ministry of Health from Quarterly Report.

[40] Figures taken from A. Epstein's "Facing Old Age" and "Statistics of the operation of Social Insurance Legislation in Great Britain." International Labor Office, Geneva, 1925, Proof copy, and from information supplied by the Ministry of Health, London.

[41] The decline is due to the separation of the Irish Free State.

Inauguration of Great Britian's Contributory Old Age Pension System

The criticisms brought against the Old Age Pensions Acts of 1908-1924 in regard to the income qualifications have already been pointed out. But these criticisms were not confined to the means limit only. The high pensionable age of 70 years did not meet with satisfaction and a reduction of the age limit from 70 years to 65 was urged in many quarters. The already referred to Department Committee on Old Age Pensions in its 1919 report declared that "there was a large mass of invalidity, especially among women, occuring in the years immediately preceding the age of 70, for which at present no satisfactory provision is made". This Committee, however, cosidered that the cost of non-contributory pensions at the age of 65 would be prohibitive, and recommended "that investigation be made into the possibility of so developing and extending the existing system of insurance as to make adequate provision thereunder for all cases of invalidity and disability arising before the age of 70."[42]

Despite all its intentions and desires, the Labor Government in power in 1924 could not, in view of the economic conditions of the country, see its way of remedying these objections through a non-contributory pension plan; and British labor always stood against a contributory pension system, as it believed that all such costs should be paid for by the taxation of accumulated wealth. It, therefore remained for the conservative Baldwin Ministry to attempt to relieve the government from the increasing cost of lowering the age and abolishing the means limit of the Old Age Pensions Acts by the introduction in April, 1925, of what is now known as the "Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act." After prolonged and heated debates, and against the absolute opposition of the Labor Party, the bill was passed and received royal assent on September 7, 1925. The contributions to the system inaugurated by this Act began on January 4, 1926. Pension payments under this Act to those 70 years of age began last July while on January 2, 1928 payments at age 65 will begin.

Insurance Aims of the Act

The new act provides for the compulsory insurance of all wageearners of the age of 16 and upwards, except non-manual workers whose earnings exceed £250 a year. These groups are the same as come under the terms of the present Health Insurance Act. The object of the bill, as stated by the Ministry of Health, is to extend the social services provided for the working population by adding to the existing schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, a scheme of:

"(a) pensions for widows and dependent children, and

"(b) old age pensions commencing at the age of 65 instead of 70 and passing, on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions. The beneficiaries under this law, therefore, are not only the insured persons themselves but also their wives or widows and their childernunder the age of 16."

Of the approximately seventeen-and-a-half-million industrial population of Great Britain, 15,649,100 persons came under the insurance provisions of this Act in January, 1926.

Qualifications Required

The new Act grants pensions irrespective of whether the claimant possesses more than a certain minimum of means, and substitutes for the nationality and residence qualifications imposed by the non-contributory Old Age Pensions Acts merely the requirement: (a) that the insured persons must have lived at least two years in Great Britain before the contingency insured against occurs to him; (b) that he must have been employed in Great Britain; (c) that he must have been insured uninterruptedly during the five years preceding the completion of his sixty-fifty year and (d) that he had made at least 104 weekly contributions. All contributions paid into the Health Insurance Act before the new scheme satisfy the qualifying conditions.

[42] Report of the Departmental Committee on Old Age Pension, 1919, London.

Contributions

Under the 1925, Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, the cost of financing the scheme is borne by the insured person, the employer and the State. The rates of contributions which have commenced on January 4, 1926, are 9d. for a man, of which four and one-half pence is payable by the employer and four and four and one-half pence by the employee, and four and one-half pence for a woman of which two and one-half pence is paid by the employer and two pence by the employee. As a result, however, of the reduction of the health insurance age from 70 to 65, the health insurance contribution with which the new Act is tied up, was reduced by one penny a week in the case of men, and one-half-penny a week in the case of women, so that the net increase consequent in the scheme persons is 8d. for a man and 4d. for a woman, divided equally between employer and employee. Lower rates of contribution are applicable to exempt persons and, in certain circumstances, to excepted persons.

Contributions are payable in respect of every employed person under the age of 70 until January 2, 1928, but as from that date contributions by an employed person cease to be payable on his attaining the age of 65. Although contributions will cease on that date to be payable by the employed person, his employer will, nevertheless, be required to pay a contribution which is equivalent in amount to his share of the combined contribution for health insurance and pensions, in respect of every person employed by him who is of the age of 65 and upwards. The object of this provision is to remove any temptation which might otherwise exist to give a preference for employment to men who are over the age of 65.

The Act also provides that the Government actuary shall report on the financial position of the scheme in the year 1935 and in every succeeding tenth year. It is further provided that, unless Parliament otherwise determines, the ordinary rates of contributions shall, during the decennial period from January 1, 1936. be increased by two pence in respect of men and one penny in respect of women, divided equally between employer and employed, and that similar additional increases are to be made in the decennial periods from the first of January, 1946, and 1956, so that the actual contributions from 1956 on will be 15d. weekly per man and 7d. per woman divided between the employer and the insured.

The weekly contributions of the insured persons and the employers established for the present are not expected to make the fund self-sustaining for a long while. According to the estimates of the government actuary, the resources furnished by the contributions prescribed in the Pensions Act will suffice to balance the cost of old age pensions granted to insured persons only in the case of persons who enter at the age 16 in 1956 and afterwards reach the age of 65—which will not occur before the year 2005. The government actuary calculates that even when the contributions are capitalized at 4 per cent, the actual payments of those entering the system at age 16 in 1926 will represent but 20 per cent of the benefits to be received by them. Those entering the insurance plan at age 16 in 1936 will have paid 55 per cent of their benefits; those entering at age 16 in 1946 will have paid 80 per cent of the benefits; only those entering the plan at age 16 in 1956 will have paid in full for the benefits to be received by them.

To make up the balance until the time the fund becomes self-sustaining and to pay the deficit incurred through the admission into the insurance plan of persons over the age of 16, the government undertakes to make an additional contribution of £4,000,000 a year for ten years beginning with 1926-7 and thereafter at such rate as Parliament may determine.

The contributions in respect of an insured person under the old age pension scheme and under the National Health Insurance Act are payable as one contribution and all the arrangements under the latter Act for the payment and collection of contributions apply automatically to the contributions under this scheme. The scheme does not impose any additional work on the employer in regard to the stamping of cards since he is merely required to affix to the employee's health insurance card a stamp representing the combined health and pensions contributions for each week for which a contribution is payable under the health insurance scheme.

Benefits

The following benefits are provided under the new Act:

Contributory Old Age Pensions—The amount of the pension is fixed at 10s. a week to insured men and insured women between the age of 65 and 70, and 10s. a week to the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions.

Widows and Orphans Pensions—The widow's pension is fixed at 10s. a week. To this sum is added for each dependent child. The additional allowance is payable as follows; for the eldest child, 5c. a week; for each other child, 3s. a week; orphans receive a weekly pension of 7s. and 6d. a week up to the age of 14, or up to the age of 16 is attending school.

Continuation of Straight Pensions

The law also provides for the continuation of old age pensions as under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908 to 1924 without the application of the tests as to means residence and nationality to persons already in receipt of a widow's or old age pensions and to insure men and women on attaining 70, who cannot qualify for old age pensions under the new scheme by reason of the fact that they have attained that age before January 2, 1928.

Administration

The Act is administered by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Post Office, which affects the payment of the pensions, and the approved societies, which collect the contributions as under the Health Insurance Act.

Acturial Estimates on the New Contributory Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions Act

According to the Report by the Government Actuary, the estimated number of employed persons under the age of 65 coming into insurance at the beginning of the scheme are 10,180,000 men and 4,595,000 women. These numbers will increase until about the year 1960, when the estimated numbers are 11,671,000 men and 4,842,000 women. From that time onwards some reduction in the insured population between the ages of 16 and 65 is indicated by the actuary's calculations.

In addition, it is estimated that there will be 275,000 men and 50,000 women employed contributors between the ages of 65 and 70 in January, 1926, in respect of whom contributions will be payable during the years 1926 and 1927, so long as they are in insurable employment and still under 70. This makes a total of 15,090,000 employed persons (10,445,000 men and 4,645,000 women) brought in as contributors at the outset.

Tables presented in the actuary's report show that for the year 1928-29, which will be the first complete year of the scheme's working, the total contributions from employers and employees will be £22,900,000, and the total expenditures, including administration but excluding pensions to persons over 70, will be £25,600,000. Thereafter expenditures will increase more rapidly than contributions, so that by 1965-66, at which time conditions will have become stabilized, contributions will amount to £42,700,000 and expenditures to £60.800,000.

The government actuary also estimated that in 1925-6, the Government will spend a total of £94,000,000, on pensions, of which £27,000,000 will go for old age and survivors' pensions and £67,000,000 on war pensions. The latter item is expected to decline gradually and to reach only £10,000,000 in 1965-66 while the total spent on the old age and survivors' pensions will amount steadily and reach £80,000,000 in 1965-66. It is thus shown that the total expenditures on pensions of all kinds will actually diminish in 1965-66 by nearly £4,000,000. The government thus plans to apply the money saved by the progressive dimunition of war pensions to the payment of old age and survivors' pensions.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions

A letter from the British Ministry of Health dated Nov. 1926 states that at that ime 162,500 widows and 263,000 orphans were receiving pensions under the new Act, 96,200 old age pensions were awarded under the new contributory Act. The number of old age pensions which will become payable in 1928 is estimated at 466,000.

Greece

The first insurance system against invalidity and old age was enacted in Greece in 1907 and covered only Greek seamen. On November 8, 1923, a compulsory contributory insurance law against sickness, death, old age and invalidity covering all wage-earning and salaried employees was enacted.

Scope of Act

All persons engaged otherwise than on their own account in industrial, handicraft and commercial undertakings or establishments including undertakings in the building and transport industries, shall be compulsorily insured against sickness, death, old age, and incapacity for work in general.

The persons covered under this law are defined as wage-earning and salaried employees and servants of both sexes employed for remuneration, irrespective of the way in which the said remuneration is calculated.

Persons engaged in home industries are not liable to compulsory insurance, but may voluntarily apply for inclusion. The exempted groups include persons engaged in industries or handicrafts who either alone or jointly with members of the same family, in their home or in their own workplace, carry on a trade either on their own account or at the orders of another person.

Excluded from compulsory insurance are also persons who are not customarily but only temporarily and by way of exception engaged in the work mentioned in the preceding section as well as persons engaged in casual work.

Contributions

According to the provisions of the law every undertaking or establishment included in this insurance system is required to pay a contribution equal to the contribution paid by the staff but amounting for each branch of insurance to not less than three per cent nor more than six per cent of the wages or salary of the insured persons from which a deduction is made, unless the undertaking agrees to pay a higher rate of contribution. The exact rate is determined for each industry by a special board.

Benefits

nsured persons are entitled to the following benefits: I

(a) A pension in case of incapacity for work due to old age or to work for many years;

(b) A pension in case of incapacity for work due to physical or mental disorders.

Pensions are also granted to:

(a) The undivorced widow and legitimate minor children of an insured person on the death of an insured person;

(b) Adult children who are infirm and in necessitous circumstances.

Children are considered minors up to the age of 15 years for boys and 20 years for girls. Infirmity is established by a decision of the governing body of the fund in pursuance of a medical report.

Insurance Carriers

Pension institutions which may carry workers' insurance are the following:

1. The pension funds of specified establishments;
2. The pension funds of workers' organizations;
3. The pension funds of mining undertakings;
4. The State pension funds for wage-earning and salaried employees.

Administration

The law established that an undertaking which has been working for three years and employs 70 persons or more shall within six months after the coming into operation of the Act submit to the Ministry of National Economy, for approval, draft rules for an insurance fund as provided in the law.

"All Greek chambers of commerce and industry within six months after the coming into operation of this Act shall, in conformity with the provisions thereof, set up a joint social insurance fund for their salaried employees and servants.

"Undertakings of the same kind may set up joint social insurance funds."

The establishment and operation of every workers' insurance institution must be under the supervision of the Ministry of National Economy.

A Workers' Insurance Supervisory Council is attached to the Ministry of National Economy. This body sets up all rules and regulations governing the operation of the various insurance funds. The Council also establishes the various rates of contributions, regulates the mode of investment and is in charge of the safeguarding of the property of the funds.

Seaman's Invalidity Fund

By a series of amendments the latest of which was adopted in July, 1924, the original Seaman's Invalidity Fund has been somewhat changed, but the Fund was left independent of the general insurance Act for wage-earners and salaried employees.

Hungary

Although Hungary has had a system of compulsory insurance for workmen since 1907, it covers only the risks of accidents and sickness but not old age. Voluntary old age insurance has been made available in that country to certain classes of the population, but as in all other countries, this has not developed to any considerable extent.

Iceland

Iceland established a compulsory system of old age and invalidity insurance in 1890. In accordance with the law, "All servants between the ages of 20 and 60, all day laborers, and persons working with their parents must annually contribute to this fund 2 Kroner[43] for men, and 1 Kroner for women. Each district fund shall pay an annual contribution of 1 Kroner for each person liable to pay contributions."

43 (I) Kronen at par 26.8 cents

The male head of the household must pay this contribution for every person who resided with him during the year, but he may deduct it from the wages of his employees. For the non-payment of these contributions, property may be attached. The only persons exempt from paying contributions are those without means who are responsible for maintaining one or more dependents; those unable to earn wages on account of sickness or other cause; and those who have provided for their old age by purchase of an annuity of at least 150 Kroner.

Pensions are granted to persons over 60 years of age who have received no poor relief during a prior period of ten years. The minimum pension is 20 Kroner and the maximum pension granted may not exceed 200 Kroner.

Funds are administered in cities by the magistrates, in rural communities by the parish-council, and these officials may set aside as their salaries four per cent. of all contributions levied. They must also elect two persons who audit the annual balance sheet of the respective funds.

Irish Free State

Previous to the creation of the Irish Free State, the British Old Age Pension Act of 1908 was in force in Ireland. Since that time the Irish Free State is operating its pension system independently. An amendment adopted in June, 1924, somewhat modified the previous plan, although most of the original provisions of the English Act have been kept. The law still provides for the payment of straight pensions to persons over 70 years of age. In order to be entitled to a pension a person must satisfy the pension authorities that his means do not exceed £39.5s. a year. The rate of pension varies according to the means of the pensioner on the basis of the following schedule.

	Rate of pension per-week
When the yearly means of pensioner do not exceed £18 5s. Od.	9s.
Yearly income ranging from £18 5s. Od. to £20 17s. 6d.	8s.
Yearly income ranging from £20 17s. 6d. to £23 10s. Od.	7s.
Yearly income ranging from £23 10s. Od. to £26 2s. 6d.	6s.
Yearly income ranging from £26 2s. 6d. to £28 15s. Od.	5s.
Yearly income ranging from £28 15s. Od. to £31 7s. 6d.	4s.
Yearly income ranging from £31 7s. 6d. to £34 Os. Od.	3s.
Yearly income ranging from £34 Os. Od. to £36 12s. 6d.	2s.
Yearly income ranging from £36 12s. 6d. to £39 5s. Od.	1s.
Yearly income ranging from £39 5s. Od.	no pension

In March, 1925, the number of pensioners under the Old Age Pensions Act of 1908 was 116,000, or 58 per cent of the population over 70 years of age.[44]

Isle of Guernsey

The Parliament of the Isle of Guernsey has during 1925 passed on Old Age Pensions Act, granting Old Age Pensions of 8s. a week, subject to means, residence and nationality tests.

Italy

Like most of the Latin countries, Italy also first experimented with voluntary and subsidized old age insurance. The National Institute for Insurance of Workmen against invalidity and old age was an institution for voluntary insurance and was established in 1898. Its purpose was to offer protection against old age to all Italian citizens who were engaged in manual labor or who on their own account did not pay tax exceeding 30 lire[45] per annum of any nature. In addition to the regular annuity, the government added a contribution not to exceed 10 lire per annum. While other classes also were permitted to insure, the latter were not given the special subsidies.

Success of Voluntary Insurance

The Italian voluntary insurance system proved no more successful than those of other countries. From 1898 to 1910 the total number of accounts opened was about 300,000, which constituted only two per cent of the total population gainfully employed in that country. The total sum paid into the institutions since the creation of the National Institute down to the end of 1922 was about 1,432,000,000 lire.[46] (Approximately $276,000,000 par and about $51,000,000 at the present rate of exchange). During all this time the government was continuously beset by the demands of organized labor and social workers for the enactment of a cumpulsory old age and invalidity insurance law. During the World War the government was compelled to comply in part with these demands. Thus, in April, 1917, a viceregal decree made it compulsory for all auxiliary war establishments to insure their workers in the National Insurance Institute. In accordance with this decree, over 600,000 workers were insured in the Institute.

Compulsory Insurance Act

Shortly after the Armistice was signed the government introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, providing for compulsory old age and invalidity insurance. The bill was hailed unanimously by both employers and employees. In order to secure speedy action, a decree was issued on April 21, 1919, establishing obligatory old age and invalidity insurance. The act went into effect July 1, 1920.

Scope of Act

This act made insurance against disability and old age compulsory for (1) all Italian subjects of both sexes, whether at home or in the colonies, between the ages of 15 and 65, who work for an employer in any industry, trade or profession, including "home industries," agriculture and public service, or who are occupied in domestic service or in any private employment; (2) Aliens working at the same occupations, provided reciprocal treatment is granted to Italians abroad.

The following were exempted from the obligation to insure: (1) Non-manual workers whose average monthly salary exceeded 350 lire; (2) all half-share and tenant farmers whose annual income exceeded 3,600 lire; (3) men in the merchant marine service employed on Italian ships who were already insured in the Merchant Marine's Invalidity Fund; (4) State and public service employees for whom insurance schemes were already in existence.

Contributions

The 1919 Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Law provided for equal contributions from the employer and the insured persons. The contributions were based, as in Germany, upon a sliding scale in accordance with the daily earnings of the insured person. The bi-weekly contributions were set as follows:

Daily Earnings of Insured	Bi-Weekly contribution of Employer and Employee
2 lire and less	0.50 lire
Over 2 to 4 lire	1.00 lire
Over 4 to 6 lire	1.50 lire
Over 6 to 8 lire	2.00 lire
Over 8 to 10 lire	2.50 lire
Over 10 lire	3.00 lire

As in Germany and France, the contributions are collected by the employer, who affixes stamps to special cards provided for that purpose. The employer is held responsible for the collection of both his own and his employer's shares. He is permitted to deduct the worker's contribution from his wages and penalties are prescribed for incorrect deductions.

Benefits

Pensions under the law are granted to (1) persons 65 years of age who have paid at least 240 fortnightly contributions; (2) at any age in case of permanent incapacity to persons who have made at least 120 bi-weekly contributions. A person is considered disabled if his earning ability is reduced to less than one-third of the current earning capacity of persons working in the same occupation in the same locality. The pension to be suspended when the person improves to such an extent as to make the definition no longer applicable. Pension grants of a lower rate may be obtained at 60 years of age.

The pension amount is made up of two parts: (1) The part corresponding to the contributions made by the insured person and his employer, and (2) the part granted by the State. The first amounts to 66 per cent of the first 120 fortnightly contributions, plus 50 per cent of the next 120 contributions together with 25 per cent of the remaining contributions. The second part is made up of 100 lire for each pension each year.

The 1919 decree provided that persons who have undergone a period of active military service, and persons disabled through sickness, not exceeding one year, were entitled to credit of the lowest bi-weekly contributions, even though they have not made such contributions.

In case of death of an insured person before he becomes entitled to a pension, his widow or his children under 15 years of age are entitled to receive a monthly grant of 50 lire for a period of six months.

[44]Figures supplied by the International Labor Office, Geneva.
[45]Lire at par 19.3 cents.
[46]Industrial and Labor Information, July 6, 1923.

Voluntary Insurance

The Italian law also provided that insured persons may increase their pensions through voluntary contributions. Voluntary insurance was also made possible for (1) independent workers whose yearly income does not exceed 4,200 lires; (2) married women of compulsorily insured husbands and all other women engaged in domestic work; (3) small peasant proprietors, shop keepers and professional workers whose annual direct State taxes did not exceed 200 lires; (4) Those persons who at the coming in force of the 1919 Decree were already voluntarily insured, even though they did not come under one of the above groups.

In its continuation to encourage, voluntary insurance, the State promised to contribute in the case of non-obligatorily insured persons one-third of the annuity required through voluntary contributions, and one-sixth of the total annuity in the case of supplementary insurance taken out by those compulsorily insured.

Administration

The insurance system was put in charge of the National Social Insurance Institute under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The council of administration was made up of six representatives of the employers, eight of the compulsorily insured persons, two of of the voluntarily insured persons, five members selected from among social insurance experts, and one official from each of the following departments: Industry. Commerce, and Labor and Finance, and the directors of the National Insurance Institute, the National Accident Insurance Institute and of the insurance institutes in Ministry of Finance. In addition to the National Social Insurance Institute, a Provincial Provident Institute was established in each province. The executive committee administering these institutes is made up of equal number of representatives from the ministries of Industry, Commerce, Labor and Finance; the insured persons and employers. Arbitration boards as well as board of appeal were also set up by the Decree.

Government Contributions

To pay the State subsidies, the government provided for an annual contribution by the State to the National Fund of 50,000,000 lire for the first ten years of the operation of the plan.

Principles of Insurance Re-established in 1923

The validity of the Decree of April 21, 1919, was questioned in the Italian courts because, it was contended, that inasmuch as it had not been ratified by the Chambers, it could not have the force of law. To obviate all difficulties, the government, utilizing certain special powers granted it, issued on December 30, 1923, another Royal Decree which although repealed all previous legislation re-established the main principles of the insurance system.

Changes Made by the Decree of 1923

The principal changes introduced by the new decree are the following:[47]

The wage classes included in the compulsory insurance were raised from those earnings up to 250 lire to those earning 800 lire per month. Because of the difficulties encountered in collecting contributions from agricultural workers, the decree of December 30, 1923 exempted share and tenant farmers from the obligations to insure. The various branches of insurance were also centralized and the number of provincial institutes considerably reduced. The classes which may take out voluntary insurance were raised from those whose tax assessments does not exceed 200 lire per month under the old law to 800 lire.

By regulations dated August 28, 1924, regarding the carrying out of the Decree of December 30, 1923 certain changes in the administration of the social insurance system have been introduced. Under the new regulations, the provident funds will no longer be independent, but will be merely local organizations of the National Fund, which will assume their general direction. The management committees will henceforth consist of seven members; one chairman, three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the insured persons. These committes will now act merely in an advisory capacity.

The technical and financial organization of the Fund remains the same, but its Administrative Council must submit to the Minister of National Economy its estimates of future expenses, and any modifications which it may at any time be necessary to make in the total of contributions and pensions. Such modifications will be made every ten years, as from January 1, 1930, by Royal Decrees promulgated on the proposal of the Ministers of Finance and National Economy, and after discussion in the Council of Ministers.

Administrative Expenses

The Fund is allowed to spend up to 12 per cent of the revenues from contributions for administrative purposes. In the years 1920 to 1924, however, administrative expenses have never been more than about 4 per cent. In 1924, for instance, the contributions for compulsory insurance amounted to 275 million lire and the administrative expenditures to only 10 million lire.[48]

Number of Persons Insured

On the enactment of the invalidity and old age insurance law in 1919 it was estimated that 10,310,000 persons would be covered by it. According to recent information, it is stated that while the National fund has no means of ascertaining with any accuracy the actual number of persons insured and the total amount of contribution paid per person insured and the total amount of contributions received, the Fund estimates the number of persons compulsorily insured in 1924 at about 3,500,000, but states that this estimate is rather conservative.[49] The main difficulty was found with workers in agriculture as of the over 3,500,000 such laborers estimated to be subject to compulsory insurance, only about 500,000 were insured at the end of 1924.[50] The chief reason given for this is that the system of collecting contributions by means of stamps pasted on the membership card of the insured person by the employer has been found to be entirely unsuitable in the case of agricultural laborers.

Soundness of System

zDuring the period July 1, 1920 to December 31, 1924, the National Fund collected in contributions the sum of 1,192,-692,630,01 lire. The average annual costribution per insured person for invalidity insurance was 80.52 lire, and for old age insurance, 128.47 lire. These average contributions per insured person correspond to daily earnings of between 6 and 10 lie.[51]

In 1924, as against an original estimate of 32,690 persons being entitled to invalidity pensions only 6,791 persons were actually receiving such pensions. Up to the end of 1924, the fund during the entire period of its operation granted 3,904 old age pensions.[52]

In concluding its study of a recent report of the Italian insurance system, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics concludes: "It is yet too early to form any conclusions regarding the operation of the Italian compulsory invalidity and old age insurance. From the report it becomes evident merely that the insurance is being administered prudently and economically."[53]

Extension of Insurance

By an Act of November 29, 1925, the general social insurance system of Italy was extended to the new provinces covering the country ceded to Italy by Austria under the Treaty of St. Germain. All former provisions established by the Austro-Hungarian law were cancelled.

[47] Industrial and Labor Information May 5, 1924, P. 15, Geneva.

[48] Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1926, p. 197, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.

[49] The International Labor Office at Geneva in a correspondence to the Commission estimated the number of insured in Italy at the end of 1923 at approximately 2,134,000.

[50] Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1926, P. 197 U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.

[51] Ibid, p. 195.

[52] Ibid, p. 197.

[53] Ibid.

Japan

In the last ten years Japan has made considerable progress along the lines of social insurance.

In 1916, the "Simple Life Insurance Act" was passed. This law simplified the purchasing of life insurance for people of small means by the government becoming the insurance carrier. The insurance is carried through the post offices. The maximum amount of this insurance allowed at present is 450 yen.[54]

In 1922, a national health insurance act was passed. This law went into force on July 1,1926, although the payment of benefits will not begin before January 1, 1927.

Post Office Pensions Acts

By two acts, promulgated on March 29, 1926 and which came into effect on October 1 of that year, the Japanese Government undertakes to pay annual pensions up to maximum amount of 2,400 yen, in return for regular contributions. The scheme is conducted through the machinery of the post offices, and both immediate and deferred annuities may be purchased from the government. Immediate annuities may be bought by persons from age 40 to 80, while deferred life annuities may be obtained by persons between the ages of 12 to 60. Payments on deferred annuities may begin at age 50, 55, 60 or 65. Premiums may be paid either at one time or by installment annually, semi-annually or quarterly. The minimum annuity purchaseable is set at 120 yen in case the premiums are paid by installment, or 12 yen in case it is paid at once.

The insured may also contract for annuities which would provide that in case of death before the annuity begins, the sum equal to the total premiums paid in be repaid to the heirs of the insured. The terms of the annuity contracts may be altered after it is signed and the insured may borrow from the post office to the extent of the total premiums paid by him. The premium is calculated at the rate of six and one-half per cent interest.

Old Age Pensions Contemplated

According to recent information from the International Labor Office, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Japanese Government has recently drafted a bill for the relief of the poor which it plans to present to the Diet. Among other features, the bill provides for the payment of an old age pension, either in part or wholly from the State Treasury, to old and invalid persons, subject to specified conditions as to age, health, capacity, income, etc. Even under the existing por relief system, 4,132 old age pensions amounting to 113,386,000 yen were paid during the year 1924.

Luxemburg

A compulsory system of old age and invalidity insurance was first established in Luxemburg in 1911-12. As in the case of the Austrian Act, insurance was made compulsory for the higher wage-groups rather than those of the lowest wage classes. The law compelled all persons to insure who were earning not less than 3,000 marks[55] annually. Persons who earned not more than 3,600 marks could in addition take out voluntary insurance. The act also provided for institutional care to prevent incapacity as well as for the care of widows and dependents in case of death.

In the beginning, the pensionable age was set at 68 years. In June, 1914, however, the age was reduced to 65. In order to receive a pension at that age one must have proved that he had worked in the Duchy for at least 2,700 days in an occupation subject to compulsory insurance. The law also provided that "Luxemburg subjects who on January 1, 1912, are 65 years of age or more, and who prove that during the five years which immediately preceded this date they have regularly exercised in the Grand Duchy an occupation subject to compulsory insurance, shall be entitled to claim one-third of the original pension." And further: "Insured Luxenburg subject who have completed the 65th year of their age within ten years immediately following January 1, 1920....shall be entitled to old age pensions, if they give proof that during the five years immediately preceding January 1, 1920, they have regularly exercised in the Grand Duchy an occupation subject to compulsory insurance, and that since that date up to the completion of their 65h year they have worked on an average of 270 days a year.'

The contributions are made by the State, the employers and employees. The State subsidy, prior to the World War, was a fixed sum of 48 marks for every insured man and 38.40 marks for every insured woman. In order to provide for these subsidies, the Act of 1914 set aside a credit of 125,000 francs,[56] to be paid annually, for 50 years, to the deposit of the Invalidity and Old Age Insurance Institution. The total contribution of the employers is at the rate of of 2.1 per cent of the wages earned. This is divided equally between the employer and the employee. The former was made responsible for the payment of the premiums by the Act of 1911, and was authorized to deduct the employees' share from the wages. The Act of 1914 modified this, so that by mutual agreement, the retention of deductions corresponding to the contributions due, may be postponed until the final settlement (this to be not later than December 31, of each year); while the share of contributions of agricultural workers, working partly on their own account and partly for others, is collected direct from such persons. The amendment also provided that the Managing Committee of the Insurance Institution may require a security to be deposited by contractors domiciled in a foreign country, who temporarily employ in the Grand Duchy persons liable to insurance.

Insurance for Industrial Workers

According to the latest information, the recent Luxemburg law extended insurance against old age and invalidity to all industrial workers over 16 years of age. The costs of insurance are shared between the State, the communes, the employers and the workers. The contributions on the part of the insured are fixed at 4 per cent of their annual earnings.

Voluntary insurance was also made possible for the other workers who are under 40 years of age and whose annual salaries do not exceed 10,000 francs. The amount of this insurance is equal to the annual rate of pay, but the minimum is fixed at 360 francs.

Netherlands

Influenced by Germany's example in the field of social insurance, Holland on the First of June, 1913, enacted a system of compulsory old age and invalidity insurance. The Act was not put into operation until December 3, 1919. The law compelled the insurance of all workmen in the Netherlands over 14 years of age who are not in active military service and whose annual income from wages is not in excess of 1200 florin.[57] Compulsory insurance applies also to seamen and workmen employed in a foreign country by Dutch establishments. Exempted from compulsory insurance are those who work for wages only occasionally and for short periods; those already entitled to a pension from the State or private establishments; and those who pay a property or an income tax exceeding 3,000 florin.

A number of amendments were made to the law since its inauguration. Material changes in the law were made by amendments in 1919. The original provision of old age annuity to begin at age 70 was reduced to 65 in that year. In addition to these old age pensions, annuities are paid also in case of incapacity, which is defined as the inability to earn one-third of the normal wages, at any age. In the case of death, pensions are also given to widows and surviving children until the age of 14. Eligibility to an invalidity pension begins after 150 premiums have been paid for the insured person.

Contributions

As in Germany and Italy persons subject to compulsory insurance are divided in Holland into five wage classes in accordance with their earnings which range fom those receiving less than 240 florin a year in the first class to those earning 900 florin or more in the fifth class. As originally drafted the contributions were to be paid by both the employers and employees. Since the Act has been put in operation, however, the contributions are paid entirely by the

[54] Yen at par 49.8 cents.
[55] Mark at par 23.8 cents.
[56] Franc at par 19.3 cents.
[57] Florin at par 40.2 cents.

employers who are not allowed to deduct these from the wages of their employers. The weekly premiums vary from 25 centimes for the first class to 60 centimes per insured person in the fifth class. During the weeks when he has no employer, the premiums are paid by the insured person himself. The law provides that "a worker shall not be bound to pay a premium for a calendar week during which, in consequence of sickness, lack of employment or a stoppage of work, he has not worked for wages or as a contractor; a woman who has the care of a household shall not be bound to pay a premium for any week in which she has not worked for wages or as a contractor, irrespective of the cause."

How Premiums Are Paid

The premium may be paid either by means of the affixing of pension stamps on a pension card or in money to the Labor Council. The decision whether payment shall be made in money or in stamps is established by the Government for the area of each Labor Council. Different decisions may be given for different classes of insured persons.

According to Dr. H. W. Groenveld, Chief of the Social Insurance Division in the Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry, no difficulties are encountered in collecting these contributions from the large employers. But in enforcing this law in rural sections some difficulties are met with, because, frequently, the employer threatens his workers with unemployment if they persist in making him pay their insurance contributions.

Government Contributions

To help cover the deficit in this insurance system, the government promised to pay an annual subsidy of 21,500,000 florin for 75 years. During the years 1924 and 1925, however, the Government's contributions amounted to but 1,800,000 florin per year, while in 1926, the government's contribution amounted to 9,423,000 florin.

How Annuity is Computed

The amount of the basic annuity is computed as follows: The pension amounts to 260 times the total of the premiums paid up, divided by the number of weeks during which the person has been insured. To this is added an increment of 11.3 per cent of the total amount of the premiums paid up, which must not be less than one-fifth of the basic pension.

Administration

The law is administered through a series of Labor Councils in 34 different districts. The money collected is kept in a separate "Invalidity Fund" by the State Insurance Bank which is in charge of the various separate insurance systems. The entire system is under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry.

Number of Insured and Pensioners

On December 31, 1925, 2,093,005 workers were insured under the law. For the year 1924, the premiums of this insurance amounted to 32,413,401.93 florin. On September 1, 1925, there were being paid under this Act 10,335 invalidity pensions, 45,887 old age pensions, 5,202 widows' pensions and 7,082 orphans' pensions.

Voluntary Insurance

In addition to the compulsory insurance law, Holland also has an elaborate voluntary insurance system against invalidity and old age in which any person irrespective of age may enter. Compulsorily insured persons may also take out voluntary insurance. Voluntary insurance gives a right to an invalidity pension when the insured person attains the age of 70 years. The voluntary pension "amounts to one and one-half per cent per annum on every voluntary premium of 2 florin per half year elapsing between the payment of the premium and the beginning of the pension." The voluntary insurance fund is also under the direction of the State Insurance Bank which is authorized to collect the contributions and administer the system. On August 1, 1925, 413,614 persons had insured themselves under this Act. On September 1, 1925, 95,602 persons were drawing pensions from this fund.

Straight Government Gratuities

The Act of 1913 also provided for the temporary payment of straight government pensions to persons who have passed the age of 70 when the insurance law was enacted, and to those who have reached age 70 after the passage of the Act. When the Act was put into operation these provisions were no longer applicable. The following table gives the number of pensions paid under these temporary provisions.

Number of Straight Pensions

Year Jan. 1	Pensioners over 70 at time of passage of Act	Pensioners reaching 70 after passage of act
1915	100,566	11,482
1916	91,026	22,387
1917	81,148	31,573
1918	71,199	39,391
1919	62,312	47,314
1920	53,634	57,687
1921	46,848	54,920
1922	40,085	51,138
1923	33,314	47,028
1924	28,211	43,463
1925	23,751	39,825

In October, 1926, 50,475 persons were receiving these straight pensions.

Newfoundland

In 1911, Newfoundland adopted a non-contributory old age pension law under this law every person 75 years of age who resided at least 20 years in the colony is entitled to a pension provided his means of support are such as "to render a pension necessary."

The pension amounts to $50.00 a year and is paid out of money provided by the Legislature.

All claims for old age pensions are determined by the Governor. The Governor may appoint any person to inquire into and report upon claims for pensions.

By amendments adopted in 1925 and 1926 the wife of a pensioner over 65 years of age is entitled upon his death to have such pension continued to be paid to her until her death or remarriage. According to a letter from the Deputy Colonial Secretary to the Commission dated Nov., 1926, there were in Newfoundland about 2,500 persons receiving pensions of about $50.00 per annum each.

New Zealand

Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

One of the most extensive and generous non-contributory old age pension systems is in operation in New Zealand. It was originally established in 1898 and amendments to the law have been made on a number of occasions, the latest one having been adopted on September 29, 1925. As it stands today, the Act provides for the payment of pensions to every man at the age of 65 and to every woman at the age of 60 years. Pensions are granted also to males at the age of 60 years and females at the age of 55 years who have two or more children under the age of 15 dependent upon them for support.

Qualifications

The eligibility qualifications for a pension are comprehensive and rigorous. Pensions are granted to only those who have fulfilled the following requirements: the pensioner must have resided in New Zealand continuously for not less than 25 years immediately preceding his claim. Occasional absences when the total such period does not exceed two years are permitted. The claimant must not have been imprisoned for four months, or on four occasions, for an offence punishable by twelve months imprisonment during the period of 12 years immediately preceding the date of his claim, nor imprisoned for a term of five years during the last 25 years. The pensioner must have also, if a husband, not deserted his wife or neglected to maintain his children, or if a wife deserted her husband or such of her children as

were under 15 years of age. The claimant must in addition be of good moral character and one who has "lived a sober and reputable life during the past year." The law also forbids granting pensions to single persons whose yearly income amounts to £91;[58] to married couples with incomes amounting to £143, and to those whose accumulated property amounts to £390 or over. As in Australia, pensions are not given to Asiatics, Maoris and aboriginal natives. Excluded from pensions are also aliens and naturalized subjects who have not been naturalized one year.

Amount of Pension

The amount of the annual pension was originally set at £18 per year. It was increased later to £26 which was subsequently supplemented by a bonus of £13 during the World War. In 1920, this bonus was made a permanent part of the pension and an amendment in 1925 raised the pension to £45 10 shillings. One pound from the pension is deducted for every one pound of income over £52 and for every £10 of the net capital value of a property and the actual income derived from that property. Where the pensioner is a woman under 65 years of age the amount of the pension is further diminished by one pound for every year or part of a year by which the age of the applicant is less than 65 years. The term "income" is defined as "any moneys, valuable consideration, or profits derived or received by any person for his own use or benefit in any year, by any means or from any source." But certain moneys received from relief agencies, fraternal societies, insurance companies, compensation, etc., are not included.

Personal property is not taken into consideration in determining the amount of accumulated property. At first it was specified that a pensioner may retain a home up to a certain value. The 1925 amendment exempts homes of any value in the computation of property. The law further provides that any person otherwise qualified to receive a pension who owns property on which he resides, and which does not permit of the granting of a full pension, may qualify for the full pension by transferring the said property to the Public Trustee. The pensioner is permitted to reside on the property rent-free during his lifetime, but he must pay all rates and charges thereon. If a husband and wife, both being pensioners, are living together, and one dies, the survivor is permitted to continue to reside on the property. On the death of both pensioner and survivor, or where the pensioner is no longer entitled to a pension, the Public Trustee may sell the property, and, after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of pension paid as a consequence of the transfer of the property, together with his commission and interest at the rate of 4 per cent., shall pay the balance to the person or persons entitled thereto. Provision is made for a pensioner, or survivor, or next of kin paying such amounts as foresaid at any time, with a view to obtain a retransfer of the property and obviating a sale.

In case the pensioner is married and living with his wife, the net capital value of all the accumulated property of each is deemed half the total of both. The yearly income of each is also deemed half the total annual incomes of both. The total pension granted to both husband and wife living together must not exceed, together with the total incomes of both £143 for the year. The law also makes provision for institutional care for those who are unable to maintain homes for themselves.

Administration

As in Australia, the pension system is administered by a Commissioner of Pensions and district registrars. The Dominion is divided into districts for this purpose. Each applicant applies to the Registrar of the district in which he resides, and fills out a claim form. The Registrar proceeds at once to verify the applicant's statements and the result of his inquiries are transmitted, with the form of application, to the Stipendiary Magistrate presiding at the nearest Court, when a date is fixed for the personal examination of the pensioner. The Magistrate has power to dispense with the personal attendance of the applicant if he is satisfied that the documentary evidence in support of the claim is sufficient to establish it.

[58]Pound at par $4.86.

The Magistrate intimates his decision to the Commissioner of Pensions who, if the pension is allowed, issues a pension-certificate for the amount granted, without which no payment can be made.

The term of a pension is for the twelve months only, and an application for renewal is required to be made each year. The first of twelve monthly instalments is due on the 1st day of the month following the granting of the pension by the Magistrate. Payment is made through the Post Offices. On March 31, 1926, New Zealand was paying 22,905 such pensions to aged persons.

Widows' Pensions

Since January, 1912, New Zealand has also been paying pensions to widows—to women with children under age. At first the age of the children was set at 14 years. The 1925 amendment raised these ages to 15 years. Claimants for widow's pensions must be British subjects of good character. The maximum pension is £26 per annum to a widow, with £26 per year added for each child under 15 with a maximum pension of £4 per week. At the end of March 31, 1926 there were 3,833 widows' pensions in force.

Miners' Pensions

In addition to the old age and widow's pensions, a law of 1915 provides also for a pension to any miner who is totally incapacitated for work owing to miner's phthisis contracted while working as a miner in New Zealand. The qualifications for this class of pensions are (1) that the applicant has been a British subject for one year; (2) that he has resided in New Zealand for five years immediately prior to his application; (3) that he has been employed as a miner in New Zealand for two years and a half; (4) that he has been of good moral character and of sober habits. The rate of pensions are £1 15s. a week to a married man or to widows with children under 18, and £1 5s. per week to a single man or widow without children. The widow of a miner who dies while becoming entitled to a pension under this provision may claim a pension of 17s. 6d. a week during widowhood. At the end of the fiscal year in 1926, 640 pensions of this nature were being paid.

Epidemic Pensions

The New Zealand law also provides for a pension to a widow with children whose husband died of influenza during the period 1918-19. The amount of the pension is 5s. per week for the widow and 10s. 6d. weekly for each boy under age 16 and each girl under age of 18 provided she is not at work. A total of 313 epidemic pensions were being paid on March 31, 1926.

Pensions for the Blind

By an act adopted in 1924, pensions are provided for the totally blind persons 20 years of age and over. The general qualifications in this case are the same as in the case of old age pensions. Ten years residence in New Zealand immediately preceding the date of application are also required. The applicant must have been born blind in New Zealand or became blind while permanently residing in New Zealand and he must be of good moral character and sober habits and must not have relatives in a position to maintain him. The amount of the pension was first set at 15s. a week but was increased in 1925 to 17s. 6d. per week. The pension decreases in accordance with the income of the applicant. In 1925, the first year after the law had been put into effect, 114 blind persons were receiving such pensions. In 1926, the number had increased to 196.

Outstanding Statistics on Old Age Pensions in New Zealand

The following table shows the gradual increase in the number of old age pensioners and the cost of the scheme from its beginning in 1889 to March 31, 1926.

Year	Number of Pensioners	Amt. spent on pensions
1899	7,443	3,124
1900	11,285	157,342
1901	12,406	197,292
1902	12,776	207,468
1903	12,481	210,140
1904	11,926	203,164
1905	11,770	195,475
1906	12,582	254,367
1907	13,257	314,184
1908	13,569	325,199
1909	14,396	336,780
1910	15,320	362,496
1911	16,020	383,393
1912	16,649	406,256
1913	16,509	415,761
1914	18,050	416,776
1915	19,352	460,814
1916	19,804	479,339
1917	19,697	480,230
1918	19,960	643,177
1919	19,872	743,063
1920	19,993	732,968
1921	19,837	731,343
1922	20,491	743,620
1923	21,181	770,295
1924	21,468	780,664
1925	22,062	850,795
1926	22,905	981,886

From 1898 to March 21, 1926 a total of 89,210 persons applied for old age pensions in New Zealand. Grants were made to 69,851 persons. During the fiscal year which ended in 1926, a total of 3,827 claims for pensions were made and 3,100 new pensions were granted. In the same year, 2,257 pensions were cancelled either because of death of pensioner or for other reasons, leaving a net increase of 843 pensioners. The average old age pension during the last fiscal year amounted to £42, 17s. The percentage of European pensioners to the total European population was 1.59 in 1926. The total amount disbursed on old age pensions since the beginning of the pension law up to March 31, 1926 was £12,637,410. During the fiscal year 1925-1926, the old age pension cost per head of European population, despite the recent increase in the pension's grant, amounted to but 13s. 6d. Of the total pensioners in 1926, aproximately 90 per cent were 65 years of age and over. The administration cost of the entire pension system amounted in the fiscal year 1925-1926 to 2.49 per cent of the total expenditures.

Voluntary Insurance

Since 1910, New Zealand has also had a National Provident Fund which makes possible voluntary contributions against sickness, widowhood and old age. The government subsidizes these funds. According to the New Zealand Commissioner of Pensions this fund is slowly but surely gaining in public favor.

Future Prospects of Pension Legislation in New Zealand

As was the case in Great Britian, the income qualifications of applicants required in the New Zealand Pension law has caused most of the difficulties in the administration of the law and have provoked most of the criticism of the Act. A perusal of the parlimentory debates on the various old age pension amendments is convincing that all political parties in New Zealand are anxious to further improve the law. As stated by the New Zealand Commissioner of Pensions who has been in charge of the department ever since its inauguration: "no one of the existing political parties would attempt to repeal the present scheme of non-contributory pensions in so far as it affects the older section of the generation."

The parlimentory debates make it clear that New Zealanders are all agreed that "the old age pension scheme has been an inestimable benefit to those of our aged pioneers who seeking a new life beyond the seas, settled this country from early in the Nineteenth century and made it possible for the present generation of New Zealanders to occupy our Island Home with a certain degree of contentment."

Tendency towards Contributory Pensions

In view, however, of the continuous improvement of the various pension laws and their increased expenditures there has been consderable discussion of late in New Zealand on the question of the possible adoption of a contributory insurance plan. As stated by the Commissioner of Pensions in a letter to the Commission "there is a growing feeling in the community that in view of the fact that the annual charge against the revenue of the country is a gradually mounting one due to increasing numbers and the periodic liberalization of the provisions, there is only one solution of the general pension problem and that is a contributory scheme." The Pension Commissioner favors a system of contributions which would embrace the younger members of the community who are in employment and which would run concurrently with the existing system of non-contributory pensions until such time when the contributions will be sufficient to make the scheme self-sustaining. He favors contributions on the part of the individual, the employer and the state.

The Minister of Pensions in introducing the 1924 amendments to the present pensions law also spoke in favor of the ultimate adoption of a contributory pension plan. The Minister declared:

"Most of the systems in operation in other countries are on a contributory basis, which, to my mind, is the only satisfactory principle to adopt if improvements of a radical nature are to be effected. If the pensions scheme in this country was extended much further than is now proposed, the taxation of the people would be very considerably increased. During the past two or three sessions increase in pensions have been asked for on all sides, and we are now endeavoring to meet the requests to some extent. We cannot grant all of them, but we are doing as much as possible. I think we might look forward to a better system in the future if a scheme of contributory pensions can be devised.

"Under such a system every person in the community would have his future protected in so far as sickness, invalidity, accident, and old age are concerned. The question of how far we can go in that direction is one that I have been considering for sometime, and while it may be said that it is the duty of each individual to protect himself against sickness, invalidity and old age, still, it cannot be done by the whole of the populaton. Society, of course, depends upon the united world, and the system of the devil taking the hindermost must, I think, go by the board in the future. It leads to discontent, and those members of the population who are successful in life become irritable when they are called upon to contribute towards pensions for those who have not been successful or who have wasted their substance. The only way in which I can see anything definite of real value brought about is to have a contributory system."[59]

The Minister presented some suggestions for a contributory plan and estimated that a contributory insurance system granting a pension of £1 per week at age 65, a sickness benefit of the same amount up to age 65, a widow's pension of £1 per week up to age 65 and an orphan's pension of 10s. a week per child up to age 14 would cost at specified ages as follows:

Age	Male Total contribution		Age	Female Total contribution	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
15	2	2	15	1	5
20	2	9	20	1	10
25	3	6	25	2	3
30	4	5	30	2	11
35	5	7	35	3	8

These contributions could be divided among the insured, the employer and the State.

Up to the present writing no definite step towards such legislation hsa been taken in New Zealand.

[59]Parliamentary Debates No. 31, Oct. 9th to 15th, 1924. Government Printer Wellington.

Norway

The subject of old age pensions has been under discussion in Norway for more than a generation. A Norwegian commission which studied the problem from 1907 to 1912 recommended a compulsory contributory insurance law for all wage-earning men and women beginning with the age of 16 years. The system was to provide invalidity pensions at any age and an old age annuity at age 70.

Because no action was taken by the government on the subject, 103 local authorities, covering two-fifths of the population of the entire county, have from 1916 to 1922 adopted local old age pension schemes. In the year 1921-1922, it was estimated 13,000,000 kronen[60] was expended by these local authorities on pensions. On account of the difficult economic conditions with which the country was faced, the Norwegian Municipal Union in 1922 requested Parliament either to pass an old age pension law or to grant state aid of not less than 50 per cent of their annual expenses on pensions to the Municipal Insurance Institutions.

Non-Contributory Old Age Pension Law

As a result of the long agitation, a bill was finally introduced and passed by Parliament on December 7, 1923. Contrary to the recent tendency everywhere towards contributory old age pension legislation, the Norwegian law provides for a non-contributory pension system. This was done in spite of the fact that a compulsory contributory insurance plan was carefully considered in Parliament. What weighed in favor of the institution of a national system of straight government pensions were the experience of the local pension systems which showed that non-contributory pensions were as simple to administer as they were economical in cost.

Who Are Entitled to Pensions

Persons entitled to pensions under the above Act are: Norwegian citizens who have resided in the country, or have sailed under the Norwegian flag at least one half of the period since their attaining 16 years of age, and in any case at least five years before the formulation of the claim to pensions.

Not entitled to pensions are those whose civil rights have been legally suspended, or who have been convicted for vagrancy, begging, drunkedness, or neglect to support their families, during the five years prior to formulation of the claim to pensions.

The pensionable age is 70. For a married couple it is sufficient if either the husband or wife fulfills the above qualification.

Amount of Pensions

In view of the variations in conditions and cost of living between different localities, the pension amount is not fixed but is left to the discretion of the municipal authorities, subject to certain rules. "The basis of pensions", separately for a single person and a married couple, must first be determined; this "basis" must amount to such a sum that 60 per cent of it secures the necessities of life. The annual pension is then fixed at an amount corresponding to 60 per cent of the discrepancy between the income of the beneficiaries and the bases. In fixing the amount of income, the earnings by personal work are not taken into account.

Funds

The pensions are paid by the municipal authorities. Each municipal is to have 50 per cent of its total annual expenditures on pensions covered by State subsidies, with a maximum of 300 kr. in the case of pensions for single persons and 450 kr. in the case of a married couple. Exemption may be granted to municipalities with small financial resources. Special regulations apply in cases where municipalities have incurred expenses in favor of persons who have resided within their area for less than five years.

Administration

The State Insurance Office (the institution for the administration of accident insurance) is to act as the supervising authority. The administration proper is to be carried out by municipal Old Age Assistance Commissions. The beneficiaries are under the control of these Commissions as to their general conditions of life, and the Commissions are responsible for their protection in case of sickness or infirmity.

[60]Krone at par 26.8 cents.

Law Not Yet in Operation

In view of the financial conditions of the country, it was provided that the enforcement of the Act was to be left to the determiniation of the King and Parliament. It was also stipulated that the Act may be enforced in part i. e. that smaller pensions may be allowed where the full amounts cannot be paid. Up to the end of 1925, the law was still inoperative.

Peru

According to a recent bulletin of the Industrial and Labor Information, the President of the Republic of Peru, on July 28, 1926, in a presidental message read before Parliament, announced that the Government proposed to set up a single system of insurance which would include all workers and cover all risks arising out of occupational disease, such as invalidity, forced retirement, unemployment, old age, orphanhood, widowhood, and maternity.[61]

Poland

When the Polish Republic was created following the World War it was faced with three distinct sets of insurance legislation and institutions in the provinces formerly belonging to Russia, Prussia and Austria respectively. The sudden severance of all connections between these provinces and the states to which they formerly belonged made it essential not only to continue the payment of benefits and the general insurance systems without interruption; but it became necessary to set up new institutions to replace those already in existence, whose headquarters sometimes even all their administrative machinery—lay outside Polish territory. The task of the government was further increased by the fact that on Polish territoy there were a large number of pensioners who had acquired their pension rights in areas not belonging to Poland. The local insurance insitutions were further embarrassed by the depletion of all their reserves, both because they were managed by cental insurance bodies outside of Poland and because of the depreciation of the Polish currency.

From the very beginning, therefore, the problem of the Polish government was two-fold: (1) It had to maintain the existing systems of insurance benefits at an appreciable level and secure sufficient funds to meet the expenditures, thus safe-guarding the financial future of the institution taken over or created by the Republic; (2) It had to extend the existing social insurance legislation, adapt it to the needs of the time, and place it on a uniform basis. At the same time, recognition had to be given to the marked differences between the three parts of the country resulting from their long political separation.

Changes Made in The Existing Laws

As an immediate relief measure against the decline of the currency, attempts were made to raise the value of insurance benefits by adding cost of living bonuses to the standard benefits. When the Polish mark reached very low depths more radical measures had to be adopted. The State had to come to the help of the insurance institutions. When the money was finally stabilized, the insurance funds and benefits had to be revalued entirely.

While aiming at the creation of a single organization covering all branches of insurance, the Polish Government endeavored to preserve the existing insurance systems which were formerly in practice in the various territories of the Republic. As far as possible it tried to improve and extend this insurance. Thus the Salaried Employees Insurance System which was in operation in the Austrian territory by the Act of 1906, was amended by an act adopted in June 1921, which enlarged its scope considerably by including in the system the subordinate staffs of commercial establishments and all employed persons other than domestic servants or wage earners. It was thus extended to some lower wage groups. Under this law, the insured persons

[61]Industrial and Labor Information, Sept. 20, 1926, P. 427. International Labor Office, Geneva.

whose salary is less than 1200 zloty[62] a year do not have to contribute themselves; those earning between 1200 and 3000 zloty pay one-third of the premium while those whose salary exceed 3000 zloty pay one-half of the premium. The benefits also have been increased.

The Prussian Act of 1911 applying to the former Prussian provinces was extended by an act of September 1922 which abolished the maximum wage limit rendering the workers liable to compulsory insurance. The systems continued to be compulsory contributory with the cost shared by the employers and employees, but the rates of benefits were modified and the division of contributions was changed somewhat in favor of the insured persons. The age of retirement was lowered from 65 to 60.

Number of Insured

There are no accurate figures as to the total number of insured persons in Poland. Some idea of the extent of this insurance may be obtained from the fact that in the insurance against old age, invalidity and death in the provinces where it is in force, the number of cards issued annually increased from 532,031 in 1922 to 647,023 in 1925. At the end of 1924 the number in receipt of pensions under these laws were as follows:[63]

	Number
Invalidity and old age pensions	59,807
Widow's pensions	9,346
Orphans' pensions	51,674
Total	120,827

The Salaried Employees' Insurance System in 1925 covered 14,146 establishments under its provisions. The number of insured persons amounted to 78,821.[64]

Future Prospects

According to the statement of the Polish delegation to the 7th International Labor Conference held at Geneva, in 1925:

"The Polish Government does not consider its work in connection with social insurance as completed. The Ministry of Labor is at present engaged in drafting a Bill dealing with sickness insurance and insurance against invalidity, old age, and death. As regards the risks of old age, invalidity, and death, the bill will bring into the insurance system all persons employed under a contract of service.

The qualifying period for invalidity pensions will be fixed at two or three years, while the minimum pension will be raised to 40 per cent of the wage. The payment of widows' pension will no longer be conditional on inability to work. The insured person's contribution will be two-fifths and that of the employer three-fifths of the total."

Portugal

The Republic of Portugal, by decrees issued in 1919, established a system of obligatory insurance covering sickness, invalidity, old age and industrial accidents. Invalidity, old age and survivors' insurance is made compulsory for all persons from 15 to 65 years of age earning less than 900 escudos.[65] The classes exempted from this compulsory insurance include: (1) Public officials already entitled to pensions; (2) infirm persons who cannot earn one-third of their average wages and entitled to free subsistence; (3) soldiers employed as laborers; (4) all other classes of wage earners who are already insured.

Contributions

The insurance is administered by the State under the direction of the Institute of Compulsory Social Insurance. The fund is made up from the following sources: (1) from a six per cent assessment on all salaries or wages up to 900 escudos, which constitutes the employers' contribution; (2) a similar assessment of one and one-half per cent constituting the employes' contribution; and (3) by an annual State subsidy of 13.33 escudos for each soldier recruited. As in other countries, payments are made by means of special stamps placed in a book held by the insured. The proportions of the contributions payable by employers, employes, and the State may be revised every other year.

Amount of Pensions

The invalidity annuity varies in accordance with the number of premiums paid into the fund as follows: (1) 235 weekly payments entitle the insured to a pension equal to one-sixth of the total deferred annuity which may be acquired under the law; (2) 470 weekly premiums entitle one to a pension equal to one-third of full annuity; (3) 705 weekly premiums to one-half of full pension; (4) 940 weekly premiums to two-thirds annuity; (5) 1,175 weekly contributions to five-sixths of full annuity; and (6) 1,410 premiums to full annuity.

The full old age pension is paid when the insured has reached 70 years of age and has paid 1,410 weekly premiums.

In order to provide for those who were past the age and who were unable to make the full number of contributions, the law provides that those who were 45 years of age at the time the act was instituted shall receive 75 per cent of the full annuity; those over 50 years of age, 50 per cent and those over 60 years old 25 per cent.

The 1919 Act established also annuities for dependents which may be procured by extra payments. In addition, the law provides that any mutual aid association which supplies disability annuities to labor may become associated with the Socil Insurance Institute by transferring its invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' fund to the Institute.

Mutual sickness funds, parish councils and labor organiations are required to aid the institute in its supervision, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this decree.[66]

Roumania

An act passed by the Roumanian Government in 1912 established that: "Masters, journeymen, workers, helpers, improvers, and apprentices in mines and smelting works, quarries, factories, and handicrafts, and also master craftsmen, as well as all persons employed in the factories and undertakings of the State, district, or commune, shall be bound from their sixteenth year to insure against invalidity resulting from sickness and old age". Exempted from this insurance were government employees for whom such provisions have been made previously and persons who at the time of the publication of the Act have reached the age of 65.

Contributions

The contributions to this fund are divided among the employers, the employees and the State. For the first ten years the weekly contributions were set at 45 bani[67] divided equally among the three contributors; the State, employer and insured person paying 15 bani each. The weekly contributions were to be subject to revision every ten years. The employer was held responsible for both his own and his employees contributions but was allowed to deduct the latter's share from his wages. Master craftsmen as well as those working at home on their own account were made to pay not only the contribution of the employer but also that of the worker. The employers were also to pay the contributions of apprentices and others who did not receive any wages.

A provisional amendment adopted in July, 1924 increased the workers' and employers contributions by 1.35 lei[68] The total premium thus became 1.40 lei weekly. The amendment also changed the state contributions from the variable sum as provided in the original law to a fixed sum of 15,000,000 lei a year. This amendment, however, was declared to be only "of a provisional character, pending the passing by Parliament of an act to codify and reorganize social insurance throughout the Kingdom."

[62]Zloty at par 19.3 cents.
[63]International Labor Review, Oct. 1925, P. 538, International Labor Office, Geneva.
[64]I bid p. 539.
[65]Escudos at par $1.08.
[66]Taken from A. Epstein "Facing Old Age" pp. 306-8.
[67]Bani at par 2 cents.
[68]Lei at par 19.3 cents.

Benefits

Old age pensions under this law are paid to all insured persons at age 65 provided they have paid contributions for at least 1200 weeks. Invalidity pensions are paid at any age if permanently disabled after 200 weeks contributions.

An invalidity pension after illness for 16 consecutive weeks is also paid if the insured has made at least 200 weekly contributions. This pension may be paid before the expiration of 16 weeks if there is danger that the insured person who is ill may become permanently disabled.

Amount of Pension

The invalidity benefit is made up of a fixed amount of 150 lei per year to which is added 10 bani for each week of contributions over 200. The old age pension amounts to 150 lei if the insured person is still capable of earning a living. In case he becomes disabled he is entitled to claim an increase in his annuity up to the amount of the invalidity annuity which is due to him. The 1924 amendment provided that old age and invalidity pensioners may be entitled to a provisional cost-of-living bonus "to be fixed by the Ministry of Labor after consultation with the governing body, within the limits of the revenues specially allocated to invalidity and old age."

Administration

The administartion of the old age and invalidity pensions is in charge of a Central Office which is responsible for the administration of the various insurances systems. It is managed by an administrative council of 13 members made up of representatives of the employers, the insured, and representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Industry, and Commerce. Annuities are paid by municipal and rural post offices, government pay offices and customs houses and by the people's banks authorized to do so by the Central Office.

To meet the immediate needs of the aged, the 1912 law provided that persons who at the time when the act came into force have passed their 41st year but have not yet reached their 65th year are entitled to an old age pension although they may not have paid their contribution for 1200 weeks, provided that they have paid their contribution up to the completion of their 65th year for at least 48 weeks in every year during which the Act has been in force.

Because of the inadequacy of the pensions granted and the lack of coordination among the various insurance funds there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the insurance system in Roumania and in all likelihood the entire system will probably be overhaulded in the near future.

Russia

Conditions Prior to The Revolution

Prior to the 1917 Revolution there was no general provision for invalidity and old age insurance in Russia. The only classes protected against old age were certain groups of government employees under separate funds. However, as the Czar's government controlled a great many industries these government employees constituted a considerable number. An old age pension fund granting pensions after 25 years of service to employees of State mines was established as early as 1797. In 1804, this was extended to all employees of government factories.

The miners' fund paid pensions after 35 years of service and required all over 18 years of age, engaged for at least one year in the work, to become members of the fund. The Railroad Employees' Pension Fund required all employees of State and private railroads to insure themselves. A pension was paid after 15 years of service. A similar fund existed for the employees of the State Liquor Monopoly. A separate savings fund for old age also existed for the workers of factories and harbor workers operated by the ministry of marine. Another fund against old age was operated for the members of the volunteer fleet. A compulsory contributory pension fund was also established for all employees of the Zemstvo. Practically all these funds were contrilled by the members of the particular funds.

Early Aims of The Soviet Government

Following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Soviet government's policy aimed to take care of every need of all citizens who obtained their living by their own toil. The first decrees declared the right of all workers and officials to receive assistance from the State in case of illness, temporary or permanent disability, unemployment, during woman's pregnancy and confinement and pensions in case of invalidity, old age as well as death and burial benefits. All expenses were to be borne by the government.

Because of the increasing political and economic difficulties faced by the Soviet government this program could not be carried through. As a result, following the introduction of the New Economic Policy, a decree was issued by the Council of People's Commissars on November 15, 1921, establishing a social insurance system for those who worked for others.

Social Insurance Scope

This decree established in principle all the fundamental demands of the workers' social insurance programs in Europe, namely: to put all the cost of insurance upon the employers without contributions from the workers, the extension of the social insurance principle to all cases of need and incapacity, the maintenance of the normal standard of life during temporary incapacity and unemployment as well as an average standard during permanent disability. Under this decree, social insurance was made obligatory for all persons who labor for hire whether in government, public, cooperative, leased and private undertakings, in all cases of temporary and permanent incapacity, confinement, unemployment as well as in the case of death of the head of the family, etc. For the first few years only the more important phases such as insurance against invalidity, unemployment and death were to be emphasized.

The amount of contributions was to depend upon the number of workers and the hazardous character of the particular industry. All establishments and vocations were divided into eight classes with regard to their risk character, lawyers having been placed in the first group and railroad workers in the eighth. All contributions are made by the employers whether the latter is an individual, cooperative or the government. Deductions from wages are not permitted. Contributions are separate for each phase of insurance which the particular industry is obliged to insure against. The rates of contributions were determined by the Deparment of Social Welfare with the approval of the Central Association of the Trade Unions. According to early decrees of the Council of Peoples Commissars, the following rates of contributions were established for the various lines of insurance. Against unemployment the rates were two and one-half per cent of the average wages; against temporary invalidity, confinement and other forms of insurance, 6 per cent of the wages for industries in the first class to 9 per cent for the fourth and higher classes; against permanent invalidity and death, 7 per cent for the lowest group to 10 per cent for the fourth and higher groups.

The benefits also were to vary with the different measures and in accordance with the wage classification of the worker. Invalidity benefits were divided into several groups and the pensions were to equal about 75 per cent of the cost of living of a wage-earner. Pension allowances were to be paid regardless of age though a certain number of years of service in industry was required.

Administration

At first the Commissariat for Social Welfare was in charge of the collection and distribution of these funds, and issued all the regulations. At the present time it is under the direction of the Central Social Insurance Department in the Commissariat of Labor. The Committees for Labor Protection and Social Welfare which are made up of the workers' representatives in every shop and factory are required to check up the books of the establishments under obligation to insure. The Committees are to see that the payments are made, that assistance is rendered in time and that no deceptions are performed. It is through these committees that it was hoped to keep the insurance movement in direct touch with the masses.

Vicissitudes of Russian Social Insurance System

During 1924 and the beginning of 1925 while the Social Insurance scheme could not be said to be working normally since unemployment and old age had not been fully introduced it appeared at least to be prospering. In their endeavors to reduce general expenses, the economic organizations are demanding a reduction in the Social Insurance contributions while the Government has added additional burdens to the insurance funds.

Since 1924 the number of wage-earners covered by social insurance has increased as follows: In January 1924, this number was 5,436,574; In January, 1925, it reached 6,066,-935, while in October, 1926, this number was increased to 7,700,000.

The entire insurance system has undergone a great many changes. The rights first established for the payment by the untakings were exceedingly high and constituted heavy charges upon both the private and nationalized industries. In 1922, the social insurance premium payable varied between 21 and 28.5 per cent of wages according to the class of risk. At a result of this heavy burden, many of the smaller private establishments which had just sprang up under the New Economic Policy, were forced to shut down, while the nationalized industries could not afford to make these payments and became heavily indebted to the social insurance organization. The government attempted to help these industries for a while. but was finally forced to cancel all arrear payments up to January 1, 1923. By a decree of April 12, 1923, the scales of contributions was somewhat modified. Considerably lower rates were established for industries which received assistance from the State. The new rates varied from 12 to 22 per cent of wages. Later on, the regulations were modified still further. At the beginning of 1926, the rates were approximately 13.6% of the wages. But despite the various changes, the insurance receipts were never regular. For some institutions a moratorium up to January 1, 1925, had to be granted. By August 23, 1924, the debts amounted to twelve million gold roubles[69], while the insurance premium receipts did not exceed 50 or 60 per cent of the total amount due. The deficits incurred are strikingly brought out by the fact that the All Russian Social insurance Reserve Fund which has been making up the deficiencies of the local insurance funds and which stood at 8,000,000 gold roubles in January 1924, has fallen to 4,000,-000 roubles to August 1924. A commission to study the subject and revise the tariffs was appointed in 1924. It was instructed to revise the contribution rates so as to reduce the average inclusive tariff to 14 per cent of wages.

Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom

After experimenting with a voluntary insurance plan which has been introduced in Serbia in 1910, the politically reorganized Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom in May, 1922, introduced one of the most comprehensive social insurance measures which in some respect is one of the most advanced of its kind. The Workers' Insurance Law enacted in 1922, makes provision against the continggencies of accidents, sickness, invalidty, old age and death, and contemplates a system of unemployment insurance at a later date.

Scope of Act

The Act of 1922 makes insurance obligatory upon "every person in the Kingdom who performs physical or mental work for remuneration, either pemanently or temporarily, without distinction of sex, age or nationality". Even apprentices and pupils n craft and technical schools as well as persons engaged in work upon their premises, or in commercial and industrial undertakings on their own account, are obliged to insure under the law. The only persons exempt from insurance against invalidity, old age and death are those already past the age of 70; those permanently incapacitated and those already in receipt of public pensions of at least 1500 dinar[70] a year. Exempt from this insurance are also the salaried employees in the territories formerly belonging to Austria who were insured under a separate act passed in 1921. As a provisional measure, agricultural workers, farm servants, and persons occasionally engaged in household tasks such as gardeners, house-cleaners, etc. were not obliged to insure immediately. A separate insurance system for agricultural workers is to follow the inauguration of the general insurance system.

[69]Rouble at par 51.4 cents.
[70]Dinar at par 19.3 cents.

Contributions

The Jugoslav law divides the insured into seventeen wage-classes in accordance with the amount of their daily earnings. The contributions are based upon the basic wage of the particular class of the insured person and the lowest wage of the class is taken as the basic wage. The wage-earning classes range from those earning from 2.50 to 3 dinar a day to those earning from 40 dinar and more daily. Persons who receive no wages for their work are placed in the lowest wage class. The contributions are calculated separately for the various insurance risks. The contributions for invalidity, old age and death insurance are calculated in proportion to the basic wage of the insured person and amounts to 18 per cent of the basic daily wage per week. Thus in the case of the 17th class where the basic wage taken is 40 dinar a day, the weekly contribution amounts to 18 per cent of 40 dinar, or a little over 7 dinar out of a weekly wage amounting to at least 240 dinar. Employers of undertakings giving rise to special risks of invalidity or death are to pay a special contribution in addition to their regular one. The contributions are shared equally by the employer and the insured person. As is the practice in most other countries having compulsory insurance systems, the employer is made responsible for the total premiums but may deduct the employees' share from their wages. The act also provides that after 12 years experience the rates of contributions may be changed.

Benefits

The invalidity and old age pensions and death benefits to which an insured person is entitled under the Jugoslav Insurance System are as follows:

1. An invalidity pension at any age after 200 weekly contributions have been paid. Invalidity is defined by the law as "inability to earn one-third of the amount earned by physically and mentally sound persons of the same type with a similar training in the same neighborhood.
2. An old age pension at age 70 after the completion of 500 weekly contributions, and
3. The following death benefits after the fulfillment of 100 contributions: (a) a funeral benefit amounting in the case of an insured person to 30 times his last basic wage and in the case of a recipient of a pension to 30 per cent of his pension; (b) a children's pension for every legitimate or illegitimate child, being below the age of 16 years until the completion of its 16th year, at the annual rate of one-fourth of the pension due to or received by the parent; (c) a widow's benefit, namely a pension for three years at an annual rate of one-fourth of the pension received by or due to the husband.

Amount of Pension

The amount of the invalidity and old age pension for those who have made 500 weekly contributions is determined by multiplying the average annual contribution by 12. Pending the completion of 500 weekly contributions the annual amount of the invalidity pension is 8 times the amount of the average annual sum paid in contributions.

State Contributions

A clause in the law also provides that "a sum shall be included annually in the State Budget for the purpose of increasing invalidity and old age pensions amounting to less than 1500 dinar a year, and children's pension and widow's benefits amounting to less than the sum corresponding to this pension.

Administration

The sole carrier of insurance in ehe Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom is the "Central Workers Insurance Institution" which operates locally through (a) local workers' insurance institution; (b) workers' insurance funds for transport undertakings and (c) miners' mutual benefit societies. These institutions are in charge of the collection, adminstration and distribution of the nsurance funds. Supreme supervision over the Central Workers Institution is lodged in the Minister of Social Affairs who decides all disputes between

the local and central institutions and who may investigate the business operations end management of both the local and central institutions.

Dates when Law became Operative

Under the provisions of the 1922 Act the insurance against sickness and accident became effective on July 1, 1922. The insurance against invalidity, old age and death went into operation on July 1, 1925.

Spain

Voluntary Insurance

Although the experiments with voluntary insurance in other Latin countries had already shown their inherent weakness, Spain, even as late as 1908, created the National Provident Institute which established a scheme of voluntary old age insurance for wage-workers and State employees whose income was less than 3,000 pesetas.[71] The law made possible through savings the purchase of annuities from the Provident Institute to which State subsidies were added. The annual State subsidy for the first ten years could not exceed 12 pesetas per person and the highest pension was limited to 1,500 pesetas per year. State subsidies were given only to Spanish citizens living in Spain who had made some payments into the fund the preceding year.

Establishment of Compulsory Insurance

The first ten years' experience with voluntary insurance was sufficient to convince Spain also of the impossibility of alleviating the needs of the aged to any considerable extent with a voluntary insurance plan. As a result, a Royal Decree of March, 1919, made old age insurance compulsory for all wage-earner of both sexes between 16 and 65 years of age whose income does not exceed 4,000 pesetas a year. The law became operative in June 1921.

Contributions

Under the Spanish law the insured are divided into two groups: (1) those less than 45 years of age; (2) those over 45 years of age. The insurance funds are derived from three sources—the employers, the State and the employees. The contributions from the State is fixed at 12 pesetas annually for each worker who has been employed one year, or 1 peseta per month for each person who has been employed one month. The employer pays an average premium for very worker, regardless of age, thus making it easier for employers to calculate the amount of the premium they will be required to pay and avoiding the possibility of preference for younger men. The premium rate is fixed at 3 pesetas monthly for each employee under 45 years of age who has been in the employ of the same employer for 1 month, and 10 centimes per day for shorter periods.

As regards the contributions from the insured, the operation of the decree is divided into two periods. The "Initial" period (the duration of which is not stated), and the "normal" period. During the initial period employees are not compelled to make contributions but they may make voluntary payments which can be applied as follows: (1) to increase the initial pension; (2) to secure a temporary annuity in advance of the regular age of retirement, or (3) to form a fund in case of accident. During the "normal" period, workers also are compelled to make contributions and the primary annuity is to be converted into a standard pension. The workers' contribution can be applied either (1) to increase its amount; or (2), to provide a temporary annuity payable before 65; or (3), to provide an allowance to dependents in case of death of the insured. The insured person may increase the contributions up to the amount needed to provide an annuity not to exceed 2,000 pesetas, or a death allowance not to exceed 5,000 pesetas.

Workmen between the ages of 45 and 65 years are in respect of contributions for old age insurance, subject to the same rules as have been adopted for the purpose of providing pensions for persons under that age, but those who have already attained the age of 45 years at the date of publication of the regulations the State subsidy is of a preferential nature.

The law provided for special advantages in the form of increases of the State subsidies to be given (1), to employers who provided insurance for their workers previous to the inauguration of the compulsory insurance law; (2), to labor organizations which made similar arrangements; (3), to persons who enter insurance before they are compelled; and (4), to workers who made contributions during the initial period.

[71] Peseta at par 19.3 cents.

Administration

The National Provident Institute is entrusted with the administration of the compulsory old age insurance law in the same manner as it was formerly in charge of the voluntary old age insurance system. Cooperating with it are independent savings banks which collaborate with it in every province and region, and insurance societies, which comply with Government regulations. The National Provident Insurance Institute also appoints an advisory committee which is made up of representatives from employers and employees.

Number of Insured

Since the new system of workers' pensions was put into effect the number of persons insured up to December, 1924, were:[72]

Under 45 years of age	1,421,164
Over 45 years of age	216,453
Total	1,637,617

The amount of contributions were:

For persons under 45 years of age	60,016,520 pesetas
For persons over 45 years of age	11,197,185 pesetas
Total	71,213,705 pesetas

Under the free system of State subsidized pensions, the number of pensioners was 101,845.[73]

Of late there has been some discussion of amendments to this law. Demands for more liberal provisions, especially with reference to the amount of the pension and the age of retirement, are being made by workers' organizations.

Sweden

Influenced by Bismark's policy towards labor legislations, the question of social insurance was first raised in the Swedish Riksdag as early as 1884. A commission to study the subject was appointed that year, but as Swedish industry was only beginning to develop at that time and there were no organized labor movement to urge such legislation, no definite social insurance measures, except laws to protect the workers against industrial risks and workman's compensation, were undertaken.

Introduction of Old Age and Invalidity Insurance

The first step into social insurance was made by Sweden in 1913 when a compulsory insurance law against invalidity and old age was instituted. The Swedish act is unique in the sense that it is the most comprehensive of any in existence, approaches most closely a universal pension system, and the contributions are collected by the regular tax collecting agencies instead of by means of separate institutions through the employers. Instead of limiting the insurance to certain classes of wage-earners, as is the case in most countries, the Swedish plan is made universal inasmuch as the insurance law is obligatory upon nearly every person in Sweden between the ages of 17 to 67. The only persons exempted are certain classes of workers already entitled to pensions, such as civil servants, members of the army and navy, school teachers and their wives. The throughness of the system is evidenced by the fact that only about 7 per cent of the population between the ages of 16 and 67 is exempt from the payment of annual dues to the insurance fund.[74]

[72] Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Oct., 1925, p. 36.
[73] Ibid, April 6, 1925, pp. 29-30.
[74] International Labor Review, February 1924 p. 179.

Contributions

The amount of the contribution is not fixed but is graded in accordance with a progressive scale of the assessed annual income. The annual premiums range from 3 kronor[75] for those whose assessed annual income is less than 600 kronor to 33 kronor for those with annual incomes of 10,000 kronor or less. The wife's contributions is paid by her husband, while the father of children under 18 living with him is responsible for their contributions. The income classification of employed persons is made by the local assessmeant boards and the collections are made by the national and municipal tax collection services. In order to keep the local collectors on their guard, the municipalities are obliged to make up the amount of unpaid assessments. This frequently involves heavy expenditures on the part of municipalities and is pointed out as inferior to the methods provided in other countries of collecting contributions from wages by the employers. Swedish experience has shown that the arrearage on the assessments generally amounts to about 15 per cent for the entire country and to from 40 to 50 per cent in some towns and industrial districts. In 1914, the first year of the operation of the insurance system, the total contribution thus collected amounted to 14,600,000 kronor. In 1923, these collections rose to 24,200,000 kronor. In 1919, the average contributions amounted to 6.4 kronor per man and 3.4 per woman.

Benefits

The insurance benefits consist: (a), of an invalidity pension in the case of permanent incapacity for work at any age, and (b), of an old age pension upon the attainment of age 67. The original bill provided that the pensions of men should be 30 per cent and of women 24 per cent of the total amount paid in by them, but as the invalidity pension under such computations was frequently very low, the law was amended in 1921 so that the pensioner is now entitled to a specified percentage per krona of contributions paid. This percentage varies with each five year age group. Under these computations, the annual amount of the individual pension at the age of 67 ranges from 51.30 kronor for men and 41.04 kronor for women, in the lowest income group to 564.30 and 451.44 kronor respectively in the highest income group. The invalidity pension at the age of 30 is less than half of the old age pension.

To supplement the small pensions allowed, the law makes further provisions for persons who were over 16 years of age at the time the Act came into effect, through a special fund which is supported by annual subsidies granted by the State. Supplementary payments ranging from 15 to 225 kronor for men and 30 to 210 kronor for women are allowed in cases of permanent disability if the income of the person pensioned is less than a certain sum fixed by law. An additional allowance of a maximum of 102 kronor per depended child is also allowed. The supplementary allowances are borne to the extent of three-quarters of the amount by the State while the remainder is divided between the municipalities and provincial councils.

Administration

As already pointed out, the collections of contributions are entrusted to the communal and fiscal authorities. The money is paid into a national pension fund in charge of a Directorate of Pensions. Local pension committees are appointed for each district and are made up of a chairman and an even number of persons not exceeding six. In 1919, there were 2,643 such local pension committees. Applications for pensions are made to these local committees who are required to investigate the matter and make recommendations accordingly. The payment of pensions is made through the post offices.

Voluntary Insurance

A voluntary insurance system connected with the compulsory insurance law allows any insured person to increase his pension by making additional payments up to a maximum of 100 kronor a year. In order to encourage the taking out of additional insurance, the State provides a sum equal to one-eighth of the premium up to a maximum of 3.75 kronor per insured person per year. This insurance may also be taken out by groups of workers such as all the workers of an establishment. In such cases pensions may be obtained as early as 55 years of age. The number taking advantage of the provision for voluntary insurance is not large, although it has increased somewhat since 1919 when the regulations were made somewhat less rigid than had formerly been the case. Up to 1919, there were less than 1,000 persons taking advantage of the voluntary insurance. By 1922, the number increased to 4,608.

The pension department also carries on sickness prevention work and provides hospital and sanitoria treatments of various kinds each year.

Outstanding Statistics on Swedish Insurance System

In 1914, when the act became operative, 3,239,500 persons were insured under the Act. At the end of 1922, the number insured amounted to 3,431,500. The total number of pensions granted under this law in 1914, the first year of its operation was 33,138. This was less than half the estimate made, but was explained largely by the fact that the law was as yet unknown to many persons. At the end of 1923, 280,000 pensions were in force.[76] In 1914, the total amount paid out in pensions was 1,875,457 kronor. At the end of 1923, 36,620,000 kronor were paid out for pensions. The average pension amounted to 56.6 kronor in 1914, to approximately 60 kronor in 1919 and to 130 kronor in 1923. The cost of administration in 1922 was 1,161,949 kronor, approximately 3 per cent of the entire cost.

The total amount of premiums paid into the insurance fund for the 10 year period, 1914 to 1923, was 174,550,000 kronor. During this time, 458,000 pensions were granted, of which 190,000 were for men and 268,000 for women. About 190,270,000 kronor has been disbursed for pensions since the system has been in operation. Cash on hand at the end of 1923 amounted to about 233,000,000 kronor.[77]

Switzerland

Because Switzerland, like the United States, is a Confederation of states (cantons) and the Federal Government retains only such powers as are especially delegated to it by the states, the development of a nation-wide social insurance system has been lagging in Switzerland. While a number of cantons have adopted some measures of social insurance, the Federal Government had so far undertaken no such legislation except to provide a system of accident and sickness insurance which was adopted in 1911. The accident insurance law was made to apply completely to all industrial workers, while in the case of sickness insurance the law provided merely for the encouragement of such insurance by means of Federal subsidies and which have been taken advantage of by a few cantons.

Recommendation of Federal Council

The question of Federal legislation on old age and invalidity pensions or insurance has been discussed in Switzerland for a number of years. The need for some constructive action was realized by all, but the Federal Government had no authority to act on the subject. In a message submitted by the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly on June 21, 1919, the government proposed the introduction of a general system of insurance covering invalidity, old age and death. The expenses were to be shared by the State, the cantons, the employers and the insured. The Federal expenditures were to be met by new indirect taxes on such articles as tobacco and alcohol and by special taxes on inheritance and transfers of real and personal property. The Federal Council recommended the stimultaneous introduction of the three above mentioned branches of insurance. The government proposals were accepted by the National Council but were rejected in the Council of States. The insurance committee of the Council of States was instructed to further study the subject and after inquiries came to the conclusion that the cost would place too heavy a financial burden upon the Confederation which at the time was undergoing serious financial troubles.

Five years later, the Federal Council modified its former recommendations and in 1924 made the following recommendations to the Federal Assembly:

"The government proposes to eliminate the invalidity risk from the future social insurance system. Insurance is to

[75] Kronor at par 26.8 cents.

[76] Monthly Labor Review, June, 1924, p. 160.

[77] Ibid, p. 161.

be compulsory for the whole population without distinction of income or position. It will cover the period of life from 22 years to 65 years, that is to say, up to the period when the old age pension is paid.

"The benefits of insurance will be as follows:

(a) A Pension of 400 francs[78] per annum for insured persons, of either sex, aged 65 years or more; (b) a pension of 400 francs per annum granted to the widow of an insured person, with reversibility to children of less than 18 years of age.

"The financial resources of the scheme will be supplied by:

"(a), The contributions of insured persons; (b), the contributions of employers; (c), the contributions of the State, cantons and municipalities. The annual contribution of the insured person is to be 32 francs per annum for men and 10 for women. The employe's contribution will be 12 francs per annum for each person employed.

"The Federal Council suggests that the cantons and the municipalities should be entrusted with the necessary administrative work, and that the part of the Confederation should be limited to a supervision which could be carried out without involving the creation of fresh administrative departments."

Social Insurance Amendment to Swiss Constitution Adopted

With the above recommendations in view, the Government on July 23, 1924, proposed to the Federal Assembly that the following amendment be adopted to the Swiss Constitution of May 29, 1874:

"The Confederation will introduce legislation concerning old age and life insurance. It may later introduce invalidity insurance.

"The Confederation may make such insurance compulsory for the whole population or for classes of the population to be subsequently determined.

"Such insurance shall be carried out with the assistance of the cantons. Recourse may also be had to the assistance of public or private insurance funds.

"The two branches of insurance will be introduced simultaneously as soon as the financial resources of the Confederation permit.

"The contributions of the Confederation and of the cantons may not in all be more than half the total expenses of the system.

"Any revenue which the Confederation may secure from an extension of the tax on distilled liquors will be exclusively earmarked for old age and life insurance.

"The Confederation is authorized to raise taxes on raw and manufactured tobacco."

After long discussions, the National Council, on April 1, 1925, pronounced in favor of the above proposals.

The amendment was submitted to the people and ratified by them on December 6, 1925, by a vote of 406,000 for and 213,000 against. The Cantons voted 16½ in favor and 5½ against.

The Rothenberger Initiative

The overwhelming approval of old age insurance by the Swiss people was exceedingly significant in view of the fact that in May of the same year what is known as the "Rothenberger Initiative," sponsored by the Socalist group, was rejected by a vote of 386,000 against 281,000 and by 16 cantons against 6. This initiative proposal suggested the setting aside of a sum of 250,000,000 francs out of the revenues from the War Tax for the immediate payment of non-contributory old age pensions. This proposal was rejected largely because it was contended that the money was necessary for other purposes and that at best it provided only for temporary relief and presented nothing permanently constructive.

Significance of Swiss Vote

While the vote of the Federal Amendment to the constitution only allows the Confederation to legislate upon the subject and does not mean the actual inauguration of old age insurance, the International Labor Office correctly points out that "the decision of the Swiss people, which comes shortly after the French Governments' Social Insurance Bill which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in April 1924, the Belgian Act of December 10, 1924 concerning old age and life insurance, the Czechoslovak Act of October 9, 1924, on sickness, invalidity, old age and death insurance, the British Act of August 7, 1925, concerning contributory insurance against old age, and the Bill submitted by the Austrian Government on November 10, 1925, on social insurance in general, may justly be considered as a further step towards the universal application of social insurance."[79]

[78]Franc at par 19.3 cents.

Cantonal Pension Systems

Like the conditions in our own country, though there is no Federal provision for old age in Switzerland, a number of the individual cantons have made such provisions. The cantons of Vaud and Neuchatel have for twenty years sought to encourage invalidity, old age and death insurance through individual social welfare institutions. The canton of Appenzell recently adopted a social insurance Act which is to come into operation this year.

In the canton of Glaris a system of obligatory state old age and invalidity insurance was introduced in May, 1916. The system is very similar to the one in operation in Sweden. This act made it obligatory for all persons between the age of 17 and 50 who have their legal residence in the canton to insure themselves against the contingencies of invalidity and old age.

The insurance contributions in Canton Claris are made up from the following sources: (1) By an annual contribution from the Canton of 85,000 francs, and the interest derived from the Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Fund and other associations; (2) By an annual contribution from the communes of one frc. per head of the population; (3) By an annual contribution of six frcs. from each insured person. Invalidity pensions are payable to persons who, have been insured for five years, become incapable of work on account of illness or other infirmities for at least one year, regardless of their age. Old Age pensions are payable from the age of 65. Before one can draw an old age pension to the full amount, however, he must have paid altogether at least 400 frcs. (i. e. 33 years' contributions plus interest). Otherwise, the pension is reduced accordingly.

The amount of the annual invalidity pension begins at 150 frcs. and increases annually by ten frcs. up to a maximum of 300 frcs. for men and 250 frcs. for women.

The insurance is administered through the Central Old Age and Invalidity Institution. Special provisions regulate voluntary insurance.

Uruguay

On May 15, 1919, an old age pension law went into effect in Uruguay. The act provides for the pensioning of all persons upon reaching the age of 60 years, or other persons who have become totally incapacitated and are indigent, regardless of their age. Foreigners or naturalized citizens who have resided continuously in Uruguay for 15 years are entitled to pensions.

How Funds are Obtained

The Uruguayan, like the Dutch and Russian laws, provides for contributions from employers only but not from employees. The fund for the payment of these pensions is made up from the following: (1) a monthly tax of 20 centesimos[80] payable by the employers for each person employed by them; (2) a surtax upon real estate valued at 200,000 pesos and over. The surtax ranges from 1.05 pesos per 1,000 pesos valuation on property valued at from 200,000 pesos to 300,000 pesos to 1.30 pesos per 1,000 pesos on property valued at 700,000 pesos and over; (3) a tax on playing cards of 20 centesimos, if imported, and ten centesimos if manufactured within the country; (4) An increase of twelve centesimos per liter of the present tax on imported liquors; (5) An internal tax of 60 centesimos per liter on imported alcohol and domestic alcohol not destined for denaturation; (6) The tax on imported brandies was increased by 13 centesimos.

Pensions Amount

The annual pension is not less than 96 pesos and may be paid in cash or in supplies. In case a pensioner is in receipt of any annuities or allowances in excess of ten pesos the pension granted under this Act is reduced to 50 per cent of that sum in excess of ten pesos.

[79]Industrial and Labor Information, January 11, 1926, p. 38.

[80]Peso at par $1.03; Centesimos at par .01 cents plus.

Number of Pensioners and Amounts Spent

According to a report of the Treasury Committee of the Uruguayan Chamber of Representatives, a total of 27,633 old age pensions were granted under this law from its inception in March, 1919, to the close of 1924. Of these, 22,144 were still in receipt of Pensions at the end of that year. In May, 1925, the number of pensioners totaled 22,400.

The rapid increase in the total expenditures is shown by the following figures:[81]

Year	Amount spent on pensions
1919	161,885 pesos
1920	606,578 pesos
1921	1,239,096 pesos
1922	1,672,361 pesos
1923	2,040,843 pesos
1924	2,224,385 pesos

That the Uruguavan pension law had been well framed and is fully sound is evidenced from the fact that at the end of 1922, the total payments from the beginning of the system which amounted to a sum of 2,816,569.64 pesos, epresented but half of the amount collected in taxes for that purpose.[82] Besides Uruguayan citizens many persons of other nationalities have been granted pensions.

Public Service Pensions

On September 30th, 1919, the National Congress of Uruguay passed another act providing for a contributory system of pensions for public service employes which include the railroad, telegraph, tramway, telephone and water and gas distributing companies.

The full pension in this case is paid after 30 years of service, but a right to a proportional pension is acquired after ten years of service, continuous or not. Employees of this class are entitled to one-thirtieth part of the full pension for each year of service. In case of permanent incapacity employees are entitled to a pension regardless of length of service. The pension ranges in accordance with the average wages for the last five years of service. Pensions are also paid to dependents and survivors of employees.

[81] Monthly Labor Review, December 1925, p. 256.
[82] Ibid, August 1923, p. 183.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR 1925

Board of Directors

Board of Directors of City Trusts, 1926

1926

Edwin S. Stuart, President,
1214 Arch Street

Francis Shunk Brown, Vice-President
Morris Building

Samuel Bell, Jr.,
Central Trust building.

Thomas S. Gates,
Drexel Building.

Hobart A. Hare,
1801 Spruce Street.

Sydney E. Hutchinson,
Ledger Building.

William H. Kingsley,
S. E. Cor. 6th & Walnut Sts.

Samuel D. Lit,
8th & Market Sts.

William L. Nevin,
S. W. Cor. 13th & Market Sts.

*William Potter,
Drexel Building.

Murtha P. Quinn,
6391 Drexel Road.

Owen J. Roberts,
Morris Building.

Members of the Board, "Ex-Officio."

W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor,

Charles B. Hall, President City Council, City Hall

Louis Heiland, Secretary.

Office—Lafayette Building,

Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia

Stated Meetings on the Second Wednesday of Each Month at 3.00 P. M.

*Died April 29, 1926.

Committees

Household, Girard College

William Potter, Chairman

Samuel Bell, Jr.
Hobart A. Hare
Francis Shunk Brown
Murtha P. Quinn
Sydney E. Hutchinson
Samuel D. Lit

Instruction, Girard College

Owen J. Roberts, Chairman

William Potter
Thomas S. Gates
William L. Nevin
Samuel D. Lit
The Mayor
President City Council

Admission, Discipline and Discharge, Girard College

William H. Kingsley, Chairman

Francis Shunk Brown
Samuel Bell, Jr.
Hobart A. Hare
William L. Nevin
The Mayor
President City Council

Girard Estate Within the City.

Francis Shunk Brown, Chairman

William Potter
Samuel Bell, Jr.
William H. Kingsley
Murtha P. Qinn
Thomas S. Gates
President City Council

Girard Estate Without the City.

Hobart A. Hare, Chairman

Owen J. Roberts
Murtha P. Quinn
Thomas S. Gates
William L. Nevin
Samuel D. Lit
Sydney E. Hutchinson

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts

Murtha P. Quinn, Chairman

Francis Shunk Brown
Hobart A. Hare
Owen J. Roberts
William H. Kingsley
Samuel D. Lit
Sydney E. Hutchinson

Finance

Samuel Bell, Jr., Chairman

William Potter
Owen J. Roberts
William H. Kingsley
Thomas S. Gates
William L. Nevin
The Mayor

Executive Committee.

President of the Board and the Chairman of the Standing Committees.

The President of the Board is ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees.

Stated Meetings

At Lafayette Building.

Girard Estate without the City.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday, 3 P. M.

Girard Estate within the City

Friday preceding second Wednesday, 10 A. M.

Finance.

Tuesday preceding second Wednesday, 10 A. M.

At Girard College

Friday preceding second Wednesday

Household, 2 P. M.

Instruction, 2:45 P. M.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge, 3:15 P. M.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts.

First Wednesday, 3.30 P. M. at Wills Hospital.

Executive.

At the call of the Chairman.

The Board of Directors of City Trusts 1869-1926

Gustavus S. Benson	Died March 22, 1883.
Alexander Biddle	Resigned Dec., 1884.
James Campbell	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
James L. Claghorn	Died Aug. 25, 1884.
Charles H. T. Collis	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. Gillingham Fell	Resigned Sept. 9, 1874.
Edward King	Resigned Feb. 14, 1872.
William B. Mann	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
John H. Michener	Died Sept. 16, 1906.
Henry M. Phillips	Died Aug. 28, 1844.
George H. Stuart	Died April 11, 1890.
William Welsh	Died Feb. 11, 1878.

Appointments on Board Subsequent to September 2, 1869.

W. Heyward Drayton	Feb.	14, 1872.	Died Oct. 9, 1892.
Louis Wagner	Jan.	4, 1875.	Died Jan. 15, 1914.
George L. Harrison	March	18, 1878.	Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.
Benjamin B. Comegys	Jan.	7, 1882.	Died March 29, 1900.
Joseph L. Caven	March	31, 1883.	Died March 17, 1907.
William L. Elkins	Oct.	6, 1884.	Died Nov. 7, 1903.
James Simpson	Oct.	6, 1884.	Resigned Mar. 5, 1888.
Richard Vaux	Oct.	6, 1884.	Died March 22, 1895.
William Henry Rawle	Jan.	12, 1885.	Died April 19, 1889.
Alexander Biddle (Re-appointed)	April	2, 1888.	Died May 2, 1899.
John H. Converse	June	3, 1889.	Died May 3, 1910.
Edward S. Buckley	June	3, 1889.	Resigned May 13, 1903.
John K. Cuming	Dec.	5, 1892.	Died Dec. 17, 1915.
Dallas Sanders	March	6, 1893.	Resigned Mar. 15, 1906.
John M. Campbell	April	15, 1895.	Died Dec. 25, 1920.
Edwin S. Stuart	Dec.	7, 1896.	
William H. Lambert	June	5, 1899.	Died June 1, 1912.
Alfred Moore	June	4, 1900.	Resigned Jan. 8, 1920.
Francis Shunk Brown	Sept.	21, 1903.	
William Potter	Jan.	4, 1904.	Died April 29, 1926.
Edward B. Smith	March	26, 1906.	Died Jan. 7, 1918.
Charles E. Morgan	Dec.	17, 1906.	Died May 4, 1917.
Samuel Dickson	June	3, 1907.	Died May 28, 1915.
Samuel Bell, Jr.	June	3, 1910.	
Robert A. Hare	Oct.	4, 1912.	
D. Newlin Fell	Dec.	4, 1914.	Died Sept. 22, 1919.
George W. Kendrick, Jr.	June	4, 1915.	Died Feb. 25, 1916.
Mayer Sulzberger	Jan.	3, 1916.	Died April 20, 1923.
Charlemagne Tower	May	24, 1916.	Died Feb. 24, 1923.
George J. Elliott	June	6, 1917.	Died Nov. 11, 1925.
Hampton L. Carson	March	1, 1918.	Resigned Nov. 20, 1922.
Owen J. Roberts	Dec.	5, 1919.	
William H. Kingsley	Feb.	20, 1920.	
Murtha P. Quinn	March	4, 1921.	
Thomas S. Gates	Dec.	1, 1922.	
William L. Nevin	April	23, 1923.	
Samuel D. Lit	June	4, 1923.	
Sydney E. Hutchinson	Dec.	4, 1925.	

The Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

To the Council of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the Act of Assembly approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1925.

George J. Elliott, who was appointed a member of the Board, June 6, 1917, died november 11, 1925. The following Minute was adopted by the Board at a meeting held December 9th.

"Although the term of membership of George J. Elliot, as compared with some others, was not long, his service on this Board was most valuable. Until about a year ago, when his health began to fail, he was most regular and helpful in his attendance at the meetings of the Board and its Committees.

His most signal contribution to the work of the Board was as Chairman of the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge, to which position he was appointed January 1st, 1920, and in which he did the most sincere and painstaking work. He was present at all the admissions of boys and in such work often spent alone an entire day or two at Girard College.

While quiet and unostentatious in manner, he had a lovable personality and his kindly nature and unvarying courtesy added to the pleasure and profit of our intercourse with him. He was always faithful and conscientious in the discharge of the duties confided to him and held our devotion and respect as a man and a citizen.

As an evidence of the sorrow which his surviving associates experience in his death, it is ordered that this Minute be spread upon the records of the Board and a copy sent to the family of our deceased member."

The Board of Appointment on December 4th, 1925 appointed Mr. Sydney E. Hutchinson a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Elliott.

The Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1925, to $68,477,622.11 or $3,388,529.67 less than at the end of the year 1924. During the year there was a decrease of $6,031,408.00 in the assessed valuation of the real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties.

The total ordinary expenditure for the support of Girard College amounted to $1,586,597.22 which is in an increase of $148,454.50 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,526 and the cost of maintenance per capita, $1,039.70. This is an increase of $91.69 over 1924.

The extraordinary expenditure amounted to $443,057.97 of which $292,383.31 was for the completion of the addition to the Mechanical School Building, which was begun in 1924 and which has cost, including additional equipment, $428,-318,80.

Number of pupils January 1, 1925		1,515
Admitted during the year		226
		1,741
Discharged:		
Indentures cancelled	166	
Left at eighteen years of age	44	
	210	
Died	3	
		213
Number of pupils December 31, 1925		1,528

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate within the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
1925	$2,237,429.78	$1,126,708.78
1924	2,221,507.30	1,133,487.85
Increase	$15,922.48	
Decrease		$6,779.07

The amount invested in mortgages, stocks and bonds for the Residuary Fund is $39,636,662.00 or $3,586,545.00 more than in 1924 and the gross receipts therefrom were $1,740,-530,40 which is an increase of $251,870.26.

The City of Philadelphia as guardian of 48 minors, at present or formerly pupils in Girard College, holds the sum of $31,608.49.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $233,-896.33. The risks being carried amounted to $2,224,200.00. The Fund suffered no fire losses during the year.

The Sinking Fund of the Stock of the Girard Water Co mpany amounts to $376,599.37 being 39 per cent upon the par value of the stock of that Company held by the Girard Estate.

The Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate, established to return from the rentals of the improvements in South Philadelphia the amount expended to build them, amounts to $273,200.53.

The Sinking Fund for the Building Southwest Corner Eleventh and Girard Streets amounts to $340,475.76 being 35 per cent of the cost of the building.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City the expenses of lighting, of patrolling, and of minor items incident to the care of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been paid and amounted in 1925 to $13,458.83.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate without the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
1925	$3,012,929.39	$2,587,148.25
1924	3,955,338.67	3,478,849.31
Decrease	$942,409.28	$891,701.06

The Shipment of Coal from the Girard Estate in 1925 was 1,938,839 10/20 tons, which, owing to the miners strike for the last four months of the year, is less than in any previous year since 1914. As compared with 1924, the decrease was 868,911 4/20 tons or 31%. The shipment for 1925 is 111,418 7/20 tons less than for the last strike year, 1922, when the mines were idle for 5 months and ten days, but in that year the strike ended on Sepetmber 10th and the loss was partially made up by increased activity during the last three months. Of the shipment for 1925, 1,835,910 10/20 tons were fresh mined coal and 102,929 tons were reclaimed from culm banks. This is the smallest quantity coming from the latter source in any year since 1899. Since 1889, when the reworking of culm banks was first taken up on the Girard Estate, 8,043,042 9/20 tons have been shipped to market from them.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating in 1925 was 203,434 3/20 tons, making the total production 2,142,273 13/20 tons.

During the sixty-three years of active mining on the Girard Estate, beginning with 1863, there have been marketed from it, 93,772,333 17/20 tons.

The coal leases in force during 1925 were the same as in 1924, viz.:

No.	Lease	Lessee
1.	Hammond	Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
2.	East Bear Ridge	East Bear Ridge Colliery Co.
	East Bear Ridge (Lawrence)	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
3.	Packer No. 1-5	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
4.	Packer No. 2-4	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
5.	Packer No. 3	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
6.	Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
7.	William Penn	Susquehanna Collieries Co.
8.	Kehley's Run	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
9.	Girard	Hazle Brook Coal Co.
10.	West Bear Ridge	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
12.	Preston No. 2 Culm Banks	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
13.	Kimberly (Draper)	Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
14.	William Penn Culm Banks	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
15.	Weston	Locust Mountain Coal Co.
16.	Culm from Mahanoy Creek	Mahanoy Valley Coal Co.

Owing to the strike, the twelve collieries shipping coal in any quantity from the Girard Estate in 1925 worked an average of only 177 days, or 59% of what is assumed to be full time, viz.: 300 days. Based on the average colliery time, the average daily shipment from the Girard Estate for 1925 was 10,954 tons, an increase of 399 tons per day as compared with 10,555 tons in 1924 and 2,189 tons below the record of 13,143 tons per day made in 1922, when efforts were concentrated on production both before and after the strike of that year.

The surface leases are as follows:

Lot leases	745
House leases	23
Farm leases	1
Surface lease to colliery	1
Reservoir sites	2
Rights-of-way railroads	12
Rights-of-way for pole lines	17
Rights-of-way for pipe lines	6
Site for water tank	1
Recreation parks	2
Service stations	2
Total	812

The Girard Water Company supplied 623,889,500 gallons of water in 1925, a decrease of 14,695,700 gallons, or 2%, as compared with 1924. This is the smallest quantity supplied in any year since 1915. That the decrease was so small, in spite of the strike, is due to an emergency demand by the Shenandoah Citizens Water and Gas Company of 39,014,000 gallons, and by the Mountain City Water Company of Frackville of 2,906,700 gallons. While the quantity of water used by collieries and railroads decreased 92,962,400 gallons, there was an increase of 36,923,400 gallons in domestic and commercial consumption, not including emergency demands by other water companies, and this increase may be expected to continue to grow.

The precipitation, 44.23 inches, was low, being 9.07 inches below the average for the 39 years since The Girard Water Company began business, but there was no general shortage of water in the Anthracite Region.

The water supplied was used as follows:

By collieries	352,906,900 gallons,	or 57%
By railroads	5,549,800 gallons,	or 1%
For domestic and commercial use	265,432,800 gallons,	or 42%

The Girard Water Company has four reservoirs in service, with a total capacity of 660,883,000 gallons. The pumping station at Reservoir No. 5 contains four pumping units, five stage centrifugal pumps, driven by electric motors with a total rated capacity of 5,760,000 gallons per day of 24 hours. The quantity of water pumped during 1925 was 616,286,000 gallons.

The Hammond Water Company, which purchases all its water from The Girard Water Company and supplies Girardville Borough and the northeastern section of Butler Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, furnished 296,574,500 gallons in 1925, as compared with 307,549,800 gallons in 1924, a decrease of 10,975,300 gallons or 3%.

As in the case of The Girard Water Company, the decrease is entirely in the water furnished to collieries and railroads, which used 21,079,800 gallons less than in 1924, while the domestic and commercial consumption inceased 10,104,500 gallons.

The separate trust funds included in the group designated Minor City Trusts number fifty-four, two having been added during the year.

The "Early Eighties" organization, composed of students of Girard College who left the Institution during the decade 1880-1889, presented to the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, the income to be used in awarding prizes to students in Girard College who may qualify and deserve the same, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Board. The prizes are to be known as the "Early Eighties Prizes," and designated in memory of certain men of that organization.

Under the will of Dr. J. William White there was received a bequest of $5,000, to be known as the "J. William White Fund," the income to be paid annually to that patient, male or female, who has been discharged during the year from the Surgical Wards or from the Venereal Wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, and who, in the opinion of the Surgical Staff, the Chief Resident Physician and of the Surgeon (from the Visiting Staff) who has been in charge of the case, will be most likely to be helped thereby to procure steady employment and to earn a decent livelihood."

The total capital of the Minor City Trusts on December 31st, 1925 was $3,075,920.67 and the disbursements during the year for the purposes of these Trusts, $151,699.13. The cost of their administration was $4,952.00 which is charged to the several Trusts in proportion to their invested capital.

The number of patients treated at the Wills Hospital was 16,812, of which 1,545 were admitted to the wards; the others, 15,267, have been admitted to the clinics. 13,338 diseases were treated and 1,437 operations performed. It is interesting to note that of the 1,543 patients discharged, the Surgeons report 70 per cent. cured and 23 per cent. improved. The average number of beds occupied was 62. The cost of maintenance was $71,380.45.

The maximum amount of the appropriation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was fixed at $60,000 for maintenance, for the two fiscal years begun June 1, 1925. This is an increase of $17,000 over the amount received for the two preceding years. While a clause in the will of Mr. Wills gives a preference, "to those persons resident in Philadelphia or its neighborhood." indigent applicants, irrespective of residence, are admitted. In 1925, of the persons treated, 1,503 or 10 per cent. came from 52 counties of the State outside of Philadelphia.

As provided in the will of Mr. Henry B. Palethorp, $200.00 of the income of that Fund was "applied to the maintenance and support of Wills Hospital."

The income of the John Bleakley Fund, amounting to $1,245.000, has been applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Hospital, under authority of an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, dated April 16, 1838, permitting such use of the income when not needed for the purpose for which the Fund was created, which is "to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessities of being placed in the Hospital during the existence of the yellow fever."

From the income yielded by the Mary Shields Hospital Fund, the sick and insane poor at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases have been made "more comfortable," at a cost of $4,201.94.

Under the authority of the Orphans' Court, the income from the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute and the Bushrod Library Fund is invested and added to the capital fund until the principal becomes sufficient for the purposes provided in the will of Dr. Bushrod Washington James. The total assets for the Eye and Ear Institute are $170,495.11 and for the Library, $105,885.84.

From the income of the William Carter and Ann Armitt Funds $99.00 was equally distributed among the following charitable organizations located in the old City of Philadelphia.

Willing Day Nursery.
St. John's Day Nursery.
Social Service, Jefferson Hospital.
Starr Centre Association.
Babies Hospital of Philadelphia.

The Juliana H. Good Fund contributed $149.49 of its income "toward the maintenance of a House of Correction."

From the income of the Roberts School Fund $16.12 was expended in the purchase of magazines for use in the John Marshall School, Griscom and Sellers Streets, Frankford, in the district formerly known as Oxford Township.

$446.55 of the income of the Stephen Girard School Fund was expended for the use of the public schools in the district prescribed by Mr. Girard.

Fifteen Scholarships of $400.00 each per annum are being maintained by the Simon Muhr Fund.

The Scholarships held by Mr. Frederick Casciato, Miss Mary Hilda Howes, Miss Margaret E. McConnell and Mr. Nicholas F. Teti expired with the close of the school year in June.

The Scholarships awarded during the year were to Mr. Morris Mann, Mr. Walter W. Beachboard, Mr. William W. Braunwarth, Miss Lena Weinstein and Miss Grace J. Weeks, all of the University of Pennsylvania, and Miss Mary Anderson of Swarthmore College.

The following graduates of Girard College, who had been recommended by the president of that Institution, were provided, from the income of the Lawrence Todd Scholarship Fund, with Scholarships for the school year 1925-1926:

James G. Davis, University of Pennsylvania.
Isaac Adellizzi, University of Pennsylvania.
Earl A. Lazarus, University of Pennsylvania.
Malcolm G. Preston, University of Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Horowitz, University of Pennsylvania.
Sylvan Lefcowitz, University of Pennsylvania.
Frank Rothman, University of Pennsylvania.
Israel I. Spector, University of Pennsylvania.
Clifford D. Hudson, University of Pennsylvania.
Joseph H. Baker, University of Pittsburgh.
Cleone London, University of Pittsburgh.
Frank B. Herzel, State College.
John W. Neely, Swarthmore College.
Raymond L. Burkley, Temple University.
Hugh Desiderio, Temple University.
Owen R. Jones, Ursinus College.

These sixteen Scholarships aggregate $3,735.00.

Upon the recommendation of the President of the Girard College, a Scholarship of $200.00 under the James H. Windrim Scholarship Fund was awarded for the school year 1925-1926 to Mr. Ralph L. Nixdorf, who was assisted last year by this fund and who is now in his Junior Year of the Liberal Arts Course at Gettysburg College.

The Franklin Institute Building Fund has assets amounting to $721,558.60 which are held in trust for a building for the use of the Franklin Institute, to be erected at the S. W. Corner of Race and Nineteenth Streets.

John Scott of Edinburg, Scotland, in 1816 bequeathed the sum of $4,000.00, the income of which was to be "laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription 'to the most deserving.'" This Fund on December 31, 1925, amounted to $109,315.00.

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919, and November 29, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income as it now stands, with its accumulations, in premiums of the maximum value of $2,000, to be accompanied by the usual copper medal; and to make such rules and regulations for enabling it to make a wise selection of beneficiaries, either by the selection of an Advisory Board or otherwise, as it deems best; the premiums to be awarded for inventions that will be useful to mankind in the advancement of chemical, medical or any other science or development of industry in any form, the test being that the invention is in the judgment of the Trustee definitely accomplished and that it may add to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind.

An Advisory Committee has been formed, constituted of representatives of the National Academy of Sciences, the University of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society, which makes recommendations for awards under this Fund.

Upon the recommendation of this Committee, awards with premiums of $1,000 were made during the year to:

William G. Housekeeper, E. E., Research Physicist, Western Electric Co., New York.

For the invention of a method for sealing through glass metals having widely different expansion coefficients. Popularly known as "the copper-glass" seal and is air tight. Has made possible in a fundamental way the practical use of vacuum seals in general between glass and metals. The process is very valuable in the construction of high powered electron tubes and other similar devices used in engineering in recent years.

Charles H. Norton, Inventor and Engineer, Worcester, Mass.

For the development of grinding and the invention of apparatus for precision grinding. To Mr. Norton is due the development of grinding as a distinct manufacturing process with or without the preliminary use of other cutting tools and the design of special machine tools effectively to apply these principles to manufacture on a large scale. The Norton processes have revolutionized production in many industries, notably in one of our largest, the automotive.

Ross G. Harrison, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Yale University.

For devising and developing the method and apparatus by which he was the first able to graft together whole bodies of vertebrates or the parts and organs of different individuals and even of different species and for inaugurating the method of "Tissue Culture" by which parts removed from the living animal may be kept alive and studied under the microscope for many months or years.

Orville Wright, Inventor, Dayton, Ohio.

For his inventions in connection with flying machines. He was a pioneer in the art of aviation, was the first to experiment with wing warping; invented the system of control used in all flying machines to-day and built a motor-driven aeroplane in which the first flight in history was made. From 1910 to date he has been at work in designing and testing aeroplanes, automatic stabilizers, wind tunnel research and research in every line pertaining to aviation. His inventions in the field of aviation are universally used and his contributions are primarily responsible for the great advance in this art.

Marshall Albert Barber, Ph. D., Expert in Malaria Research, U. S. Public Health Department, Memphis, Tenn., jointly with

Robert Chambers, Ph. D., Professor of Microscopic Anatomy, Cornell Medical College.

For the invention of devices for the micro-dissection of living cells.

Dr. Barber—invention of the pipette method and the apparatus for its control, used for the isolation of single micro-organisms and the injection of substances into single living cells.

Dr. Chambers—improvements in the micro-dissection apparatus, the extension of its use to the anatomy of single cells and the determination of the physical structure of protoplasm.

The Hannah M. Dodd medals were awarded to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, as follows:

Commencement, January 28, 1925.
Gold Medal—Miss Ruth S. Rosenberg.
Silver Medal—Miss Florence Crown.

Commencement, June 24, 1925.
Gold Medal—Miss Mabel Haller.
Silver Medal—Miss Marion E. Bailey.

Cash prizes of Ten Dollars each, under the will of Obadiah Wheelock, were awarded to Miss J. K. Matilda Heimberger and Miss Marguerite Wright as the pupils receiving the highest averages at the time of their graduation from the Girls' Normal School in January and June.

At the Commencements of the Southern Manual Training High School, gold medals from the George A. Vare Medal Fund were awarded to:

Filindo B. Masino, Class of February.
Morris Mann, Class of June.

From the Louis Wagner Prize Fund, Edward W. Jacobs and George M. Heisey were presented with gold watches as the persons with the highest honors in each of the two classes graduated from Girard College in 1925.

The income of the Simon Gratz Fund, to the amount of $300.00, was distributed in cash prizes to "that member of the graduating class of each School who has attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use, oral and written, of the English language," as follows:—

Philadelphia Normal School:
January 30—Rose M. Corasick.
June 26—Rose Bruckmer.
Northeast High School:
February 3—William P. Sailer.
June 24—David H. Dawson.
West Philadelphia High School for Girls:
February 5—Virginia E. Pope..
June 25—Bertha Zucker.
Central High School:
January 30—Charles G. Simpson, Jr.
June 26—Nathan Bass.
High School for Girls:
January 28—Ruth Rosenberg.
June 24—Josephine Stauffer.

The income of the James E. Lennon Fund, amounting to Forty-five Dollars, was again awarded to Frank B. Herzel, a graduate of Girard College, who is in his Junior year at State College, to be used "in the purchase of text-books or other scholastic equipment."

The awards under the Joseph C. Ferguson Prize Fund, of Five Dollars each, "to the boy and girl in the highest class of the Joseph C. Ferguson School, whose work in the last term of attendance shall be the most satisfactory," were made at the graduation exercises of that school on January 29 to Benjamin Greenspan and Elizabeth Gormley and on June 25 to Leonard Ettinger and Bertha Fruit.

From the Loan Funds provided by Dr. Benjamin Franklin and by Mr. John Scott no loans have been made during the year, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

Doctor Franklin provided in his will that the money should be loaned to an amount of not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. Mr. Scott directed that his bequest should be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Franklin.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the maximum amount of the loan from each Fund is increased to $500, the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent. and loans authorized to any properly qualified married artificer without regard to the place where, or the mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and notwithstanding he has never served as an indetured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference, however, to be given to married artificers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in Philadelpha, the loans to be made upon well secured first mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

The amount of the Benjamin Franklin Fund on December 31, 1925, was $86,970.06 and that of the John Scott Loan Fund, $76,825.08. Of this latter amount, $58,645.10 is available to be "expended in Public Works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants (of Philadelphia) * * * * and has been appropriated, at the request of the

Mayor, towards the erection of a Band Stand upon the Plaza, at Broad and Arch Streets.

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various Fuel Funds, coal was distributed at a cost of $24,144.67 as follows:

Fund	Cost
City	$544.53
James Dutton	278.24
Elias Boudinot	6,285.96
Stephen Girard	421.22
Esther Waters	692.68
Paul Beck	613.22
Spring Garden	191.38
Thomas D. Grover	13,198.09
Frederick A. Sheaff	157.12
Mary Shields	560.96
Seybert	731.04
James Claypoole	35.07
George Emlen	378.37
B. W. & I. W. Morris	56.79

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the Estate of Elias Boudinot, the recipents of the coal furnished from this Fund themselves paid $5.00 per ton.

The John E. Maynes Fuel Fund, the income of which is not to be used until the Capital reaches $250,000, amounted on December 31, 1925 to $190,374.17.

The income of the Paul Beck Soup Fund and the Andrew R. Chambers Fund, also the specific bequest provided in the will of Thomas D. Grover, have been distributed to the various soup societies as directed by the founders of these trusts. The sums paid to the societies were:

Northern Soup Society	$13.00
Kensington Soup Society	13.00
Moyamensing Soup Society	13.00
Northwestern Soup Society	13.00
Spring Garden Soup Society	13.00
Southwark Soup Society	313.00
Western Soup Society	513.00
	$891.00

From the income of the Archibald Thompson Fund, bread has been furnished to the poor at a cost of $503.28, which reached the recipents through the Social Service Department of the Jefferson Hospital, the Jewish Welfare Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Babies' Hospital.

At a cost of $18.00 bread was supplied to the poor of the old City of Philadelphia and the District of Southwark, as directed under the will of Samuel Scotten.

The income of the Bernard McMahon Fund, amounting to $40.00 was contributed to the Social Service Department of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, at Franklin and Thompson Streets.

Six Dollars of the income of the Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund was spent for the maintenance of his burial lot in Monument Cemetery.

The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund have each been paid the sum of $205.00 from the income of the Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund.

The Will of Christian Schrack provides that the income shall be distributed into the hands of the Missionery Societies of the old City. In 1925, $1,100 was given to each of the following: The Protestant Episcopal City Mission, the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

$650.00 of the income of the Seldon Twitchell Fund was paid into the City Treasury, "for the care and maintenance of Independence Hall."

The invested capital and the cash receipts and payments of the several Funds under the care of this Board are shown in the attached statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

Edwin S. Stuart.
President.

December 31, 1925.

GIRARD ESTATE

Residuary Fund.

For The Maintenance of Girard College.

Real Estate, Stocks and Loans

December 31st, 1925

Real Estate

Girard College ground and buildings approximate cost)	$ 5,500,000.00
Office buildings, banking house, dwellings, stores, and farms in the city of Philadelphia; assessed valuation for 1925	20,257,680.00
Real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, about 12,148 acres; assessed valuation for 1925	6,297,333.00
Houses on Locust Mountain; assessed valuation.	12,000.00

Stocks and Loans.

Allegheny City, 3½ per cent. loan.	$ 25,000.00
Allegheny City, 4 per cent loan..	32,400.00
Allegheny County, 4 per cent loan.	979,000.00
Borough of Bellefonte 3½ per cent loan	4,000.00
Borough of Clymer 4½ per cent. loan	45,000.00
Borough of Fountain Hill 4½ per cent. loan	40,000.00
Borough of Jeannette, 4½ pere cent. loan	57,500.00
Borough of Nanticoke, 4½ per cent. loan	75,000.00
Borough of Olyphant, 4½ per cent. loan	65,000.00
City of Phila. 3½ per cent. loan...	221,700.00
City of Phila. 4 per cent. loan.....	1,642,800.00
City of Phila. 4¼ per cent. loan...	2,000,000.00
City of Phila. School District 4 per cent. loan	168,500.00
City of Phila. School District 4¼ per cent. loan	128,000.00
City of Phila. 5 per cent. loan.....	1,000,000.00
City of Phila. School District 5 per cent. loan	1,100,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre 4 per cent. loan	10,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre 4½ per cent. loan	72,000.00
City of Chester 4 per cent. loon...	50,000.00
City of Altoona 4 per cent. loan....	19,500.00
City of Pittsburgh 3¼ per cent. loan	9,000.00
City of Pittsburgh 4½ per cent. loan	30,925.00
City of New Castle 4¾ per cent. loan	25,000.00
City of Bethlehem, 5 per cent. loan	100,000.00
City of Hazleton, 5 per cent. loan	64,000.00
Commonwealth of Penna. 5 per cent. loan	500,000.00
Duquesne, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan..	87,000.00
Girard Water Company stock ..	960,000.00

Stocks and Bonds

Hammond Water Company stock..	45,000.00
Hanover Township, 4½ per cent. loan	185,000.00
City of Easton, 4¼ per cent. loan.	5,000.00
Venango County 4¼ per cent. loan	30,000.00
Johnstown, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan.	344,000.00
Lackawanna County 4 per cent loan	10,000.00

Monroe County, Pa .4¼ per cent. loan	40,000.00	
Mt. Oliver Borough 4½ per cent. loan	10,000.00	
Nether Providence Township School 4.65 per cent. loan	80,000.00	
Oakmont, Pa. School 4¼ per cent. loan	124,000.00	
Palmerton, Pa. School 4½ per cent. loan	75,000.00	
Phila and Reading C.&I. Co. 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
Reading Co. Gold 4½ per cent. loan	4,000.00	
Radnor Township 4 per cent. loan.	45,000.00	
Opper Darby T'nship School 4¼ per cent.	192,000.00	
U. S. Liberty loans:		
Second 4¼ per cent	8,852,850.00	
Third 4¼ per cent.	19,700.00	
Fourth 4¼ per cent	4,921,500.00	
United States Treasury bonds 4¼.	3,775,000.00	
United States Treasury notes 4¾ per cent	500,000.00	
Washington County, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00	
Westmoreland County, Pa. 4 per cent. loan	64,000.00	
West Mahonoy T'nship School 5½ per cent. loan	32,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	10,596,087.00	
Ground rents	168,200.00	39,636,662.00

Miscellaneous.

Deposited to account of officials for payment of wages etc.	$81,000.00	
Advance for Improvements of Estate to be refunded	13,800.00	
		94,800.00
Total investments		$71,798,475.00
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1925		3,320,852.89
Total capital		$68,477,622.11

Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Residuary Fund From January 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1925, Inclusive

Receipts.

Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia

Rent and royalties from collieries	$2,974,693.22	
Rent of real estate, etc.	19,916.04	
Sale of real estate	352.00	
Condemnation of land	17,968.13	
		$3,012,929.39

Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia

Rent of real estate	$2,128,811.74	
Income from power plants	100,906.62	
Miscellaneous receipts	7,711.42	
	$2,237,429.78	
Sale of Real Estate:		
S. E. Cor. 19th and Pollock Sts.	13,170.25	
		$2,250,600.03

Stocks and Loans

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$190,864.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	2,371.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	38,619.68	
Interest, Wilkes-Barre City loan	3,640.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	1,787.63	
Interest, Mortgage loans	457,425.55	
Interest, Reading Company 4½ per cent. loan	180.00	
Interest, Phila. and Reading C. & I. Co. 5 per cent. loan	100.00	
Interest on deposits in bank	12,093.22	
Ground rents	5,836.83	
Interest, City of Chester loan	2,000.00	
Interest, United States 4¼ per cent loan	704,934.30	
Interest, Borough of Fountain Hill loan	850.00	
Interest, Borough of Clymer loan	1,012.50	
Interest, Palmerton, Pa. School loan	1,687.50	
Interest, Borough of Olyphant loan	2,925.00	
Interest, Oakmont, Pa. School loan	5,270.00	
Interest, Monroe County, Pa. loan	1,700.00	
Interest, Borough of Bellefonte loan	140.00	
Interest, Hanover Township loan	8,325.00	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	14,620.00	
Interest, Upper Darby Township School loan	8,160.00	
Interest, Mt. Oliver Borough loan	450.00	
Interest, City of Altoona loan	780.00	
Interest, Duquesne, Pa. loan	3,697.50	
Interest, Nether Providence Township loan	1,860.00	
Interest, Lackawanna County loan	200.00	
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	184,425.00	
Interest, City of Hazleton loan	3,200.00	
Interest, City of New Castle loan	1,187.50	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township School loan	1,760.00	
Interest, Commonwealth of Penna. loan	25,000.00	
Interest, City of Bethlehem loan	5,000.00	
Interest, Washington County loan	212.50	
Interest, Westmoreland County loan	2,560.00	
Interest Borough of Jeannette loan	2,587.50	
Interest, Radnor Township loan	2,000.00	
Interest, Nanticoke, Pa., loan	3,375.00	
Dividend, Girard Water Co. Stock	52,800.00	
Brought forward	$1,755,637.21	$5,263,529.42
Less accrued interest on loans purchased	15,106.81	
	$1,740,530.40	
Sale of Book—"Stephen Girard, Founder"	17.40	
Sale of Life and Times of Stephen Girard	17.50	
Sale of waste material, etc., Girard College	726.39	
Principal of investments collected:		
Mortgage loans $992,355.00		
Radnor Township loan 5,000.00		
Allegheny County loan 96,000.00		
Philadelphia City loan 5,000.00		
United States Second Liberty loan 2,850,000.00		
Pittsburgh City loan 4,600.00		
United States Treasury notes 10,000.00		
	3,962,955.00	5,704,246.69
Discount on bonds		332.50
Premium on bonds sold		19,515.64
		$10,987,624.25

Expenditures—Residuary Fund

Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia

Taxes	$328,438.80	
Miscellaneous expenses:		
Miscellaneous $372.80		
Exp. Eng. Office 25,150.41		
Exp. Girardville Office 12,448.50		
	37,971.71	
Purchase of Surface Rights from Girard Water Co.	1,250.00	

Repairs, etc., to real estate	7,970.55	
Solicitor's Expenses	7,966.49	
Surface damages	37,056.99	
Forestry	124.40	
Coal Proving	5,191.88	
	$425,970.82	
West Mahanoy Township Land Assn.	189.68	
		$425,781.14

Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia

Taxes		$540,546.11	
Water rents		14,133.17	
General repairs		121,127.79	
Salaries and wages:			
Stephen Girard Bldg.	$58,532.42		
Mariner and Merchant Building	32,736.98		
Lafayette Bldg.	52,759.07		
Third Street Power Plant	20,437.59		
Passyunk Power Plant	23,827.26		
132-36 S. Third Street	1,910.56		
Girard Park	5,234.84		
General	4,940.00		
		200,378.72	
Sundry Supplies:			
Stephen Girard Bldg.	$14,990.19		
Mariner and Merchant Bldg., including heat, light and power	25,105.81		
Lafayette Bldg., including heat, light and power	34,899.96		
Third Street Power Plant	9,352.52		
Passyunk Power Plant	16,184.35		
132-36 S. Third St.	1,742.30		
Girard Park	721.96		
Store Room:			
Amount purchased exceeded amount issued by	13.81		
		103,010.90	
Miscellaneous expenses		16,304.91	
Insurance premiums		19,502.89	
Fuel		79,095.63	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to real estate		14,243.76	
Retiring allowances		1,398.00	
Recreation Field, South Phila.		979.12	
			1,110,721.00
Real estate improvements:			
Street improvements		$15,145.44	
Alterations 1101 Chestnut St.		17,504.73	
			32,650.17
Advance for Improvement 1113 Chestnut St.			13,800.00

Stocks and Loans

Expenses of investment	2,818.06
Premium on loans purchased	16,066.06
Thrift account returned after cancellation	.71
Advance to officials	10,000.00

General Office Expenditures

Salaries	$81,067.29	
General expenses	29,384.38	
Portrait of Stephen Girard	1,110.00	
		111,561.67

Investments and Reinvestments

Mortgage loans	$4,862,500.00	
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	200,000.00	
Allegheny County loan	133,000.00	
Philadelphia City loan	2,000,000.00	
Palmerton, Pa. School loan	75,000.00	
Borough of Clymer loan	45,000.00	
Borough of Bellefonte loan	4,000.00	
Borough of Fountain Hill loan	10,000.00	
Nether Providence Twp. loan	80,000.00	
Lackawanna County loan	10,000.00	
City of Easton loan	5,000.00	
Venango County loan	30,000.00	
Borough of Olyphant loan	65,000.00	
		7,549,500.00
Total expenditures for Residuary Fund		$9,272,898.81

Expenditures—Girard College

Household and Infirmary

Salaries and wages:		
Administration	$29,536.98	
Care of pupils	159,075.46	
Subsistence	55,116.98	
Housekeeping	53,499.31	
Clothing	24,245.51	
Laundry	48,547.78	
Repairs to buildings	53,596.05	
Heat, light and power	42,606.41	
Grounds	13,697.78	
Stable and garage	3,225.31	
Gate and watchman	8,107.33	
		$491,254.90
Supplies and maintenance:		
Administration	$4,022.65	
Care of pupils	14,304.64	
Subsistence	294,106.75	
Housekeeping	8,149.38	
Clothing	138,750.30	
Laundry	8,434.48	
Furniture	17,532.32	
Repairs to building	84,460.23	
Heat, light and power	58,752.04	
Grounds	5,928.69	
Stable	901.62	
Water	2,446.99	
Athletics	12,579.36	
Section libraries	1,502.18	
		651,871.63
Outside entertainment		1,054.72
Insurance		17,203.74
Incidentals		7,295.93
Retiring allowances		21,188.25
Maintenance of automobile		850.40
Transportation of pupils		9,377.52
Purchase of new automobile		5,087.75

Instruction.

Salaries and wages:		
Administraton	$34,460.01	
High school	91,776.07	
Elementary schools	61,240.84	
Mechanical school	60,095.00	
Miscellaneous	36,655.69	
Vacation substitute teachers	5,350.00	
Fees for educational lectures	250.00	
		289,827.61
Sundry supplies:		
Books, stationery and music	$10,484.37	
Science	1,422.81	
Furniture and apparatus	3,945.50	
Library	16,284.66	
Mechanical school, material for instruction	6,261.32	
Excursions and field visits	4,076.10	
Battalion, Band and Orchestra	5,388.01	
Administration	2,414.14	
Chorus	542.01	
Mechanical school, material for manufacturing	4,496.45	

Attendance of officers at conventions, etc	451.24	
Book, "Stephen Girard Founder"	1,043.39	
		56,810.00
Retiring allowances		13,727.65

Admission, Discipline, Etc.

Salaries	$12,622.80	
Sundry expenses	5,200.21	
Rewards and premiums	1,583.47	
Chapel speakers	1,092.50	
Material for chapel instruction	548.14	
		21,047.12

Extraordinary Expenditures

Alterations High School Building	$2,028.50	
Hot Water Heating System	2,735.75	
Improvement of Playground	4,952.50	
Furnishing and Equipping addition to Mechanical School Building	46,087.27	
Furnishing and Equipping Armory Building	11,550.66	
Machinery, Heat, Light and Power	13,183.48	
Fire Protection	50,134.00	
Alterations, etc., Mechanical School Building	292,383.31	
Chapel Organ	20,000.00	
Improvement Acoustics Armory Building	2.50	
		443,057.97
Total expenditures for Girard College		$2,029,655.19

Recapitulation—Residuary Fund.

Receipts.

Real estate out of the City	$3,012,929.39	
Expense	425,781.14	
		$2,587,148.25
Real estate in the City	$2,237,429.78	
Expenses	1,110,721.00	
		1,126,708.78
Sale of and damage to real estate		13,170.25
Stocks and loans	$1,740,530.40	
Expenses	2,818.06	
	$1,737,712.34	
Less premium on loans purchased	16,066.06	
		1,721,646.28
		$5,448,673.56
Less amount of thrift account cancelled and returned		.71
		$5,448,672.85
General office expenses		111,561.67
Net receipts, Residuary Fund		$5,337,111.18
Principal of investments collected		3,962.955.00
Sale of Life and Times of Stephen Girard		17.50
Sale of Book—"Stephen Girard, Founder"		17.40
Premium on bonds sold		19,515.64
Discount on bonds purchased		332.50
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		326,657.87
		$9,646,607.09

Payments.

Girard College expenses, ordinary	$1,586,597.22	
Less sale of waste material, etc	726.39	
	$1,585,870.83	
Girard College extraordinary expenditures	443,057.97	
		2,028,928.80
Permanent improvements to real estate in Philadelphia	$32,650.17	
Advance for improvements to real estate	13,800.00	
Investments and reinvestments, mortgages, etc.	10,000.00	
Advance to officials	10,000.00	
		7,605,950.17
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$11,728.12

Fire Insurance Fund.

Established in December, 1892, to carry a Selected Portion of the Fire Risks of the Girard Estate.

Invested Capital, December 31, 1925.

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$30.000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	17,600.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent loan	500.00
City of Bethlehem 4½ per cent. loan	2,000.00
City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Johnstown City 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
Washington County, Pa. 4½ per cent. loan	7,000.00
Bedford Borough School 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
U. S. Liberty loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent.	64,350.00
Third 4¼ per cent.	22,000.00
Fourth 4¼ per cent.	30,300.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	22,500.00
Philadelphia Contributionship perpetual deposits	19,440.00
Total	$229,690.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures From January 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1925, Inclusive.

Receipts.

Fire insurance, annual premiums	$2,606.10	
Interest, mortgage loans	1,003.66	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	724.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	120.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	1,200.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	40.00	
Interest, on deposits in bank	86.33	
Interest, United States loan	4,957.62	
Interest, City of Bethlehem loans	240.00	
Interest, Washington County loan	315.00	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	170.00	
Interest, Bedford Borough loan	127.50	
	$11,590.21	
Less interest accrued on bonds and mortgages purchased	59.41	
		$11,530.80
Discounts on bonds, net		2.50
Investments returned:		
Mortgage loans		3,500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		1,071.56
		$16,104.86

Expenditures

Administration expenses		$313.53	
Expenses of investment		10.00	
Fire loss		75.00	
Investments:			
Allegheny County loan	$1,000.00		
Mortgage loan	10,500.00	11,500.00	11,898.53
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$4,206.33

Sinking Fund, Girard Water Company Stock.

Established in 1906 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of the Girard Water Company Stock held by the Girard Estate.

Invested Capital, December 31, 1925

Allegheny County 3½ per cent. loan	$3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	16,000.00
City of Bethlehem 4½ per cent. loan	2,000.00

City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
City of Philadelphia 3½ per cent. loan	8,000.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	36,400.00
School District 4 per cent. loan	7,000.00
City of Philadelphia School District 4¼ per cent. loan	6,000.00
City of Pittsburgh 3¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre 4½ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Bedford Borough School 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
U. S. Liberty loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent.	21,550.00
Third 4¼ per cent.	12,500.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	250,650.00
Total	$376,100.00

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$2,271.00	
Interest, on deposit in bank	104.18	
Interest, on mortgage loans	3,102.73	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	745.00	
Interest, United States loans	10,310.26	
Interest, City of Bethlehem loans	240.00	
Interest City of Pittsburgh loan	130.00	
Interest City of Wilkes-Barre loan	45.00	
Interest Bedbord Borough loan	212.50	
Less accrued interest on bonds and mortgages purchased	930.77	
		$16,229,90
Premium on bonds net		1,497.12
Discount on bonds, net		2.50
Investments returned:—		
United States Liberty loans:		
Second 4¼ per cent.	$162,000.00	
Fourth 4¼ per cent.	41,800.00	
Mortgage loans	19,600.00	
		223,400.00
Cash balance January 1st, 1925		350.28
		$241,479.80

Payments.

Expenses of investment		$122.50	
Administration expenses		507.93	
Investments:			
United States Fourth Liberty loan	$16,000.00		
Allegheny County loan	1,000.00		
Mortgage loans	223,350.00	240.350.00	240,980.43
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$499.37

Sinking Fund for Improvement to Real Estate, City

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in South Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$33,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	22,900.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	500.00
City of Bethlehem 4½ per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loan	7,000.00
Bedford Borough School 4½ per cent. loan	2,000.00
Johnstown City 4¼ per cent. loan	15,000.00
U. S. Liberty loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent.	82,450.00
Third 4¼ per cent.	33,000.00
Fourth 4¼ per cent.	30,300.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	28,500.00
	$260,650.00

Receipts

Instalment No. 16	$14,243.76	
Interest on deposit in bank	70.48	
Interest on mortgage loans	1,130.91	
Interest on Philadelphia City loan	936.00	
Interest on Beaver County loan	280.00	
Interest on Allegheny County loan	1,351.65	
Interest on Allegheny City loan	80.00	
Interest on United States loan	6,194.36	
Interest on City of Bethlehem loan	195.00	
Interest on Bedford Borough loan	85.00	
Interest on City of Johnstown loan	637.50	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	90.70	
		$25,113.96
Investment returned:		
Allegheny County loan		5,000.00
Discount on bonds, net		7.50
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		441.07
		$30,562.53

Payments

Administration expenses		$350.81	
Expenses of investment		5.00	
Premium on bonds purchased		56.19	
Investments:			
United States Fourth Liberty loan	$3,100.00		
Allegheny County loan	3,000.00		
Mortgage loans	11,500.00	17,600.00	
			18,012.00
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$12,550.53

Sinking Fund, Building 11th and Girard Streets

Created in 1918 to return the cost of this building by the payment as rent to December 31st, 1936 of three per cent. of the cost of the building.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$300.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Philadelphia City School District 4¼ per cent. loan	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	73,000.00
U. S. Liberty loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent.	103,300.00
Third 4¼ per cent.	10,000.00
Fourth 4¼ per cent.	78,800.00
City of Bethlehem 4½ per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	8,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	30,000.00
Bedford Borough School 4¼ per cent. loan	10,000.00
Johnstown City 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
Borough of Oakmont 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
South Bethlehem, Pa. 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
	$332,400.00

Receipts

Instalments	$35,528.64
Interest on deposit in bank	173.94
Interest on Philadelphia City loan	304.50
Interest on United States loans	8,164.24
Interest on Mortgage loans	2,713.66
Interest on City of Bethlehem loan	195.00
Interest on City of Coatesville loan	400.00
Interest on Allegheny County loan	1,200.00
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	127.50
Interest, City of South Bethlehem loan	80.00

Interest, City of Norristown	105.00	
Interest Borough of Oakmont loan	212.50	
Interest, Bedford Borough loan	425.00	
Less interest accrued on bonds and mortgages purchased	267.17	
		$49,362.81
Discount on bonds		45.00
Investments returned:		
Philadelphia City loan	$5,000.00	
City of Norristown loan	3,000.00	
		8,000.00
Cash balance January 1, 1925		277.32
		$57,685.13

Payments

Expenses of investment		$20.00	
Premium on bonds purchased		177.25	
Administration expenses		412.12	
Investments:			
United States Liberty loan	$5,000.00		
City of Norristown loan	3,000.00		
Borough of Oakmont loan	5,000.00		
City of South Bethlehem loan	2,000.00		
Mortgage loans	34,000.00	49,000.00	
			49,609.37
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$8,075.76

Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, Removal of Wooden Buildings, Etc.

Stocks and Loans Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, etc., with Subsequent Investments and Reinvestments.

December 31st, 1925

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$30,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	31,900.00
City of Philadelphia School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
City of Pittsburgh 4 per cent. loan	10,000.00
Bedford Borough School 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
U. S. Liberty loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent.	213,550.00
Fourth 4¼ per cent.	217,450.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	60,500.00
Total investments	$601,400.00
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1925	101,400.00
Total Capital	500,000.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, etc., from January 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1925, inclusive.

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$19,592.52	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	1,356.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	400.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	1,200.00	
Interest, Beaver County loan	120.00	
Interest, Bedford Borough loan	127.50	
Interest, mortgage loans	3,580.00	
Interest on deposit in bank	680.22	
Rent of electric ducts	137.00	
Total receipts		$27,193.24

Expenditures

Salaries	$1,800.00	
Street lighting	11,597.25	
Incidentals	61.58	
		$13,458.83
Administration expenses		707.13
Total expenditures		$14,165.96

Recapitulation, Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, Etc.

Receipts

Gross income	$27,193.24	
General office expenses	707.13	
Net income		$26,486.11
Cash balance, January 1, 1925		15,743.86
		$42,229.97

Expenditures

Expenses, Delaware front of city	13,458.83
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925	$28,771.14

The following shows the capital on December 31, 1925, of the various Girard Estate Funds:

Residuary:	
Fund for maintenance of Girard College	$68,477,622.11
Fire Insurance Fund	233,896.33
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Company stock	376,599.37
Sinking Fund, Improvements to Real Estate	273,200.53
Sinking Fund, Building 11th and Girard Sts.	340,475.76
	$69,701,794.10
Delaware Avenue Fund	500,000.00
Girard School Fund	10,000.00
Girard Fuel Fund	10,000.00
	$70,221,794.10

I. HAZLETON MIRKIL,
General manager.

JAMES McCALLION,
Comptroller.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts

The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts" now number fifty-four.

Their total invested assets amount to	$3,050,371.39
Their aggregate capital amounts to	3,075,920.67
Balance uninvested	$25,549.28

The details of these investments and cash receipts and payments of each of the individual funds will be found in the statement attached to this report.

The aggregate cash receipts and payments during the year 1925 were:

Receipts

Income from invested funds	$132,039.22	
Miscellaneous receipts of and donations to the Wills Hospital	54,353.72	
State appropriation for maintenance of the Wills Hospital	7,500.00	
Cash addition to the capital funds	11,714.21	
Principal of investments matured or sold	221,900.00	
Premiums and discounts on bonds, net	1,193.24	
		$428,700.39
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		102,533.03
		$531,233.42

Payments

Maintenance of Wills Hospital ...	$99,512.57	
Relief of sick and insane poor	4,201.94	
Contributions to Societies for the relief of the poor	3,439.00	
Fuel distributed to the poor	24,144.67	
Food distributed to the poor	1,412.28	
Sundry supplies for public schools	462.67	
Text books and scholastic equipment	193.29	
Scholarships awarded from Todd and Windrim Funds	4,159.00	
Expenses of awards and medals and premiums to inventors	5,060.85	
Medals and prizes for distinguished pupils	533.02	
Support of Simon Muhr scholarships	5,853.84	
Care of cemetery lots	16.00	
Police Pension Fund	205.00	
Firemens Pension Fund	205.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	205.00	
Taxes and other expenses of real estate held for revenue	13,139.16	
Miscellaneous items of expense ..	5,083.25	
Investments and reinvestments ..	268,700.00	
Care and Maintenance Independence Hall	650.00	
Expenses of investments	170.00	
Transferred to the use of Wills Hospital	1,445.00	
		438,791.54
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$92,111.88

The aggregate capital of these funds on January 1st 1925, as shown on the books of account was		$2,995,817.17
which has been increased during the year		
Cash additions to capital funds of Wills Hospital .. $6,714.21		
Less amount transferred to income account 1,910.71		
	$4,803.50	
Early Eighties Fund	3,000.00	
J. W. White Fund	5,000.00	
	$12,803.50	
Increase in value of real estate sold		
C. Schrack	6,700.00	
	$19,503.50	
Increase in assessed value in real estate:		
Bushrod Library	1,000.00	
	$20,503.50	
Income capitalized:		
James Eye & Ear Institute Fund	11,500.00	
Franklin Institute Bldg. Fund ..	15,000.00	
Bushrod Library Fund	3,700.00	
Thomas D. Grover Fund	300.00	
John E. Maynes Fund	11,000.00	
Benjamin Franklin Fund	18,100.00	
		80,103.50
Making the aggregate capital on December 31, 1925		$3,075,920.67
The amount of the capital funds shown as being invested on January 1st, 1925 was		$2,992,871.39

Investments matured or sold during the year were:		
United States Liberty loans	$54,300.00	
United States 4% loan	200.00	
Mortgages on real estate	35,900.00	
Pittsburgh City loan	4,000.00	
Allegheny County loan	30,000.00	
Promisory note—sale of timber .	1,000.00	
United States Treasury notes ..	75,500.00	
Wilkes-Barre City loan	4,000.00	
Sale of real estate	17,000.00	
		221,900.00
		$2,770,971.39
Increase in assessed value of real estate		1,000.00
Capital addition.—		
Early Eighties Fund:—		
United States Liberty loan		300.00
Increase in value of real estate sold		6,700.00
The investments and reinvestments were in:—		
Allegheny County loan	$37,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	160,800.00	
United States Treasury bonds ..	50,000.00	
Allentown City loan	1,000.00	
City of Scranton loan	1,000.00	
City of Titusville loan	3,500.00	
City of Williamsport loan	1,200.00	
Borough of Clifton Heights loan	2,000.00	
City of Pittston loan	4,000.00	
Borough of Lewistown loan	500.00	
Allegheny City loan	4,000.00	
City of Easton loan	1,700.00	
Borough of Oakmont loan	1,000.00	
City of Pittsburgh loan	1,000.00	
		268,700.00
Making the total invested capital on December 31, 1925		$3,050,371.39

One the United States loan purchased on, the face value is	$50,000.00
the rate of interest on this purchase is	.04
On the municipal loans purchased ,the face value is	57,900.00
The average rate of interest on these purchases is	.04
One the bonds and mortgages on real estate the face value is	160,800.00
The average rate of interest on these purchases is	.06
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is	.0516

There was added to the capital fund of the Wills Hospital a legacy received from the

Estate of Aaron K. Schwenk	$1,900.00
Estate of Lewis Elkin	3,186.98
Estate of Chas. A. Oliver	610.01
Estate of Mardeross S. Gooloyan	717.22
	$6,714.21

Donations of cash, which have been applied to income account, were received from:

Generous friends	$1,341.75
In addition to these gifts, there was received on Donation Day, April 2, 1925	756.00
and from donation boxes at hospital	290.20
Total donations applied toward income	$2,387.95

For the Bushrod Library, income has been collected to the amount of	$5,701.23
The expenses have amounted to	1,210.59
The balance	$4,490.64

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust. The total assests of this fund, not including the value of the furniture, books, etc., specifically devised by Dr. James, now amount to $105,-885.84.

For the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute, income has been collected to the amount of	$8,902.69
The expenses have amounted to	1,130.47
And the balance	$7,772.22

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust. The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture and apparatus specifically bequeathed by Dr. James, amount at this date to $170,495.11.

For the Franklin Institute Building Fund, income has been collected to the amount of	$26,735.39
The expenses have amounted to	11,345.69
The balance	$15,389.70

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the agreement creating the trust. The total assets of this fund now amount to $721,558.60.

I. Hazelton Mirkil,
General Manager.

James McCallion,
Comptroller.

Hospitals.

Wills Hospital.

Founded 1825.

Race Street, west of Eighteenth Street.

"For the relief of the indigent Blind and Lame," where persons afflicted with the Diseases of the Eye and Limb will be treated free of charge, and, when requisite, admitted into the Hospital; preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Hospital grounds and buildings	$200,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	31,200.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City School 4¼ per cent. loan	14,000.00
Pittsburgh City 3½ per cent. loan	2,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	41,000.00
Allegheny County 3½ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Ground rent	900.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
City of Bethlehem School 5 per cent. loan.....	3,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (75 shares)	3,750.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	365,050.00
	$683,900.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$1,448.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	665.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan ..	1,913.29	
Interest mortgage loans	20,809.15	
Interest, bank account	244.95	
Interest, Beaver County loan	120.00	
Interest, United States Liberty loan	579.59	
Interest, United States notes	44.37	
Interest, Coatesville City loan	350.00	
Interest, Bethlehem City loan	150.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	350.00	
Dividend, Penna. Railroad Co. stock	225.00	
Ground rent	54.00	
		$26,953.35
Less accrued interest on mortgages purchased.		151.84
		$26,801.51

Sale of sundries, at hospital	$1.75	
Donations (income account)	2,387.95	
Miscellaneous receipts	206.37	
Registration fees	5,391.00	
Optical Department	36,253.05	
Drug Department	8,668.60	
		52,908.72
		$79,710.23
Transferred from Henry B. Palethorp Fund	$200.00	
Transferred from John Bleakley Fund	1,245.00	
		1,445.00
Appropriation from State of Pennsylvania for maintenance		7,500.00
Legacies		6,714.21
Principal of investments collected:—		
United States Third loan sold ...		4,000.00
United States Treasury notes sold		1,000.00
Allegheny County loan matured.		13,000.00
United States Fourth loan sold..		24,100.00
Mortgages		15,100.00
Premium on bonds sold		493.37
		$153,062.81
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		3,510.46
		$156,573.27

Payments

Maintenance:—		
Salaries and wages	$26,191.57	
Subsistence	17,604.14	
Dry goods	35.76	
Furniture	4,954.39	
Fuel	3,970.21	
Lighting	935.09	
Laundry Supplies	796.26	
Hauling Ashes	444.00	
Printing	1,039.83	
Fire Alarm Service	246.00	
Insurance Premiums	142.95	
Sundry House Expenses	1,645.66	
Library	59.97	
Medical Expenses	4,347.26	
Repairs	8,115.98	
Miscellaneous Expenses	520.19	
Water Rent	91.19	
Retiring Allowance	240.00	
	$71,380.45	
Proportion of administration expenses	1,143.35	
Optical Dept. Wages and Supplies	23,726.79	
Drug Dept. Wages and Supplies.	4,405.33	
	$100,655.92	
Expenses of investment	20.00	
Investments:—		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	50,000.00	
		150,675.92
Cash Balance, December 31st, 1925		$5,897.35

Hospitals.

Henry B. Palethrop Fund.

Created in 1915.

"To the Board of Directors of City Trusts to be invested by "them according to law and the income applied to the main-

"tenance and support of Wills Eye Hospital now situate on "Race Street below Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ..	$800.00
Wilkes-Barre 4½ per cent. improvement loan ..	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
	$4,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$3.92	
Interest, Wilkes-Barre loan	135.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan ..	40.00	
Interest, United States Liberty loan	34.00	
		$212.92
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		155.20
		$368.12

Payments

Income transferred to Wills Hospital	$200.00	
Administration expenses	7.94	
		207.94
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$160.18

Hospitals.

John Bleakley Fund.

Created 1802.

(Yellow Fever Fund.)

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of "being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow "fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16th, 1838.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent loan	$1,000.00
Allentown City 4½ per cent. loan	400.00
City of Williamsport School 4.2 per cent loan ...	200.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (20 shares)	1,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	7,300.00
	$11,900.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loans	$269.42	
Interest, United States loan	42.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	40.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan ...	80.00	
Interest, Bank account	58.66	
Interest, Allegheny County loan ..	40.00	
Dividend, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock	60.00	
	$590.58	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	6.42	
		$584.16
Discount on bonds purchased		1.94
Principal of investment:		
Pittsburgh City loan		4,000.00
		$4,586.10
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		838.75
		$5,424.85

Payments.

Transferred to Est. James Wills ..	$1,245.00	
Administration expenses	19.52	
Investments:—		
Bond and mortgage on real estate	3,500.00	
Allentown City 4½ per cent. loan	400.00	
City of Williamsport 4.2 per cent loan	200.00	
		5,364.52
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925.....		$60.33

Hospitals.

Mary Shields Hospital Fund.

Created 1880.

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane "poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan		$9,700.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan		3,000.00
United States Second 4¼ per cent loan		25,300.00
United States Third 4¼ per cent. loan		400.00
United States Fourth 4¼ per cent. loan		18,700.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan		3,000.00
Washington County 4½ per cent. loan		2,000.00
Girard National Bank stock	8 shares	800.00
Commercial National Bank stock	6 shares	21.72
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	304 shares	15,200.00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	54 shares	2,700.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stock	79 shares	3,950.00
Delaware and Bound Brook railroad Company stock	8 shares	800.00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock	16 shares	800.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		8,100.00
Ground rent, 1338 North Second Street		1,333.33
Lot of ground, Edgemont Street		750.00
		$96,555.05

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$1,887.01
Interest, Philadelphia City loan .	508.00
Interest, Allegheny County loan .	120.00
Interest, Washington County loan	90.00
Interest, mortgage loans	633.49
Interest, bank account	115.33
Dividend, Girard National Bank stock	240.00
Dividend, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock	912.00
Dividend, North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock	216.00
Dividend, Del. & Bound Brook R. R. Co. stock	64.00
Dividend, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. stock	64.00

Dividend, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. stock	276.48	
Ground rent	80.00	
		$5,206.31
Principal of investment:—		
Bond and mortgage on real estate		2,000.00
		$7,206.31
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		4,118.27
		$11,324.58

Payments.

Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases	$2,195.25	
Philadelphia General Hospital	2,006.69	
	$4,201.94	
Expenses of real estate	15.88	
Administration expenses	163.07	
		4,380.89
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$6,943.69

Hospitals.

Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, "treatment and operation of eye ear nose throat cardiac and "pulmonary diseases."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$10,400.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	34,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	2,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Wabash Railroad Company 2d mortgage 5 per cent. bond	1,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	4,000.00
Real Estate—1740 Mt. Vernon Street	11,000.00
Real Estate—3188 Mercer Street (one-half interest)	750.00
Real Estate—1740 Mt. Vernon Street	10,000.00
Real Estate—Island Beach, N. J.	260.00
United States Second 4¼ per cent. loan	65,800.00
United States Fourth 4¼ per cent. loan	8,550.00
United States 4 per cent Treasury bonds	2,600.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
Borough of Clifton Heights 4¼ per cent. loan	2,000.00
City of Williamsport 4½ per cent. loan	600.00
	$169,960.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loan	$29.33	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	170.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	100.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	205.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	536.00	
Interest, Wabash Railroad Co. bonds	50.00	
Interest, United States loans	3,161.89	
Interest, United States notes	733.37	
Interest, bank account	48.19	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	1,360.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	120.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville loan	100.00	
Rent of real estate	2,649.00	
Dividends on insurance policy	15.00	
	$9,277.78	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	451.19	
		$8,826.59
Discount on bonds purchased		76.10
Principal of investment:—		
United States loan	$200.00	
United States notes	26,500.00	
		26,700.00
		$35,602.69
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		262.89
		$35,865.58

Payments.

Expenses of real estate	$788.65	
Miscellaneous expenses	60.00	
Administration expenses	268.82	
	$1,117.47	
Premiums on bonds purchased	13.00	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	25,000.00	
Borough of Clifton Heights 4¼ per cent. loan	2,000.00	
City of Williamsport 4½ per cent. loan	600.00	
United States 4 per cent. notes	2,600.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	4,000.00	
		35,330.47
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$535.11

House of Correction and Almshouse.

William Carter Fund.

Created 1739.

Income. "To and for ye use and Service of ye alms houses "belonging to ye sd City (Philadelphia), and for ye reliefe of ye poor people in the Same forever."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$200.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,200.00
City of Allentown 4½ per cent. loan	100.00
	$1,600.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$55.25	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	8.00	
Interest, bank account	9.04	
	$72.29	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	.74	
		$71.55
Cash balance, January 1st 1925		255.40
		$326.95

Payments.

Administration expenses	$2.48	
Contributions:—		
Jefferson Hospital—Social Service	$12.80	
Willing Day Nursery	12.80	
St. John's Day Nursery	12.80	

Starr Centre Association . 12.80		
Babies' Hospital of Phila. 12.80		
	64.00	
Investment:—		
City of Allentown 4½ per cent loan	100.00	
		166.48
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$160.47

House of Correction and Almshouse

Ann Armitt Fund.

Created 1797.

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the "Bettering House."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent loan ..	750.00
	$850.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$4.00	
Interest, bank account	.96	
Interest, United States loan	31.88	
		$36.84
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		13.17
		$50.01

Payments.

Administration expenses		$1.41	
Contributions:—			
Jefferson Hospital—Social Service	$7.00		
Starr Centre Association .	7.00		
St. John's Day Nursery ..	7.00		
Willing Day Nursery	7.00		
Babies' Hospital of Phila.	7.00		
		35.00	
			36.41
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$13.60

House of Correction and Almshouse.

Juliana H. Good Fund.

Created 1876.

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said "City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	700.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	2,250.00
	$3,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$4.00	
Interest, bank account	5.18	
Interest, United States loan	125.37	
		$134.55
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		162.11
		$296.66

Payments.

Books for House of Correction	$149.49	
Administration expenses	5.05	
		154.54
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$142.12

Schools.

Roberts School Fund.

Created 1763.

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children and "other Inhabitants of the said (Bristol) Township, & the "Northern Liberty & Oxford Township, or any Meeting the "sd Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustee shall "think fit Provided it dont interfere or interrupt the said "school."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$300.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ..	200.00
	$500.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$8.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	12.00	
Interest, bank account	.72	
		$21.22
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		11.27
		$32.49

Payments.

Administration expenses	$.83	
Magazines for John Marshall School	16.12	
		16.95
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$15.54

Schools.

Stephen Girard School Fund.

Created 1831.

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in "the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	2,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	5,300.00
	$10,300.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$80.00	
Interest, Mortgage loans	120.00	
Interest, bank account	6.30	
Interest, United States loan	267.74	
		$474.04
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		147.73
		$621.77

Payments.

Public Schools	$446.55	
Administration expenses	17.04	
		463.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$158.18

Schools.

Rittenhouse School Fund.

Created 1839.

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the "children of the vicinity' of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$400.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,200.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	2,200.00
	$3,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$16.00	
Interest, bank account	14.44	
Interest, United States loan	144.50	
		$174.94
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		369.06
		$544.00

Payments.

Administration expenses	6.29
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925	$537.71

Schools.

Simon Muhr Scholarship Fund.

Created 1896.

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the "Public Schools of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$111,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loans	$5,057.83	
Interest, bank account	193.04	
Interest, United States loan	1,041.31	
Interest, United States Certificates	177.52	
	$6,469.70	
Less accrued interest on bonds and mortgages purchased	236.59	
		$6,233.11
Premium on bonds sold		369.26
Principal of investments:—		
United States Liberty loan	$26,200.00	
United States Treasury notes ..	4,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	9,000.00	
		39,200.00
		$45,802.37
Cash balance, January 1st 1925		3,211.18
		$49,013.55

Payments.

Scholarships	$5,853.84	
Administration expenses	185.65	
Expenses of investment	5.00	
	$6,044.49	
Investments:—		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	38,800.00	
		44,844.49
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$4,169.06

Schools.

Lawrence Todd Scholarship Fund.

Created 1921.

Income therefrom to be used for scholarships for such graduates of Girard College as are desirous of securing, and who in the opinion of the Board are worthy of, a higher education.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	$4,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent loan .	15,650.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	52,500.00
Borough of Lewistown 4 per cent School loan ..	500.00
	$76,650.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Allegheny City loan	$160.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan ..	160.00	
Interest, United States loan	665.12	
Interest, bank account	181.65	
Interest, Mortgage loans	2,585.77	
	$3,752.54	
Less accrued interest on mortgage purchased	68.77	
		$3,683.77
Discount on bonds purchased		13.50
		$3,697.27
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		38,291.14
		$41,988.41

Payments.

Scholarships	$3,846.50		
Administration expenses	67.26		
Expenses of investments	15.00		
		$3,928.76	
Investments:—			
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$28,500.00		
Borough of Lewistown loan	500.00		
Allegheny County loan	3,000.00		
Allegheny City loan	4,000.00		
		36,000.00	
			39,928.76
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925			$2,059.65

Schools.

James H. Windrim Scholarship Fund.

Created 1921.

The income therefrom "to be used to assist a graduate of "Girard College who desires to prosecute his studies further in "school, college or university and who is deemed deserving of "such opportunity by said Board, which Board shall also ap-"prove of the school, college or university to be entered by "the beneficiary."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$5,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Mortgage loans	$300.00	
Interest, bank account	4.62	
		$304.62
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		200.54
		$505.16

Payments.

Scholarships	$312.50	
Administration expenses	8.27	
		320.77
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$184.39

Building Fund.

Franklin Institute Building Fund.

Created 1908.

To be held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	10,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	95,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	14,000.00
Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	3,300.00
Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,600.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½ per cent. bonds	3,000.00
Electric and Peoples Traction Co. 4 per cent. stock trust certificate	1,000.00
Allegheny and Western Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds	4,000.00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,000.00
Real estate, 127 North 19th Street	35,000.00
Real estate, 129 North 19th Street	30,000.00
Real estate, 131 North 19th Street	30,000.00
Real estate, 133 North 19th Street	30,000.00
Real estate, 137 North 19th Street	30,000.00
Real estate, 139 North 19th Street	30,000.00
Real estate, 141 North 19th Sereet	30,000.00
Real estate, 1826 Race Street	40,000.00
Real estate, 1828 Race Street	40,000.00
Real estate, 1830 Race Street	40,000.00
Real estate, 1832 Race Street	40,000.00
Real estate, 1834 Race Street	50,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	53,700.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	61,550.00
United States Treasury 4 per cent. bonds	20,000.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	5,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
	$716,150.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$4,898.13	
Interest, United States Treasury notes	1,203.75	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	3,800.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	473.32	
Interest, mortgage loan	300.00	
Interest, Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds	270.00	
Interest, Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. bonds	50.00	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	148.50	
Interest, Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. bonds	80.00	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	212.50	
Interest, Allegheny and Western Railway Co. bonds	160.00	
Interest, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds	99.19	
Interest, Electric and Peoples Traction Co. stock trust certificates	40.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville loan	350.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	250.00	
Interest, bank account	223.78	
Rent of real estate	14,470.00	
Dividend on insurance policy	8.00	
	$27,037.17	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	301.78	
		$26,735.39
Principal of Investments:		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$4,000.00	
United States Treasury notes	17,000.00	
		21,000.00
		47,735.39
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		18.90
		$47,754.29

Payments

Expenses of real estate	$10,077.25	
Administration expenses	1,168.44	
	$11,245.69	
Premium on bonds purchased	100.00	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
United States Treasury notes	20,000.00	

Bond and mortgage on real estate	9,000.00	
		42,345.69
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$5,408.60

Libraries.

Bushrod Library Fund.

Created 1904.

"To maintain forever a free public library to be called the "Bushrod Library."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$6,900.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. improvement loan	2,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00
Pennsylvania Mining Co. stock (20,900 shares)	1.00
Real estate, 1717-19 Green Street	24,000.00
Real estate, 853 Corinthian Avenue	3,800.00
Real estate, 3188 Mercer Street (one-half interest)	750.00
Real estate, Lady Alice Lode Mining Claim	150.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	43,900.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	3,950.00
United States Treasury 4 per cent. bonds	2,000.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Coatesville 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Easton 3½ per cent. loan	1,700.00
	$103,151.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, City of Johnstown loan	$42.50	
Interest, United States Treasury notes	127.50	
Interest, United States loans	2,033.63	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	122.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	356.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	80.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	200.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville loan	90.00	
Interest, W. Mahanoy Township School loan	50.00	
Interest, bank account	59.99	
Rent of real estate	2,520.72	
	$5,682.84	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	53.52	
		$5,629.32
Discounts on bonds purchased		71.91
Principal of investment:—		
United States Treasury notes		2,000.00
		$7,701.23
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		944.20
		$8,645.43

Payments

Expenses of real estate	$971.03	
Miscellaneous expenses	65.00	
Administration expenses	164.56	
	$1,200.59	
Premiums on bonds purchased	10.00	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00	
United States 4 per cent. Treasury bonds	2,000.00	
City of Easton 3½ per cent. loan	1,700.00	
		5,910.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$2,734.84

Medals.

John Scott Medal Fund.

Created 1816.

Income to "to be laid out in premiums to be distributed "among ingenious men and women who make useful inven-"tions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars "and along with which shall be given a copper medal."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	8,700.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	6,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	33,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	36,500.00
United States Treasury 4 per cent. bonds	8,000.00
City of Williamsport 4.2 per cent. school loan	100.00
City of Pittston 4 per cent. school loan	2,000.00
	$104,300.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury notes	$438.75	
Interest, United States loans	2,953.75	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	348.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	120.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	299.27	
Interest, bank account	165.68	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	346.64	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	85.00	
	$4,757.09	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	94.85	
		$4,662.24
Discount on bonds purchased		62.57
Principal of investments:—		
Bond and mortgage on real estate	$2,000.00	
United States Treasury notes	5,000.00	
Allegheny County loan	8,000.00	
		15,000.00
		$19,724.81
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		5,115.00
		$24,839.81

Payments

Premiums	$5,000.00	
Administration expenses	172.42	
Engraving, medals, cases etc	60.85	
	$5,233.27	
Premium on bonds purchased	40.00	
Investments:—		
United States Treasury bonds	8,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate.	5,000.00	

City of Pittston 4 per cent loan .	2,000.00	
City of Williamsport 4.2 per cent loan	100.00	
		20,373.27
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$4,466.54

Medals

Hannah Matilda Dodd Fund.

Created 1872

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented "to the most distinguished graduates of the Girl's High School, "with their name and year of graduating engraved thereon."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	$1,450.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts.

Interest, bank account	$13.14	
Interest, United States loan	61.63	
		$74.77
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		395.21
		$469.98

Payments

Medals and engraving	$45.02	
Administration expenses	2.40	
		47.42
Cash balance December 31st, 1925		$422.56

Medals

Obadiah Wheelock Fund.

Created 1887

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not "to be consolidated with any other prize) either in coin, or "United States currency, to a Meritorious Scholar of 'The Girl's "Normal School of the City of Philadelphia.'"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	$100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	300.00
	$400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$17.00	
Interest, bank account	2.70	
		$19.70
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		85.18
		$104.88

Payments

Prizes	$20.00	
Administration expenses	.66	
		20.66
Cash balance December 31st, 1925		$84.22

Medals

George A. Vare Medal Fund

Created 1910

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold "medals, one to be awarded to the student attaining the high-"est standing of each semi-annual graduation from the South-"ern Mannual Training High School of the City of Philadel-"phia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia Electric Company 5 per cent bond .	$1,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	50.00
	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$2.12	
Interest, Philadelphia Electric Company bond	50.00	
Interest, bank account	4,57	
		$56.69
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		141.37
		$198.06

Payments

Medals	$48.00	
Administration expenses	1.74	
		49.74
Cash balance December 31st, 1925		$148.32

Medals

Louis Wagner Prize Fund

Created 1914

The income to be used each year "in the purchase of two "good gold watches, the same to be suitably engraved and "known as Wagner Prize, which shall be presented to the per-"son graduating with the highest honors in each of the two "classes graduating during every year at Girard College."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Bond and mortgage on real estate	$2,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$2.45	
Interest, mortgage loan	110.00	
		$112.45
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		57.84
		$170.29

Payments

Prizes	$100.00	
Administration expenses	3.31	
		103.31
Cash balance December 31st, 1925		$66.98

Medals

Daniel Baugh Medal Fund

Created 1915

"To be invested and reinvested and the net income there-"from applied to procuring and annually awarding a gold medal

"to that member of the Fire Department of the City of Phila-
"delphia who shall during the previous calendar year have per-
"formed in that City the most heroic act in the saving of life
or property at his personal risk."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$1,100.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$13.20	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	44.00	
		$57.20
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		369.05
		$426.25

Payments

Administration expenses	1.82
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925	$424.43

Prize

Simon Gratz Prize Fund

Created 1922

"The income arising therefrom to be divided equally among
"the Philadelphia Normal School, the High School for Girls,
"the Central High School, the West Philadelphia High School
"for Girls, and the Northeast High School, for the award at
"each commencement of said schools, of a prize (in money)
"to that member of the graduating class of each school who,
"in the judgment of the faculty of the school, has attained the
"highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use,
"oral and written, of the English Language."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Bond and mortgage on real estate	$5,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$2,71	
Interest, mortgage loan	287.50	
		$290.21
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		160.45
		$450.66

Payments

Prizes	$300.00	
Administration expenses	8.27	
		308.27
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$142.39

Prize

James E. Lennon Fund.

Created 1922.

"The income arising therefrom to be used in the purchase
"of text books or other scholastic equipment, for such grad-
"uates of Girard College as are pursuing their studies in other
"institutions of learning, and who may be deemed by the Board
"of Directors of City Trusts as worthy of such assistance."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

West Mahanoy Township 5 per cent. school loan	$1,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$.93	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	50.00	
		$50.93
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		22.79
		$73.72

Payments

Scholastic equipment	$43.80	
Administration expenses	1.65	
		45.45
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$28.27

Prize

Joseph C. Ferguson Prize Fund.

Created 1922

"To provide cash prizes for the boy and girl in the highest
"class of the JOSEPH C. FERGUSON SCHOOL, at 7th and
"Norris Streets, Phila., passing the best examinations or whose
"work in the last term of attendance at the school shall be
"most satisfactory, the certificate of the Supervising Princi-
"pal to be the authority for the award of the prizes."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan.	$600.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States Liberty loan	$25.00	
Interest, bank account	.90	
		$26.40
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		30.40
		$56.80

Payments

Prizes	$20.00	
Administration expenses	.99	
		20.99
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$35.81

Loans to Artificers

Benjamin Franklin Fund.

Created 1790

To be loaned to an amount not exceeding sixty pounds ster-
ling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five
years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and
faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and
who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of
the money in ten annual installments, with interest at 5
per cent.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia the maximum amount of each loan was increased to $500, the rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent. and loans were authorized to any properly qualified married artificer without regard to the place where, or the mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and not withstanding he has never served, as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preferenc, however, to be given to married artificers who have served an apprnticeship or received their training in Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first or second mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

At the expiration of one hundred years, 100/131 of the accumulated fund is to be "expended in Public Works which may
"be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as

"Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public-Buildings, Baths, "Pavements or whatever may make living in the Town more "convenient to its People and render it more agreeable to "strangers resorting thither for Health or a temporary resi-"dence."

In 1908 in compliance with the requirement contained in the Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a sum of $133,076.46 was set aside for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent loans	$7,000.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent loans.	1,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loans	3,000.00
Pittsburgh 4¼ per cent. loans	4,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loans	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loans	9,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loans	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	29,000.00
United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
United States Treasury 4 per cent. bonds	8,500.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
Borough of Oakmont 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
	$86,500.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury notes	$511.87	
Interest, United States loans	1,615.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loans	360.00	
Interest, Beaver County loans	120.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	320.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	444.67	
Interest, bank account	29.40	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	290.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	80.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	50.00	
	$3,850.94	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	119.22	
		$3,732.72
Discount on bonds purchased		13.00
Principal of investments: -		
United States Treasury note	$8,500.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	4,000.00	
		12,500.00
		$16,245.72
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		2,915.04
		$19,160.76

Payments

Administration expenses	$133.20	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	8,500.00	
United States 4 per cent. Treasury notes	8,500.00	
Borough of Oakmont 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	6,000.00	
Expenses of investment	15.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	42.50	
		18,690.70
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$470.06

Loans to Artificers

John Scott Loan Fund

Created 1816

To be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia the maximum amount of each loan was increased to $500, the rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent. and loans were authorized to any properly qualified married artifirer without regard to the place where, or the mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and notwithstanding he has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference, however, to be given to married artificrs who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in Philadlphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first or second mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$7,400.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	10,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	16,700.00
United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	25,250.00
United States Treasury 4 per cent. loan	500.00
City of Pittston 4 per cent. School loan	2,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	2,500.00
	$76,350.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States Treasury notes	$79.37	
Interest, United States loan	1,867.88	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	42.50	
Interest, Beaver County loan	40.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	376.00	
Interest, bank acocunt	38.23	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	400.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	120.00	
Interest, W. Mahanoy Township School loan	150.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	53.33	
	$3,167.31	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	35.89	
		$3,131.42
Discount on bonds purchased		61.60
Principal of investment:—		
United States Treasury notes		2,500.00
		$5,693.02
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		1,904.70
		$7,597.72

Payments

Administration expenses	$120.14	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
United States 4 per cent. notes	500.00	
City of Pittston 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	2,500.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	2.50	
		7,122.64
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$475.08

Fuel and Food

City Fuel Fund

Created 1793-1809

Consisting of the following five funds consolidated:—
The Freemason's Fund 1793
Mr. Rickett's donation 1793-1796
The Mayor's Court Fund 1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearpatrick legacy 1801
John Bleakley's legacy 1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$1,700.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	3,200.00
	$6,900.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$68.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	80.00	
Interest, bank account	5.57	
Interest, United States loan	136.00	
		$289.57
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		307.60
		$597.17

Payments

Fuel	$544.53	
Administration expenses	11.42	
		555.95
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$41.22

Fuel and Food

Archibald Thomson Fund

Created 1799

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the "City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$2,500.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	1,500.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	900.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	5,250.00
	$10,150.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States Liberty loan	$261.38	
Interest Philadelphia City loan	100.00	
Interest mortgage loan	90.00	
Interest bank account	6.45	
		$457.83
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		207.83
		$665.66

Payments

Bread	$503.28	
Administration expenses	16.79	
		520.07
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$145.59

Fuel and Food

Samuel Scotten Fund

Created 1810

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and "of Southwark twelve dollars worth of bread," annually.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$17.00	
Interest bank account	1.39	
		$18.39
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		46.74
		$65.13

Payments

Bread	$18.00	
Administration expenses	.66	
		18.66
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$46.47

Fuel and Food

James Dutton Fund

Created 1813

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food, Clothing "and Firewood Fuel,' to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the Northern Liberties only.'

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Ground rents	$2,500.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	200.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	2,550.00
	$5,250.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, bank account	$7.30	
Interest United States loan	116.88	
Ground rents	150.00	
		$274.18
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		303.02
		$577.20

Payments

Fuel	$278.24	
Administration expenses	8.69	
		286.93
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$290.27

Fuel and Food

Elias Boudinot Fund

Created 1821

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City "and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able "to provide it for themselves) at a price during the Winter "Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price "of Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small "quantities) with fuel of such kind and Sorts as to the said "Mayor & Corporation may seem more likely to answer the "purposes afd.'

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Allegheny County 4 per cent loan	$5,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	7,100.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	10,500.00
Real estate in Centre County, assessed value	17,200.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	51,200.00
United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	45,100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	14,050.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Treasury notes	5,000.00
Balance from sale of timber, promissory note	1,500.00
	$158,650.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, Allegheny County loan	$200.00	
Interest, United States Treasury notes	307.50	
Interest, United States loan	4,689.87	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	364.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	312.83	
Interest, bank account	463.26	
Interest, note—sale of timber	135.00	
Rent of real estate, Centre Co., Pa.	1.00	
	$6,473.46	
Less accrued interest on mortgage purchased	18.33	
		$6,455.13
Principal of investments:—		
Sale of timber, promissory note.	$1,000.00	
United States Treasury notes	4,000.00	
Bank and mortgage on real estate	3,800.00	
		8,800.00
		$15,255.13
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		12,763.05
		$28,018.18

Payments

Fuel	$6,285.96	
Administration expenses	267.18	
Expenses of real estate in Centre County	1,274.15	
Investment:—		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,000.00	
		16,827.29
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$11,190.89

Fuel and Food

Stephen Girard Fuel Fund

Created 1831

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and "August in every year forever, and in the month of January "in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white "housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in "the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$600.00
Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. 5 per cent. bonds	3,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	200.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	200.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$24.00	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	270.00	
Interest, Phila. & Reading C. & L. Co. bonds	150.00	
Interest, bank account	15.30	
Interest, United States loan	17.00	
		$476.30
Cash balance, January 1st, 1915		461.43
		$937.73

Payments

Fuel	$421.22	
Administration expenses	16.55	
		437.77
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$499.96

Fuel and Food

Esther Waters Fund

Created 1833

Income to be used to "give distribute and deliver such "Firewood or other Fuel to and amongst such of the poor of "the City of Philadelphia as shall be found upon careful en-"quiry to be most deserving of such aid."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City School District 4¼ per cent. loan	$10,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	450.00
	$10,450.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, United States loan	$19.12	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	425.00	
Interest, bank account	13.24	
		$457.36
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		515.21
		$972.57

Payments

Fuel	$692.68	
Administration expenses	17.29	
		709.97
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$262.60

Fuel and Food

Paul Beck Fuel Fund

Created 1844

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the "Out-door poor, residing within the Corporate Limits of said "City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Ground rent, 218 Market Street	$8,333.33

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Ground rent	$500.00	
Interest, bank account	9.99	
		$509.99
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		533.99
		$1,043.98

Payments

Fuel	$613.22	
Administration expenses	13.79	
		627.01
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$416.97

Fuel and Food

Paul Beck Soup Fund

Created 1844

Income to be paid "to the Soup Societies established in the "(old) City of Philadelphia to aid such Societies in their "humane Endeavors to supply the poor with Soup."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Ground rent, 220 Market Street	$8,333.33

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Ground rent	$500.00	
Interest, bank account	7.04	
		$507.04
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		492.95
		$999.99

Payments

Western Soup Society	$500.00	
Administration expenses	13.79	
		513.79
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$486.20

Fuel and Food

Spring Garden Fuel Fund

Created 1847

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and "no other purposes and * * * distributed during the winter "months of each and every year among such of the poor of "said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district east "of Broad Street."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$400.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	400.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	2,550.00
	$3,350.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925

Receipts

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$16.00	
Interest, bank account	3.71	
Interest, United States loan	125.38	
		$145.09
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		171.53
		$316.62

Payments

Fuel	$191.38	
Administration expenses	5.54	
		196.92
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$119.70

Fuel and Food.

Thomas D. Grover Fund.

Created 1849.

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co., $300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark $300 per annum, and the balance of the income, in fuel "among white widows of "respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, "born within the limits of the United States of America, whose "husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries "of the district of Southwark."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$13,300.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	29,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	8,500.00
Ground rent	65,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	50,950.00
United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	400.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	26,450.00
United States 4 per cent. Treasury bonds	6,400.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Treasury notes	10,000.00
West Mahanoy Township 5 per cent. School loan	2,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
City of Scranton 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Titusville 3½ per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Williamsport 4.2 per cent. School loan	200.00
	$217,200.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Notes	$496.25	
Interest, United States Treasury Bonds	256.00	
Interest, United States loan	3,306.50	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	1,251.65	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	532.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	510.00	
Interest, bank account	469.59	
Interest, W. Mahanoy Township School loan	100.00	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	127.50	
Ground rent	2,600.00	
	$9,649.49	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	99.56	
		$9,549.93
Discount on bonds purchased		83.84

Principal of investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$5,000.00	
United States 4¾ per cent. notes	3,000.00	
		8,000.00
		$17,633.77
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		17,729.04
		$35,362.81

Payments.

Care of cemetery lot	$10.00	
Southwark Soup Society	300.00	
Fuel	13,198.09	
Administration expenses	358.40	
Investments:—		
United States 4 per cent. Treasury notes	6,400.00	
City of Scranton 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00	
City of Titusville 3½ per cent. loan	1,000.00	
City of Williamsport 4.2 per cent. loan	200.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	32.00	
		22,498.49
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$12,864.32

Fuel and Food.

Andrew R. Chambers Fund.

Created 1871.

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City "of Philadelphia every year so long as the said Societies shall "continue their charities to the poor."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925

United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	$2,100.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$89.25	
Interest, bank account	2.98	
		$92.23
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		121.09
		$213.32

Payments.

Northern Soup Society $13.00		
Kensington Soup Society 13.00		
Moyamensing Soup Society .. 13.00		
Northwestern Soup Society .. 13.00		
Spring Garden Soup Society . 13.00		
Southwark Soup Society 13.00		
Western Soup Society 13.00		
	$91.00	
Administration expenses	3.47	
		94.47
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$118.85

Fuel and Food

Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel Fund.

Created 1874.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and "September in every year forever and in the month of February "in every year forever to distribute the same among poor "housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in "the city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphi City 4 per cent. loan	$700.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ..	2,500.00
United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ..	100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	500.00
	$3,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$131.76	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	28.00	
Interest, bank account	8.39	
		$168.15
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		289.85
		$458.00

Payments.

Fuel	$157.12	
Administration expenses	6.29	
		163.41
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$294.59

Fuel and Food.

Mary Shields Fuel Fund.

Created 1880.

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and "to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to "indigent widows—single women, and men, without respect "to color."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$6,500.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. School loan	1,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	600.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,950.00
	$10,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$260.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	40.00	
Interest, bank account	11.61	
Interest, United States loan	108.37	
		$419.98
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		501.20
		$921.18

Payments.

Fuel	$560.96	
Administration expenses	16.63	
		577.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$343.59

Fuel and Food.

Seybert Fund.

Created 1883.

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the "deserving Poor, during the Winter season."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	8,000.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loan	$480.00	
Interest, bank account	12.99	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	80.00	
		$572.99
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		578.08
		$1,151.07

Payments.

Fuel	$731.04	
Administration expenses	16.55	
		747.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$403.48

Fuel and Food.

John E. Maynes Fund.

Created 1919.

Income "shall be applied to furnishing fuel in winter to "needy poor families; * * * no part of the income shall be "expended * * * until the entire capital and income shall make "a total capital sum aggregating Two Hundred Fifty Thousand "Dollars."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Par Value		
$5,000	Central District Telephone Company 5% bonds	$4,950.00
.....	Central Vermont Railway Co. stock (one share)	3.00
1,000	Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. R. Co. 5% bonds	880.00
4,000	City of Coatesville Water Works 4¼% bonds	3,820.00
7,000	Counties Gas and Electric Company 5% bonds	6,300.00
10,000	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Co. 4% bonds	8,450.00
5,000	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. ½% bonds	3,550.00
11,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold Loan certificates, 4%	9,460.00
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R. General Mortgage Gold bonds, 4½%	4,462.50
4,000	School District of the City of Lancaster 4% loan	3,680.00
8,000	School District of the Township of Upper Darby 4% loan	7,360.00
10,000	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. R. Co. 4% bonds	6,900.00
10,000	United States First Liberty 4¼% loan	9,425.00
21,350	United States Second Liberty 4¼% loan	21,267.50
25,150	United States Third Liberty 4¼% loan	24,929.50
17,500	United States Fourth Liberty 4¼% loan	17,500.00
14,000	City of Philadelphia 4% School loan	13,440.00
2,000	City of Coatesville 5% loan	2,000.00
9,000	West Mahanoy Township 5% School loan	9,000.00
2,000	United States 4% Treasury bonds	2,000.00
10,000	Allegheny County 4% loan	10,000.00
3,000	City of Johnstown 4¼% loan	3,000.00
6,600	Reading Co. 4½% bonds	6,600.00
3,300	Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. 5% bonds	3,300.00
2,500	City of Titusville 3½% loan	2,500.00
	Bond and mortgage on real estate	4,500.00
		$189,277.50

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Treasury notes	$127.50	
Interest, United States Liberty loans	3,145.01	
Interest, Penna. Co. Gold Loan certificate	440.00	
Interest, Counties Gas & Electric Co.	350.00	
Interest, Lake Shore & Michigan So. Rwy. Co.	400.00	
Interest, St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R. Co.	400.00	
Interest, School District of City of Lancaster	160.00	
Interest, Penna. R. R. Gen'l Mortgage bonds	225.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville loans	270.00	
Interest, Central District Telephone Co.	250.00	
Interest, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.	50.00	
Interest, N. Y. Central R. R.	175.00	
Interest, School District of the Township of Upper Darby	320.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township School loan	450.00	
Interest, bank account	58.97	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	560.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	400.00	
Interest, Reading Co. bonds	297.00	
Interest, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron bonds	165.00	
Interest, City of Johnstown loan	127.50	
Interest, Mortgage loan	32.25	
	$8,403.23	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	65.10	
		$8,338.13
Discount on bonds purchased		191.25
Principal of investment:		
United States Treasury notes		2,000.00
		$10,529.38
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		877.24
		$11,406.62

Payments.

Administration expenses	$299.95	
Investments:		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds	2,000.00	
City of Titusville 3½ per cent. loan	2,500.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	4,500.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	10.00	
		10,309.95
Cash balance, December, 31st 1925		$1,096.67

Miscellaneous.

James Claypoole Fund.

Created 1769.

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of "Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Savings Fund	50.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	900.00
	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$38.25	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	4.00	
Interest, bank account	3.25	
		$45.50
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		102.35
		$147.85

Payments.

Fuel	$35.07	
Administration expenses	1.74	
		36.81
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$111.04

Miscellaneous.

George Emlen Fund.

Created 1776.

Income "to be laid out and distributed * * * during the four "Winter Months * * * to Objects included either in the City or "two Suburbs of Phila. * * * and if * * * a sufficient Number of "such Objects Cannot Some Times be found * * * to Buying "some warm cheap clothing to be given to such Objects as are "Discharged from said Bettering House and Hospital."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	$3,300.00
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,600.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Savings Fund	11.18
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	2,950.00
	$7,861.18

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, bank account	$13.45	
Interest, United States loan	125.38	
Interest, Reading Co. bonds	148.50	
Interest, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. bonds	80.00	
		$367.33
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		484.99
		$852.32

Payments.

Fuel	$378.37	
Administration expenses	13.01	
		391.38
Cash balance, Deceber 31st, 1925		$460.94

Miscellaneous.

B. W. and I. W. Morris Fund.

Created 1806.

"To the only proper and use and Behoof of the Guardians of "the poor of the City of Philadelphia the district of Southwark "and the Township of the Northern Liberties."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$44.63	
Interest, bank account	1.85	
		$46.48
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		76.68
		$123.16

Payments.

Fuel	$56.79	
Administration expenses	1.74	
		58.53
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$64.63

Miscellaneous.

Bernard McMahon Fund.

Created 1816.

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$200.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	200.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	550.00
	$950.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$31.87	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	8.00	
Interest, bank account	1.91	
		$41.78
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		36.99
		$78.77

Payments.

Children's Homeopathic Hospital	$40.00	
Administration expenses	1.57	
		41.57
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$37.20

Miscellaneous.

Jacob J. Snyder Fund.

Created 1874:

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City "Trusts as they may deem best in aid of the poor people in "this City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	$10,550.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$448.37	
Interest, bank account	29.05	
		$477.42
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		692.19
		$1,169.61

Payments.

Administration expenses	17.46
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925	$1,152.15

Miscellaneous.

Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot "of Bushrod W. James in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Lots 137 and 120, Section A, Monument Cemetery	$50.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	1,400.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	100.00
City of Pittsburgh 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
	$2,550.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, bank account	$30.32	
Interest, United States loan	63.75	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan ...	21.25	
	$115.32	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	21.13	
		$94.19
Discount on bonds purchased		4.90
		$99.09
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		991.40
		$1,090.49

Payments.

Care of burial lot	$6.00	
Administration expenses	2.57	
Investment:		
City of Pittsburgh 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00	
		1,008.57
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$81.92

Miscellaneous.

Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund.

Created 1909.

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three "equal parts and pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, "Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	$15,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, bank account	$8.83	
Interest, United States loan	637.50	
		$646.33
		56.14
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		$702.47

Payments.

Police Pension Fund $205.00		
Firemen's Pension Fund ... 205.00		
Teachers' Annuity Fund ... 205.00		
	$615.00	
Administration expenses	24.82	
		639.82
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$62.65

Miscellaneous.

Christian Schrank Fund.

Created 1917.

"I give and devise all the rents, interests and income of my "Estate to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to be "distributed by them according to the best of their judgment "into the hands of the Missionary Societies of the Said City "for the Relief of the Poor; But if there be no such society "or societies at that time then the said Corporation may dis-"tribute or designate the proper means for distributing the "same for the Relief of the Poor of the Said City. But no "part thereof shall be appropriated towards the Almshouse of "the Said City or any of its inmates."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

United States Third Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ..	$16,100.00
United States Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan .	10,200.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,500.00
City of Allentown 4½ per cent. loan	500.00
City of Williamsport 4½ per cent. loan	100.00
	$64,400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loans	$2,010.00
Interest, bank account	152.63
Interest, United States loans	1,117.75
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	160.00
Interest, Wilkes-Barre loan	160.00
	$3,600.38

Less accrued interest on bonds Purchased	4.80	
	$3,595.58	
Principal of Investment—		
Wilkes-Barre City 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00	
Sale of Real Estate 317-319 Florist St.	17,000.00	
		$24,595.58
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		134.60
		$24,730.18

Payments.

Expenses of investment	$115.00	
Expenses of real estate	12.20	
Administration expenses	129.23	
Contributions:—		
Phila. P. E. City Mission $1,100.00		
Home Missionary Society of Phila. 1,100.00		
Society of St. Vincent de Paul 1,100.00		
	3,300.00	
Investment:—		
City of Allentown 4½ per cent. loan	500.00	
City of Williamsport 4½ per cent. loan	100.00	
		4,156.43
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$20,573.75

Miscellaneous.

Selden Twitchell Fund.
Created 1924.

"To apply the net income for the care and maintenance of "Independence Hall in said City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$5,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	5,000.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, bank account	$18.63	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	200.00	
Interest, Mortgage loans	300.00	
		$518.63
Cash balance, January 1st, 1925		350.54
		$869.17

Payments.

Care and maintenance of Independence Hall.	$650.00	
Administration expenses	16.54	
		666.54
Cash balance December 31st, 1925		$202.63

Miscellaneous.

Early Eighties Prize Fund.

Created 1925.

"The income of this fund is to be used for prizes for the pupils of Girard College."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1925.

United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	$3,000.00

Cash Receipts from July 1st, 1925 to December 31st 1925.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$63.75	
Interest, bank account	.20	
		$63.95
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925		$63.95

Miscellaneous.

J. William White Fund.

Created 1925.

"Income to be paid annually to that patient male or female "who has been discharged from the Surgical Wards etc. of the "Philadelphia Hospital, will be most likely to be helped thereby "to procure steady employment and to earn a decent livelihood."

Receipts.

Amount received for purpose of fund	$5,000.00
Interest on principal	64.17
Cash balance, December 31st, 1925	$5,064.17

Income Accounts

Funds	Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1925	Collections	Expenditures		Income Capitalized	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1925
			Expenses	Purposes of Trust		
Wills Hospital	*$46.48	$91,059.31	$1,163.35	$99,512.57		*$9,663.09
Henry B. Palethorp	205.20	212.92	7.94	200.00		210.18
John Bleakley	708.88	586.10	19.52	1,245.00		30.46
Mary Shields Hospital	4a110.67	5,206.31	178.95	4,201.94		4,936.09
Bushrod W. James Eye & Ear Institute	4,262.89	8,902.69	1,130.47		11,500.00	535.11
William Carter	81.40	71.55	2.48	64.00		86.47
Ann Armitt	13.17	36.84	1.41	35.00		13.60
Juliana H. Good	212.11	134.55	5.05	149.49		192.12
Roberts School	11.27	21.22	.83	16.12		15.54
Stephen Girard School	447.73	474.04	17.04	446.55		458.18
Rittenhouse School	344.06	174.94	6.29			512.71
Simon Muhr Scholarship	3,190.85	6,602.37	190.65	5,853.84		3,748.73
Lawrence Todd Scholarship	*2,273.92	3,697.27	82.26	3,846.50		2,042.43
James H. Windrim Scholarship	200.54	304.62	8.27	312.50		184.39
Franklin Institute Building	5,018.90	26,735.39	11,345.69		15,000.00	5,408.60
Bushrod Library	1,944.20	5,701.23	1,210.59		3,700.00	2,734.84
John Scott Medal	4,969.50	4,724.81	212.42	5,060.85		4,421.04
Hannah Matilda Dodd	445.21	74.77	2.40	45.02		472.56
Obadiah Weelock	85.18	19.70	.66	20.00		84.22
George A. Vare Medal	131.37	56.69	1.74	48.00		138.32
Louis Wagner Prize	57.84	112.45	3.31	100.00		66.98
Daniel Baugh Medal	369.05	57.20	1.82			424.43
Simon Gratz Prize	160.45	290.21	8.27	300.00		142.39
James E. Lennon	22.79	50.93	1.65	43.80		28.27
Joseph C. Ferguson Prize	40.40	26.40	.99	20.00		35.81
Benjamin Franklin	15,015.04	3,745.72	190.70		18,100.00	470.06
John Scott Loan	12,204.70	3,193.02	122.64			15,275.08
City Fuel	507.60	289.57	11.42	544.53		241.22
Archibald Thomson	457.83	457.83	16.79	503.28		395.59
Samuel Scotten	46.74	18.39	.66	18.00		46.47
James Dutton	453.02	274.18	8.69	278.24		440.27
Elías Boudinot	12,746.49	6,455.13	1,541.33	6,285.96		11,374.33
Stephen Girard Fuel	461.43	476.30	16.55	421.22		499.96
Esther Waters	501.52	457.36	17.29	692.68		248.91
Paul Beck Fuel	533.99	509.99	13.79	613.22		416.97
Paul Beck Soup	492.95	507.04	13.79	500.00		486.20
Spring Garden Fuel	321.53	145.09	5.54	191.38		269.70
Thomas D. Grover	17,108.23	9,633.77	390.40	13,508.09	300.00	12,453.51
Andrew R. Chambers	221.09	92.23	3.47	91.00		218.85
Frederic A. Sheoff Fuel	289.85	168.15	6.29	157.12		294.59
Mary Shields Fuel	551.20	419.98	16.63	560.96		393.59
Seybert	578.08	572.99	16.55	731.04		403.48
John E. Maynes	3,877.24	8,529.38	309.95		11,000.00	1,096.67
James Claypoole	102.35	45.50	1.74	35.07		111.04
George Emlen	539.99	367.33	13.01	378.37		515.94
B. W. and I. W. Morris	126.68	46.48	1.74	56.79		114.63
Bernard McMahon	36.99	41.78	1.57	40.00		37.20
Jacob J. Snyder	1,242.19	447.42	17.46			1,702.15
Bushrod W. James Cemetery	991.40	99.09	2.57	6.00		1,081.92
Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	56.14	646.33	24.82	615.00		62.65
Christian Schranck	521.34	3.595.58	256.43	3,300.00		560.49
Selden Twitchell	350.54	518.63	16.54	650.00		202.63
Early Eighties		63.95				63.95
J. W. White Fund		64.17				64.17
Totals	$99,587.25	$197,246.89	$18,642.41	$151,699.13	$59,600.00	$66,892.60

* Overdrawn

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Funds	Valuation Jan 1, 1925	Additions or Reductions	Valuation Dec. 31, 1925		
			Invested	uninvested or Over-invested	Total
Wills Hospital	$694,656.94	$4,803.50	$683,900.00	$15,560.44	$699,460.44
Henry B. Palethorp	4,750.00		4,800.00	—50.00	4,750.00
John Bleakley	11,929.87		11,900.00	29.87	11,929.87
Mary Shields Hospital	98,562,65		96,555.05	2,007.60	98,562.65
Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute	158,460.00	11,500.00	169,960.00		169,960.00
William Carter	1,674.00		1,600.00	74.00	1,674.00
Ann Armitt	850.00		850.00		850.00
Juliana H. Good	3,000.00		3,050.00	—50.00	3,000.00
Roberts School	500.00		500.00		500.00
Stephen Girard School	10,000.00		10,300.00	—300.00	10,000.00
Rittenhouse School	3,825.00		3,800.00	25.00	3,825.00
Simon Muhr Scholarship	112,220.33		111,800.00	420.33	112,220.33
Lawrence Todd Scholarship	76,667.22		76,650.00	17.22	76,667.22
James H. Windrim Scholarship	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
Franklin Institute Building	701,150.00	15,000.00	716,150.00		716,150.00
Bushrod Library	98,451.00	4,700.00	103,151.00		103,151.00
John Scott Medal	104,345.50		104,300.00	45.50	104,345.50
Hannah Matilda Dodd	1,400.00		1,450.00	—50.00	1,400.00
Obadoah Wheelock	400.00		400.00		400.00
George A. Vare Medal	1,060.00		1,050.00	10.00	1,060.00
Louis Wagner Prize	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
Danial Baugh Medal	1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00
Simon Gratz Prize	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
James E. Lennon	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
Joseph C. Ferguson Prize	600.00		600.00		600.00
Benjamin Franklin	68,400.00	18,100.00	86,500.00		86,500.00
John Scott Loan	61,550.00		76,350.00	—14,800.00	61,550.00
City Fuel	6,700.00		6,900.00	—200.00	6,700.00
Archibald Thomson	9,900.00		10,150.00	—250.00	9,900.00
Samuel Scotten	400.00		400.00		400.00
James Dutton	5,100.00		5,250.00	—150.00	5,100.00
Elias Boudinot	158,466.56		158,650.00	—183.44	158,466.56
Stephen Girard Fuel	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
Esther Waters	10,463.69		10,450.00	13.69	10,463.69
Paul Beck Fuel	8,333.33		8,333.33		8,333.33
Paul Back Soup	8,333.33		8,333.33		8,333.33
Spring Garden Fuel	3,200.00		3,350.00	—150.00	3,200.00
Thomas D. Grover	217,220.81	300.00	217,200.00	320.81	217,520.81
Andrew R. Chambers	2,000.00		2,100.00	—100.00	2,000.00
Frederick A. Sheaff Fuel	3,800.00		3,800.00		3,800.00
Mary Shields Fuel	10,000.00		10,050.00	—50.00	10,000.00
Seybert	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
John E. Maynes	178,277.50	11,000.00	189,277.50		189,277.50
James Claypoole	1,050.00		1,050.00		1,050.00
George Emlen	7,806.18		7,861.18	—55.00	7,806.18
B. W. and I. W. Morris	1,000.00		1,050.00	—50.00	1,000.00
Bernard McMahon	950.00		950.00		950.00
Jacob J. Snyder	10,000.00		10,550.00	—550.00	10,000.00
Bushrod W. James Cemetery	1,550.00		2,550.00	—1,000.00	1,550.00
Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
Christian Schrank	77,713.26	6,700.00	64,400.00	20,013.26	84,413.26
Selden Twitchell	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
Early Eighties		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
J. W. White Fund		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	$2,995,817.17	$80,103.50	$3,050,371.39	$25,549.28	$3,075,920.67

Auditors' Certificate.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1926.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Girard Estate and of the Minor Trusts, of the City of Philadelphia, for the year ended December 31, 1925, and found them to be correct, and correctly summarized in the foregoing report.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery,
Accountants and Auditors.

THE REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE PAROLE COMMISSION

Part One

The Commission Finds:

1. That parole is the safest method by which prisoners can be released.
2. That there cannot be a system of parole unless the law provides for an indefinite sentence.
3. That the present industrial and educational equipment of Pennsylvania's penitentiaries is so inadequate that their inmates cannot properly be prepared for their return to the community.
4. That prisoners are carefully and conscientiously selected for parole from State reformatories and penitentiaries by their present Boards of Trustees.
5. That the supervision of prisoners on parole from State penal institutions in Pennsylvania is at present wholly inadequate.
6. That the system of paroling prisoners from county jails, workhouses and houses of correction is, as yet, incompletely developed.

The Commission Recommends:

1. That Pennsylvania continue to use parole as a method of release.
2. That Pennsylvania continue to commit prisoners to its penal institutions under some form of indefinite sentence.
3. That all possible assistance be given institutional Boards of Trustees and the State Bureau of Restoration in their present efforts to develop more industrial and educational work within the state's penal institutions.
4. That the power to parole prisoners from penitentiaries and reformatories be left, as at present, with their Boards of Trustees.
5. That legislation be enacted to provide for the thorough supervision of all State prisoners during their period of parole. Bills are submitted which would carry this recommendation into effect.
6. That the Commission be authorized to continue its study of local parole and probation and report at the next session of the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania State Parole Commission

Room 610, Heymann Building, 213 South Broad St.
Philadelphia

Philip Sterling, Philadelphia, Chairman
Louis N. Robinson, Swarthmore, Secretary
Charles Edwin Fox, Philadelphia
William D. Mansfield, McKeesport
Fletcher W. Stites, Narberth
Clair Wilcox, Philadelphia, Assistant to the Secretary

Report of the Pennsylvania State Parole Commission to the Legislature

Table of Contents

Part One

Summary of Findings and Recommendations .....
Act Creating the Commission .....
Organization and Work of the Commission .....
The Nature and Purpose of Parole .....
The Present System in Pennsylvania .....
What Should Be Done .....
Recommendations .....
Bills Embodying the Commission's Recommendations ..
Laws Governing Parole in Pennsylvania .....

Part Two

Report on the Parole of Adults from State Penal Institutions in Pennsylvania and in Other Commonwealths, by Clair Wilcox

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Laws of Pennsylvania, 1925

No. 393

An Act

Constituting a commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation.

Commission to Examine Parole Laws

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a parole commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby constituted, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine the laws of this State and of other States and countries relating to parole; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare the needed legislation to carry its recommendations into effect in this Commonwealth. The members of said parole commission shall serve without compensation, but their necessary traveling expenses and hotel bills while actually attending to the business of the parole commission shall be considered part of the expense of said parole commission.

Powers of Commission

Section 2. The said parole commission is hereby authorized to sit at Harrisburg or elsewhere within the Commonwealth; to choose a chairman from among its own members; to employ a secretary and counsel and such other assistants as may be needed; to take testimony, subpoena witnesses, and compel the production of books, documents and papers; and otherwise have all the powers of a legislative committee.

Report

Section 3. The said parole commission on or before February first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, shall report the results of its investigation to the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Appropriation

Section 4. The sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the defraying of the expenses of said parole commission; to be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of the said parole commission by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Approved—The 14th day of May, A. D. 1925.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1927.

To the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1927.

Your Commission on Parole has the honor to submit the following report:

Organization and Work of The Commission

The Legislature in 1925 (Act of May 14, P. L. 720) created "a Commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries; to investigate

systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations." In pursuance of the authority vested in each of them by this act, the President pro tempore of the Senate appointed Hon. William D. Mansfield of McKeesport and Hon. Fletcher W. Stites of Narberth to membership in this body; the Speaker of the House appointed Hon. Philip Sterling and District Attorney Charles Edwin Fox, both of Philadelphia, and the Governor appointed Dr. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore. Upon organization, the Commission elected Representative Sterling as Chairman and Dr. Robinson as Secretary. An office was established in Philadelphia and a staff employed to assist in the Commission's work.

In order to discover the state of public opinion on the questions at issue, the Commission held public hearings in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to which were invited administrators of the State's penal institutions, jurists, attorneys, police officials, social workers, educators and representatives of various business and professional groups. Discussion at the hearings was centered around certain points raised by the Commission through the medium of the following questionnaire:

Parole Problems in Pennsylvania

Tó Be Discussed At Hearings Held By The

Pennsylvania State Parole Commission

(This inquiry deals only with adult parole, i. e., conditional liberation from penal institutions after a period of incarceration)

1. What are the defects of the Pennsylvania parole system? Do we have adequate standards and information for measuring fitness? Is our supervision of parolees adequate?

2. Should parole be regarded as a regular process for the majority of offenders or as a special consideration for specially meritorious cases? Should second or third offenders be paroled from penitentiaries or reformatories? Should the practice of re-paroling from county jails be continued?

3. What consideration should be given greatest weight in determining whether a prisoner is to be paroled? Good conduct in prison? What else? What data should the paroling authorities have to assist in their decision?

4. What authority should set up standards governing selection for parole? Should this be centered in one State Board or left to each institution? If the former, how should this Board be constituted?

5. What part should the Board of Pardons play in granting paroles from State institutions?

6. What should our penal institutions be expected to do properly to prepare inmates for the privilege of parole?

7. What, if anything, should the State do for the families of prisoners?

8. What condition should the State exact of parolees? What requirements should be made as to reports? How should these conditions be enforced?

9. How closely should offenders be supervised while on parole? Should this function be left to private citizens and organizations or assumed by the State?

10. What agencies should establish and enforce standards governing parole supervision?

11. Should parole be applied to local institutions as at present? If so, should State and county institutions have separate parole methods as they now do?

12. Should fines ever be collected from paroles through the parole system? If not, how should collection be accomplished?

13. Should Pennsylvania continue the present maximum-minimum type of sentence? By whom should the minimum be fixed? By whom should the maximum be fixed?

14. Would it be desirable to use the indeterminate sentence as a means of securing longer terms of incarceration for habitual offenders, either misdemeanants or felons?

15. Would closer supervision of parolees and stricter provisions governing selection enhance the value of the form of indefinite sentence now provided by the law in Pennsylvania?

Expressions of opinion on the questions here involved were received from witnesses representing all possible shades of thought.

As a means of supplementing the statements received through this medium, the Commission addressed a personal letter to each district attorney and to each judge in the state, requesting, in some detail, expression of his judgment regarding the system of parole now used both in state and in local institutions. This inquiry elicited a number of replies which proved to be of great value.

The Commission was exceedingly fortunate in being able to hold its hearing in Pittsburgh at the time that the American Prison Association was in session in that city. An evening meeting was held in which were invited parole officials and investigators from many distant States. These men very kindly gave the Commissioners the benefit of their knowledge and experience in the field by answering the numerous questions which were put to them.

Members of the Commission also attended one of the parole meetings of the Board of Trustees at the Eastern State Penitentiary, where they were privileged to participate in the Board's deliberation as it granted or refused liberty to applicants for parole.

In order to complete its information on the administration of the existing parole system in Pennsylvania and other commonwealths, the Commission secured the services of two investigators. Mr. Leon Stern, who had already undertaken a survey of parole from local institutions for the National Probation Association, was employed to complete this study and present its results to the Commission. Mr. Clair Wilcox, of the Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, was employed to investigate parole methods used in state penal institutions throughout the country. Mr. Wilcox made an extensive personal examination of the parole records and procedure at each of the penitentiaries and reformatories in Pennsylvania. He also visited penal institutions and interviewed parole officials in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Illinois. Every courtesy was accorded him, particularly in Massachusetts, where he spent an entire week in the office of the State Department of Correction; in Illinois, where the Supervisor of Paroles gave him three full days of his time; and in New York, where George W. Alger, who investigated that state's parole system for Governor Smith, gave our representatives access to the complete unpublished record of his investigation. The information so secured has been supplemented by a detailed survey of the parole laws and parole reports of other American states and an extensive correspondence with their officials. The results of these investigations are presented by the Commission in connection with the present report.

The Nature And Purpose of Parole

It may be well, at the outset, to explain exactly what the Commission understands by the word "parole" in order that there may be no uncertainity concerning that which follows. Parole is not the same thing as pardon. Prisoners who are unconditionally pardoned receive the official forgiveness of the state and leave its institutions without further obligation. Prisoners who are paroled are not forgiven and may be returned to prison for misbehavior subsequent to liberation. Parole is not the same thing as commutation of sentence under allowance for "good time." Under "good time" law prisoners receive an early release as an automatic reward for obeying the rules o fthe prison. They are then absolutely fre. Under the operation of the parole system any or all prisoners may be held to serve their maximum terms and those who may be released earlier are subject to reincarceration. Parole is not the same thing as probation. Convicts are released by courts upon probation before they have been imprisoned. The term "parole" is accurately applied only to those who are released subsequent to a period of confinement.

There are two forms of parole which the Commission has excluded from the scope of its inquiry. Mental patients may be paroled from hospitals and returned when their condition fails to improve. Children are released on parole from juvenile institutions to which they may be returned during their minority. These uses of parole are not included in the present study. For present purposes, therefore, parole may be regarded as a method of releasing adults from penal institutions under conditions which permit their reincarceration in the event of misbehavior.

Vigorous attacks have been made during recent months upon the parole systems of several States. It can not be denied that many of the objections which have been voiced have been justified, in large measure, by faulty administrative methods which are in current use. Much of the recent criti-

cism, however, is based upon a fundamental misconception of the nature and purpose of parole. Many persons are inclined to place parole in the category of executive clemency. They seem to think that its purpose is to shorten terms of imprisonment, to hasten the hour of release. They feel that the proponents of parole are actuated by a sentimental regard for the comfort of the criminal. This is a mistaken view. It is not the purpose of parole to lessen punishment, to make things easier for the offender.

Parole is Not Leniency. On the contrary, parole really increases the State's period of control. It adds to the period of imprisonment a further period involving months or even years of supervision, during which the offender may be reimprisoned without the formality of judicial process. In addition to this, the records in nearly every commonwealth where information is available reveal that the application of the parole system has lengthened the time served by the convict within prison walls. The recent report on "Prisoners" issued by the Federal Bureau of the Census shows clearly that the extension of the indefinite sentence has been accompanied by an increase in time served. In Minnesota, indeed, the feeling that the Board of Parole has exacted unduly long periods of penal service has led the Legislature of that state to give to its courts the right, hitherto withheld, to impose shorter sentences than those already designated by statute. Parole, then, does not operate as a favor to the criminal. Its chief merit, in fact, is that it offers society a far greater measure of protection against him than any other means of release which has yet been devised.

A properly administered system of parole aims to insure society against a renewal of criminal activity by the scores of convicts who are being released daily from our penal institutions. Under such a system the prisoner will not be released until the authorities have been assured that work will be provided him by a reputable employer. His proposed living arrangements will be subjected to careful scrutiny, so that he may certainly have a home which shall be free from criminal influences. Subsequent to his release, he will be required to report periodically to a designated official, stating, in considerable detail, the work he has done, the money he has earned, the money he has spent, the money he has saved, the manner in which his leisure hours have been occupied, and so on. Certain conditions will be imposed upon him. He will not be allowed to engage in certain types of activity. He will not be allowed to associate with certain people, to visit certain areas. Numerous other restrictions will be placed upon his daily conduct. The state will see to it that he observes these conditions. An agent will visit his home and discover whether he is providing for his family. His employer may be interviewed to determine whether he is constantly on the job. Other contacts will be made in the community in order to get a line on his general behavior. The parolee will find himself continuously under the eye of the state. Society need not wait until he is convicted for the commission of another crime in order to lock him up again. The slightest deviation from the straight and narrow path will bring him back within the prison walls. Parole may be a method of punishment, but, more than that, it is a method of prevention second to none.

For this reason, supporters of parole generally believe that every convict who emerges from prison should be compelled to serve for a certain period under these conditions. The idea that parole should be given to good prisoners and refused absolutely in more serious case arises from the mistaken notion that it is nothing more than a form of leniency. Many states, in fact, have so designed their laws that a period of parole must be served in all cases. In Massachusetts, for instance, all prisoners are sentenced for indefinite terms, both the maximum and minimum of which are set by the court. The Board of Parole may release any prisoner when he has served two-thirds of his minimum term. This right is exercised in about one-quarter of the cases which come up for consideration. But the law further provides that the board must release at the minimum and hold on parole until the maximum every prisoner who has behaved himself within the institution. In this way the state makes sure that convicts shall not leave its prisons without a further period during which their conduct is subject to definite social control.

It is this point of view which has led believers in parole to advocate the imposition of longer maximum sentences, and even the use of indefinite commitments without maximum limits, in order to guarantee to society that greater measure of security which results from a well administered plan of parole.

A Reformatory Process

It must not be understood, however, that parole is merely a detective measure. It does involve, to be sure, the somewhat negative activity of watchful waiting, of receiving reports, of enforcing the conditions under which liberty has been granted. But it involves far more than that. Good parole work should be a positively construcive process of social rehabilitation. It should aim to help the individual to find a place in the community, a place which will entitle him to respect himself and to be respected by others, a place which will enable him to make the most of himself and to discharge his responsibilities to those dependent upon him and to the community as a whole. The accomplishment of this purpose requires a continuous process of helpfulness, guidance and friendly assistance. The parolee must be encouraged to continue with the education which was begun within the institution. Contacts must be made for him which will bear within themselves the seeds of future regeneration. The prisoner must be protected against the community quite as much as the community against the prisoner. Each must be made to understand the other if the convict is to be reestablished within the society against which he has offended.

Real parole work, therefore, is undertaken with the object of bringing about the reformation of the offender, and this is done, not through any softly sentimental desire to make his life easier, but for the obvious reason that it guarantees to law-abiding citizens a greater measure of security in the legitimate enjoyment of their lives and their property.

The Alternatives to Parole

There are four methods which may be used in returning prisoners to society: (1) they may be held to serve their full terms; (2) their release may be hastened by the automatic operation of a "good time" law; (3) they may be pardoned; or (4) they may be paroled. If a prisoner is liberated by any other means than parole he goes out as a free man. The state has lost its control. Society is no longer safe. Unless we are to extend greatly our use of capital punishment and life imprisonment, we must choose one of these four methods of release. Certainly hard common sense should dictate the adoption of that administrative expedient which possesses the greatest protective value. Parole is the best of the possible methods of release because it is the safest.

Parole Used in Other States

The laws of forty-six of the forty-eight American states make definite provision for the release of prisoners on parole. Only Mississippi and Virginia have no such law. The Legislature of the latter state passed a parole measure which was later declared unconstitutional. In both states, however, the same purpose is accomplished by attaching certain conditions to pardons given by the Governor and holding open the right of reimprisonment in case of their non-observance. The use of parole, then, is practically universal in the United States. Wherever it is used it has gained the whole-hearted approval of prison administrators. As a means of inducing good penal discipline, the power to grant or refuse conditional release has no equal. The parole idea has been repeatedly endorsed by the American Prison Association, which at its fifty-sixth annual congress, which was held in the city of Pittsburgh during the month of October, 1926, unanmously adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved, (1) that we continue to recognize parole as an essential element in prootective penology; (2) that emphasis should be placed not alone upon the indeterminate character of the sentence possible under a parole system but also upon the controlled method of release possible under parole; (3) that effective and intelligent supervision be considered an essential element of such parole."

A similar position was taken by the Ninth International Prison Congress which met in London in August, 1925. This body, including in its membership penal administrators gathered from all parts of the world, adopted the following resolution:

"That the indeterminate sentence is the necessary consequence of the individualization of punishment and one of the most efficacious means of social defense against crime . . . There should, in every case, be . . . rules for conditional release. . . . For all persons released conditionally, supervision should be obligatory."

The Success or Failure of Parole

It is possible, of course, to point out glaring instances in which prisoners who have been released on parole have reverted to crime. This has happened too frequently. It will doubtless continue to occur. But it is the exceptional rather than the usual case which receives great space in the public press. For every parolee who has returned to a sensational career of crime there are many others who are living law-abiding lives. The records of paroling authorities throughout the country show that the great majority of those who are released in this manner are usually successful in completing their period of parole without becoming involved in further difficulty.

These figures, as they are published, because of the inadequacy of the supervisory methods in current use in most states, undoubtedly present a more optimistic picture than that which would be justified by the facts. It is probable that a larger proportion of those who have been paroled ultimately return to crime than official figures would seem to indicate. Nevertheless, the failure of convicts on parole or after parole is not entirely a failure of the parole system. Society's whole machinery for dealing with the offender has failed in these cases. The school has failed; the church has failed; probation has failed and, more than that, the months and years of penal sertivude, which have been exacted of the offender, have failed to put him on the right track. Parole is only one part of the machinery of justice. It receives the finished product of the jail, the reformatory and the penitentiary. It cannot reasonably be expected to achieve complete success. If it succeeds even in a measure in accomplishing the social readjustment of those who have served time in penal institutions, its results will have more than justfied the cost.

The Economy of Parole

If no other reason were strong enough to support the system of parole considerations of economy alone would compel its continuance and extension. If Pennsylvania were to require every prisoner to serve the full amount of the maximum term now imposed under the law, the taxpayers of the state would be called upon to shoulder the enormous burden which would be involved in the construction of extensive additions to her penal institutions. At the Eastern State Pententiary, for instance, it costs about $450 a year to maintain a man in prison. The present annual expenditure, for the parole service is about ten dollars per man. Even in a state like Illinois, which has the most elaborate system of supervision which has been developed, the annual cost per parolee is little in excess of one hundred dollars, less than a quarter of that which would be involved in prisonment. Certainly, if Pennsylvania were to substitute a period of penal service for that now spent on parole, the state's annual budget for this purpose would need to be increased by nearly a million dollars. To this must be added the community's gain in having this large body of men and their families supported by their own industry rather than through public charity and taxation.

The Requirements of An Adequate Parole System

The Commission has proceeded on the assumption that parole has demonstrated its value as a method of release and that Pennsylvania, in common with her sister states, will continue in its use. But it wishes here to distinguish clearly between a parole system adequate effectively to accomplish the purposes outlined above, on the one hand, and current practice in parole administration, on the other. Those who believe in the use of parole assume that its administration will involve the three essential elements which follow:

1. That the state will make such provision for the educational and industrial training of the inmates of its penal institutions as to prepare them for life in the community.

II. That Boards of Parole will make an exhaustive and painstaking study of each case in order that they may hold in confinement those whose release would endanger the public safety and grant an early parole only to those who are fit to be set at liberty.

III. That the state will provide a sufficient staff of field agents to insure the continuous, efficient and sympathetic supervision of those who are on parole.

The Commission believes that a system of parole based upon a recognition of these essential elements is greatly to be desired. It has accordingly attempted to discover the extent to which the development of such a system has been made possible in Pennsylvania with the equipment supplied to the state's penal administrators under present statutes.

Pennsylvania's Present Parole System

The Origin of Parole

Parole was first used in the United States in 1876 when the State of New York established its reformatory at Elmira. The prisons of that day were simply places of confinement. The reformatory was to be much more than that. It was designed primarily as a school for the training of young first offenders. Its first superintendent, Zebulon R. Brockway, inaugurated an elaborate system which aimed to promote their educational, vocational, civic and moral development. All commitments were made under sentences which specified no minimum terms. The prisoner was not to secure release by the calendar or the clock but was required to earn it by his own progress in the reformatory. This release, even when earned, was not absolute. He was to be set at liberty under supervision and to be subject to reimprisonment. This was the beginning of parole in America. It originated not as a thing good in itself, but as a single element in a new scheme of correctional discipline. The idea spread rapidly, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other states established institutions very like the one in New York. In each of these plans an indefinite sentence and a period of conditional liberty were essential elements.

In later years the idea of the indefinite sentence was extended to prisons and penitentiaries and, along with it, the use of parole. But the educational, industrial, social and moral training which was the essence of the reformatory idea was disregarded. Parole was taken over as if it possessed some merit in itself, and this was done without establishing the first condition mentioned above as necessary to an adequate system of parole, namely, a program of preparation for a life of freedom. This, unfortunately, is what was done in Pennsylvania.

Preparation For Parole in Pennsylvania

It is safe to say that our state's penitentiaries today are as well managed as are those of any other commonwealth. Pennsylvania, it is true, has not done as much as have one or two other states toward a scientific classification of her penal population and an individualized penal discipline. Still, her institutions will compare favorably with those of other states. Penal discipline is neither harsh nor unreasonable. Provision has been made to safeguard the health of her prisoners. Humane activities are everywhere carried on in order to ameliorate the monotony of prison life. The physical equipment provided for the housing and care of prison inmates is, with the exception of the antiquated and overcrowded plant at the Eastern State Penitentiary, generally good.

Unfortunately, less can be said for the provision which the state has made for the proper training of those who have been committed to its care. Each institution has its recreational activity, but none of the penitentiaries has been supplied with a gymnasium and the space available for outdoor exercise both at Pittsburgh and at Philadelphia is quite insufficient. Each institution has its religious work, but no chapel at all has been supplied at the Eastern State Penitentiary or at the penitentiary at Rockview, while the ugly, barren room provided for this purpose at the Western State Penitentiary is scarcely worthy of the name. A certain amount of schooling is afforded in all our institutions, but the equipment and personnel provided for this work in some of them, particularly in the Eastern State Penitentiary, is seriously inadequate.

Work in Prisons

More important than these perhaps, is the Commonwealth's failure to provide employment for its prisoners. In neither penitentiary is work provided adequate to keep the inmates continuously busy. Large numbers of them must of necessity be maintained in partial idleness at the taxpayer's expense. Considerable progress has been made in recent years by the Department of Welfare, the trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Superintendent of the Huntingdon Reformatory in supplying the men with work, but we still have far to go before we can hope to approximate the degree of employment and self-support which exists in many other states. Obviously, where there are insufficient industries there exists an inadequate opportunity for vocational training, Only in the reformatories is there any thorough-going program of preparation for later life. Some such training is given in a small way to a few inmates in the penitentiaries, but the opportunty for educating the majority of our prisoners in those habits of industry, self-reliance and responsibility which are necessary in successful community life is lacking. The present parole practice in Pennsylvania does not fulfill the first condition of an adequate system—that it prepare prisoners for liberty.

Parole from Pennsylvania's reformatories is entirely in the hands of their Boards of Trustees, final discharge from parole being given through the committing judge. Parole from the penitentiaries is recommended by their Boards of Trustees to the Governor who can grant it only with the consent of the State Board of Pardons. The latter mechanism exists because of a constitutional provision that the exclusive right to grant commutation of sentence shall rest in these hands. Parole in Pennsylvania is legally regarded as a commutation of sentence, an interpretation which arises from the idea that it is a form of clemency rather than a mere expedient of institutional administration. The Governor of the state or the Board of Pardons, therefore, legally have the power to refuse all applications for parole from the state's penitentiaries. This arrangement provides for a centralization of authority which might be effectively utilized to bring about a uniformity in practice between the state's two prisons. The usual procedure, however, has been automatically to grant release to all those whom the respective Boards of Trustees have recommended. We may say, then, that the function of parole selection in Pennsylvania's state institutions is exercised entirely by their Boards of Trustees. How has this responsibility been fulfilled?

Parole Selection in Pennsylvania

Under the present laws paroles from the penitentiaries may be given at the expiration of the minimum terms imposed by the court. A generation ago nearly all releases were made through the operation of automatic good time allowances. Today this has been entirely supplanted by the parole system and more than three-fourths of those who are being released from our prisons are going out on parole. Five years ago parole release at these institutions was practically automatic at the expiration of the minimum sentence. In 1922, 97 per cent. of the applicants at the Eastern State Penitentiary were paroled as soon as they were eligible. This is no longer the case. Boards of Trustees in recent years have put on the screws. In 1925 and 1926 both at the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the parole applicants were denied release at the minimum, 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. being favored with parole at this time. The Boards of Trustees no longer regard the law's provision that they may parole prisoners at the minimum as a requirement that they must release them at that time.

Parole Selection in Other States

In a few other states parole release is still practically automatic at the expiration of the minimum term. This is the case, for instance, in Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Vermont. The State Board of Parole in New York in recent years has released from 86 per cent. to 97 per cent. of the parole applicants in that state as soon as they became eligible, a policy which has brought them in for severe condemnation at the hands of legislative and executive investigators. In a half-dozen other states parole authorities pursue the policy of releasing the great majority of their prisoners as soon as they become eligible. In Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Montana and Oregon, from 66 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the prisoners are released in this way. The present policy in Pennsylvania would place it in this group. Some States pursue the contrary policy of granting few paroles or none at all. In most other commonwealths, however, it is the practice of paroling authorities to release perhaps 10 per cent., 15 per cent., 20 per cent., 30 per cent, or not over 50 per cent. of the prisoners on parole when they first apply. It must, of course, be remembered that the minimum term in Pennsylvania is generally longer than that imposed in many other states, so that a higher percentage of release in this state would not necessarily indicate that prisoners were being turned out more quickly than elsewhere. Even when this is taken into consideration, however, it must be acknowledged that the policy pursued by Board of Trustees in Pennsylvania in granting parole releases is still a comparatively generous one.

Parole From Reformatories

Commitments to the reformatory at Huntingdon are made without minimum limits. Parole here is based upon a system of marks and credits which operate in such a way that prisoners earn their right to parole through good behavior and progress in school and shop. Boys who have been committed for periods of three years or less are released automatically when their credits are earned. The cases of those who have been sentenced for longer periods are discussed by the Boards of Trustees and these prisoners may be required to serve an additional period, generally varying from one to twelve months. There does not appear to be any relation between the length of time for which judges sentence boys to this institution and the time which they actually serve. In many cases prisoners who have been committed originally for periods of ten to fifteen years earn their way out in less time than that required by boys who have been sentenced for relatively less serious offenses and for much shorter terms.

At the women's reformatory, the State Industrial Home at Muncy, present commitments are on the basis of a three-year maximum term without a specified minimum. The institutional population is small and the officials are able to base their parole decisions upon that sort of an intimate personal knowledge of their charges which is unfortunately impossible in the state's other institutions. Girls who successfully meet the institution's requirements are generally released on parole after serving for about eighteen months.

The Work of the Parole Boards

The second condition of a well administered system of parole is that it shall prevent the early release of dangerous men and grant freedom only to those who are found by careful inquiry to be fitted for it. Every application for parole must be considered by some individual or group and granted, postponed or refused. In Pennsylvania these decisions are made by a body of responsiole citizens who, without cost to the Commonwealth. devote an afternoon of each month to this difficult task. The prisoner appears before them; they see his record; they discuss his case and decide upon its disposition. If his original offense was a particularly serious one, if he has had a ong criminal record, if heviolated a former parole, if his prison behavior has been bad, if his personality is unfavorable, they may refuse to release him. On the other hand, if he is a petty offender, a first-termer, a good prisoner, if he appears to have turned over a new leaf, they may parole him. They thus give weight to the sort of considerations which influence paroling authorities in every other state. Their judgments are without a doubt as fair, as honest, as sound as those of any Board of Parole in the country.

Inadequate Information Provided

But however conscientious the prison trustees may be, they are continuously handicapped in the performance of their necessarily unpleasant task by the fact that the state has not, as yet, made possible the establishment of adequate standards for parole selection. At the reformatories, for instance, parole is, in large measure, earned by the prisoner's positive performance in work and in school; but in the penitentiaries it is difficult, if not impossible, to establish industrial or educational prerequisites for parole because of the meagre school and shop equipment which has been provided for them. At the Western Penitentiary the Board of

Trustees has attempted to require that prisoners be able to pass a fourth-grade examination before they will be released on parole, but no such qualification is exacted in the eastern part of the state.

The length of time for which a prisoner is held in the reformatory in New York State today is determined largely upon the basis of a thorough-going psychological, psychiatric and social investigation. The institution has a well-equipped psychological laboratory with a trained mental officer in charge. A similar development has taken place in the reformatories of Massachusetts. New Jersey and Connecticut. Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois have state psychologists to examine and report upon applicants for parole before decision is made as to their release. At the reformatories in Massachusetts an exhaustive study is made covering each prisoner's family history, work record, criminal career and prison conduct and outlining the nature of the enviornment to which he or she will probably return if paroled. The results of these painstaking studies are placed in the hands of the Board of Parole as it sits to consider its disposition of the prisoner's case.

It seems obvious that a body of men who are asked to decide whether weeks, months and even years of imprisonment shall be imposed upon hundreds of their fellows should be given the benefit of every possible bit of information which is obtainable. Certainly they should be given the opinion of an expert concerning the prisoner's mental condition. Is he insane? Is he feeble-minded? Is he given to epileptic fits during which he is not responsible for his conduct or is he. perhaps, the most dangerous of all offenders, the psychopathic delinquent? If he is any one of these his release may constitute a menance to social security. But these are questions which a layman cannot answer. No one but an expert can determine whether or not a man's mentality makes him a safe parole risk.

Pennsylvania is, unforunately, far behind other states in providing her paroling authorities with this essential information. The work of psychological examination and social investigation has been undertaken in the Western Penitentiary during the past two years. The Boards at the Huntingdon and Muncy Reformatories have the benefit of the brief psychological and psychiatric examinations which have been made for them by representatives of the State Department of Welfare; but no information of this character is now being prepared in the Eastern State Penitentiary. When the work which is being done in some of the more progressive states is considered, it is evident that the Pennsylvania Boards of Parole are being forced to carry on their work in comparative darkness.

Sponsorship

It seems undeniable that the degree of safety with which a prisoner may be released depends, in large measure, upon whther he has work to go to, whether he has a home awaiting him, whether his associations during parole will be constructive or destructive. The Boards of Trustees, however, do not have the equipment with which to find out very much about a prisoner's probable parole environment before they release him. The parole law originally required that a prisoner, before being released, should secure a sponsor or first friend who would promise to look after him, find work for him and report any misconduct on his part to the institution; but an amendment was later adopted which deprived the Boards of Trustees of the right to refuse a parole solely because of the prisoner's inability to obtain such a sponsor. Prisoners are now regularly from the Western State Penitentiary without any previous guarantee of employment or friendly personal oversight. At the Eastern State Penitentiary the Board of Trustees, in spite of the amendment, still insists that a sponsor be supplied before parole will be granted.

At the Huntingdon Reformatory, likewise, a guarantee of employment is demanded as a prerequisite of parole. In some cases these prospective sponsors or employers are personally known to members of the Board. Very often, however, they are persons concerning whom the Board has no knowledge. At the present time these institutions do not have a sufficiently large staff to make possible a personal investigation of the characters of these persons. It is consequently necessary in scores of cases to send out men under the supposed guidance and care of individuals who may be of decidedly questionable character or who may exist only in the imagination of the relatives or friends of the prisoner, who have signed his papers for him. The Board, lacking the equipment with which to check these offers of employment or friendly oversight, is frequently compelled to take them at their face value. It is unfortunately the case that they are often unable to supplement the information which they secure from the prisoner himself with responsible data from independent sources.

A provision which was written into the parole law of 1923 required that the district attorney and the judge who participated in the prinsoner's trial should be notified prior to his application for parole so that they might inform the Boards of Trustees as to what disposition should, in their opinion, be made of it. These notices are now regularly sent out in every case. The majority of them elicit no response whatever. The answers which do come in are generally, though not always, casual, perfunctory and inadequate. They give the Board no real basis upon which to make its decision.

Our study of the present parole system of Pennsylvania leads us to the conclusion that the Commonwealth owes its institutional Boards of Trustees a debt of gratitude for the valuable service which they have rendered in parole selection, in spite of the inadequacy of the equipment which has been provided for them. If the state's present system fails to fulfill the second condition of a well-developed plan of parole, it is because facilities have not yet been provided for the proper preparation of prisoners for parole nor for he presentation of complete information concerning them.

Parole Supervision in Pennsylvania

It is in the fulfillment of the third requirement of an adequate parole program that the state of Pennsylvana has fallen down most completely. The Commission can say, without qualification, that the state has not provided a sufficient staff of field agents to insure the continuous, efficient and sympathetic supervision of those who are on parole.

There are six hundred prisoners now on parole from the Western State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh and its branch at Rockview. For the supervision of these men the state has provided one parole officer, who spends his whole time within the institution, one clerk and a portion of the time of another clerk, who receive written reports and attend to correspondence, and one other employee who devotes perhaps a fifth of his time to field investigations. This officer also does the identification work, transfers prisoners from one institution to another, brings back prisoners who have escaped, and serves as the warden's representative at executions. At the Western State Penitentiary one-fifth of the time of one employee is devoted to the actual supervision of six hundred parolees.

The Eastern State Penitentiary also has six hundred parolees. Here the parole officer is provided with two assistants and has the use of an inmate clerk. A large part of the work of these men consists of administrative duties which are no part of the parole system. They keep the institution's records. They return prisoners who have escaped and parolees who have been arrested for violation of the law. They transfer convicts from one institution to another. They accompany those prisoners who are required to appear in court. The Chief Parole Officer also serves as Secretary of the Board of Trustees and represents the institution before the Board of Pardons. Complaints which are received concerning the conduct of parolees located in or near Philadelphia are investigated in person. But complaints concerning men in other parts of the state are handled through correspondence alone. Prisoners who have been paroled from the Western State Penitentiary and are living in Philadelphia report to the Pittsburgh, not to the Philadelphia officials. It would be fair to say, perhaps, that not more than a sixth of the time of three men is devoted to the personal supervision of the six hundred prisoners who are on parole from the Eastern Penitentiary.

There are usually two hundred young men on active parole from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. The Superintendent's secretary devotes a portion of his time to keeping track of them. This is done entirely by correspondence. The Huntingdon Reformatory has no parole officer. It maintains no personal contact with the prisoner after he leaves the institution. If a complaint is received concerning his conduct the superintendent has it investigated by a detective agency. Between $2.000 and $2,500 is expended annually for this service.

The State Indutrial Home for Women is a much smaller institution than are any of those which care for men. Its parolees usually number between thirty and forty-five. A third of these are located in or near Philadelphia and are placed under the care of a Philadelphia probation officer who is compensated for her services. Another third are located within fifty miles of the Home at Muncy and receive close personal supervision from the institution's parole officer (who also serve as phychologist, record clerk and so forth). Only this small group of some twelve girls among Pennsylvania's more than twelve hundred parolees is receiving from a state parole officer the sort of oversight which is the prime requisite of a good parole system. The other third of the institution's parolees, scattered over the state, are placed under the care of the probation officers of various county courts, who serve without pay and may devote to their charges as much or as little attention as they wish.

Parole Supervision in Other States

Suppost we compare Pennsylvania's parole equipment with that of other states. Our Commonwealth spends less than fifteen thousand dollars yearly for the supervision of prisoners paroled from state penal institutions. Illonois, with nearly the same area and population, with the same prison population, and practically the same number of prisoners on parole, is spending nearly two hundred thousand dollars and her penal administrators and her civic bodies are complaining that the amount is inadequate. In Illinois there are seventeen parole districts, forty parole officers, one for every fifty prisoners, nine in Chicago alone, with a state supervisor and a large office force in the state capital at Springfield in addition. Maryland, also, and Maine, and Minnesota, and Wisconsin and South Dakota and little Delaware, Rhode Island and Vermont have each provided a full-time field officer for each fifty or seventy-five prisoners on parole.

In Massachusetts, as in Illinois, the state in districted and there are nine officers who spend their time wholly in the field in addition to a half-dozen who remain within the institutions. Minnesota has five agents in the field, so does Indiana. Ohio has seven and if present legislation recommended is adopted, this number will be largely increased and the state's supervisory system centered at Columbus. In New York, the Elmira Reformatory alone has six parole agents in the field, a totally inadequate number, but a number infinitely greater than Huntingdon's zero. The supervision of parolees from New York's prisons is largely left to philanthropic and religious organizations, which have supplied twelve paid agents for this work. If the recommendations embodied in the reports of the Governor's and Legislature's parole investigators are adopted, that state will have at least thirty-six full-time parole officers.

Nearly every American state of equal size and wealth has made better provision for the supervision of prisoners on parole than has Pennsylvania.

Control by Correspondence

Parolees in our state are required to submit monthly reports to the institutions from which they were released. At the Huntingdon Reformatory his report takes the form of a monthly letter which the prisoner fashions on a model which is given him before he leaves. At the other institutions he merely fills in and mails forms which are supplied to him. On these forms he is asked to tell where he lives, what work he is doing and whether he has been behaving himself. At the Western Penitentiary one of these forms is mailed to him monthly to be filled in, signed and returned. At the Eastern, he is given a year's supply as he goes out and he is required to secure his sponsor's indorsement on each report before submitting it. Clerks check on the arrival of these forms each month and compare the signatures with those made before the prisoner was paroled. If they do not arrive, an effort is made to trace the parolee through the mails. If he still refuses to report he is recorded as a delinquent and is no longer listed as an active parolee.

There are six hundred such cases at the Western Penitentiary alone. Where have they gone? What are they doing? Nobody knows. But there can be little more certainty concerning the conduct of those who are regularly reporting and in good standing. There is nothing to prevent the forgery of the monthly signature by a relative of a friend. The signature of an unknown sponsor offers little guarantee of a report's validity. And the twelve reports given the parolee at the Eastern Penitentiary might easily be filled out the next day and mailed monthly by an accomplice. In fact, the parole records often show a prisoner to be reporting regularly and in good standing on the day when he is returned to the penitentiary for the commission of a new offense. The futility of such a system of control must be obvious. Parolees are not being watched and they know it. How, then, can parole be expected to turn their conduct into the paths which the public safety requires?

The system of sponsorship cannot be depended upon to fulfill the function of parole supervision. Occassionally a sponsor may take an active interest in his charge and give him a real start in life. Members of penitentiary Boards of Trustees have frequently done this very thing. But sponsors generally, even those who are known to be respectable citizens, are not informed as to the nature of their responsibilities and are not peculiarly fitted for the difficult task which they are asked to perform as a public service and without compensation. This is a duty which must be discharged by the state through its own paid agents if parole is to become something more than a mere reduction of sentence.

Huntingdon Paroles Too Short

Parolees from the penitentiaries are not finally discharged until their maximum sentences expire. The parole period at the Huntingdon Reformatory, however, consists of a brief six months, in contrast to the twelve months required by the reformatories in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin; the twenty-four required in New York and the thirty-six generally exacted in Massachusetts. If the parole service in Pennsylvania really aimed to bring about the social rehabilitation of the offender, Huntingdon's six months would certainly be found to be a period too short for its accomplishment.

No Period of Adjustment

But no such task is attempted in our State. There is no period of transition during which the difficult gap between penal servitude and social freedom is bridge with the sympathetic assistance of the parole agent. Instead, the prisoner is thrust out into the world when his parole time arrives just as though he were completing a definite sentence of the sort imposed a century age. There are no field agents to find work for him, to prepare his home for his return, to encourage him to go on with his education, to advise him in his personal, social and industrial relationships, to visit his home and his place of employment to see that he behaves himself and keeps on the job. In short, the system today offers society no guarantee of future security.

Not a Preventive Measure

Parole in Pennsylvania does not appear to be a preventive measure. In Massachusetts less than 2 per cent. of the prisoners who are recommitted for violation of parole have been apprehended in further crime. In Wisconsin, 20 per cent.; in Minnesota, 25 per cent.; in California, 33 per cent.; in Michigan and in Illinois less than 50 per cent. of the recommitments are for new offenses. In some or in all of these commonwealths prisoners are reincarcerated for any behavior that gives warning of their probable return to evil ways. They are arrested and locked up before they commit further crime, rather than afterward. Through a judicious exercise of the right to re-imprison, parole authorities often forestall a resumption of criminal activity. But this is not the case in Pennsylvania. Nearly two-thirds of those recommitted for parole violations at Huntingdon and four-fifths or nine-tenths of those reimprisoned for this cause at the penitentiaries have again come into conflict with the law. They are returned from jails, work-houses, houses of correction, from penitentiaries and reformatories in other states. They are sent back by the courts with long sentences for further crimes. This is the human wreckage which an adequate system of parole supervision would have undertaken to salvage.

The warden of one penitentiary told the Commission that the present system provided "a paper parole" which was "a parole in name only" and a member of one Board of Trustees asserted that it was "a bluff" which amounted to "no parole at all." It is certain that the system will need to be strengthened materially before it can effectively do the

work which it is required to do. The State reformatories are preparing their inmates for life in the community, but the penitentiaries are not. Boards of Trustees are carefully separating good parole risks from poor ones, but the state has not provided them with the information which they should have to assist them in this task. Parole supervision is totally inadequate. This is the present status of parole in Pennsylvania.

Local Paroles

That which has gone before relates to the parole work of the penitentiaries and the adult reformatories of the state. Prisoners are also paroled from county jails, from the Allegheny County Workhouse and from the Philadelphia House of Correction under the provisions of laws which were passed in 1911 and in 1921, the prostitute may also be paroled from private institutions such as the House of Good Shepherd under the authority granted in 1923 (P. L. 403). The power to release prisoners from these institutions is vested in the courts which have committed them. These courts may also recommit parole violators and subsequently reparole them. This practice of paroling prisoners from institutions of this nature is less general throughout the United States than that of granting such release from reformatories and penitentiaries. Only fourteen states make specific provision for local paroles, although several others accomplish the same purpose by devices such as executive commutations of sentence and judicial releases, sometimes called "bench paroles," which involve no definite machinery for selection or supervision.

The Preparation of Local Parolees

The investigator who examined the use of local parole in Pennsylvania for the Commission reports that the entire system is as yet in an undeveloped state. In general, it may be said that facilities are not and cannot well be provided in the county jails for the educational and industrial work which is such a necessary adjunct of an adequate system of parole preparation. At the Philadelphia House of Correction and at the Allegheny County Workhouse, to be sure, provision is made for the employment of the inmates; but in none of these institutions is there a well developed plan of school training or vocational education.

Selection of Local Parolees

Since the right to parole is granted to so large a number of individuals, there is little uniformity in the way in which it is exercised. Some judges are quite liberal and others comparatively strict in their use of this power. There is very little preliminary investigation, either socal, medical or psychological to determine whether or not the individual is suitable to return to society. In Massachusetts, the law provides that every prinsoner who is confined in a county jail for a term of more than thirty days must undergo a complete social and psychiatric examination. Nothing approaching this is required in Pennsylvania.

Many of the judges use parole as a means of assessing and collecting fines. Individuals on whom fines are assessed are released from local institutions and placed on parole, being required to pay fines in a lump sum or in installments to the officer who has them in charge. In many counties it is felt that this is a valuable means of augmenting local revenues. It also has its use as a punitive measure.

Supervision of Local Parolees

The supervision of prisoners paroled under these laws is usually placed in the hands of a "designated probation officer." The courts generally employ for this purpose the probation officers who also supervise the juvenile and adult probationers. In many purisdictions it is the custom to parole individuals to wardens, sheriff's, constables, county detectives, squires, police officers, court clerks or other officials of county, city, borough or township government, private individuals and employers who are willing to take the responsibility. Contact is usually maintained through the mail or by requiring the parolee to report at the probation office. It is often the case that no supervision whatever is given parolees after their release. The system varies from county to county and from judicial district to judicial district. In very few of these districts are reports regularly and continuously received after the prisoner is once discharged. Neither in its state nor in its local administration does the Pennsylvania system approximate the conditions of a thorough parole service.

What Should Be Done

The Commission has undertaken, in what has gone before, to point out some of the shortcomings of Pennsylvania's present system of parole. We shall now proceed to a consideration of the possible lines of improvement which have been suggested to us by state officials, by members of the bench and the bar and by the special investigations which we have made.

To Improve Parole Preparation

We have said that Pennsylvania's penitentiaries are not preparing their inmates for community life. This generalization is by no means intended as a criticism of the excellent work being done by the men who are now in charge of these institutions. The Boards of Trustees at both prisons see the need for improved educational and industrial activity and have made real progress toward its attainment. They have been forced, however, to work within the unfortunate limitations of the physical equipment provided them by the State.

It was the unanimous and unqualified opinion of all the Pennsylvanians who testified before the Commission or addressed it in writing that the state should do more than it now does toward the training of its prison inmates. It seems to be the general impression that the educational processes which have been developed with such success in the state's reformatories should also be applied in the administration of its penitentiaries. We quote only two of the numerous statements that have been presented to us in this connection. Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, of Reading, made the following comment:

> "Our penal institutions should be expected to teach their inmates the habit of real work. Trades should be taught. The prisoner should be occupied. There should be opportunity for education. Our penal institutions, instead of merely holding the convicts should aim to turn them out as men less dangerous to society."

A similar statement was expressed by Judge J. Willis Martin in these words:

> "Let us hope that a system will ultimately be devised which will so discipline the convicted criminal that when he is paroled, he will have formed habits of industry and self-control which will make him an acceptable member of society instead of a menace, having during his incarceration by his industry provided support for his family and effected restitution where his dishonesty has caused loss. There should be schooling and vocational training in the jails and workhouses."

The Commission is in substantial agreement with the point of view expressed in these communications. It seems to us that the state should make every effort toward the development of a system which will insure the continuous employment of all its prisoners and the complete elimination of idleness within its penal institutions. In this way the prison should be made as nearly self-supporting as is possible and the burden of its maintenance be removed from the shoulders of the taxpayers. We believe that prisoners should be paid a substantial wage for their work and required to support their dependents from their earnings. Habits of industry can be acquired only through practice.

It is only through the development of varied and extensive industrial processes that our institutions can hope to undertake an adequate program of vocational training for their inmates. This desirable object cannot be accomplished until the state provides more buildings to house its prison shops. Permanent structures should replace the temporary sheds now in use at the Western Penitentiary and appropriations which are made for the construction of the new prison near Philadelphia should be sufficient to provide it with a complete and modern industrial establishment. Great strides have been made in the past few years toward the development of prison industries in Pennsylvania but the state still has far to go. We believe that an exhaustive study should be undertaken in order to discover ways and

means by which the market for the products of prison industry may be extended without prejudice to the interests of free labor and that such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this purpose should be presented for the consideration of the General Assembly. We do not now propose to make any specific recommendations in this connection since we do not feel that our study has qualified us to do so.

To Improve Parole Selection

We have also considered various proposals which have been presented to us with the object of improving parole selection at the State institutions. The majoriy of these proposals involve the creation of some new agency for the performance of this function. In fact, the establishment of this Commission was the outgrowth of the presentation to the Legislature of 1925 of a bill which would have created such a body. We have, therefore, given this question our most serious consideration.

In our public hearings and in our correspondence with the judiciary and the prosecuting officials of the State, we found that opinion on this subject seemed to be divided. Some judges, penal administrators and other witnesses expressed themselves in opposition to a State Board for parole election. Other judges, penal administrators, state officials and private citizens contended that such a body should be established. Specifically, we were urged to recommend the creation of a State Board of Parole which should consist of a number of experts—a judge, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a social worker and so forth—who should be employed on a full-time basis and receive substantial salaries. These men would take over from penitentiary Boards of Trustees the function of selecting prisoners for parole. It was argued that such a body would create uniformity of procedure throughout the State and that its work would be based upon expert judgment.

Should there Be a State Board of Parole Selection?

An examination of the parole systems of other commonwealths shows us that only one other, Indiana, has given its institutional Boards of Trustees such complete authority in parole matters as they have in Pennsylvania. In almost every one of the forty-five other States in which parole is granted, this power has been placed in the hands of some central state agency which is independent of the penal institution over which it has jurisdiction. Usually this authority is exercised by some existing state offical or board. Twelve states, however, have established new organizations which are exclusively concerned with this work. In three of these states this duty is performed by a single individual; in the other nine, central boards have been established for parole selection. Many of the officials from other states whom we consulted, expressed the opinion that this function should be performed by an independent state agency. In spite of this evidence we are not persuaded that it would be wise to create such a body in Pennsylvania at this time.

The study which we have made of the operation of central Boards of Parole in other states has revealed that a mere centralization of authority does not itself offer any guarantee that the function of parole selection will be more carefully performed than it is in our state today. The Board of Parole in the State of New York regularly releases nine out of ten of the parole applicaants there as soon as they become eligible. The work of this organization has been so bitterly criticised that private societies, legislative committees and the Governor's special investigator have united in demanding its abolition and the creation of another, more carefully selected and more highly paid body. In other commonwealths we have found that parole selection has been based upon sentiment or influenced by political considerations. Unfortunate evidence of corruption has attended some of these boards of parole while others have assumed a severity in refusing parole releases which could hardly be characterized as expertness. The danger that parole releases granted by a State Board might be based upon fraud, sentiment or political infiuences; that incompetent officials might exercise this important function without due care; is so great that the State should hesitate to abandon the existing arrangement.

It is undoubtedly true that a highly paid body of technicians might be obtained and that such a group might be able to select parolees with the utmost care, if provided with adequate facilities. But it is questionable whether psychologists or psychiatrists are yet ready to undertake this work. Certainly, the cost which would be involved in obtaining the services of a large group of properly qualified men would be so great as to be almost prohibitive. The Commission has already expressed the opinion that the function of parole selection is now being performed as well as would be the case with a central board and at far lower cost to the state. We believe that it is wise to ask the institutional Boards of Trustees, for the time being, at least, to continue with this work.

To Provide More Adequate Information

Other opinions which were presented to the Commission dealt with the type of information which should be supplied to these Boards for use in parole selection. One judge stated that the Board should have the benefit of a thorough investigation of the prisoner's past record. In the opinion of another "his antecedents, everything that can be learned about him should be sought and considered." Another judge said that "the investigation should embrace the prior record, home environment and future plans of the prisoner" and another, that it should include "information on the applicant's family, his occupational record and his previous record as an industious citizen." Still another judge believes that the trustees should be provided with a "a complete history of the case, the history of the prisoner and his family and a medical expert's opinion on his mental condition." One district attorney writes that parole should be based upon "the prisoner's previous history, tendencies, temperament, inclinations and associations," and another suggests that psychological and psychiatric examinations be made.

The importance of providing all possible information concerning the prisoner's physical and mental condition and his probable parole environment was stressed by many of the judges, social workers and state officials who testified at the Commission's hearings. The Commission agrees with all those who believe that the state's paroling authorities should have the benefit of all available data. If this material were prepared, however, the present Boards of Trustees could use it as judiciously as could the members of any State Board of Parole which might be established.

To Improve Parole Supervision

The Commission already has pointed out that the utter inadequacy of the State's equipment for supervision is the weakest feature of the present system of parole. One or two of those who appeared before us expressed the opinion that increased supervision might be unfair to the parolee, who should be placed entirely on his own resources. This point of view arises, we fear, from a failure to appreciate the real nature and purpose of parole work. An adequate plan of supervision would help rather than hinder the prisoner's progress toward social readjustment. We believe that the period of parole is as much a part of the prisoner's sentence as is the period of imprisonment and that the state should exercise its control over him during the one as much as the other. It is obvious that this control cannot be made effective through the medium of correspondence. It is to be accomplished only through the use of an adequate number of field officers.

The vast majority of those who wrote to the Commission or testified at its hearings agreed that a greatly increased staff of parole officers was needed in this state. One district attorney writes that "paroled prisoners should be given closer and more careful supervision than they now receive." A judge believes that "an officer should be in weekly touch with parolees; any misbehavior should immediately be reported." The judges of Dauphin County write that "the state should be districted and a parole officer who would represent the state penal institutions should be assigned to each district," and another judge voices the opinion that the state should "establish a training school for parole officers. These officers when trained should be placed in each county to supervise convicts on parole."

The Commission shares this point of view. It seems certain that the Commonwealth should not attempt to rely upon unpaid workers, be they religious or philanthropic organizations, police or probation officers, or private volunteers, to perform this important function. Steps should be taken to provide the State with effective machinery for the oversight and care of those who are conditionally released from its penal institutions.

This machinery should be organized on a state-wide basis. Considerations of economy and efficiency require a centraliza-

tion of authority. It is obviously absurd to require parole officers at one end of the state to attempt to watch over prisoners who are located hundreds of miles away from them. The state should be divided into districts with one or more officers in each. These agents should be charged with the supervision of the parolees who are in their districts without regard to the institution from which they have been released. It is only in this way that duplication of effort may be eliminated, expenses of travel reduced and that intimate personal contact established which is so essential a feature of successful parole work.

Parole Officers Needed

At least six officers should be supplied at the outset and their number should be increased with the increase in the size of the group committed to their care so that the state might ultimately maintain a group of ten and twelve supervisors constantly in the field. The best standards of parole work indicate that an officer should be provided for the supervision of every fifty or sixty prisoners. Certainly not more than seventy-five should be placed in charge of any one man. It should be the duty of these officers to secure employment for prisoners before their release and to assist them in their readjustment within the community. It is only through the establishment of a vigilant and kindly oversight that the state may be assured that these offenders are conducting themselves uprightly, avoiding evil associates, keeping at their work, supporting their families and paying their bills. The man who knows that the state is keeping a constant check upon his observance of the conditions under which he was set at liberty is far more likely to behave in conformity with them.

These officers might also perform another service of great value. We have pointed out the inadequacy of the information which is at present supplied to Boards of Parole. This deficiency might well be remedied by requiring these officers to secure and submit to penitentiary and reformatory officials all the data which the latter might request concerning the prisoner's social background, his personal, family and industrial history, his criminal career and his probable parole environment. It would be their duty to investigate offers of employment and sponsorship and inform the Boards of Trustees concerning the character of persons making them. They might also render a valuable service to the State Board of Pardons by making independent investigations in connection with applications for executive clemency at its request. The provision of a proper personnel for the performance of this work might in a large measure operate to improve parole selection as well as parole supervision.

All prisoners paroled from the penitentiaries of the state and from the Huntingdon Reformatory should be committed to the care of these officers. Perhaps it would be unwise to require the present group of parolees, who have already known several months of comparative freedom, to report to them. The increased supervision should probably be applied as a forward-looking measure to all prisoners released after a certain date. In this way the parole machinery might be gradually developed as the number of prisoners on parole increased from month to month.

Qualifications and Training of Parole Officers

The success of such a system as we have suggested will depend in large measure upon the character of the men who are chosen as field agents. They are the men who will come into direct personal contact with the parolee, who will be expected to restore him to a life of usefulness in the community. This work cannot be done by mere detectives. It cannot be done by sentimentalists who are seeking an emotional outlet. It requires, for its successful performance, mature men who possess those qualities of patience, sincerity, tolerance and human sympathy which inspire confidence. It is a technical job which should be performed by persons whose training and experience fit them for it, persons skilled in the methods of social case work. Those who are asked to undertake it should therefore be selected with the utmost care.

The officers who are chosen should be carefully trained for the specific task which they are to assume. This might be accomplished through the introduction of special courses in existing schools for social workers, or even better, perhaps, the State might develop its own program of training. Through the medium of lectures, group conferences, official bulletins and personally supervised field contacts the quality of the work might be constantly improved.

These officers should be decently compensated and promoted on the basis of merit. Field agents in other states are paid salaries which range from $1,800 to $3,000, though most of them receive between $2,000 and $2,500 yearly. Pennsylvania should at least do as well. Men experienced in parole administration have expressed to us the belief that the remuneration should be based upon a scale which would allow a maximum annual wage of $3,600. It is certain that a niggardly policy in this regard would not, in the long run, constitute real economy.

Parole Administration

If any such thorough system of parole supervision as we have contemplated is to be established in Pennsylvania, it will be necessary to place final responsibility for its administration in the hands of an able man. The success of the state's parole work will be determined as much by the intelligence with which it is directed as by the provisions of the law under which it is carried on. We believe that the state should create the office of the Supervisor of Paroles and that this office should be filled by a higher paid, experienced administrator. It should be the duty of this man to establish parole districts; to select, train and assign parole officers; through these officers to keep in continuous contact with the state's parolees, to receive regular reports from them and direct their arrest in case of parole violation; and to notify the police concerning those parolees who have failed to observe the conditions under which they have been granted their liberty.

At the requests of the Boards of Trustees of the reformatories or penitentiaries or at the request of the Board of Pardons, the supervisor should direct his field agents to secure all possible pertinent information concerning any prisoners who might apply for parole or pardon. Under his direction a complete set of records should be developed for use in the parole service. He might also undertake investigations to discover the nature of the conditions confronting parolees, the likelihood of their success or failure if placed in various environments and the technique most likely to succeed in their treatment.

The supervisor should be provided with office equipment and an adequate staff of clerical assistants. We suggest that, for purposes of administrative expediency, his office be made a division of the Department of Justice.

An Advisory Board

No system can attain its full growth overnight. An adequate parole service must come into existence through a process of gradual development. The three essential functions of a system of parole—preparation, selection and supervision—must in some ways be co-ordinated. The supervisory mechansim which we believe should be created must come to work in conjunction with the rest of the state's penal system. We do not believe that it is possible for us to lay down a plan which will immediately cover all of the problems which will arise in this connection. Provision must be made for the establishment of an agency through which this process of co-operation and growth may be effected. We believe, therefore, that the state should create a Board of Parole Commissioners.

This body would have no authority to grant or refuse parole releases to any prisoner in the State. Its function, on the contrary, would be the establishment of standards to be used in parole supervision. Its membership would include trustees of the state's penal institutions, judges, district attorneys, psychiatrists and social workers. These men would be asked to serve without pay and to meet at least four times yearly in order to give the state the benefit of their judgment in the development of its system of parole. Disinterested service of this character is now given the state by the members of the Boards of Trustees of its various institutions. We believe that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of other responsible citizens in the performance of this socially important task.

The Board of Parole Commissioners would select the State Supervisior of Paroles, determine the basis upon which parole officers should be selected, prescribe the course of training which should be given them, establish standards of supervision and outline rules to govern prisoners on parole. It would be asked to determine the extent and character of the information which should be supplied to field agents concerning prisoners submitted to their care and to develop standards to govern the preparation of information to be presented by

these officers to the penal institutions in the state. From time to time this board might be expected to submit to the Legislature reports outlining the progress of the state's system of parole supervision and suggesting ways and means for its further improvement. Through this agency it might be that the State of Pennsylvania would ultimately come to possess a system which would fulfill the essential conditions of adequate preparation, careful selection and thorough supervision of parolees.

A Method of Insurance

The Commission has attempted to devise a complete system of supervision at a minimum cost to the State. It is certain, however, that the eventual development of such a plan will make increased demands upon the public funds. We do not believe that this fact should prohibit its enactment. The state should gain in dollars and cents in the long run from a consequent reduction in its penal population. Parole supervision, however elaborate and extravagant it may be, is still cheaper than the cost of incarceration. Prudent men are not deterred from the use of fire insurance by the cost of the premiums. Neither should the state allow the initial expense, involved in developing a system of parole, to prevent it from availing itself of this most effective means of insuring the lives and property of its citizens.

The plan which we have outlined would be applied at once to the supervision of adult male parolees released from the Western State Penitentiary, the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory and the prison at Rockview. It would not affect the present supervision of women or children on parole or that of prisoners released from local institutions.

Paroles from County Jails

The law now authorizes judges to commit to county jails, work-houses and houses of correction individuals who have been convicted of crimes which are punishable by imprisonment in a state penitentiary. It thus occurs that men guilty of burglary, robbery or even murder may be imprisoned in local rather than in state institutions. These offenders may now be paroled by the judges who have committed them. They are, therefore, placed under the supervision of court probation officers. It is certain that they should be subjected to conditions of parole supervision comparable to those imposed upon prisoners released from penitentiaries after serving similar terms for similarly serious offenses. For this reason it may be considered desirable ultimately to extend the jurisdiction of the State Supervisor of Paroles to cover such cases.

We do not feel, however, that it would be wise to recommend such action at the present time.

It seems desirable that the state's machinery for parole supervision should go through a process of more gradual development. The state has only three penitentiaries and one reformatory for male prisoners. It has over sixty jails. Release from the penitentiaries and the reformatory takes place at a time which is exactly known in advance. Prisoners may be paroled from jails at any time without previous notice. State penal institutions release a definite group which may easily be subjected to immediate control. Paroles from county jails are comparatively numerous, scattered and would be far more difficult to handle. The task of the state's parole supervisor and his agents might be seriously complicated if the responsibility for the supervision of prisoners paroled from local institutions were to be placed upon him at the outset. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the state to do a thorough piece of work with a definite group of parolees rather than to attempt to under take a task of such magnitude as to endanger its entire program.

The problem of local parole is inextricably bound up with standards which must be established to govern these two types of work are in no way distinct. It is practically impossible to discuss the two problems separately. The Commission does not feel that it is as yet adequately informed to make positive recommendations concerning the administration of local parole. It, therefore, proposes to ask that its life be continued so that it may make a further report on this question to the Legislature at a later session.

The Indefinite Sentence

The Commission has taken it for granted that Pennsylvania will continue to use the indefinite sentence. This method of dealing with offenders has been applied to our reformatory for forty years; to our penitentiaries for nearly twenty. It is well-nigh universally used, having been extended during the past generation until it now figures in the vast majority of commitments. This type of sentence makes possible the enforcement of penal discipline, the release of the offender whose reformation has been accomplished, the detention of the criminal whose liberation would do violence to public security. It also makes possible the provision of a period of parole, a period during which the sincerity of the prisoner's professions of reform may be subjected to the test of conduct, a period during which he may be re-established in the community or thrown back into prison.

Judge Horace Stern, of Philadelphia, delivered a scholarly address at one of the Commission's hearings, in which he contended that every sentence should be based upon two elements: Provision for reformation of the offender and provision for a deterrent upon others. We quote:

> "The minimum sentence to which a man should be subjected is the least amount which is necessary in order to strike other criminals with the knowledge that the law is being enforced and to warn others from committing an offense. Everything beyond that necessary minimum should be left to bring a man back as quickly as possible to society. The rest is for the man himself. He should be under constant observation. If he can never be cured he ought to be in jail for life and he ought to be segregated. But if there is any possibility of reform, the exact period when that reform is worked ought to be sought for and the exact moment ought to be utilized."

In the opinion of many criminologists an ideal system of penal administration would be based upon an absolutely indeterminate sentence—a mere commitment to the prison which would make it possible to release the prisoner in a week, or, equally, to hold him until death. No state or nation will provide for such a sentence until the expertness of penal administration is so increased as materially to enhance popular confidence in it. The Commission is not ready to advocate any such measure in Pennsylvania. It does wish, however, to record its opinion that the development of the parole system requires that the indefinite sentence be preserved within proper limits. What are those limits?

If the Ludlow Act is Preserved

Under the Act of June 29, 1923 (P. L. 397), known as the Ludlow Act, commitments to the state's penitentiaries are made under sentences, the minimum terms of which cannot exceed one-half of the maximum sentence imposed. Many of those who wrote to the Commission and many who testified at its hearings felt that this provision of the law should be repealed. Many others expressed the positive opinion that it should be retained as the corner-stone of the state's system of parole. But the Commission was not created to consider the question of sentence. Accordingly, it does not now propose to present any positive recommendations in this connection. But it does wish to point out that the constructive recommendations which it has presented will be of great value if the Legislature deems it advisable to make no change in the present law. What will be the case if the contrary action is taken and the Ludlow Act is repealed? Then we shall probably go back to the provisions under which the parole system operated from 1911 to 1923 for a period of twelve years. During this time courts committing prisoners to the state's penitentiaries were empowered to prescribe a minimum term which might be set at any time less than the maximum imposed in the sentence. With what result.

If the Ludlow Act is Repealed

In 1920 there were in the Eastern State Penitentiary 1,562 men who had been committed under the indefinite sentence of the old type. One hundred and fifty-three of these men had been given sentences which would permit a period of less than six months on parole. One thousand four hundred and nine were serving sentences which made possible parole period of six months or more—in some cases as much as twenty years. During 1921 and 1922, 1,700 prisoners were received under indefinite commitments at the Western State Penitentiary. One hundred and thirty-eight of these had sentences which made possible parole periods of less than six months, in two or three cases allowing a latitude

of only one or two days. But the other, 1,562 had been given sentences which afforded a difference of six months or more between their maximum and minimum terms. With the 153 prisoners at the Eastern Penitentiary and the 138 at the Western Penitentiary the term imposed under the old indefinite sentence law practically prohibited the application of parole treatment. We doubt if the sentences imposed in these cases, however, would have afforded so little latitude if the state had possessed an adequate system of parole supervision. But consider the other cases—1,562 men at the one prison, 1,409 at the other. More than nine out of every ten prisoners under the sentence law which was in operation before 1923 were released under conditions which required parole care. We believe that a similar situation would exist if the state were to return to the type of sentence which it used at that time. We have said that the recommendations which we have made would be useful if the Ludlow Act were preserved. We believe that they would be equally significant in the event of its repeal.

Recommendations

The Commission respectfully submits the following specific recommendations:

1. That the state continue to commit offenders to its penal institutions under some form of an indefinite sentence. No specific legislation is suggested in this connection.

2. That the Legislature give all possible support to the Boards of Trustees of the state penitentiaries and to the Bureau of Restoration of the State Deparment of Welfare in their efforts to improve the industrial and educational work of these institutions toward the end that the prisoners of the state may be more adequately prepared for release on parole. No specific measures are presented in this connection.

3. That the authority to grant or refuse release on parole from the state reformatories be left, as at present, with their Boards of Trustees. That the authority to grant or refuse parole from the state penitentiaries be left, as at present, with their Boards of Trustees, the State Board of Pardons and the Governor of the state. No legislation will be required under this head.

4. That the state make provision for the supervision of prisoners on parole from its penal institutions along the following lines:

A State Board of Parole Commissioners shoulld be created in the State Department of Justice. This body should consist of nine members. One of these should be the Attorney-General of the state. Another should be the State Secretary of Welfare. One should be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary; one should be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary; one should be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory; one should be a judge of a court which has jurisdiction in criminal cases; one should be a district attorney; one should be a psychiatrist; one should be a person trained in the methods of social case work. The members of this board should be appointed by the Governor of the state to serve without pay. They should select their own chairman and meet at his call at least four times each year.

The State Board of Parole Commissioners should be given the following powers and duties:

It should select a State Supervisor of Paroles. It should establish standards to govern the selection and training of parole officers and the supervision of prisoners on parole. It should prescribe the conditions to be observed by parolees. It should determine the nature and extent of the information which should be supplied to parole officers in connection with prisoners placed in their care. It should consider ways and means through which the pardon and parole work of the state might be co-ordinated. It should keep itself informed concerning the methods used in preparing and selecting prisoners for parole in the state's penal institutions and should present to the Governor and to the Legislature periodic reports recommending whatever changes it deems advisable for the improvement of the parole system as a whole.

The office of State Supervisor of Paroles should be created in the Department of Justice. This official should be appointed by the State Board of Parole Commissioners and subject to discharge at their pleasure. He should be paid a salary of $7,500 per year. He should be provided with offices in the Department of Justice and with such clerical assistance as he might need for the successful performance of his work. The duties of this official should be as follows:

He should divide the state into as many geographical districts as may be necessary for the adequate supervision of the prisoners on parole. He should appoint one or more officers to supervise prisoners placed on parole in each of these districts. These officers should be persons who meet the qualification prescribed by the State Board of Parole Commissioners. They should, in so far as is possible, be persons experienced in the methods of social case work. The supervisor should establish and conduct courses of instruction for their training. He should keep constantly informed concerning the work which they are doing.

The following prisoners should be placed under the care of the officers subject to the supervisor's direction: (1) those paroled from the Eastern State Penitentiary; (2) those paroled from the Western State Penitentiary; (3) those paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

The supervisor should maintain a complete record of the conduct of all prisoners committed to his care. He should be constantly informed as to their behavior thrugh the medium of periodic written reports from the parolees themselves and from the officers charged with their supervision. It should be his duty to see that the rules established by the State Board of Parole Commissioners governing parole conduct are rigorously enforced. If a prisoner should in any way violate the conditions of his parole the supervisor should order his arrest. He should immediately notify police and other peace officials concerning such violation.

At the request of the Board of Trustees of any penal institution, or of the State Board of Pardons, the supervisor [illegible] to prepare and present information concerning the offense, history and environment [illegible] making a recommendation for release on parole. The parole recommendations of the penitentiary Board of Trustees should be presented to the Board of Pardons through his office. He should be given the right to intervene in applications for pardon or parole personally or through agents and to attend any [illegible] of the penitentiary or reformatory Board of Trustees. He should serve as the Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners and keep a full and accurate record of their proceedings.

The Commission has prepared bills embodying the foregoing recommendations which it presents to the Legislature in the following section of the present report. The supervisory machinery outlined abovsd is provided by Act A. Secretaries of penitentiary Boards of Trustees and the President of the reformatory Board of Trustees may now issue warrants for the arrest of parole violators. Acts B and C give this right to the State Supervisor of Paroles as well.

5. It is also recommended that the present Commission be continued for the purpose of completing its study of probation and parole from county jails, workhouses and houses of correction, in order that it may make a further report at the next session of the Legislature. Act D, which follows, would accomplish this purpose.

In Conclusion

The Commission wishes to thank the many persons, both public officials and private citizens, in Pennsylvania and in other commonwealths, who have assisted in its work.

Respectively submitted,

Philip Sterling,
Louis N. Robinson,
Charles Edwin Fox,
William D. Mansfield,
Fletcher W. Stites.

Clair Wilcox,

Assistant to the Secretary.

Bills Presented to The Legislature

Embodying The Commission's Recommendations

(A)

An Act creating a State Board of Parole Commissioners within the Department of Justice; establishing the office

of State Supervisor of Paroles and Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners; and prescribing the powers and duties of each.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there is hereby created in the Department of Justice a State Board of Parole Commissioners consisting of nine members who shall be appointed by the Governor within ninety days after this Act shall take effect. One member at all times shall be the Attorney-General. One member at all times shall be the Secretary of Welfare. One member at all times shall be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eeastern State Penitentiaries. One member at all times shall be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary. One member at all times shall be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. One member at all times shall be a district attorney. One member at all times shall be a judge of a court of quarter sessions, a court of oyer and terminer or other court of record having jurisdiction in criminal cases. One member at all times shall be a psychiatrist. One member at all times shall be a person trained in or throughly familiar with the methods of social case work. Any three of the members originally appointed to said board shall be appointed for terms of two years each. Any three of the members shall be appointed for terms of four years each. Any three of the members shall be appointed for terms of six years each. All further appointements made at the expiration of terms so specified shall be for terms of six years each and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The members of said Board shall serve without compensation but their necessary traveling expenses and hotel bills while actually attending to the business of the Board shall be considered part of the expense of said Board.

Section 2. There is hereby created the office of State Supervisor of Paroles and Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners. Within thirty days after its organization the State Board of Parole Commissioners shall appoint a duly qualified person to this office at an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be included in the budget of the Department of Justice. Said Supervisor shall be responsible to said Board and subject to discharge at its pleasure. The State Board of Parole Commissioners shall appoint such clerical assistants and stenographers as are deemed necessary to carry on the work of the Board and the State Supervisor of Paroles.

Section 3. The State Supervisor of Paroles shall deliver formal notice to the Boards of Trustees of each penitentiary and of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory and to the State Board of Pardons as soon as the organization of his department is completed. Each and every prisoner thereafter released on parole by said boards shall be committed to the custody of said Supervisor and is hereby required to make such reports in person and in writing and to fulfill such conditions as he may direct.

Section 4. The State Board of Parole Commissioners shall choose a chairman from among its own members. It shall meet thereafter at the call of the chairman, but not less frequently than once in every three month. It is hereby granted the following powers and duties: (a) It shall establish rules to govern the conduct of prisoners on parole. (b) It shall establish standards to govern the selection of field agents for the supervision of prisoners on parole. (c) It shall prescribe courses of training to be used in the preparation of such field agents. (d) It shall establish standards to govern the supervision of prisoners on parole. (e) It shall direct the Supervisor of Paroles to prepare and submit to the warden of each penitentiary and to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory forms upon which shall be recorded a detailed statement concerning each and every prisoner paroled from said institutions into the custody of said Supervisor. This statement shall include information on the following points: (1) The prisoner's personal, family, social and industrial history prior to conviction; (2) his criminal record; (3) the offense for which he was committed; (4) his behavior in the institution; (5) his accomplishment in the institution's schools and industries; (6) his physical, psychological and neurological condition; (7) his qualifications for various types of employment; (8) and such other pertinent information as the Board may deem necessary. (f) It (the Board) shall consider ways and means of co-ordinating the pardon and parole work of the State. (g) It shall keep itself informed concerning methods used in preparing and selecting paroles in the penal institutions of the State and (h) shall present to the Governor and to the Legislature a biennial report recommending whatever changes it deems advisable for the improvement of the parole system as a whole, when necessary proposing legislative measures to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 5. The State Supervisor of Paroles shall have the following powers and duties: He shall serve as Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners and shall keep a full record of its proceedings. He shall divide the State into as many geographical districts as may be necessary for the adequate supervision of prisoners hereafter to be paroled from the State penitentiaries and the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. He may from time to time change the area, location and number of such districts. He shall employ as field agents persons fulfilling the requirements established by the State Board of Parole Commissioners and shall assign one or more of such agents to each geographical district. Authority is hereby conferred upon him to discharge such agents at his pleasure. He shall establish courses of training for the preparation of these agents. He shall maintain constant contact with such agents and shall continuously direct them in the performance of their duties. He shall receive written reports from prisoners on parole at stated intervals. He shall enforce such rules as may be established by the State Board of Parole Commissioners governing the conduct of parolees. He shall co-operate with the police officers of the State and of its several political subdivisions by supplying them with complete information concerning any paroled prisoner who has failed to observe the conditions of his parole. He shall prepare forms for the reporting of information on prisoners prior to parole and shall submit them to the warden of each penitentiary and to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory to be filled out and sent to him in connection with each prisoner paroled into his custody. He shall keep complete records covering all prisoners on parole. He shall prepare and maintain a complete list of the parole and probation officers appointed by the several courts of the Commonwealth, recording thereon the location, qualifications and duties of each. At the request of the Board of Trustees of either penitentiary or of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory he shall direct the field parole agents under his supervision to secure detailed information concerning the person, family, social and industrial history of any prisoner and his probable environment during parole and shall submit such information to said boards within a reasonable time. At the request of the Secretary or any member of the State Board of Pardons, he shall direct the field agents under his supervision to secure whatever information may be desired concerning the history, offense and probable future environment of any applicant for executive clemency. Parole recommendations made by State Penitentiary Boards of Trustees shall be presented to the Board of Pardons through him. He shall at all times possess authority to attend the parole meetings of any Board of Trustees, to interview any parole or pardon applicant and to inspect any penal institution in the State.

Section 6. The State Board of Parole Commissioners and the State Supervisor of Paroles shall be provided with offices in Harrisburg and shall be furnished with the necessary office equipment and supplies by the Department of Property and Supplies on requisition of the Attorney-General.

Section 7. Nothing in this Act shall apply to dependent, neglected, incorrigible or delinquent children.

Section 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to derogate from the power of the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and of the courts of oyer and terminer or other court of record having jurisdiction of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, after due inquiry, to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail, house of correction or workhouse in their respective districts as provided in Section 1 of an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws one thousand fifty-nine) entitled "An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole," its amend-

ments and supplements; and nothing herein shall be construed to derogate from the power of Boards of Trustees of State penal institutions to make recommendations for paroles to the Board of Pardons or from the paroling power of the Board of Pardons or of the Governor.

Section 9. This Act shall take effect at the time of its approval by the Governor.

Section 10. All Acts or parts of Acts, general, special or local, inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

(B)

An Act providing the procedure and the powers of the State Supervisor of Paroles and Boards of Trustees of Penitentiaries where prisoners released on parole violate the terms of such parole; and fixing the penalty for such violation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever it shall appear to the State Supervisor of Paroles that a person who has been sentenced under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (P. L. 1055), entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and conviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries," and its amendments and released on parole by commutation containing a condition that the convict shall be subject to the terms of said Act, has violated the terms of his or her parole, he shall issue a warrant for the arrest of said person, which warrant shall give all officers authorized by law to make arrests full authority to apprehend and detain said convict. Any such officers upon the arrest of said convict shall notify the State Supervisor of Paroles who shall notify the warden of the penitentiary from which said convict was released on parole to send an officer to return him to said penitentiary.

Section 2. Upon said convict being returned to the penitentiary he or she shall be given an opportunity to appear before its Board of Trustees, and if said Board shall find that said parole has not been broken it shall notify the Supervisor of Paroles who shall send within one week from the date of notice a field parole agent to interview said convict within the penitentiary, whereupon the prisoner shall be released and continue subject to the terms of said parole. But if it be found that said parole has been broken, said Board shall declare such convict delinquent; after which a full report of the said case shall be forwarded immediately through the State Supervisor of Paroles to the Governor, who thereupon may issue his mandate, reciting the date of commutation, for the recommitment of such convict for breach of parole to the penitentiary of original commitment, to be imprisoned in said penitentiary for the remainder of a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner as originally sentenced (computing the same from the date of arrest for breach of parole) unless sooner released on parole or pardoned; but if the Governor shall disapprove the finding of the Board of Trustees the said prisoner shall be released upon the conditions of his original parole.

(C)

An Act relating to persons paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and regulating the procedure when such person violate the terms of paroles, and the effect of such violations.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever an inmate of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon is paroled, and thereafter when on parole, shall in any manner violate the same the State Supervisor of Paroles shall issue a warrant for his arrest in the same manner as in the case of prisoners on parole from State penitentiaries. Upon his return he shall be given a hearing by the Board of Trustees, and if said Board shall find that said parole has not been broken it shall notify said Supervisor of Paroles who, within one week from the date of notice, shall send a field parole agent to interview said prisoner within the reformatory, whereupon the prisoner shall be released and continue subject to the terms of said parole. But if it be found that said parole has been broken said prisoner may be required to serve the unexpired term of his possible maximum sentence at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, and the time from the date of his declared delinquency to the date of his return to the reformatory shall not be counted as any part or portion of such sentence.

It shall be the duty of any person authorized by law to execute criminal process to arrest and deliver such paroled prisoner to the reformatory at Huntingdon. The cost of executing such warrant and delivering the prisoner to the reformatory shall be paid by the Board of Trustees.

(D)

An Act continuing the commission created by the Act approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (P. L. 720), entitled "An Act constituting a commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation," prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Parole Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, created by the Act approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (P. L. 720), entitled "An Act constituting a commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation," is hereby continued to investigate systems and methods employed in releasing prisoners on parole from jails, workhouses and houses of correction and in placing convicts on probation in this State and in other States; and to prepare the needed legislation to carry its recommendations into effect in this Commonwealth.

Section 2. The said Parole Commission, on or before February first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, shall report the results of its investigations to the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 3. The sum of fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the defraying of the expenses of said Parole Commission; to be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of the said Parole Commission by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Present Statutes Governing the Parole of Adults From Penal Institutions in Pennsylvania
(As of February 28, 1927)

The Governor's Pardoning Power—The Board of Pardons

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1874

Article IV. Section 9.

He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General and Secretary of of Internal Affairs, or any three of them after full hearing,

upon due public notice and in open session and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Parole from the Huntingdon Reformatory
Laws of Pennsylvania, 1887
No. 30

An Act in relation to the imprisonment, government and release of convicts in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

Sentences to be General

Section 6. Every sentence to the reformatory, of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or other crime, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and the courts of this Commonwealth imposing such sentences shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the Board of Managers of the reformatiory, as authorized by this Act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term, provided by law, for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced.

Board to Make Regulations

Section 10. The said Board of Managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper, and not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary or conditional release of all convicts in said reformatory, and shall have authority to prevent the escape of convicts at all hazards.

System of Credits

Section 12. The Board of Managers shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan, under which they shall determine what number of marks or what credit shall be earned by each prisoner sentenced under the provisions of this Act, as the condition of increased privilege, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so sentenced shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished and be charged for derelictions, negligences and offenses. An abstract of the record in the case of each prisoner, remaining under control of the said Board of Managers, shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the managers at a regular meeting and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age and the then present situation, whether in the reformatory, State prison, asylum, or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress of improvement has been made, and the reason for release, or continued custody as the case may be. The managers shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credit shall be made known to him, as often as once a month and oftener, if he shall at any time request it, and may make provisions by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said managers during every month. When it appears to the said managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, in the form provided in Section fourteen of this Act, and shall certify the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the Governor; and the Governor may thereupon in his discretion restore such person to citizenship. But no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be enterained by the managers. Nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the Governor to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

Method of Discharge

Section 14. When, in the opinion of the superintendent, after due investigation, and obtaining the opinion of the physcian and moral instructor, any person confined in the reformatory has given such evidence, as is deemed reliable and trustworthy, that such person has been so improved by his treatment in said reformatory as to justify his liberation, a certificate of the fact and the opinions of the superintendent, doctor and moral instructor, under their hands and seals shall be submitted to the Board of Managers; when, after due notice to all the managers at the next meeting thereafter, said board shall consider the case of the person so presented; and when the said board shall determine that such person is entitled to his discharge, said board shall cause a record of the case of such person to be made, showing the date of his commitment to the reformatory, the time he has been detained, the cause thereof, a copy of his sentence, the copy of the certificate as aforesaid of the officers and the action thereon of the board, said record to be signed by the managers and sent to the judge of the court that sentenced said persons to the reformatory, who shall, after consulting the district attorney and no further reason for detention existing, send, under the seal of the court to the said board, an order to discharge the said person from said reformatory.

Approved—The 28th day of April, A. D. 1887.

James A. Beaver.

Action in Case of Parole Violation
Year 1893, No. 263

A supplement to an Act entitled "An act in relation to the imprisonment, government, and release of convicts in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section 1. Whenever an inmate of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon shall be paroled, and, thereafter, when on his parole, shall in any manner violate the same and be declared a delinquent by the Board of Managers of said Reformatory, he shall be liable to arrest and return at any time, and upon his return be required to serve the unexpired term of his possible maximum sentence, at the discretion of the Board of Managers, and the time from the date of his declared delinquency to the date of his return to the said reformatory shall not be counted as any part or portion of such sentence.

Section 2. Whenever any such paroled inmate shall, as aforesaid, so violate his said parole and be declared a delinquent by the said Board of Managers, it shall be lawful for the president of the Board of Managers of the said reformatory to issue his warrant to (any) detective or person authorized by law to execute criminal process, whose duty it shall be to arrest and deliver such paroled prisoner to the reformatory at Huntingdon, the cost of executing such warrant and delivering the prisoner to the said reformatory, to be paid by the Board of Managers.

Section 3. Whenever any inmate of the said Industrial Reformatory shall violate his parole and go into any other State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the Commonwealth to issue his requisition for the return of such paroled inmate, as being a fugitive from justice.

Section 4. Whenever any paroled inmate of the said Industrial Reformatory shall violate his parole and be returned to the institution, the time when he was on parole may, in the discretion of the Board of Managers, be added to the maximum sentence which he could be required to serve, and, in their discretion, the said paroled inmate may be compelled to serve in addition to the maximum sentence, a period of time equal to the time that he was on parole.

Approved—The 6th day of June, A. D. 1893.

Robt. E. Pattison.

The "Good-time Law"

Year 1901; No. 133

An Act Providing for the commutation of sentences for good behavior of convicts in prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses and county jails of this State, and regulations governing the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every convict confined in any State prison, penitentiary, workhouse or county jail in this State on a conviction of felony or misdemeanor, whether male or female, where the term or terms equal or equals or exceeds

one year, exclusive of any term which may be imposed by the court or by statute as an alternative to the payment of a fine or term of life imprisonment, may, if the Governor shall so direct, and with the approval of the Board of Inspectors or Managers, earn for himself or herself a commutation or diminution of his or her sentence or sentences as follows, namely, two (2) months for the first year; three (3) months for the second year; four (4) months each for the third and fourth years, and five (5) months for each subsequent year. And for every fractional part of a year, the said convict may earn the same rate of commutation as is provided for the year in which said fractional part occurs.

Section 2. When any convict in any State prison, penitentiary, workhouse or county jail in this State is held under more than one conviction, the several terms of imprisonment imposed thereunder shall be construed as one continuing term for the purpose of estimating the amount of commutation to which he or she may be entitled under the provisions of this bill.

Section 3. On any day, not later than the twentieth day of each month, the Board of Inspectors or Managers, or the warden, superintendent or keeper of each of the State prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses or county jails of this State shall forward to the Governor a report directed to him of any convict or convicts who may be discharged the following month by reason of the commutation of his or her sentence or sentences, which shall contain the following information, namely: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which he or she may be known to have, the name of the county where the conviction was had, a brief description of the crime of which the convict was convicted, the name of the court in which the conviction was had, the name of the presiding judge, the date of the sentence, the date of the reception in the prison or penitentiary, the term and fine, the amount of commutation recommended, and the date for discharge from the prison, penitentiary, workhouse or jail, if allowed.

Section 4. The Governor shall, in commuting the sentences of convicts, as provided for in this Act, annex a condition to the effect that if any convict so commuted shall, during the period between the date of his or her discharge by reason of such commutation, and the date of the expiration of the full term for which he or she was sentenced, be convicted of any felony, he or she shall, in addition to the penalty which may be imposed for such felony committed in the interval, as aforesaid, be compelled to serve in the prison, penitentiary or workhouse in which he or she may be confined for the felony for which he or she is convicted, the remainder of the term without commutation which he or she would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation of his or her sentence, as provided for in this Act.

Section 5. The Boards of Inspectors and Managers of the State prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses and county jails in this State shall meet once every month before the date fixed for the transmission of their report to the Governor, as hereinbefore provided, and proceed to determine the amount of commutation which they shall recommend to be allowed to any convict, which shall not in any case exceed the amount fixed by this Act; they shall have full discretion to recommend the withholding of the allowance of commutation for good conduct, or of a part thereof, as a punishment for offenses against the discipline of the prison, penitentiary or county jail, or for any attempt to escape therefrom. In all cases, however, where the board shall recommend the withholding of the allowance of the whole or any part of the commutation for good conduct, they shall forward with their report to the Governor their reasons in writing for such disallowance and the Governor may, in his discretion, decrease or increase the amount of commutation as recommended by the said board, but he shall not increase the same beyond the amount fixed by this Act: Provided, however, That the Governor shall not execute any of the rights or powers herein granted unto him until the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, according to such rules as they shall provide, shall recommend the said commutations and diminutions of sentences.

Section 6. Upon the receipt of any convict in any prison, penitentiary or county jail in this State who shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act, the provisions of the same shall be read to him or her, and the meaning of the same shall be fully explained to him or her by the clerk of the prison, penitentiary, workhouse or jail.

Section 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

W. T. Marshall,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

W. P. Snyder,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1901.

William A. Stone.

Probation

Year 1901, No. 275

An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any person shall be convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime, except murder, administering poison, kidnapping, incest, sodomy, rape, assault with intent to rape, arson or burglary of an inhabited dwelling-house, and it does not appear to the said court that the defendant has ever before been imprisoned for crime, either in this State or elsewhere (but detention in an institution for juvenile delinquents shall not be considered imprisonment), and where the said court believes that the character of the defendant and the circumstances of the case such that he or she is not likely again to engage in an offensive course of conduct, and that the public good does not demand or require that the defendant should suffer the penalty imposed by law, the said court shall have power to suspend the imposing of the sentence, and place the defendant on probation, on such terms and conditions as it may deem right and proper, said terms and conditions to be duly entered of record as a part of the judgment of the court in such case.

Section 2. In any case where a fine only is imposed, and the defendant might be imprisoned until such fine be paid, the court may direct, as one of the terms of the probation, that such fine shall be paid in certain installments at certain times: Provided, however, That upon payment of the fine, judgment shall be satisfied and probation cease.

Section 3. Whenever or wherever the court may deem it necessary and desirable it may appoint a discreet person to serve as probation officer, for the performance of such duties as the court shall direct. The salary of such officer shall be determined by the court, and this together with the necessary expenses incurred while in the actual performance of duty, shall be paid by the county, upon vouchers approved by the court and county commissioners. In no case, however, shall a defendant be committed to the custody of a probation officer of the opposite sex.

Section 4. Whenever a person placed on probation, as aforesaid, shall violate the terms of his or her probation, he or she shall be subject to arrest in the same manner as in the case of an escaped convict; and shall be brought before the court which released him or her on probation, which court may thereupon pronounce upon such defendant such sentence as may be prescribed by law, to begin at such time as the court may direct.

Section 5. Whenever it is the judgment of the court that a person on probation has satisfactorily met the conditions of his or her probation, the court shall discharge such defendant and cause record thereof to be made: Provided, That the length of such period of probation shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum term for which the defendant might have been imprisoned: And provided, That the length of such period of probation shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum term for which the defendant might have been imprisoned: And provided also, That when no minimum term is fixed by law, it shall in all such cases be one-fourth of the maximum sentence.

Indefinite Sentence to Penitentiaries.

Section 6. Wherever any person, convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime, shall be sentenced to

imprisonment in either the Eastern or Western Penitentiary, the court, instead of pronouncing upon such convict a definite or fixed term of imprisonment shall pronounce upon such convict a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term; stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof; fixing as the minimum time of such imprisonment, the term now or hereafter prescribed as the minimum imprisonment for the punishment of such offense; but if there be no minimum time so prescribed the court shall determine the same, but it shall not exceed one-fourth of the maximum time, and the maximum limit shall be the maximum time now or hereafter prescribed as a penalty for such offense: Provided, however, That when a person shall have twice before been convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not less than one year, for any crime committed in this state, or elsewhere within the limits of the United States, the court shall sentence said person to a maximum of thirty years: And provided further, That no person sentenced for an indeterminate term shall be entitled to any benefits under the Act entitled "An Act providing for the commutation of sentences for good behavior of convicts in prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses, and county jails in this state, and regulations governing the same," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one.

Parole From Penitentiaries

Section 7. The clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer of this Commonwealth shall, not later than the twentieth day of each month, forward to the warden of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries a list of all convicts whom the court has committed to those institutions on the indeterminate plan the previous month, stating maximum and minimum sentence. The following information shall also be added: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which such convict may be known to have, the name of the county where the conviction was held, a brief description of the crime of which the convict was convicted, the name of the court in which the conviction was had, the name of the judge before whom the trial of the convict was had, with the date of his commitment, the number of times, if any, that the convict has been in prison, and for what offenses.

Section 8. The Board of Inspectors of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries shall meet once each month at their respective penitentiary. At each meeting of the said boards, held as aforesaid, every prisoner confined in such penitentiary upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence will expire within three months, shall be given an opportunity to appear before such board and apply for his or her release on parole, as hereinafter provided.

Section 9. If it shall appear to either of the said Boards of Inspectors, upon an application by a convict for release on parole, that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said board shall recommend to the Governor that such convict be released on parole, subject to such rules and regulations for such convict as the said board may prescribe, until the expiration of the maximum limit of the sentence imposed on such convict; and shall send to the Governor a report of such convict, which report shall contain the following information, namely: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which such convict may be known to have, the name of the county where the conviction was had, a brief description of the crime of which the convict was convicted, the name of the court in which the conviction was had, the name of the judge who sentenced the convict, with the sentence and the date thereof, the date of reception of the convict at the penitentiary, the commutation recommended, and the date for release from the penitentiary, if allowed.

Section 10. In commuting the sentences of convicts, by releasing them on parole as provided for in this Act, the Governor shall annex a condition to the effect, that if any convict so released shall, during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the law of this Commonwealth, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime, committed during the said period, be compelled to serve, in the penitentiary in which such convict may be committed for such crime, the remainder of the term (without commutation) which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation of sentence as provided for in this Act.

Section 11. In any case where the Board of Prison Inspectors do not recommend the release on parole of a convict, at the termination of the minimum term for which such convict may have been sentenced, such board shall report in writing to the Governor their reasons, in detail, for not having made such recommendation.

Parole Officers

Section 12. The said Board of Inspectors shall appoint one or more officers, to be known as parole officers, for their respective penitentiary, who shall carefully look after the welfare of all persons who have been paroled from said penitentiary, and report to the said boards respectively, upon the conduct of such persons at such times and in such manner as may be required by said boards: Provided, That no convict shall ever be under the charge, management, or supervision of a probation officer of the opposite sex. The salaries of the said parole officers, together with the expenses actually incurred by them in the discharge of their duties shall be paid out of the appropriations to the said penitentiary with which they are connected.

Section 13. If it shall appear to either of the Boards of Inspectors, upon an application by a convict released on parole, that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that it will be to the advantage of such convict that he or she be released from the terms of his or her parole, it shall be the duty of the said board to recommend to the Governor that such convict be pardoned absolutely.

Violation of Parole

Section 14. Whenever a person released on parole shall violate the terms of his or her parole, he or she shall be subject to arrest, in the same manner as in the case of an escaped convict. If said prisoner shall have been returned to the penitentiary, he or she shall be given an oportunity to appear before its board; and the said board may after such opportunity has been given, or in case said prisoner has not yet been returned, declare such prisoner delinquent; and he or she shall, whenever arrested and returned, be imprisoned in said penitentiary, for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner, unless sooner released on probation or pardoned absolutely.

Authority of Governor and Board of Pardons

Section 15. The Governor shall not, except in cases where only the payment of a fine is imposed as the penalty upon conviction, execute any of the rights or powers herein granted unto him, until the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, according to such rules as they shall provide, shall have recommended the said commutations of sentences.

Section 16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to dependent, neglected, incorrigible, or delinquent children.

Section 17. Authority is hereby conferred upon the Boards of Inspectors of the Eastern and the Western Penitentiary to establish all the rules and regulations necessary to carry this Act into effect; and for this purpose, and to secure uniformity, the said boards shall be covened by the Governor, in joint session, within thirty days after this Act has received his official approval.

Section 18. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of June, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and nine.

Section 19. All acts or parts of acts, general, special or local, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 10th day of May, A. D. 1909.

Edwin S. Stuart.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 275.

Robert McAfee,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Amendments of 1911

Year 1911; No. 812

An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of

probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries.

Indefinite Sentence

Section 6. Whenever any person, convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in any penitentiary of the state, the court, instead of pronouncing upon such convict a definite or fixed term of imprisonment, shall pronounce upon such convict a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term, stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof; and the maximum limits shall never exceed the maximum time now or hereafter prescribed as a penalty for such offense: Provided, That no person sentenced for an indeterminate term shall be entitled to any benefits under the Act entitled "An Act providing for the commutation of sentences for good behavior of convicts in prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses, and county jails in this state, and regulations governing the same," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one.

Section 7. The clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer of this Commonwealth shall, not later than the twentieth day of each month, forward to the wardens of the state penitentiaries a list of all convicts whom the court has committed to those institutions on the indeterminate plan the previous month, stating maximum and minimum sentence of each. The following information shall also be added: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which such convict may be known to have, the name of the county where the conviction was had, a brief description of the crime of which the convict was convicted, the name of the court in which the conviction was had, the name of the trial judge, the date of commitment, and the name of the penitentiary to which committed, the number of times, if any, that the convict has been in prison, the location of the said prison, and for what offenses: Provided, That in every case in which stenographic notes of testimony were taken at the time of the trial, a copy of such notes of testimony shall likewise accompany such record.

Violation of Parole

Section 10. If any convict relased on parole, as provided for in this Act, shall, during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the laws of this Commonwealth, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime committed during the said period, and after expiration of same, be compelled, by detainer and remanded as for an escape, to serve in the penitentiary to which said convict had been originally committed during the said period, and after expiration of same, be compelled, by detainer and remand as an escape, to serve in the penitentiary to which said convict had been orginally committed the remainder of the term (without commutation), which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorization said parole, and if not in conflict with the terms and conditions of the same as granted by the Governor.

Section 14. Whenever it shall appear to the Governor that a person who has been sentenced under this Act, and released on parole by commutation containing a condition that the convict shall be subject to this Act, has violated the terms of his or her parole, he may issue his mandate reciting the date of commutation, for the arrest and recommitment of such convict for breach of parole, to the penitentiary of original commitment; and upon being so returned for said breach of parole, said convict shtll be imprisoned in said penitentiary for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner as originally sentenced, unless sooner released on parole or pardoned.

Section 17. Authority is hereby conferred upon the Boards of Inspectors of all state penitentiaries to establish all the rules and regulations necessary to carry this Act into effect: Provided, That no rule or regulation shall be established or adopted relating to the discharge of a convict on parole, who has just served the minimum sentence for his or her first offense, that will compel or necessitate him or her filing any bond for the fulfillment of the requirements of his or her discharge upon parole, other than his or her own recognizance. To secure uniformity in these rules and regulations, the said boards shall be convened by the Governor, in joint session, within thirty days after this Act has received his official approval.

Section 18. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and shall not apply to any person heretofore sentenced and now serving imprisonment, or who has been released upon probation or parole, under or by virtue of any law enacted prior to that date.

Approved—The 19th day of June, A. D. 1911.
John K. Tener.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 812.

Robert McAfee.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Parole from County Jails or Workhouses

Year 1911; 1059

An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and the courts of oyer and terminer of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth are authorized, after due inquiry, to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail or workhouse of their respective districts, and place him or her in charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer; and shall have the power to recommit to jail or workhouse, on cause shown by such probation officer that such convict has violated his or her parole, and to reparole if, in the judgment of the said judge, there is a reasonable probability that the convict will be benefited by again according liberty to such convict: and also to again recommit for violation of such parole. This power shall not extend beyond the limit of the sentence which shall have been first imposed upon the prisoner.

Approved—The 19th day of June, A. D. 1911.
John K. Tener.

Sponsorship

Year 1913; No. 247

An Act regulating the discharge of prisoners on parole, from the penal institutions of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this Act, no prisoner, who has been sentenced to a minimum and maximum imprisonment, after such prisoner has served the minimum sentence, shall be detained in any penal institution because of the inability of such prsoner to procure a sponsor who shall be satisfactory to the board of inspectors or trustees of such penal institution; and that, in any case in which such prisoner shall be unable to secure such satisfactory sponsor, the inspectors or trustees of such penal institution may procure a sponsor for such prisoner, or may require reports form such parole prisoner in lieu of a sponsor, as the board of inspectors or trustees may see proper.

Section 2. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 28th day of May, A. D. 1913.
John K. Tener.

Parole from the State Industrial Home for Women

Year 1913; No. 816

An Act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of, or pleading

guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense; and providing for the government and management of said institution; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Powers of the Board

Section 10. The Board of Managers shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations, not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the care, detention, employment, discipline, instruction, and temporary or permanent release, of any and all persons committed to the Industrial Home.

Credit System

Section 13. The Board of Managers may fix upon a uniform plan, under a system of marks or otherwise, whereby it shall be detemined what number of favorable marks or credit may be earned by each prisoner as a condition of increased privilege, or of release from confinement. She shall be credited for good personal demeanor, and diligence in labor and study, and shall be charged for derelictions, negligence and offenses. The account of her favorable marks or credit, and of the charges against the same, shall be made known to her as often as once a month; and provision shall be made by which any inmate may see and converse in private with at least one of the managers during every month, if she so desires.

Sentences Inderterminate

Section 15. Any court of record in this Commonwealth, exercising criminal jurisdiction, may, in its discretion, sentence to the said Industrial Home any female between sixteen and thirty years of age, upon conviction for, or upon pleading guilty of, the commission of any criminal offense punishable under the laws of this state. Said sentence shall be merely a general one to the State Industrial Home for Women, and shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The duration of such imprisonment, including the time spent on parole, shall not exceed three years, except where the maximum term specified by law for the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced shall exceed that period, in which event said maximum term shall be the limit of detention under the provision of this Act.

Parole and Discharge

Section 19. When, in the opinion of the superintendent after due investigation and consultation with the physician, any prisoner has given what is deemed trustworthy evidence that she has been so improved by treatment in the Industrial Home as to justify her liberation, a certificate of that fact, and written recommendations in the case by the superindent and physician, duly signed by them, shall be submitted to the Board of Managers. At its next meeting the case of the person so presented shall be considered; and, if it shall be determined that she is a fit person for a permanent discharge, a statement shall be made, showing the date of her commitment, the cause thereof, the time she has been detained, and a copy of the aforesaid recommendations with the action theron. Said statement shall be signed by the board's president or secretary and sent to the judge of the court that sentenced said inmate to the Industrial Home, who shall thereupon confer with the district attorney, and, if he ascertains that no reason for detention exists, he shall send to the board an order, under the seal of the court, directing the permanent discharge of of said person from the Industrial Home. If the judge knows of any reason for her further detention he shall at once communicate such reason to the board. Upon receipt of the aforesaid order of discharge the prisoner shall be granted a permanent release from custody. The board shall have power to grant temporary discharge or parole for a period of not more than ninety days, and to continue the same by renewal or renewals.

Parole Violation

Section 20. Whenever any paroled inmate of the said Industrial Home shall violate her parole, and be returned to the institution, the time when she was on parole and the unexpired term of her possible maximum sentence may be added together and, in the discretion of the Board of Managers, she may be required to serve such full time or any part thereof.

Section 27. Whenever an inmate of the State Industrial Home for Women shall be paroled, and during her parole shall in any matter violate the same, she may be declared delinquent by the Board of Managers; and thereupon be liable to arrest and return at any time. In such case, or if any prisoner of the institution shall escape therefrom, it shall be lawful for the President of the Board of Managers, or the superintendent, to issue a warrant to any detective or person authorized by law to execute criminal process, whose duty it shall be to arrest and return such paroled or escaped person to the Industrial Home, and cost of executing the said warrant and returning the prisoner to be paid by the Board of Managers.

Approved—The 25th day of July, A. D. 1913.

John K. Tener.

Procedure in Case of Parole Violation Amended
Year 1915; No. 348

An Act to amend the tenth and fourteenth sections of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expense; regulation the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole, their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors in penitentiaries," approved the nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred eleven; so that a convict, sentenced to a penitentiary for a crime committed during his period of parole, shall begin to serve the said sentence after having first served the remainder of the term which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorizing said parole; and so that a convict, violating his or her parole, may be arrested and confined by authority of the Board of Inspectors of the penitentiary from which such convict shall have been released on parole; and investigation and report upon said case made by said board, before the Governor shall issue his mandate for the recommitment of such convict.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the tenth section of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases; and providing for their release on parole, their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries." approved the nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred eleven, which reads as follows:

"Section 10. If any convict released on parole, as provided for in this Act, shall during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the laws of this Commonwealth, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime committed during the said period, and after expiration of same, be compelled, by detainer and remand as for an escape, to serve in the penitentiary to which said convict had been originally committed the remainder of the term (without commutation) which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorizing said parole, and if not in conflict with the terms and conditions of the same as granted by the Governor," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. If any convict released on parole, as provided for in this Act, shall, during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the laws of this Commonwealth, *and sentenced to any place of confinement other than a penitentiary*, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime committed during the said period, and after expiration of the same, be compelled, by detainer and remand as for an escape, to serve in the penitentiary to which said convict had been originally committed the remainder of the term (without commutation) which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorizing said parole and if not in conflict with the terms and conditions of the same as granted by the Governor.

Section 2. That the fourteenth section of the said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. Whenever it shall appear to the *Governor* that a person who has been sentenced under this Act, and released on parole by commutation containing a condition that the convict shall be subject to this Act, has violated the terms of his or her parole, he may issue his mandate, reciting the date of commutation, for the *arrest and* recommitment of such convict for breach of parole, to the penitentiary of original commitment, *and, upon being so returned for said breach of parole, said convict shall* be imprisoned in said penitentiary for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner as originally sentenced, unless sooner released on parole or pardoned," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Inspectors of a penitentiary that a person who has been sentenced thereto under this Act, and released on parole by commutation containing a condition that the convict shall be subject to this Act, has violated the terms of his or her parole, the secretary of said Board of Inspectors may issue a warrant for the arrest of said person, in the manner as in the case of an escaped convict. Upon said convict being returned to the penitentiary, he or she shall be given an opportunity to appear before its Board of Inspectors, and, if said board shall find that said parole has not been broken, the prisoner shall be released, and continue subject to the terms of said parole; but, if it be found that said parole has been broken, said board shall declare such convict delinquent: after which a full report of the said case shall be forwarded immediately to the Governor, who thereupon may issue his mandate, reciting the date of commutation, for the recommitment of such convict for breach of parole, to the penitentiary of original commitment, to be imprisoned in said penitentiary for the remainder of a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner as originally sentenced (computing the same from the date of arrest for breach of parole, unless sooner released on parole or pardoned; but, if the Governor shall disapprove the finding of the Board of Inspectors, the said prisoner shall be released upon the conditions of his original parole.

Approved—the 3d day of June, A. D. 1915.

Martin G. Brumbaugh.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 348.

Cyrus E. Woods,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Parole Extended to House of Correction, etc.

Year 1921; No. 177

An Act To amend an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and fifty-nine), entitled "An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter session and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole," by extending said Act to include houses of correction, conferring similar powers on other courts of record, and providing that the power of parole shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentence as provided by law.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and fifty-nine), entitled "An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole," which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and the courts of oyer and terminer of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth are authorized, after due inquiry, to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail or workhouse of their respective districts, and place him or her in charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer; and shall have the power to recommit to jail or workhouse, on cause shown by such probation officer that such convict has violated his or her parole, and to reparole if, in the judgment of the said judge, there is a reasonable probability that the convict will be benefited by again according liberty to such convict; and also to again recommit for violation of such parole. This power shall not extend beyond the limit of the sentence which shall have been first imposed upon the prisoner," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and the courts of oyer and terminer of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and other courts of record having jurisdiction, are authorized, after due inquiry, to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail, house of correction, or workhouse of their respective district, and place him or her in charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer, and shall have the power to recommit to jail or workhouse on cause shown by such probation officer that such convict has violated his or her parole, and to reparole if, in the judgment of said judge, there is a reasonable probability that the convict will be benefited by again according liberty to such convict, and also to again recommit for violation of such parole. This power of parole shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense of which the convict was convicted, regardless of the sentence first imposed upon the prisoner.

Approved—The 5th day of May, A. D. 1921.

WM. C. Sproul.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 177.

Cyrus E. Woods,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Local Parole Procedure Amended

Year 1923; No. 151

An Act to amend an Act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred seventy-nine), entitled "An Act to amend an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and fifty-nine), entitled 'An act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole,' by extending said Act to include houses of correction conferring similar powers on other courts of record, and providing that the power of parole shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentences as provided by law;" providing the procedure in cases of parole; conferring power to parole upon the several courts instead of judges thereof; and fixing the time when petitions for parole may be first presented.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That an Act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred seventy-nine), entitled "An Act to amend an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and fifty-nine), entitled 'An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole,' by extending said Act to include houses of correction, conferring similar powers on other courts of record, and providing that the power of parole shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentence as provided by law," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the [the judges of the] courts of quarter sessions and the courts of oyer and terminer of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and other courts of record having jurisdiction, are authorized, after due hearing, [inquiry] to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail, house of correction, or workhouse of their respective district. [and] No convict shall be paroled, under the provisions of this Act, except upon petition verified by the oath of the person convicted or by some one in his or her behalf, and presented and filed in the court in which said person was convicted. Upon the presentation of any such petition, the court shall fix a day for hearing. A copy of said petition shall also be served upon the district attorney and upon the prosecutor in the case, if he is resident within the county, at least ten days before the day fixed for said hearing. Proof of service upon the district attorney and the prosecutor shall be produced at the hearing. After such hearing, the court shall make such order as to it may seem just and proper. In case the court

shall parole such convict, it shall place him or her in charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer. Any of said courts shall have power to recommit to jail, workhouse, or house of correction on cause shown by such probation officer that such convict has violated his or her parole, and to reparole in the same manner and by the same procedure as in the case of the original parole if, in the judgment of said court, there is a reasonable probability that the convict will be benefited by again according liberty to such convict, and also to again recommit for violation of such parole. This power of parole shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense of which the convict was convicted, regardless of the sentence first imposed upon the prisoner: Provided, however, That any of said courts may release on parole, upon petition to any of said courts, any person who has been committed to any jail, workhouse, or house of correction by any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace. Said court shall have the same power to recommit such persons paroled as herein set forth.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1923.
Gifford Pinchot.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 151.

Clyde L. King,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Indefinite Sentence (the Ludlow Act)

Year 1923; No. 397

An Act to amend Section 6 of the Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-five), entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and ther rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That Section 6 of the Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-five), entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Whenever any person, convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime punishable by imprisonment in a state penitentiary, shall be sentenced to imprisonment therefor in any penitentiary or other institution of [the] this state, or in any county or municipal institution, the court, instead of pronouncing upon such convict a definite or fixed term of imprisonment, shall pronounce upon such convict a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term: Stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof; and the maximum limit shall never exceed the maximum time now or hereafter prescribed as a penalty for such offense; and the minimum limit shall never exceed one-half the maximum sentence prescribed by any court:

Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to derogate from the power of the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and of the courts of oyer and terminer, or other court of record having jurisdiction, of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, after due inquiry, to release on parole any convict confined in the county jail, house of correction, or workhouse of their respective districts, as provided in Section 1 of an Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-nine), entitled "An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole," its amendments and supplements: and provided further, That no person sentenced for an indeterminate term shall be entitled to any benefits under the Act, entitled "An Act providing for the commutation of sentences for good behavior of convicts in prisons penitentiaries, workhouses, and county jails in this state, and regulations governing the same," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one:

And provided further, That, before any parole shall be granted pursuant to the terms hereof, notice of an intention so to do shall be given, at least ten days prior thereto, by the board of prison inspectors to the judge of the county who imposed the sentence, if he be still in office, but otherwise to the judge or judges of the court of oyer and terminer or the court of quarter sessions then in session, or if there be no current term, then to the next ensuing term, thereof, and having jurisdiction of cases of the like character. Similar notice shall also be given to the district attorney then in office in said county.

Approved—The 29th day of June, A. D. 1923
Gifford Pinchot.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 397.

Clyde L. King,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Further Provisions Concerning the State Industrial Home for Women

Year 1925; No. 379

An Act to amend Sections 14, 15 and 17 of an Act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand three hundred eleven), entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense; and provided for the government and management of said institution; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this Act," by changing the procedure of transfer, sentence, and commitment, and making certain changes in the eligibility of women prisoners for commitment to said institution, and providing a method of transfer to and from Laurelton State Village.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That Sections 14, 15 and 17 of an Act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand three hundred eleven) entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense: and providing for the government and management of said institutions; an dmaking an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this Act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 14. Whenever there is unoccupied room in the Industrial Home the board of [managers] trustees may make requisitions upon the authorities of any penitentiary or prison, who shall select such number as is required by such requisition from among the female inmates thereof beginning with the most youthful, well-behaved, and [most] promising [women convicts in the state and county prisons of the class described in Section 15 of this Act of such inmates who have the longest unexpired terms to serve and transfer them to the State Industrial Home for Women for education and treatment under the rules and regulations thereof, and the board of [managers] trustees are hereby authorized to receive, and detain during the remainder of the term of their sentence to the state or county prisons [prison], such prisoners so transferred, and the laws applicable to convicts in the state or county prisons [prison], so far as they relate to the commutation of imprisonment

for good conduct and the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to said convicts when tranferred under this section.

Section 15. Any court of record in this Commonwealth, exercising criminal jurisdiction may, in its discreton, sentence to the [said] State Industrial Home for Women any female [between] over sixteen [and thirty] years of age, upon conviction for, or upon pleading guilty of, the commission of any criminal offense punishable under the laws of this state. After due notice given to all courts of record exercising criminal jurisdiction in this Commonwealth by the Board of Trustees of said State Industrial Home for Women that the said home is prepared to receive all women so convicted or pleading guilty of an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than a year who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, such sentence in all cases shall be to confinement in said State Industrial Home for Women. [said] Every sentence imposed pursuant to this Act shall in the case of women under twenty-five years of age be merely a general one to the State Industrial Home for Women, and shall not fix or limit the duration thereof; and in the case of women twenty-five years of age and over shall be as provided by the Act, approved the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred seventy-five), number three hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to amend Section 6 of the Act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-five), entitled 'An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries'." The duration of such imprisonment, including the time spent on parole, shall not exceed three years, for any and all women so sentenced under the age of twenty-five years, except where the maximum term specified by law for the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced shall exceed that period. in which event such maximum term including the time spent on parole shall be the limit of detention under the provisions of this Act; but for any and all women sentenced to said State Industrial Home for Women of the age of twenty-five years and more the Board of Trustees may at its descretion at the expiration of the minimum term of sentence of such inmate of twenty-five or more years of age place such inmate on parole. Said parole shall not extend for a greater period than the maximum term of said commitment. Upon the commitment or transfer of any women to the State Industrial Home for Women the Board of Managers thereof shall regregate and keep apart in separate cottages the more hardened offenders.

Approved—The 14th day of May, A. D. 1925.

Gifford Pinchot.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 379.

Clyde L. King.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PART TWO

The Parole of Adults From State Penal Institutions in Pennsylvania and in Other Commonwealths

by

Clair Wilcox, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Economics
Swarthmore College

The Pennsylvania State Parole Commission

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Preface

The present study deals only with the parole of adult prisoners from state penal institutions. Limitations of time and space prevent the discussion of causes of crime, judicial procedure, prison administration and the many other significant inquires involved in the study of the criminal. This report deals, therefore, with but a single one of the many difficult problems which society must solve in its treatment of those who have offended against its laws. The present investigation was undertaken at the direction of the Commission which was created by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1925 (Act of May 14th, P. L. 720) "to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other states and countries; to investigate systems and methods of parole and commutation of sentences; and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations." Much of the material presented is based upon interviews with penal administrators, personal inspection of penal institutions and investigation of their records.

The writer spent two weeks at the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia where he talked with the warden, the parole officers and other members of the staff, studied the parole records and attended a parole meeting of the Board of Trustees. The information obtained in this manner was supplemented by interviews with Mr. Albert G. Fraser of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Mr. Allen M. Matthews of the penitentiary Board of Trustees and others familiar with the institution's work. Another two weeks were spent at the Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh where similar study was made. Mr. Harry H. Willock, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Warden Stanley P. Ashe gave all possible assistance in the investigation. Dr. Wiliam T. Root, a member of the Board of Trustees, also offered valuable suggestions.

A week was spent at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon in an examination of institutional records and procedure and in conference with Mr. James W. Herron, the superintendent, and other officials. Visits were also made to the branch of the Western Penitentiary located at Rockview near Bellefonte and to the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy. The writer attended a meeting of the State Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, studied its records and interviewed its secretary, Francis Hoy, Secretary of the Commonwealth Clyde L. King and Attorney General George W. Woodruff, who were members of the Board at that time. Information thus secured was supplemented by attendance at public hearings which the Commission held in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia, by interviews with officials in the State Department of Welfare, by correspondence with public officials throughout the state and by an examination of all the material which has been published concerning the Pennsylvania system of parole.

Personal investigation was also made in other states. In New York the writer attended public hearings which were held by Commissioner George W. Alger, who investigated that state's parole system for Governor Smith, and was privileged to read the unpublished stenographic record of earlier hearings. Interviews were had with E. R. Cass, secretary of the Prison Association of New York and with John Philip Bramer, parole custodian of the Catholic Protective Society in New York City. Two days were spent at the Elmira Reformatory where the superintendent, Dr. Frank L. Christian, gave the writer several hours of his time.

In Ohio, the penitentiary at Columbus and the reformatory at Mansfield were visited. Interviews were had with Mr. Dan Williams, a member of that state's Board of Clemency, with Warden Preston E. Thomas of the penitentiary, with Superintendent T. E. Jenkins and with Chaplain Louis A. Sittler of the reformatory and with other penal officials.

The writer spent four days in the offices of the Division of Pardons and Paroles of the Department of Public Welfare in the state of Illinois. Mr. Hinton G. Clabaugh, who had been recently appointed Supervisor of Paroles in that state, gave three days of his time to the present investigation. The study in Illinois included an examination of confidential records and personal interviews with several of the state's parole agents.

The state of Massachusetts was also visited. the writer spending a week in the offices of the State Department of Correction at Boston. Here interviews were had with Commissioner of Correction Sanford Bates, with Seymour H. Stone, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, with Frank H. Brooks, Chairman of the Board of Parole, and with a number of the state's parole officers. The Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord was visited and an interview had with its superintendent, Charles T. Judge. The writer also talked with Philip A. Chapman, Penal Institutions Commissioner of Suffolk County and with Mr. Henry A. Higgins, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Society.

The information on other states obtained through these personal sources was supplemented by a study of the literature in the field, by extensive correspondence with parole administrators and other public officials throughout the country, and by attendance at the convention of the American Prison Association in Pittsburgh in October, 1926. The study includes a detailed analysis of the parole laws of each American state.

The author is particularly indebted to a number of persons who have given him much help in procuring his material. Professor A. F. Kuhlman, of the University of Missouri, who prepared the section of the Missouri Crime Survey dealing with Pardons, Paroles and Commutations, supplied the author with copies of his manuscript prior to its publication. Miss Helen L. Witmer, of the University of Minnesota, the author of a study of the parole system of Wisconsin, also kindly lent the writer a copy of her unpublished manuscript. In Michigan, through the kindness of Professor Arthur E. Wood, Mr. C. L. Anspach, a graduate student at the University, secured information on parole procedure in that state and contributed it to the present study. A similar service was performed in Kansas by Mr. Bruce Merwin through the kindness of Professor Stuart A. Queen of the University of Kansas. The wardens, parole officers and other public officials who co-operated splendidly in the work of supplying the present investigator with carefully prepared and detailed information concerning parole practice in their several states are too numerous to mention.

Dr. Raymond T. Bye, Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Dr. Clyde L. King, Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger and Dr. S. H. Patterson, all of the University of Pennsylvania, read the completed manuscript and offered many helpful suggestions. To these men and to the others whose names are given above the writer owes a debt of gratitude.

More complete information concerning the individuals consulted and the authorities referred to in the course of the investigation is to be found in the general bibliography and in the references cited throughout the report.

C. W.

Table of Contents

Chapter
Preface

Part I—The Parole Idea

1. The History of Parole
2. The Theory of Parole
3. Parole Legislation in Pennsylvania

Part II—Parole Practice in Pennsylvania

4. Parole Preparation in Pennsylvania
5. Selection for Parole in Pennsylvania
6. Parole Supervision in Pennsylvania
7. The State Board of Pardons and the Parole System
8. Work Done By Private Agencies
9. The Pennsylvania Parole System—Conclusions

Part III—Parole in Other American States

10. Parole Laws of Other American States
11. Parole Selection in Other States
12. The Application of Science to Parole Selection
13. Parole Supervision in Other States
14. Parole Supervision in Other States (Continued)

Part IV—Conclusions

15. Toward a Solution of Pennsylvania's Problem
Bibliography

Chapter 1

The History of Parole

More than half of the prisoners who are now being released from penitentiaries and reformatories in the United States are going out on parole. The Bureau of the Census reports that 53.9 per cent. of all the prisoners who were liberated throughout the country during the first six months of the year 1923 were parolees. In the East North Central states the figure was 80 per cent; in the Middle Atlantic states as high as 90 per cent. Of the prisoners who had been committed for indefinite terms and were released during this period 78.3 per cent. went out under parole conditions.[1] Parole, therefore, presents an outstanding problem in penal administration.

During the past few months various newspapers and magazines have carried vigorous criticisms of parole under sensational titles as "Turning the Criminals Loose" and "Uplifters and Politicians Free Convicts." The writers of these articles have spoken of parole as "a form of legalized jail delivery," have pictured it as a "debauch of leiency" which has become "the great American scandal." One author claims that "every criminal knows that the parole board is waiting to release him" and goes on to say that officials who think of themselves "as good fairies or foreign missionaries" have administered parole in such a "dangerously lax and mawkishly sentimental" manner as to provide a "swift and easy egress from prison" which has "emboldened rogues of every type."[2] Another contends that "the organized efforts of well-meaning sentimentalists who are unable to see anything but the welfare of the individual criminal and are interested only in the form of the criminal to the exclusion of any consideration of his victims or of society as a whole" have caused "desperate criminals, convicted of serious offenses and sent to prison for long terms" to be set free "wholesale" again "to prey upon society."[1] To this criticism there has been added the voice of William Howard Taft, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has been quoted as follows:

"Paroles have been abused and should be granted with greater care. It is discouraging to read of the arrest and prosecution of one charged with a new felony who had committed some prior offense, had secured a parole after a short confinement and then had used his release to begin again his criminal life."[2]

Specifically it has been urged that parole releases have been granted automatically and indiscriminately and that no adequate provision has been made for the oversight of prisoners during their period of conditional freedom.

It is the purpose of this study to examine the present administration of parole in the United States and particularly in the state of Pennsylvania in order that existing defects in the system may be brought to light and possible means of improvement suggested. To this end there will be presented (1) an outline of the historical development of parole, (2) an explanation of the nature and purpose of parole as it appears from this historical development and as it is conceived by the system's principal proponents, (3) a detailed and critical examination of the present administration of parole in the state of Pennsylvania, (4) a comparison of the Pennsylvania practice with that now current in other American states and, finally, (5) certain conclusions concerning possible improvements in the administration of the parole system in Pennsylvania.

Parole is often confused with other practices which differ from it in character. Parole and probation, for instance, are often used as synonymous terms. They are, however, quite dissimilar. Probation is used by the courts as a substitute for imprisonment. Parole, on the other hand, always follows a period of confinement. It is a supplement to incarceration, not a substitute for it. Parole also differ from pardon and from commutation of sentence. Prisoners who are unconditionally pardoned receive the official forgiveness of the state and leave its institutions without further obligation. Prisoners whose sentences are commuted under the so-called "good time" law receive an early release as an automatic reward

[1] Bureau of the Census, Prisoners, 1923, pp. 157-163.
[2] Borden Sparkes, "Rubber Stamp Parole," Scribner's Magazine, July, 1926.

[1] Lawrence Veiller, "The Menance of Paroled Convicts," World's Work, February, 1926, and "Turning the Criminals Loose," World's Work, March, 1927.
[2] Interview by Oliver P. Newman, "Stop Helping the Criminal," in Collier's Weekly for January 22, 1927.

for obeying the rules of the prison. They, also, are then absolutely free. The paroled prisoner, however, has not been forgiven. He may be returned to prison for misbehavior subsequent to his liberation. The term parole is sometimes applied, also, to the conditional release of the inmates of hospitals or juvenile institutions. As generally used, however, it has to do with adults released from penal institutions.

A practice similar to the American use of parole is followed in England under the name of "ticket of leave," "license" or "conditional liberation."

Credit is given to Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston for the first use of the word parole in this connection. In a letter written to the Prison Association of New York on December 21, 1846, he said, "I believe there are many who might be so trained as to be left upon their parole during the last period of their imprisonment with safety."[1] The word is derived from the French "parole," meaning a "word" and is defined by Webster as a "word of honor," a "word of promise" or a "plighted faith." In military usage, the term has been applied to the promise of a prisoner of war to fulfill certain conditions upon his release and it has been carried over into penal practice to refer to "the release of a prisoner upon his own recognizance." Webster defines the parole law as "the law permitting convicts to be released on parole during good behavior before the expiration of their terms." More explicity, parole may be defined as a method by which prisoners who have served a portion of their sentences are released from penal institutions under the continued custody of the state upon conditions which permit their reincarceration in the event of misbehavior.

Parole, in the form in which we know it today, is used only in America and has been developed here during the past fifty years. The origin of the idea, however, goes back much farther. As early as 1791 Mirabeau urged the establishment of prisons on the basis of a classification of inmates, the provision of employment, the granting of rewards under a mark system followed by conditional liberation and aid on discharge.[2] Various philanthropic societies have given aid to discharged prisoners since the Philadelphia Society for Relieving Distressed Prisoners was established in 1776. This organization later grew into the Pennsylvania Prison Society. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was a considerable development of this work by private agencies. In a few instances the state also took over the function, Massachusetts in 1845 employing an agent to give assistance to released convicts. None of this work, to be sure, involved release prior to the expiration of the prisoner's sentence or custody subsequent to release.

[1] Klein, Philip, "Prison Methods in New York State," page 417.
[2] Ruggles-Brise, Sir Evelyn, "The English Prison System," page IV.

Conditional freedom was given to American prisoners during colonial times under the system of indenture. These prisoners were not subjected to supervision by the state but were permitted to earn their final discharge from the employers to whom they were legally bound. A system similar to modern parole has always been used in connection with the treatment of juvenile offenders. Beginning in 1825 children were released from the New York House of Refuge under sentences which permitted their return at any time during their minority. This plan was adopted by the other juvenile institutions which were subsequently established. Many of them eventually provided for the employment of visiting agents who should protect the institution's charges against exploitation.[1]

Parole for adults came much later. There were, however, many earlier practices which paved the way for the reception of the parole idea. Early penal methods provided for the imposition of definite sentences made uniform by legislative enactment. This plan was later modified to permit courts to discriminate between individuals in imposing sentences of different lengths for similar offences. These sentences once imposed was considered as definite and final. The concept of the necessary finality of the original sentence was modified by two developments during the first half of the nineteenth century. In many states, executives extended their use of the pardoning power beyond its original function of freeing the innocent or those who had been punished with undue severity, and proceeded to grant early discharges to large numbers of prisoners in order to reduce congestion within the institutions. In this way prisoners were released before serving their full terms without reference to their character or deserts.

[1] Robinson, Louis N., "Penology in the United States," ch. VI.

A further step toward the abrogation of the definite sentence came when the legislature of New York State passed a commutation law in 1817. Under the provisions of this measure prison inspectors were given the right to release any prisoner originally sentenced for five years or more after he had served three-fourths of his term, if he were able to present a certificate proving that his conduct had been good and that he had saved fifteen dollars a year from his prison earnings. The purpose of this plan was to encourage good behavior in prison and to promote the productivity of prison industries. This was followed in 1821 by a commutation law in Connecticut, in 1836 by Tennessee and in 1856 by Ohio. By 1870, a score of commonwealths had made some provision for the allowance of a reduction in sentence for good behavior in prison. In none of these developments, however, was there any idea that release was to be earned by positive accomplishment or that conditions were to be imposed governing conduct subsequent to release.[1]

Conditional liberation was not an American invention. It was first used in other countries, where it was developed as a practical expedient in penal administration. There is some record that it was applied as early as 1830 by Obermaier at the Kaiserlautern Prison in Bavaria and later in Munich.[2] In 1835 Colonel Montesinos, who was governor of the Spanish Prison at Valencia, organized that institution on the basis of military discipline, vocational training and formal education, making provision that prisoners might earn a reduction of one-third from their terms of sentence through positive accomplishment.[3] Principal credit for the development of the plan of conditional release is generally given to Alexander Maconochie, a captain in the British Royal Navy, who, in 1840, was placed in charge of the largest and the most difficult of the English penal colonies at Norfolk Island in New South Wales.

For many years England had attempted to solve her crime problem by transporting convicts to her colonies. Under Elizabeth's reign, criminals were shipped to America. The stream was later diverted to Australia and continued until public protest dammed it in 1840. Prisoners in the penal settlements were not kept under lock and key. Some of them were put to work for other settlers; others were worked in gangs by the state. It was Manonichies's belief that many of the criminals placed in his care might be reformed. He set out, therefore, to develop a plan which would gradually prepare them for their return to society. To accomplish this purpose, he divided his prisoners into three grades and established a system of marks which were given as the basis of promition and of eventual release. In this way the prisoner was enabled to earn his freedom instead of waiting for the expiration of a definite period of time. Good marks were gained through labor, studyand favorable conduct. Penal discipline was promoted by hope rather than by fear. The final stage through which the prisoners passed on his way to liberty was established in 1847 under the name of "Ticket of Leave." In this invention, we find the origin of the modern system of parole.[1]

[1] "Prison Reform," C. R. Henderson, editor, pp. 13--14.
[2] Wines, F. H., "Punishment and Reformation," p. 202.
[3] Idem, pp. 200-201.

[1] Idem, pp. 190-195.

Maconochie's idea was taken over and developed more completely by Sir Walter Crofton who served as the Director of Irsh Convict Prisons after 1834. Crofton developed the reformatory as opposed to the penitentiary plan of penal discipline, a plan which became famous under the name of the Irsh System. This system involved the classification of prisoners and their progress toward ultimate liberation through three successive stages of treatment. The first stage was that of separate confinement. During this period employment and training was provided and a conduct record was kept through the use of a system of marks similar to that previously employed in Australia. The prisoner's advancement during this stage depended entirely upon his own efforts. The second or immediate stage was one of comparative freedom. During this stage prisoners were employed on public works in small groups. Individualized and specialized training was provided. There was little physical restraint. The conditions under which the prisoner lived more closely approximated those of normal life that would be possible in an ordinary prison. This period made it

possible to test the prisoner's ability to discipline himself and more adequately to prepare him for liberty. Convicts who successfully completed the intermediate stage were allowed to pass into the third and final stage, that of licensed release. The licensed prisoner was required to report to the chief of police upon his return his home and once monthly thereafter during the remainder of his sentence. His ticket of leave bore certain conditions, violation of which would lead to its revocation. He was warned that idle or dissolute living, association with notoriously bad characters or the lack of visible means of support would be regarded as an indication that he was about to lapse into crime and would therefore speedily lead to his rearrest. By providing for periodic reports and the reimprisonment of those who misbehaved, the Irsh Ssytem approached more nearly to the modern idea of parole than had that of Maconochie.[1]

[1] Idem, pp. 190-195.

The use of conditional release on license was involved to England in 1853. Originally it was adopted as a means of relieving congestion within the prisons and involved no control over prisoners subsequent to release. In 1871, however, Parliament passed the Prevention of Crimes Act which required police to maintain surveillance over all recidivists for a period of seven years subsequent to their liberation. At the present time licensed prisoners in England report monthly to the police. The state has not itself undertaken to provide employment or care for them. This work is carried on instead by private agencies operating with a government subsidy and is organized on a national basis by the Central Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society. There is a similar organization of private agencies known as Borstal Associations which assist in the release, placement, and supervision of juvenile-adult offenders. These agencies carry on their work through unpaid volunteers. The English system of license, then, differs from our parole. It has developed without reference to an indefinite sentence. It is used principally to improve prison discipline, rather than as a means of reformation. It involves little effort to select prisoners for release on a scientific basis and, finally, there is no after care of licensed prisoners by trained agents in the pay of the state.[2]

The use of conditional liberation spread from England to the continent and was adopted, among others, by Saxony in 1862; in one of the Swiss cantons in 1868; in the German Empire in 1870; in Denmark in 1873; in Holland in 1881; in France in 1885; in Belgium in 1888; in Italy in 1889; in Portugal in 1893; in Norway in 1901 and in Sweden in 1906. It has also been introduced into Mexico (1871), Japan (1880), and Brazil (1890). In none of these countries, however, does the practice contain all the elements involved in the American idea of parole.[3]

[1] The most complete account of the Irish System is that of Mary Carpenter, "Reformatory Prison Discipline as Developed by the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Crofton in the Irish Convict Prisons," Longmans, Green & Co., 1872.
[2] See Gillin, J. L., "Criminology and Penology," p. 682.
[3] Wines, F. H., "Punishment and Reformation," p. 225.

Conditional release, as we have seen, did not develop as a result of theoretical considerations. It was rather an outgrowth of practical experience in penal administration. There was, in the Australian and Irish experiments, no question concerning the rights of the courts. Judges everywhere were still imposing definite sentences. There had been, to be sure, a few isolated exceptions to this rule. During the Inquisition, for instance, the penalties which were given were subject to later modification. A few workhouse sentences in America were also indefinite in nature. Generally, however, prisoners were committed for terms which were exactly specified by the court. This procedure was seriously questioned by various American writers in about the middle of the nineteenth century. Out of their philosophical speculations came the movement for the indeterminate sentence, a distinctively American contribution to penal practice. The leaders in this movement based their program upon the Irish system of penal discipline and thus, from Australian and Irish experience through the philosophy of American penal reformers, parole was introduced into the United States.

The definite sentence had been attacked by a few writers at an earlier date. As far back as 1787, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia had urged that prisoners be sentenced for indefinite terms.[1]

Similar proposals were made in Europe. Archbishop Whately of Dublin had written the following in 1832:

"It seems to be perfectly reasonable that those whose misconduct compels us to send to a house of correction should not again be let loose on society until they shall have made some indication of amended character. Instead of being sentenced, therefore, to confinement for a certain fixed period, they should be sentenced to earn, at a certain specified employment, such a sum of money as may be judged sufficient to preserve them, on their release, from the pressure of immediate distress and orderly, decent, and submissive behavior should during the time of their being thus employed be enforced, under the penalty of a prolongation of their confinement."[2]

In 1839, Mr. Frederick Hill, Inspector of the Prisons of Scotland, recommended that prisoners incapable of reformation should be kept in confinement through the remainder of their lives and his brother, Matthew Davenport Hill, the eminent Recorder of the City of Birmingham, repeatedly urged the use of the indefinite sentences in his charges to the juries between 1850 and 1878[3] In France, Bonneville de Marsangy, procureur du roi at Versailles, delivered an address at the opening of the Civil Tribunal at Rheims in

[1] Sutherland, E. H., "Criminology," p. 511.
[2] Whately, Archbishop, "Thoughts on Secondary Punishment," London, 1832, page 36.
[3] Wines, F .H., "Punishment and Reformation," pp. 223-224.

1846 in which he favored the extension to adult convicts of the principle of conditional liberation upon reformation which had already been applied with such success in the treatment of juvenile offenders.[1]

The men who were most active in the movement for the indefinite sentence in America were E. C. Wines. Theodore N. Dwight, F. B. Sanborn, Gaylord Hubbel and Zebulon R. Brockway. Dr. Wines and Dr. Dwight were officials of the Prison Association of New York. This Association in its report for 1847-8 printed one of the earliest pleas for the indeterminate sentence. It appeared over the signature of a Mr. S. J. May, who wrote:

"You asked me for how long a time he should be sentenced to such confinement? Obviously, it seems to me, until the evil disposition is removed from his heart; until his disqualification to go at large no longer exists; that is, until he is a reformed man. How long this may be, no human sagacity certainly can predetermine. I have therefore for many years been of the opinion that no discretion should be conferred on our judges in regard to the length of a convict's confinement; that no term of time should be affixed to any sentence of the court. The offender should be adjudged to undergo the duress and the discipline of the prison-house, not for weeks, months or years, but until that end for which alone he should be put there is accomplished; that is, until reformation has evidently been effected. All attempts by our legislators and ministers of criminal jurisprudence to decide upon the degree of criminality in different offenders must be abortive, because only Omniscience is competent to do this. Even if human wisdom can ascertain the different quantities of evil flowing through society from the commission of different crimes, surely no legislators or judges can be wise enough to determine the comparative wickedness of those who have committed these crimes. The man who has been convicted only of a petty larcency may be found, when subjected to prison discipline, a much more incorrigible offender than another who committed highway robbery, burglarly or arson. . . One of the greatest improvements in the administration of our penal code would be to withhold from the judges all discretion as to the time for which convicts shall be confined . . ."[2]

[1] Idem, pp. 224-225.
[2] "Report of the Prison Association," 1847-1848, page 45.

In 1864 Dr. Wines published in the Association's report, a description of the work of Maconochie and Crofton and in the 1866 report he printed a translation of the address by de Marsangy which was mentioned above. In 1866, Hubbel, who was warden of Sing Sing Prison, visted Ireland to investigate the Crofton system and returned to recommend its introduction in New York. During the following years an active propaganda was conducted in favor of the Irish System. In 1867 a committee of the Prison Association, of which Wines and Dwight were secretary and chairman respectively, submitted to the legislature of New York a report on the prisons and the reformatories of the United

States and Canada, in which they contended that time sentences were wrong in principle and should be supplanted by reformation sentences; that the repression of crime was only to be secured by the reformation of the criminal and that this reformation could not be accomplised by any of the prison systems at that time in use in the United States. Their solution lay in the introduction of the Irish system into America. They said:

"We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that what is known and what has become famous as the Irish System of convict prisons is, upon the whole, the best model of which we have any knowledge; and it has stood the test of experience in yielding the most abundant as well as the best fruits. We believe that in its broad general principles—not certainly in all its details . . . it may be applied, with entire effect, in our own state and country."[1]

In 1868 the legislature of New York provided for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a new state prison. At the suggestion of the Prison Association the bill was amended so as to designate the new institution a reformatory. Dwight and Hubbel were made members of the commission which selected a location at Elmira, and recommended that prisoners committed for less than five years be held "until reformation, not exceeding five years."[2] The Act establishing the reformatory in the following year, 1869, applied the Irish idea of training, marks and grades and conditional release, but did not include the recommended indefinite sentence.

[1] See Wines, F. H., "Punishment and Reformation," p. 203.
[2] Twenty-fifth Annual Report, Prison Association of New York, 1869, p. 236.

To Zebulon R. Brockway must go the credit for first securing the action of the indefinite sentence idea into law. Brockway was at this time the sperintendent of the Detroit House of Correction. He had arrived at the idea through his own experience without knowing of the earlier writings on the subject. In 1869 he secured the passage by the Michigan legislature of the so-called "Three Years Law." This measure provided for the commitment of prostitutes to the House of Correction for maximum periods of three years, to be released earlier by the Board of Managers upon giving evidence of reformation. After three years in operation the scope of this law was so restricted by the courts as practically to nulify it. In the meantime, Brockway had drafted and presented to the Michigan legislature in 1870 a bill providing that courts sentencing any offenders to the House of Correction should not "fix, state or determine any definite period of time," but should commit them to a Board of Guardians who might release them "upon their showing of improved character." Those released conditionally might be returned for a violation of the conditions. Others who possessed "a sincere purpose to become good citizens and the requisite moral power and self-control to live at liberty without violating the law" were to be given an absolute release.[1] The bill failed in passage. It would have provided an absolute indeterminate sentence, a measure which has never anywhere ben enacted into law. Many of the acts which followed this one were based upon it. Each of them, however, by specifying certain maximum and minimum limits, provided for a sentence which was indefinte but not indeterminate.

On October 12, 1870, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wines, the first American Prison Congress met at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was this meeting which gave birth to the American Prison Association and the International Prison Congress. Delegates were in attendance from twenty-five states and the sessions continued for six days. Rutherford B. Hayes, then Governr of Ohio, presided. Among the papers presented was one by Sir Walter Crofton on the Irish System, one by F. B. Sanborn on the possibility of applying the Irish System in America and one by Z. R. Brockway on "The Ideal of a True Prison Reform System." The latter paper embodied the theories of penal discipline which later found practical application in the reformatory system. In it, Brockway upheld the indefinite sentence on the ground that it made possible the preventive restraint and constructive training of first offenders; that it simplified penal discipline by offering an incentive to reformation; and that it caused the term of detention to be fixed on the basis of more expert knowledge. He said:

"It accomplishes the return of reformed persons to society at the right moment and at the best point, regulating the amount of restraint as well as its duration. It retains, through the whole life of the prisoner, if need be, such guardianship as protects society and even the prisoner himself from his ungovernable impulses, from persecution by the injured, or ill-disposed and from poverty and great want; but in other cases, relaxing control from time to time until the new-formed purposes and newly-used powers are determined and developed, when absolute release should ensue."[2]

[1] Brockway, Z. R., "Fifty Years of Prison Service," pp. 129-131.
[2] "Twenty-sixth Annual Report Prison Assn. of New York," 1870, p. 55 et seq.

The Congress, before adjourning, adopted a Declaration of Principles, twenty-eight in number, which included the following:

"II. The treatment of criminals by society is for the protection of society. But since such treatment is directed to the criminal rather than to the crime, its great object should be his moral regenerations. Hence the supreme aim of prison discipline is the reformation of criminals, not the infliction of vindictive suffering.

"III. The progressive classification of prisoners, based on character and worked on some well-adiusted mark system, should be established in all prisons above the common jail.

"IV. Since hope is a more potent agent than fear, it should be made an ever-present force in the minds of prisoners, by a well-devised and skillfully applied system of rewards for good conduct, industry and attention to learning. Rewards, more than punishments, are essential to every good prison system.

"V. The prisoner's destiny should be placed, measurably, in his own hands; he must be put into circumstances where he will be able through his own exertions, to continually better his own condition. A regulated self-interest must be brought into play and made constantly operative.

"VIII. Peremptory sentences ought to be replaced by those of indeterminate length. Sentences limited only by satisfactory proof of reformation should be substituted for those measured by mere lapse of time."[1]

[1] The declaration appears in full in "Prison Reform" edited by C. R. Henderson, pp. 39-64.

The reformatory at Elmira was finally prepared for the reception of inmates in 1876 and the Board of Managers summoned Mr. Brockway to serve as its superintendent. In the following year he drafted an Act which was presented to the legislature to govern the conduct of the institution. Under his original plan sentences were to be without maximum or minimum limit and the right to grant or refuse release was vested solely in the Board of Managers. He would have provided, thus, a completely indeterminate sentence, a sentence which made no attempt quantitatively to measure guilt and exactly to impose penalties but one which made possible the detention of the offender until his reformation should be complete. It became evident, however, that public sentiment was not prepared for this departure and the measure was altered so as to limit the sentence to "the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced." The law, as finally passed, provided for a general sentence and gave the Board of Managers the power to parole prisoners upon the basis of their reformation as indicated by a system of marks and credits, to reimprison or finally to discharge them at any time or to hold them in custody until they had served their maximum terms.[1]

[1] The Act is quoted in full in "Penal and Reformatory Institutions," N. Y. Charities Publication Committee, 1919, p. 95.

The institution at Elmira was the first in the United States to bear the name "reformatory." It here that the indefinite sentence had its first extensive and practical application. This was the only innovation in penal administration which was introduced by the reformatory system. Other elements in the system had previously been applied with success in other places, but at Elmira they were combined and administered under the direction of Mr. Brockway in a manner which made that institution unique and outstanding. The population was restricted to first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty. A complete system of academic and industrial instruction was established. As an adjunct of this system, a scheme of marks and cred-

its, similar to those used by Maconochie and Crofton was introduced.

Parole was used here for the first time in America. It was regarded as a graduation from the reformatory's course of training. Prisoners were conditionally released for a period of six months during which the institution retained its control over them. Certain conditions were laid down governing their work and manner of life and served as a basis for final release. A parole period made it possible to test the reformatory work of the institution under conditions of comparative freedom. The principle element of the reformatory idea was its attempt to educate prisoners, to train them in trades and in their civic and moral responsibilities. The indeterminate sentence and parole were simply introduced as a means through which this purpose might be attained.

The reformatory idea was eventually copied by other states. In 1877 Massachusetts created a separate prison for women which later became a reformatory and in 1884 it established its reformatory for men. The Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory was established in 1887 and within the next decade Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Kansas, Colorado and Wisconsin had established institutions of this type. By 1921 there were eighteen adult reformatories for men in the United States.

Ohio was the first state to apply the indefinite sentence to prisoners in a penitentiary. This action was taken in 1884 and was followed by a similar movement in Michigan in 1889. By 1900 the states of New York, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Indiana had also provided for indefinite commitments to their prisons. A few other states created systems of parole without providing for an indefinite sentence. By 1900 action of this sort had been taken in California, Nebraska, North Dakota, Alabama, Idaho, Utah and Virginia. By 1910, thirty-two states had a parole system in operation in some form and twenty-one of these had some form of an indeterminate sentence.

The use of parole has spread more rapidly than the indefinite sentence or the reformatory system. In many states it has been made a regular method of release for all offenders without regard to the nature of their original offense or the likelihood of their reformation. It has been extended to prisoners in jails and in penitentiares as well as in reformatories and is today the principal means through which release from incarceration is granted in the United States.

Chapter 2.

The Theory of Parole

Parole did not originate as a thing which was good in itself. It was rather an instrument, a tool incidentally employed in the development of the reformatory system. It was granted as a reward to those who were able to meet institutional requirements. It partook the of the nature of a graduation from a course of training. During the period of parole, the results of the reformatory process were subjected to the test of free life in the community. Those who failed to meet the test were returned to the institution for further training. Those who succeeded were returned to citizenship.

The heart of the Elmira system was the belief that the majority of prisoners were capable of reformation. Rehabilitation rather than retribution or deterrence was regarded as the aim of punishment. The period of imprisonment was a period of correction, not of revenge. In Brockway's words, " It is an outrage upon society to return to the privileges of citizenship those who have proved themselves dangerous and bad by the commission of crime until a cure is wrought and reformation reached."[1]

And elswhere he wrote:

"It is intended, either by restraints or reformation that prisoners once committed to our prisons shall then and thereafter be permanently withdrawn from the ranks offenders. And the inherent evils of punishment are such that only genuine reformation can afford the intended protection."[2]

The reformatory system, therefore, aimed to reclaim the offender for honorable and useful community life.

Reformation was to be accomplished through education. "The vital principal of such reformations," said Brockway, "is training by doing."[3] A rigerous routine was therefore instituted through which desirable habits of thought and action were to be developed. Brockway believed that:

[1] "Fifty Years of Prison Service," p. 401.
[2] Brockway, Z. R., "The American Reformatory Prison System" in "Prison Reform," The New York Charities Publication Committee, p. 95.
[3] "Handbook of the New York State Reformatory," p. 119.

"The entire life of the prisoner should be directed, not left to the prisoner himself; all his waking hours and activities, bodily and mental habits, also, to the utmost possible extent, his emotional exercises. So thorough and rigerous should this be that unconscious cerebration, waking or sleeping, will go on under momentum of mental habits."[1]

In this way the offender's character might be transformed without his conscious choice. Good conduct, wrote Brockway, "even if it is compulsory, leads from the avoidance of bodily risks to the avoidance of social risks and thus to non-criminal habits, which, when duly formed, no longer need the prop of compulsion." As a consequence "social in place of anti-social tendencies are trained and made dominant. Thus the man is redeemed."[2]

The reformatory program was elaborate and comprehensive. Its successful development required the provision of an adequate and sanitary plant in a good location, good clothing, a good diet, athletics, a gymnasium and physical treatment, military training, a library and reading room, an institutional newspaper, "optional religious opportunities" and "planned emotional occasions to change consciousness, character and will." The prison population was divided into grades and promotion from grade to grade and eventual release on parole were granted on the basis of a system of marks and credits which rewarded the inmate for positive accomplishment and penalized him for misconduct. Manual training was provided, together with trades instruction "conducted to a standard of perfect work and speed performance." The system also involved a:

"School of letters with a curriculum that reaches from an adaptation of the kindergarten, and an elementary class in the English language for foreigners unacquainted with it, through various school grades up to the usual high school course; and, in addition, special classes in college subjects and, limitedly, a popular lecture course touching biography, history, literature, ethics, with somewhat of science and philosophy."

"Recreating and diverting entertainments for the mass of the population, provided in the great auditorium; not any vaudeville nor minstrel shows, but entertainment of such a class as the middle cultured people of a community would enjoy; steropticon instructive exhibitions and explanations, vocal and instrumental music, and elocution, recitation, and cratory for inspiration and uplife."[3]

[1] Idem, p. 121.
[2] Brockway, in "Prison Reform," p. 97.
[3] Idem, pp. 99, 101.

Such was the reformatory program. Along with it went the indefinite sentence, which found here its first practical application. This type of sentence made it possible for the institution to hold an inmate until he was fit for release. But more than that, it secured the co-operation of the prisoner in the efforts which were being made to accomplish his reformation. The offender came to know that the date of his release depended largely upon his own efforts. He was thus encouraged willingly to go through the institutional routine and thus to develop non-criminal habits as an incident to his effort to win his freedom. As Brockway put it:

"These circumstances serve to arouse and rivet the attention upon the many matters of the daily conduct which so affect the rate of progress toward the coveted release. Such vigilance, so devoted, supplies a motive equivalent to that of the fixed idea. Then the vicissitudes of the daily experience incite to prudence; and the practice of prudence educates the understanding. Enlightenment thus acquired opens to view the attractive vista where truth and fairness dwell. Habitual careful attention with accompanying expectancy and appropriate exertion and resultant clarified vision continue a habitus not consistent with criminal tendencies."[1]

When a prisoner completed his course of training under the stimulus of the indefinite sentence, he went out to a "sustained test on parole under the common circumstances of free inhabit-

[1] Idem, p. 102.

ancy."[2] Through parole he passed to freedom. In Brockway's words, his "actual performance observed and recorded" while "released conditionally but living at large" afforded "the trust test and evidence of reformation."[3] Parole was thus conceived of as a subordinate element in the reformatory system, an administrative expedient through which its work was tested. The principal element, the moving force in the system was that of institutional training for habit formation.

[2] Idem, p. 106.
[3] "Handbook of the New York State Reformatory," p. 119.

The growth of parole has necessarily limited the power of the court absolutely to fix the time which the offender must spend within prison walls. In some states, original sentences are still definite in character but administrative officers may release prisoners on parole before they have served their full terms. In others, courts are required to impose general sentences and paroling authorities are given the power to grant early releases or to exact terms of service which exceed those generally required under the definite sentence. At times the spread between the maximum and minimum limits of the sentence imposed is so small that boards of parole are given little discretion with regard to the time at which prisoners may be released. In other cases, however, the spread is large and considerable authority is vested in the boards. Generally, the indefinite sentence and parole have gone hand in hand and, as a consequence, boards of parole have come more and more to take over the sentencing function of the courts.

The dominant purposes behind the imposition of the definite sentence a generation ago were retribution and deterrence. Courts endeavored to make the penalty fit the crime rather than the criminal. The penalties which they imposed served to avenge society against the offender and to stand as a warning which should prevent other men from committing a similar offense. The proponents of the reformatory system challenged this point of view. They argued that the protection of society should be the object of penal administration; that this protection was to be secured through reformation rather than through revenge; that sentences should therefore be reformation sentences. Since no court could determine in advance the time at which the prisoner's reformation was to be effected, it followed that sentences should be definite and that the power to discharge prisoners upon reformation should be taken from the hands of the court.

The argument for the indefinite sentence is based upon an analogy which is drawn between the prison and the hospital. Persons who are physically ill are committed to hospitals from which they are released when they are cured. In the same way, it is believed, the socially ill should be committed to prison and released therefrom when they have regained their social health. Physicians, upon discovering disease, cannot name the day upon which the patient will be healed. No more can judges intelligently set the date of release from prison at the time of a trial. There is much pertinent information concerning the prisoner which the rules of legal procedure exclude from their consideration. Little knowledge is at hand concerning the prisoner's past career or mental condition at the time of his trial. Often the preparation of such information is the work of months. No judge can accurately forsee the offender's reaction to the prison or reformatory routine. That is a question which time alone can answer.

Often a definite sentence imposed by a court has little basis in rhyme or reason. It is influenced by the temperament and temperature of the judge. It is in no way scientific. It cannot be much more than a guess. The point is well illustrated in the following anecdote related by a former member of the Massachusetts Board of Parole:

"We gathered around and put our feet up on the table and looked as wise as we could, and very respectful before the judge, because we had some cases coming on. We wondered what the judge was going to do with that man. Some of them said he ought to have ten years, some thought fifteen, some thought twenty. We were not unanimous. It was quite a heinous offense, and some thought he ought never to get out. They all formed these opinions on the same information. Then we waited, and the judge pronounced the sentence of seventeen years and three months. Of course we all accepted that as being correct. That was the way we were in the habit of doing. But after awhile I thought that thing over, and I wondered where the judge had found that three months; and thinking it over further, I wondered where he got the seventeen years, and I do not think he knew himself."[1]

Prison records everywhere reveal the fact that men who have committed identical offenses have been given very different sentences by the courts. At times judges have been known to impose savage penalties under pressure of public resentment and later to recommend the extension of clemency.[2] The length of sentence given for similar crimes varies from year to year, from county to county, from judge to judge, not because penalties are scientifically individualized but rather because the many sentencing authorities so differ in their points of view. Inside the prisons the offenders meet and compare notes. Those who have been given shorter sentences come to feel that they have gotten away with something, a feeling not calculated to engender respect for the law. Those given longer terms for like crimes develop a ranking sense of injustice, an anti-social attitude which bodes ill for the security of the community upon their release.[3]

[1] Randall, F. L., in the "Proceedings of the American Prison Association," 1917, pages 55 to 56.
[2] See statement by Judge Harry N. Fisher, of the Criminal Court of Cook County before the Illinois Board of Parole, "Institution Quarterly," Volume 14, No. 3, September, 1923, pages 47 to 48.
[3] See areicle, "Don't Let Anybody Tell You Different," by Culprit 49,068, in "The Outlook," Vol. 145, No. 13, March 30, 1927, pages 403-406.

Those who believe in the indefinite sentence and parole contend that the paroling authorities, rather than the courts, are the ones best qualified to fix terms of imprisonment. By virtue of a centralization of authority they are enabled to dispense justice with uniformity, to act with impartiality between man and man. Through this agency, release may be based upon fitness for free life. Boards of parole can study the prisoner during his confinement. They can procure information concerning his social history, his criminal career, his mental condition. By watching his conduct during imprisonment they can judge whether or not he will behave himself if returned to a life of freedom. Within their discretion they can grant a comparatively early release to youths, to first offenders, to particularly worthy cases who give high promise of leading a new life. Such action represents a gain, not only to the prisoner, but to the community as well. Paroling authorities, on the other hand, may keep vicious criminals in confinement as long as the law allows. Through the wise exercise of their power they may afford society far more adequate protection than that which would be provided under a system of definite sentences.

These are the principles upon which the indefinite sentence is based. As state after state has written some form of this sentence into its law, they have been more and more widely applied. The indefinite sentence has spread as the idea has spread that the purpose of punishment is reformation and that parole releases are to be granted only when this reformation takes place. This is a point of view which would be endorsed, without question, by those who first introduced the indefinite sentence and parole into American penal practice. Unfortunately, however, its acceptance is not yet universal.

There is much popular confusion concerning the real nature of parole. Because of the fact that parole boards release prisoners before their terms expire, parole is often placed in the category of executive clemency. It is regarded as a pardon, as an extension of leniency to the offender.[1]

[1] The Minnesota Crime Commission writes: "The nature of the indeterminate sentence and the function of the Parole Board are generally misunderstood. The idea is prevalent that criminals are sent to prison under definite sentences fixed by the judges and that the Board of Parole acts as a Board of Clemency." "Report of the Minnesota Crime Commission," page 46.
The Missouri Association for Criminal Justice reports that: "Public opinion ..... tends to view paroles as acts of mercy. Until public opinion is changed, parole work in Missouri will remain so inadequately supported that it will, in practice, amount to nothing more than an act of mercy. It will never reach the level of effective treatment." "The Missouri Crime Survey," page 502.

This is a mistaken view. Pardon involves forgiveness. Parole does not. Pardon is a remission of punishment. Parole is an extension of punishment. Pardoned prisoners are free. Parolees may be arrested and imprisoned without a trial. Pardon is an executive act of grace; parole is an administrative expedient.

The distinction was clearly drawn by Warren F. Spalding in an address before the American Prison Association in 1916. "It is important to remove the popular idea that the enlargement of liberty given by a parole is an act of clemency or leniency," he said, and he continued:

"The whole question of parole is one of administration. A parole does not release the parolee from custody, it does not discharge or absolve him from the penal consequences of his act; it does not mitigate his punishment; it does not wash away the stain or remit the penalty; it does not (as a pardon does) reverse the judgment of the court or declare him to have been innocent or affect the record against him.. Unlike a pardon, it is not an act of grace or of mercy, of clemency or leniency. The granting of a parole is merely permission to a prisoner to serve a portion of his sentence outside the walls of the prison. He continues to be in the custody of the authorities, both legally and actually and is still under restraint. The sentence is in full force and at any time when he does not comply with the conditions upon which he was released, or does not conduct himself properly, he may be returned, for his own good and in the public interest."[1]

[1] "Proceedings of the American Prison Association," 1916, pages 458 to 466. The Commissioner of Correction of Massachusetts says in his annual report, "Probably no phase of the present penal treatment is more misunderstood than the matter of parole. It is a mistaken notion that regards parole as evidence of leniency. It is rather the contrary, as it amounts to an extension ..... of the restraint which the state exercises over the criminal. Parole is ..... merely an improved method of discharging a prisoner and adjusting him in the community." ("Report of the Commission of Correction," November 30, 1925, page 3.) In State vs. Peters (43 Ohio 629, 4 N. E. 81), the court said, "while on parole the convict remains in the legal custody and under the control of the Board and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of the state institution and with full power to enforce such rules and regulations and to retake and to reimprison any convicts so upon parole. This is not a pardon." Judge Edward Lindsey, who quotes this decision in a discussion of the constitutionality of parole laws, goes on to say, "On principle it would seem that parole is entirely distinct from pardon ..... In most of the states it is held that the parole of prisoners is merely a method of carrying out the sentence or punishment imposed by the law and that the authority to parole may be exercised by a Board created by statute." ("Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System," "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," May 1925, p. 49.)

The Sub-Committee on Probation and Parole which reported to the National Conference on Social Work in 1919 took the same point of view. It said:

"Parole is the exercise by the government on its administrative side of the power to release prisoners from penal confinement in the expectation that they will conduct themselves properly, with a view to their restoration to normal relationships. (It does not carry) the color of the old order of clemency or leniency, that is to say, (it is) not fantastic; (it is) not properly employed as (a grant) of personal favor; (it is) not sentimental or prejudiced by any consideration contrary to the public interest in the protection of life and property."[1]

Parole is not leniency. In fact, it has often been attacked because it has, in practice, resulted in longer terms of imprisonment than those exacted under the definite sentence system which preceded it. Every comparative study which has been made shows this to be the case. Comparisons made by the Federal Bureau of the Census, in its last report on "Prisoners," show that longer period of service may everywhere be exacted under indefinite than under definite sentences. The report says:

"Among the definite term prisoners, those with maximum sentences of from two to four years, inclusive, formed a larger percentage than any other length of sentence group for the United States and for six divisions. Among indeterminate commitments, however, those with maximum sentences of ten years or over, formed the largest percentage in the United States and in five divisions.... Prisoners with sentences of ten years or over formed a higher percentage of the indeterminate sentence prisoners than among the definite term group in every geographic division except New England .... These comparisons suggest that the more extensive use of the indeterminate sentence tends to increase the potential length of imprisonment, by setting higher limits to the terms of imprisonment than are, in general, fixed under the definite term sentence."[2]

The passage of indefinite sentence and parole laws has not shortened terms served in Massachusetts.[3]

It has actually increased the length of prison service for all classes of offenses in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon,[4] Indiana,[5] and Illinois,[6] has doubled the severity of sentences imposed in California,[7] and increased the period of imprisonment required

[1] "Proceedings of the National Conference on Social Work," 1919, page 114.
[2] "Prisoners," 1923, page 124 and 130.
[3] Sanford Bates, in "Department of Correction Quarterly," May, 1925, page 2 and in an address before the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, March 3, 1926.
[4] Robert H. Gault, "The Parole System, a Means of Protection," "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," March, 1915, pages 802 and 803.
[5] Amos W. Butler, "The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law," "Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction," January, 1916, page 8.
[6] "Institution Quarterly," Vol. No. 1, March 1925, page 7.
[7] Julian H. Alco, "Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law," 1926, page 3; "Report of the Section on Delinquency of the Commonwealth Club of California," pages 399 and 400.

for all crimes in Minnesota, doubling that exacted in the case of more serious offenders.[1] In the latter state, indeed, the feeling that the Board of Parole had exacted unduly long periods of penal service led the legislature in 1917 to give to the courts the right, hitherto withheld, to impose shorter maximum sentences than those already designated by statute.

It is not the purpose of parole to make the criminal's life an easier one. Boards of parole do not invariably aim to reduce periods of imprisonment, to release large numbers of prisoners at the earliest possible moment. On the contrary, they hold many offenders beyond the time when freedom would have been given them under the automatic operation of "good time" laws. Paroling authorities, it is true, do grant releases but they also refuse to grant them. Accordingly, they should be regarded as sentencing bodies, not as dispensers of clemency. In Minnesota for instance, the Crime Commission has recommended that the Board of Parole be called a Board of Punishment, because the latter name, according to the Commission, is "more descriptive of its functions and therefore less likely to lead to misapprehension."[2]

[1] "Sixth Bi-ennial Report of the State Board of Parole," page 4; "Report of the Minnesota Crime Commission," page 49.
[2] idem, page 48.

Parole boards generally require periods of imprisonment in excess of the minimum fixed by law. To this imprisonment there is added a period of conditional liberation during which the prisoner may be rearrested and reimprisoned without the formality of a trial. In this way the state's control of the criminal is extended rather than restricted. Parole is thus a supplement to imprisonment rather than a substitute for it. By holding the perpetual threat of incarceration over the head of the offender, it affords society a far greater measure of protection against him than any other method of release which has yet been devised.

As the use of parole has been extended from reformatories to prisons and penitentiaries, the original conception of its function has been expanded and modified. Parole at Elmira, as we have seen, was a reward which was given to the prisoner for positive accomplishment in the reformatory system. First offenders earned their paroles by reformation. Few of our prisons, however, use reformatory methods. Comparatively, they do little in the way of training or education. Parole from these institutions, therefore, cannot be considered a graduation. It is simply a release from confinement. It differs, however, from other methods of release.

Even in the penitentiaries the idea persists that parole is something to be given only to those who are fit for freedom. This idea is revealed in many of the laws which restrict the use of parole to first offenders or forbid its application to those guilty of certain crimes. It also appears in the usual provision that paroles are to be granted to those who will "live and remain at liberty without violating the law." The basis for the parole release is generally the likelihood that the prisoner will behave himself after he has been given his liberty. Since the prison routine has offered him scant opportunity to demonstrate his capacity for free life, other considerations must influence the disposition of his case.

Generally, paroling authorities attempt to estimate the probability that the prisoner will lead an honest life when released by considering his personality and attitude, his previous record, the nature of the offense which he has committed and his conduct in prison. In a few states increasing emphasis is being placed on carefully prepared social case

histories and psychological and psychiatric examinations. On the basis of such information, boards of parole decide whether or not prisoners are ready for release. The idea of parole has thus been extended beyond the release of those who have reformed through the agency of institutional training to the release of any who, as far as may be judged, will not revert to crime.

It has been said that the modern theory of parole is based upon the following suppositions:

"1. That the prisoner ordinarily arrives at a period in his imprisonment when further incarceration will be of less service to him and to the state as a reformative measure than a like period passed in liberty under parole supervision.

"2. That, in the determination of the proper time at which to admit the prisoner to parole, an exhaustive and painstaking study will be made of the individual case, in order that both the right of society to be protected, and the right of the prisoner to rehabilitate himself, may be preserved.

"3. That the supervision of prisoners while on parole shall be conducted thoroughly and with efficiency and understanding."[1]

[1] See "Prison Progress in 1916," being the "72nd Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York," page 72; J. P. Bramer, "Parole," pp. 7-8; "Report of George W. Alger on the Parole System of New York," 1926, page 6.

Professor Gillin in his "Criminology and Penology" has laid down fourteen principles to govern parole administration. He favors the creation of a full time, well paid board of experts to make parole decisions. This body should consist of non-political appointees of high integrity. It should handle both paroles and pardons and should be given a free rein by the law in deciding upon release. Parole should be granted only upon the basis of an expert diagnosis. It should be extended only to those prisoners who, study shows, will do well on release. Care should be taken to grant only such releases as will not outrage the community's sense of justice. Penal institutions should prepare prisoners for this release and those who are liberated should be provided with employment, properly placed and carefully followed up by a staff of well trained officers.[1] This is the parole idea as it has been modified to meet the application of parole to prison administration. It requires careful selection for parole, and thorough supervision while on parole. It is to be applied only to deserving cases.

There are, however, those who believe that the use of parole should not be restricted to specially meritorious cases; that it should be employed in all releases from confinement. Parole is thus coming to be regarded as an administrative expedient of general applicability. This point of view has been strengthened by the serviceability of parole as an incentive to good conduct in prison. "Complex and difficult as is prison management under the best conditions," writes one administrator, "it would be immeasurably more difficult without the parole law. The prisoner looks upon the parole as a reward for good conduct and steady industry and does his best to earn it."[2] The power possessed by the state, under parole laws, to grant or refuse release from prison provides penal administrators with a club which is even more effective than the old "good time" laws in inducing internal discipline. Prison managers generally favor parole for this reason. Their attitude, to be sure, is based upon administrative considerations which bear no necessary relation to the reformation of the prisoner or the future security of the community.

[1] Gillin, "Criminology and Penology," pp. 692-702.
[2] "Annual Report of the Indiana State Board of Charities," 1925, page 133.

But this is not the only basis upon which the extension of parole is urged. Many students of penal matters feel that no prisoner should be allowed to go free without first passing through a period of conditional liberty. Frederick H. Wines wrote:

"In an ideal prison system release would never be wholly unconditional except, perhaps, for a man who had been found to be innocent of the crime for which he is being held. Instead, society would extend its protecting care over every offender for a longer or shorter time after discharge. In other words, it would parole him."[1]

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts, also holds this point of view. He says:

"Whatever may be the time that a man should serve in prison, the protection of the community demands that when he comes out, he come out under a form of supervision, and we stand here today to make the statement that in the light of modern penology no man should ever be turned from prison directly into the community without the help, the safeguard and the protection of parole supervision."[2]

And in another place he has reiterated this position:

"A very necessary adjustment period should follow every prison commitment. This department does not care what the court prescribes as the length of a prison sentence. It insists only that some period of supervision, call it parole or call it any other name, shall follow such prison term and that there shall be behind that supervision the authority to return to prison which, it has seemed to us, can only be preserved through the extension of the original sentence . . . It is just as important that the serious criminal be supervised as the first offender."[3]

[1] "Punishment and Reformation," p. 355.
[2] Address before the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, March 30, 1926.
[3] "Annual Report of the Commissioner of Correction," November 30, 1925, pp. 3 and 4. The idea that the transition from the prison to the community should be gradual is not a new one. It was expressed long ago by Jeremy Bentham who, in his "Principles of Penal Law," (Book V, Chapter 3), refers to the "dangerous and critical situation of discharged prisoners, when re-entering the world after a detention, perhaps, for many years; they have no friends to receive them—without reputation to recommend them—with characters open to suspicion; and many times, perhaps, in the first transports of joy for recovered liberty, as little qualified to use it with discretion as the slaves who have broken their fetters." In his "Panoptican," (Postscript, Part II, Section 16), first printed in 1791, he outlined, in considerable detail, his ideas concerning the proper "Provision for Released Prisoners" involving three types of conditional discharges.

Every prisoner stands in need of care after his release. His period of parole may be regarded as a part of his sentence, as a time during which the state manages and directs his return to the community.

The world into which the prisoner goes is a difficult one. His plight has been well described by F. H. Wines:

"The most terrible moment in the life of an offender is not that in which the prison door closes upon him, but that in which it opens to permit his return to the world. He has lost his character and standing among men. He has suffered for months or years the deprivation of normal pleasures and associations. Usually he has little money and is without friends who will assist him to secure work or to get a new start in life. Thrust upon his own resources, his situation is critical in the extreme. If he meets a hostile attitude, relapse into crime is almost certain to be the result. His former friends and associates are waiting to receive him; they will literary ply him with arguments for resuming his own habits. Society, therefore, if it would save him from his new dangers, must surround him at once with counteracting influences."[1]

Bernard Shaw, also, has graphically pictured the condition which exists when the prisoner is returned to the community without supervision. He writes:

"He is, at the expiration of his sentence, flung out of the prison into the streets to earn his living in a labor market where nobody will employ an ex-prisoner, betraying himself at every turn by his ignorance of the common news of the months or years he has passed without newspapers, lamed in speech, and terrified at the unaccustomed task of providing food and lodging for himself. There is only one lucrative occupation available for him; and that is crime. He has no compunction as to society; why should he have any? Society, for its own selfish protection, having done its worst to him, he has no feeling about it except a desire to get a bit of his own back. He seeks the only company in which he is welcome: the society of criminals; and sooner or later, according to his luck, he finds himself in prison again. The figures of recidivism show that the exceptions to this routine are so few as to be negligible for the purposes of this argument. The criminal, far from being deterred from crime, is forced into it: and the citizen whom his punishment was meant to protect suffers from his depredations."[2]

[1] "Punishment and Reformation," pages 353 and 354.
[2] Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, "English Prisons Under Local Government," Preface by Bernard Shaw, Longmans-Green and Company, London, 1922, pp. 18 and 19.

Most prisoners must be released at one time or another. A few convicts, it is true, are hanged or electrocuted. But society will permit this only in the case of one or two extremely serious offenses. A few are held in confinement until they die. But here sentences long enough to accomplish

this result are rarely imposed. Most prisoners walk out into the world again, to their families, to their friends, to their work, and, perhaps, to their careers of crime. Social security necessitates their confinement under the watch of armed guards within stone walls and iron bars on Monday. On Tuesday they are at large in the community. If the limitations of parole are not imposed upon them, under what conditions will they be released?

Suppose the prisoner is held to serve the last day of the period exacted by him by law. He must then be released. He may be a feeble-minded, epilepic or psychopathic offender. He may be an habitual or a professional criminal. Still he goes out, an almost inevitable menance to the peace of the community. He goes out with the feeling that he has paid his debt to society in full, that he must proceed at once to levy tribute on his fellows for the time he feels he has lost. He goes out without work, without a home, perhaps without friends to help him. If he makes for himself a useful place in the life of the community, it is little less than miraculous.

Suppose the prisoner had been released under the operation of an automatic time allowance for good conduct within the institution. Here, again, society is guaranteed no adequate protecton, for it is the universal testimony of penal administrators that the most dangerous of criminals to society, invariably maintain the best of prison records. Under the mechanical operation of the commutation measure, release must be given before the prisoner's whole term has been served. There is no possibility of exacting from the more dangerous men that greater period of confinement which may be required under the system of parole.

There is but one other means by which prisoners are regularly returned to society. That is by the exercise of executive clemency. The Governor's pardon, however, carries with it the implication of innocence, of society's forgiveness for the offense which has been committed. It, therefore, should never be used as a regular process, applicable to every prisoner.

These are the alternatives to parole. If a convict be pardoned, if he be released under the operation of the "good time" statute or if he be held to serve his whole term and then turned loose, he goes out as a free man. The state has lost its control. Society is no longer safe. Unless we are to extend greatly our use of capital punishment and life imprisonment, we must choose one of these four methods of release. Certainly hard common sense should dictate the adoption of that administrative expedient which possesses the greatest protective value. The safest of these four possible methods of release is parole.

Parole is coming to be regarded as a necessary period of transition from penal to social life. "The parole plan," wrote the Minnesota Board of Parole in one of its reports, "insists that there is a period of convalescence from the disease of crime, and that during this convalescence great care must be taken lest there be a relapse."[1] "Since some prisoners must be and should be let out of prison anyway," says the Minnesota Crime Commission, "it is better that they go out under supervison than absolutely free,"[2] and Commissioner Bates has put it this way:

"Unless we put them in jail for life, they have got to come out, and the important question for society to face is how are they coming out? Are they coming out with a knife between their teeth ready to reap their vengeance on society or are they coming out with some kind of a job, established in a home and some kind of authoritative supervision over them, so that on any indiscreet action on their part, they can be taken back and the community thus protected?"[3]

Generally, those who insist upon the importance of a period of parole, emphasize the right of imprisonment which goes along with it and lay great stress upon its protective nature. The International Prison Congress in the resolutions passed in London in August, 1925, referred to the indeterminate sentence as "one of the most efficacious means of social defense,"[4] and the American Prison Association, in the resolutions which it adopted at its Pittsburgh meeting in October, 1926, referred to parole as "an essential element in protective penology."[1] The parole idea has thus been extended beyond the original conception that it was a test of reformatory achievement, beyond the later notion that it was a method to be applied only in the handling of particularly meritorious cases, to the present belief that it is a generally applicable method of guiding the prisoner's return to society in order that the legitimate interests of other citizens may be more adequately safeguaded.

The Parole idea involves even more than this. Many of those who now believe in parole refuse to regard it merely as a system of watching released prisoners and arresting those who misbehave. On the contrary, they conceive of it as a positively constructive process of social rehabilitation. The Missouri Crime Survey, for insance, refers to parole as a "form of correctional treatment"[2] and another contemporary writer who calls it "a method of reformation or of re-education" goes on to explain that

"It is the readjustment of individuals to other individuals and to the community under supervision and direction. . . . It permits persons to come back into the community and to establish social contacts as a means of final reformation. . . . Parole is the reclaiming of men and women by the state."[3]

[1] "Report of the State Board of Parole," 1911-12, pp. 11-12.

[1] "Report of the Minnesota Crime Commission," p. 49.
[2] Address before the Joint Commission on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, March 3, 1926. The argument for the general use of parole has been well presented also by Secretary Henry A. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Prison Association, who says, "Is there any sensible person, who, knowing all the facts concerning both procedures, would prefer the complete sentence to the parole? Mind you, your criminal must be released some time, if not on parole with its judgment, supervision and checks, together with a grateful obligation on the part of the criminal to restrain himself; then a free untramelled criminal embittered by the merciless exacitude of society. The latter condition does not contemplate reform unless you adhere to the old-fashioned idea that if a man is given enough punishment for a wrong, he will never do wrong again. The prisoner who pays in full comes out of prison with the idea that he has paid—that he has squared his account, and that he owes society nothing. Certainly he does not feel that he owes it to society to be a reformed man. The idea of crime is not out of his head. He only thinks of the price to be paid for his crime. You may have convinced him that if he is again caught he will again have to pay. But if he feels that he can commit crime and escape detection or conviction, then he contemplates his crime as profitable and delightfully revengeful.

"When a prisoner completes his sentence you find in him a moral vacuity inhospitable to regenerative influences, if you do not find a positive and fixed immorality. With the paroled prisoner it is different. Here you have a moral receptivity based upon a grateful state of mind. Here you are able to reform by instilling the idea that crime is to be avoided because it is inherently wrong and not because it is a thing for which the state exacts payment in punishment. Parole, when, must be admitted to be a success in itself and by the very virtue of its improvement over the unrelieved completion of sentence, which is has superseded." (See Higgins, Henry A., "Is Parole a Success?" Massachusetts Prison Association, 1923.)
[3] Quoted in the "81st Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York," page 73.

[1] This Resolution will appear in the proceedings of the Association for 1926.
[1] Page 502.
[2] Bramer, J. P., "Parole," pages 19 and 20.

This social function of parole was well described in a brief which was submitted to the Pennsylvania State Parole Commission by the social workers of Philadelphia in November, 1926. They said, in part:

"First, we believe that the object of parole . . . is to help the individual to find and keep a place in the community which entitles him to the respect of himself and of others and which enables and encourages him to make the most of himself, and to discharge his responsibilities to those dependent upon him and to the community as a whole . . . When once the individual has been admitted to parole, the object of the state's treatment of him becomes definitely constructive.

"Second, we believe that the treatment of the individual parolee, in order to achieve this object, requires . . . positive acts of helpfulness—advice, guidance, friendly assistance in various forms, a steady, systematic process of re-education of the individual and of interpretation back and forth between the parolee and those with whom he is thrown and through whose associations he must re-establish himself in the community.

"Third, we regard this part of the state's treatment of the offender as potentially the most valuable stage of treatment . . . for it is the only part . . . which can be directly devoted to helping the individual readjust himself to the conditions of actual social life. . . . It is only in the natural and normal social environment that an individual can learn to practice suitable forms of conduct as well

as desire them. . . . The culmination of the process (of training) must be in the community itself, where the individual must learn, often slowly and haltingly, to stand on his own feet, to resist temptation, to accept responsibility, to live up to decent ideals and to abide by reasonable regulations necessary for community well-being."

The ideal which finds expression here was translated into terms of actual performance by the Committe on Probation and Parole which reported to the American Prison Association in 1920. It was the belief of this body that parole should provide:

1. A continuation of training outside the institution, a friendly oversight and guidance.
2. The providing of suitable work which the individual can do and likes to do.
3. Continued supervision of health conditions, to maintain the highest standard of efficiency, and to protect the community from any danger of infection.
4. Continued industrial opportunities, to make the individual more and more self-dependent, and therefore to bring about more complete adjustment in the community.
5. Continued educational opportunities, to encourage self-improvement and to stimulate ambition.
6. Suitable recreational outlets, one of the most important functions of parole, since disposal of leisure time is the real test of desirability as a citizen.
7. Continued religious privileges, which should include social contacts.
8. Protection of the paroled person from exploitation, for a man must have a fair chance if he is to "make good."
9. Teaching of the application of the principles of mental hygiene. The formation and maintenance of good habits, and the understanding and acceptance of his position, are important parts of this instruction. But, most of all, is necessary, the continuance of the spirit of good-will which he should have begun to acquire while in the institution.
10. Protection of the community by return to the institution of the individual, who threatens its welfare either through danger of infection or of bad behavior.[1]

[1] "American Prison Association Procedings," 1920, pages 52-53.

So we come to the final element of the parole idea—belief that parole may be made a reformatory process in itself.

Let us now summarize and restate the theory of parole: 1. Parole release should be preceded by institutional training for free life. 2. The determination of the time of such release is properly an administrative rather than a judicial function. 3. Parole is not an act of mercy. It is not lenient. 4. An early parole may be granted when careful study shows that a prisoner will probably conduct himself honorably upon release. 5. Some period of parole should be applied to every prisoner, who, under present laws must be returned to society. 6. This should be done because it is safer to liberate a convict under supervision and hold over him the right of reimprisonment than to let him go scot free. 7. The parole period should be used by the state to accomplish the prisoner's readjustment within the community. The use of parole makes it possible for the state to reform its prisoners outside the walls of its prisons. This work is carried on incidentally for the good of the offender but primarily to prevent him from returning to crime. The final purpose of parole, like that of every other method of corrective treatment, is the protection of society.

This is the parole idea. Its application in penal administraton would involve the following requirements:

I. That the state, prior to the time of parole, will make such provision for the educational and industrial training of the inmates of its penal institutions as to prepare them for life in the community.

II. That Boards of Parole will make an exhaustive and painstaking study of each case in order that they may hold in confinement those whose release would endanger the public safety and grant an early parole only to those who are fit to be set at liberty.

III. That the state will provide a sufficient staff of field agents to insure the continuous, efficient and sympathetic supervision of those who are on parole.

In the chapters which follow we shall attempt to discover the extent to which these requirements have been met by the systems of parole which have been established in Pennsylvania and in other American commonwealths.

Chapter 3

Parole Legislation in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania took the first step toward abandoning the definite sentence a full century ago. The act of March 23, 1826, which governed commitment to the Philadelphia House of Refuge (now the Glen Mills School) gave the managers authority to bind children out as apprentices during their minority.[1] Under this provision sentences to this institution, and later to the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, were indeterminate, with maximum terms fixed at majority and the minimum left entirely in the hands of the institution. The only limitation on this arrangement was the provision that girls under the age of sixteen on admission could not be held beyond their eighteenth year. This measure did not affect the sentencing of adults.

It was not until 1869 that steps were taken to modify the definite sentence imposed upon the prisoners confined in penitentiaries within the state. In that year a "good time" law was passed.[2] This measure provided for the automatic deduction of a certain number of days from each month served as a reward for good conduct. The sentence thus became an indefinite one, with the judge fixing the maximum and the prisoner determining the minimum by his behavior in prison. This "good time" measure was supplanted in 1901 by a new commutation act which applied to any prisoner committed for more than one year to any work-house, penitentiary or county jail in the state.[3] Under its provisions convicts might earn a reduction of two months in their first year of imprisonment, three months in the second year, four months in the third and fourth years and five months in the fifth and subsequent years. This meant that prisoners definitely committed for five years, if they maintained perfect conduct records, were released in three years and six months. Those committed for ten years might earn their way out in six years and five months, while men receiving twenty year sentences might be set at liberty in twelve years and three months. Release at this time was absolue, involving no right of reincarceration for subsequent misbehavior and no oversight by the state.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, No. 133, Act of March 23rd.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, No. 1267, Act of May 21st.
[3] Pamphlet Laws, No. 133, Act of May 11th.

The first thorough-going application of the indeterminate sentence idea came in 1887 with the establishment of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.[1] This institution was built on the model of the Elmira Refomatory and designed to care for young, male first-offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. The law provided that every sentence to the reformatory should be general and that the court shauld not "fix or limit the duration thereof." The maximum term during which a prisoner might be held was that fixed by statute as the maximum penalty for the offense which he had committed. Within this limit it was the intention of the framers of the law that his release should be determined by his progress within the institution. Accordingly, provision was made for the instruction and employment of inmates and the development of a system of credits designed to show "whether any and how much progress or improvement (had) been made."

The law provided for a semi-annual examination of each prisoner's record and the submission by the superintendent, physician and moral instructor to the Board of Managers of the cases of those men who had been "so improved as to justify liberation." This Board was given the power to grant release when it should appear that there was "strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner (would) live and remain at liberty without violating the law and that his release (would not be) incompatible with the welfare of society." This release was to be accomplished by the order of the committing judge upon the Board's recommendation. The law contained no specific authority to grant paroles in lieu of final discharges, other than the authority given the Board to make rules and regulations governing "absolute, temporary, and conditional release." In 1893, however,[2] the legislature provided that paroled inmates violating the conditions of their liberty might be rearrested on the warrant of the president of the Board of Managers and returned to the institution to serve out the remainder of the maximum period prescribed by statute.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, No. 63, Act of April 28th.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, No. 326, Act of June 6th.

Nearly thirty years later the reformatory for women, called the State Industrial Home, was established at Muncy. The law governing its operation[1] made similar provision for the imposition of general sentences of women between sixteen and thirty years of age. No minimum period of imprisonment could be stipulated in the original commitment but the law provided that "the duration of such imprisonment, including the time spent on parole (should) not exceed three years except where the maximum term specified by law is greater." The provisions made at Huntingdon for the instruction and employment of inmates and the development of a system of credits to serve as a condition of release were written into the measure governing the newer institution. Its Board of Managers was given power "to grant temporary discharge or parole for a period of not more than ninety days and to continue the same by renewal or renewals" and the mechanism set up to govern final discharge was the same as that established at the other institution.

Until 1909, then, the idea of the indeterminate sentence had been applied only in the handling of juveniles and at the Huntingdon Reformatory. The penitentiaries still operated under the provisions of the commutation law which granted automatic reductions of sentence for good conduct. The idea had grown, however, that penitentiaries, as well as reformatories, should train prisoners for return to society and that release should be granted on the basis of the prisoner's fitness, involving considerations other than good behavior within the institution. In this year, then, the idea of the indefinite sentence was extended to commitments to the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries.

Pennsylvania's first prison parole law[2] provided that courts should sentence prisoners for indefinite terms. The maximum period was to be that fixed by statute for the offense in question. The minimum was to be the statutory minimum. In those cases where the statute specified no minimum it was to be named by the court, but should in no case exceed one-fourth of the maximum. Men committed under this type of sentence were not to receive the benefit of the commuation law of 1901.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, 1913, No. 816, Act of July 25th.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, 1909, No. 275, Act of May 10th.

Provision was made that the Board of Inspectors of each penitentiary should hold monthly meetings to consider the release of prisoners so sentenced. Each convict was to be given a personal hearing three months before the expiration of his minimum term. If it should appear to the Board that "there (was) a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law" his release on parole was to be recommended to the Governor. In cases where the Board decided against such release, the Governor was to be informed of the reasons for this decision "in detail." Release was to become effective with the Governor's signature but he was not to be allowed to act until he had received the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs or any three of them "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session."

The law gave the penitentiary Boards the power to appoint one or more parole officers "to look after the welfare" of parolees and "report upon (their) conduct." Prisoners violating parole were to be given a hearing by the Board upon their return. Those guilty of new offenses would be held to serve the complete term charged for the original crime in addition to a new sentence received. All others should serve their unexpired maximum terms unless reparoled or pardoned. The law finally provided that it should be the "duty" of the Board to recommend parolees to the Governor for pardon if there was "reasonable probability" that they would not again violate the law and "that it (would) be to the advanage of such convict."

Such were the provisions of the first measure authorizing prison paroles within the state. Under its operation one part of the reformatory scheme was applied to the management of the state's prisons. This action, was however, accompanied by no such avowal of reformatory purpose as that which had been incorporated in the Huntingdon law. No provision was made for the employment, training or education of prisoners. No system of marks, records, grades or credits was established as a prerequisite of release. No standards of fitness were suggested by the law. Although the general application of reformatory methods in prison discipline was apparently not contemplated, this single element in the reformatory process was applied to all prison sentences as though possessing some instrinsic merit.

The law of 1909 was not long allowed to stand in its original form. One provision, not mentioned above, which made possible a thirty-year maximum sentence for third termers was repealed in 1911.[1] The stipulation was also inserted that Boards of Inspectors could not adopt rules requiring first-offenders to file bonds when going out on parole.

Dissatisfaction with the indefinite sentence of the original law led the legislature to go even further and repeal its provisions governing the minimum sentence. Under the new law, then, the court could fix both minimum and maximum terms. The maximum was not to exceed the statutory maximum. No limitations were placed upon the minimum. This provision made it possible for the courts, within their discretion, to destroy the entire purpose of the law. A prisoner who could have earned his way out by good behavior in twelve years and three months if sentenced for twenty years under the old commutation law, could now be committed for a minimum term of nineteen years, eleven months and twenty-eight days and a maximum of twenty years. Several such ridiculous sentences were given and scores of other allowed men receiving long sentences possible parole periods of but a few months. Prisoners so sentenced could, in effect, gain an early release only through an extension of executive clemency. The result of this measure was, in some cases, to make punishment much more severe than it had been for a generation. It operated, however, with great inequality, depending in each case upon the temperament and point of view of the judge imposing the sentence.

The law of 1911 extended still further the application of the parole idea by giving to the judges of the courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer the right to parole convicts confined in county jails and work-houses. In 1921 this right was extended to "other courts of record having jurisdiction" and applied as well to release from houses of correction.[2] Parole here, unlike that from the penitentiaries, might take place at any time after incarceration. This measure extended the application of the parole idea far beyond that allowed by the majority of American states.

Succeeding legislatures made minor amendments to the law governing the operation of prison paroles. In 1913[3] provision was made that Boards of Inspectors might procure individuals to act as sponsors for prisoners on parole, or require of them periodic reports in lieu of such sponsorship. No prisoner, however, was to be denied parole because of his inability to secure sponsorship. The 1915 measure[1] provided for the arrest of parole violators upon the warrant of the secretary of the penitentiary Board of Inspectors and their recommitment upon the Governor's mandate. It further required that parole violators convicted of new offenses should serve out the earlier term before beginning service on the later sentence; also that those imprisoned in other states should be returned for reincarceration in Pennsylvania.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, No. 812, Act of June 19th.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, No. 177, Act of May 5th.
[3] Pamphlet Laws, No. 363, Sec. 1, Act of May 28th.

Dissatisfaction resulting from the arbitrary exercises of the unlimited sentencing power allowed by the 1911 law caused the legislature in 1917 to re-enact the provisions of the law of 1909. The measure was, however, vetoed by Martin Brumbaugh who was then Governor. Modification of this form of sentence did not come until 1923 with the enactment of the law known as the Ludlow Act, which now governs penitentiary paroles in Pennsylvania.[2] This measure amended the provisions of the 1911 law governing sentences and provided that any person found guilty of crimes punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary should be sentenced for an indefinite term, the maximum and minimum limits of which should fixed by the court. The maximum was in every case to be within the maximum fixed by statute and the minimum never to "exceed one-half of the maximum." The requirement was also made that the penitentiary inspectors should notify both the trial judge and the district attorney within ten days before hearing an application for parole.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, No. 348, Secs. 10 and 14, Act of June 3rd.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, No. 397, Sec. 6, Act of June 29th.

This measure gave the benefit of indefinite sentence to felons who were sentenced to imprisonmnt in local institutions as well as those sent to the state prisons, although it still left the power of their parole in the hands of the judge. It limited the possible judicial abuse of the right to impose sentence and, by a more or less arbitrary expedient, similar to that set up in five other American states, gave real assurance that parole might be applied in those cases deemed deserving by the penitentiary trustees. The Ludlow Act is today under attack by members of the bench and bar who would restore to the court its discretion in imposing sentence.

Only two other measures have been enacted which are of significance in the parole of Pennsylvania's prisoners. These are the laws of 1925, the first of which[1] makes possible the eventual commitment of women of all ages to the State Industrial Home. The indefinite sentence for those less than twenty-five years of age remains as provided by the original law. Those over twenty-five are to be sentenced for minimum and maximum terms, with parole possible at the expiration of the minimum. The second[2] created a Commission to investigate parole systems and submit to the legislature recommendations for a change in the state's parole law.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, No. 379, Act of May 14th.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, No. 393, Act of May 14th.

Chapter 4

Parole Preparation in Pennsylvania

In penal administration, as in other fields, it occurs that there is often a marked contrast between ideals, and even laws, on the one hand, and existing administrative methods, on the other. This is particularly true in the case of parole. The preceding chapters have outlined the parole idea and the parole law. Those which follow concern themselves with current parole practice. Chapter Five describes the process of parole selection; Chapter Six, that of parole supervision in Pennsylvania today.

The present chapter has to do with the manner in which prisoners are being prepared for parole in Pennsylvania. A discussion of this subject involves all of penal administration and might easily lead us far astray from parole, but so important is institutional training as a prior condition of parole, as has already been pointed out, that it seems not unwise to include at this point a brief outline of present prison practices in Pennsylvania.[1]

[1] The material contained in Chapters 4, 5 and 6, except where otherwise noted, is based upon a personal examination of prison plants and records and interviews with prison officials.

The state has five institutions for the imprisonment of adult or juvenile-adult offenders. The oldest of these, the Eastern State Penitentiary, located in Philadelphia, was opened in 1829 and has seen nearly a century of service. It has a present population of more than fifteen hundred. The Western State Penitentiary is located in the Woods Run district of Pittsburgh. It has had an average population of one thousand in recent months. Seven hundred other prisoners are kept in a penitentiary at Rockview, near Bellefonte, which is administered as a branch of the Western institution. There are two reformatories. The one for men, located at Huntingdon, was opened in 1889 and now accommodates about seven hundred inmates. The one for women, known as the State Industrial Home, is situated at Muncy. Its population is generally less than one hundred.

Estern State Penitentiary

The entire work of the Eastern Penitentiary is being carried forward under the handicap of an antiquated and overcrowded plant. The prison was built with the idea of providing solitary confinement for some two or three hundred prisoners. Today there are 841 cells, many of which house two or more occupants. The form of the main prison building and the addition of further structures has so cut up the space within the walls that the room available for outdoor recreation is totally inadequate for the needs of the present population. Mess halls, school and shops are housed in quarters which are anything but desirable. There is no room for expansion at the present site. The development of modern prison activities must, in large measure, wait upon the provision of the new structure which is contemplated by the state.

The present administration of the penitentiary has been highly complimented on its managerial efficiency.[1] The staff of guards has been completely reorganized, smartly garbed and subjected to military discipline. Provision has been made for health and sanitation. Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are required to take treatment. Consumptives and men in advanced stages of disease are segregated. There is no gymnasium and no formal drill. There is, however, an exercise period of about two hours each afternoon and during this time those who wish to do so may play baseball, football, volley ball and handball. The outdoor athletic activities are varied and beneficial in spite of the inadequacy of the space available for them.

[1] See the "Handbook of American Prisons for 1926," published by the National Society of Penal Information, pp. 498-500.

Internal discipline does not appear to be unduly severe. Correspondence and visiting privileges, although subject to careful restrictions, are fairly liberal. There is a band, an orchestra and a library, and prisoners, although not allowed to handle money, may purchase certain things from a commissary or through the outer office. Each inmate receives a printed booklet which clearly and briefly sets forth the rules governing the institution. He is told that he must not carry food from the mess hall, leave his work without permission, write notes to other prisoners, loiter in the aisles or alleys, enter other cells without permission, gamble, or behave with insolence towards officials or other inmates. Other rules have to do with possession of weapons, traffic in drugs, sexual vice and attempted escape. Regulations appear to be reasonable and the inmate is told that "only by observing and obeying them can (he) make a good record and become eligible for parole and possibly a pardon."[1]

[1] "General Rules of the Eastern State Penitentiary," July, 1926, page 3.

Prison discipline is enforced by a system of punishments. Offenders appear daily before the deputy and he determines the disposition of their cases and their conduct record is kept in his office. Petty offenses may merely result in a loss of privileges. For more serious cases a small building containing thirteen punishment cells has been erected in the yard. These cells are clean, well ventilated and equipped with a lavatory, toilet and bed. The miscreant simply spends his time there in idleness on a bread and water diet until released. He is examined daily by a physician and given a full meal when he needs it. This punishment may continue for twenty-four hours or for as much as three weeks, depending upon the seriousness of his offense and his attitude during his confinement. The usual number undergoing this punishment during the past several months has been three, four or five daily out of a population of more than fifteen hundred.

Continuous offenders against prison discipline are, as a final resort, segregated. Thirty-nine men were so imprisoned on December 1, 1926. The prisoners are separately confined in the same type of cells as those occupied by the rest of the population and are given the same cell privileges. They are, however, denied contact with the other inmates and are continuously confined except for two hours daily of compulsory exercise in the open air. Men are kept in this group for comparatively long periods until it is felt that it is safe to permit their return to the prison community. Those guilty of abnormal sexual offenses are similarly segregated. Twenty-one were so held on the above date.

There is a prison school under the supervision of an officer. Seventy men were under instruction on December 1, 1926, with eight teachers, all inmates. School hours run from 9 to 12.30 daily during five days of each week. There is no disciplinary provision to force school attendance. There is no examination given to determine school placement. Men who would rather "figure" than work, men who have no work to do, foreigners who wish to learn English in order to forestall deportation, largely make up the attendance. Most of the instruction is in reading and writing, although some courses are given in grammar, geography, history and arithmetic. The school is housed in one poorly-equipped room, constructed from some of the old exercise yards. Classes are taught simultaneously in eight sections in the one room. Inmates with sufficient ability to teach generally prefer employment in more pleasant clerical undertakings, or in prison industries which offer the possibilities of much larger earnings. No record is kept of an inmate's achievement in the prison school

and his accomplishment here is of no significance in connection with his possible parole. The Board of Trustees has gone on record as favoring the employment for the supervision of the educational activities of an outside teacher who could "command the respect and confidence of the prisoners." In its last annual report it states that "the matter of a first-class school system within the walls of the penitentiary should be referred to trained educators, notably the State Superintendent of Public Insrtuction and the Superintendent of Schools of the City of Philadelphia, with the idea of suggesting improvements to the present system, and of aiding us to carry on the new system."[1]

[1] Annual Report, 1925, page 8.

One of the main objectives of the present administration has been the reduction of idleness and the provision of employment for the inmates. At the present time there are four general classes of work being done in the penitentiary. First come the shops, which are under the direction of the Bureau of Restoration in the State Department of Welfare. Second, there are the activities connected with the operation and maintenance of the prison plant. Third, there have been developed within the institution itself some shops which perform certain processes for outside firms. Finally, there is individual hand work which is carried on extensively by the inmates.

On December 1, 1926, the Department of Welfare industries provided employment for 295 men out of the population of more than fifteen hundred. The largest single shop is the shoe shop, employing 109 men. Next comes the hosiery and underwear industry with 78. Forty-two men were engaged in printing and binding, 38 in weaving shop and 29 as tailors. This work is carried on under the supervision of eight civilian employees of the Welfare Department and the men work five hours daily. They are paid from twenty-five cents to sixty-five cents daily, depending on their experience and skill, the usual earnings running between thirty and fifty cents. The print shop is well equipped and production conditions here and in the tailor shop may be said to compare favorably with those in the outdoor world. Shoe and textile production, however, is carried on on a much smaller scale than in outside factories, with production methods which are probably not the equivalent of those used in modern large-scale plants. Even if the Department of Welfare were able to provide work enough to occupy the entire population, expansion would be made impossible by the limitations of the present structure.

Maintenance activities generally provide employment for about 350 men. On June 1, 1926, nearly 100 were employed as plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters, painters, plasterers, stone-masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, electricians, blacksmiths and machine shop operatives. The power house, store house, green house and laundry provided work for 45 men. Eighty-six served as bakers, cooks and kitchen help. There were 36 assistants in the school, library, hospital and offices. Nineteen men were employed as barbers, 36 as scrubbers, 65 as messengers and 182 men were assigned to yard duty. Many of these are employed in the construction of a new cell building. Others of those enumerated above are assisting in the laying of new concrete floors in the cellblocks. Of the 1,573 men in the institution on December 1, 1926, only 163 were reported as idle. Of these, 45 were segregated for disciplinary reasons and 52 were ill or too aged for employment, leaving only 92 men on the record as able to work and unemployed. The men engaged in the above activities are placed on the maintenance payroll and compensated from the earnings of prison labor at the rate of ten, fifteen or twenty cents per day. More than half of them are receiving ten cents and less than one-fifth of them the twenty-cent rate.

The outside work brought in for the men by the institution itself comprises a rag shop, a caning shop, a cigar shop and a garage for automobile repair work. Cigarmaking employs only eleven men; the garage, five. On December 1, 1926, the rag shop provided employment for 104 men who were engaged in sewing rags together and rolling them into balls. During November, 1926, the weekly income of the prisoners engaged in this work ranged from thirty-three cents to $3.47, the average being $1.27. Ninety men found work in the caning shop, where they fitted cane bottoms in chairs on a piece-work basis, which averages them a weekly income of about $1.20. All the work of this type is admittedly a temporary expedient, adopted with the laudable objects of lessening idleness and providing the prisoners with a means of contributing to the support of their dependents.

One of the most interesting features of the institutions is the skilled handiwork which is produced by its inmates. Over three hundred men were recorded as engaged in such individual employment on December 1, 1926, and others working elsewhere during the day carried it on in their cells in the evenings. In this way are produced lacquered bookcases and tables, decorated tin waste baskets and desk sets, inlaid wooden brushes, jewel boxes, cigarette boxes and radio cabinets, beaded bags, necklaces, andirons, fire tongs, etc. The largest single enterprise is the production of ship models. Some 200 men are now employed in this activity. A few enterprising inmates have set up regular shops in small cells which have been provided for them and are employing other inmates in their work. Here various ship models are produced under an extensive division of labor in commercial quantities and prepared for sale in the outer world. Prisoners are not permitted to advertise their products or solict purchases by mail, but an outlet is found among people who learn of the prisoners' work through friends or through the institution's officials and through three gift shops which have been established in Philadelphia through the generosity of a former inmate. These activities provide men with employment at fairly skilled work and make possible for them earnings as high as two to five dollars daily. Based as they are on the production of novelties, there is some question as to the permanence of their market. This work, which has developed to its present proportions over a great period of years, has its merits, even though it cannot fill the need for a thorough-going system of penal employment.

In all this activity there is the possibility that the prisoner may receive industrial training which will be of use to him in his later life. Generally, however, working standards do not compare with those in the outer world, the working day is short and there is inadequate training in the important habits of industry. There is nowhere any deliberately outlined personnel adaptation, vocational guidance or trade training. No record is kept of the prisoner's industrial achievement, and accomplishment in prison labor plays no part in the decision which is made on his parole.

The prison has no psychological or psychiatric work. It has no investigator to supply it with data on the prisoner's past history, being forced to rely largely on his own statements. For a few brief months the State Department of Welfare supplied the institution with a resident psychologist, but no laboratory was developed and the work was shortly abandoned as a failure. There does not now appear to be any plan for its renewal.

The Eastern State Penitentiary is today a clean and efficiently managed prison. For this situation the present administration deserves graet credit. Much of the work, however, which must be done to make imprisonment a positive regenerative experience for many men is still ahead. The development of careful scientific classification and treatment, the creation of real educational work, the expansion of prison industries and the introduction of real vocational training must be the task of the coming years.

Western State Penitentiary

The penitentiary at Pittsburgh, like that at Philadelphia, appears to be clean and well managed. It, also, has been highly complimented upon its internal administration.[1] Provision is made here for physical examination, hospital treatment and the segregation and care of consumptives and syphilitics. There is no gymnasium or compulsory drill, but there is an exercise yard equipped with gymnastic apparatus which is open to the men for use when they are not otherwise employed. It seems likely that from a physical point of view the majority of the prison population is better cared for than it ever had been in the outside world.

[1] See the "Handbook of American Prisons," 1926, published by the National Society of Penal Information, pp. 509-510.

There are many prison activities: a band, orchestra, library, monthly newspaper, entertainments and lectures. Liberal allowance is made for correspondence, visits and the purchase of goods at a prison store. Discipline is enforced through a system of punishments. Petty offenders may lose certain privileges or be locked in their cells for short periods. More serious offenders are kept in screen cells for periods running up to thirty days. Here they may be given the regular diet or restricted to only one meal daily or to

bread and water. The severest punishment generally used is isolation. In one building is detained the most dangerous element of the prison population. The cells in this structure are clean, light and well ventilated, as are the others. Men imprisoned here are given the same food which is served in the dining hall and are allowed to work in their cells.. They are compelled to exercise in a fair sized yard twice daily. They are, however, refused contact with each other and with the rest of the prison population. The warden of the penitentiary and every member of the Board of Trustees receives on Saturday morning of each week a report giving the names of men subjected to punishment during that period, together with the penalty imposed and the offenses for which punishment was given. This report is designed to prevent any arbitrary abuse of inmates by the prison guards or officials. During the recent months there have not been more than sixteen or twenty out of the one thousand population undergoing punishment at any one time.

There is a prison school under the supervision of an educational director. Idle men are assigned to school if deficient in educational work. Men take up school work during their idle period or after their daily work is finished. Men whose minimum terms expire within a year are placed in school for two sessions daily without any other duties. During the 1925-26 term, attendance at the day school averaged 40 and at the night school 120. A new school house has been completed and the administration looks forward to an increased attendance at the coming session. The instruction is given by inmate teachers, varying in number from twelve to fifteen. A fourth grade literacy standard is established as a prerequisite for parole and the chief function of the school at present is to bring the illiterates up to this standard. An extension of this work is greatly to be desired.

The industries at the Western Penitentiary are under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare and goods here, as elsewhere, are manufactured for state use. During June, 1926 the average number of men employed in the Welfare Department industries were: 60 in a shop for the manufacture of clothing, 82 in the production of automobile license tags, 115 in the weaving department and 6 in broom and brush manufacture, a total of 263 men out of the prison population of one thousand. These workers are paid at rates in some cases reaching fifty cents daily. Men in these shops work fewer hours daily than would be required in the outer world and more men are used to accomplish the same work that would be done by fewer elsewhere. They are not, then receiving the training which they should in habits of industry The shops are housed in temporary one-story structures of a decidedly inadequate nature. A large, modern, industrial building is a real need of the institution.

Most men not employed in these shops are assigned to various maintenance activities, about 700 men being usually so employed. This work involves 44 men employed in skilled occupations as plumbers, electricians, painters, carpenters, machinists, 317 others who work in the laundry, in the heating plant and about the yard and serve as janitors and runners. There are 31 cooks and bakers, 72 waiters, 48 kitchen and storeroom helpers, 24 barbers, 10 cobblers and 5 printers. Sixty-two others are employed as clerks, nurses, teachers, etc. Men who do this sort of work are placed on the maintenance payroll and paid ten cents a day out of the proceeds of prison earnings. This places a premium on Welfare Department employment and leads to dissatisfaction among the men employed at the lower wage. From the record it would appear that nearly the whole population was continuously employed. There is, however, no way of telling how many hours a day men on the maintenance payroll are actually employed and much of this labor requires less than a full week's work Probably less than half the men on the maintenance payroll could be regarded as full-time employees. The only men definitely recorded as idle, however, are new entrants not yet assigned, men undergoing punishment, illiterates engaged in school work and a few who are too old or too feeble to be usefully occupied.

From the point of view of preparation for a life of future usefulness, employment in the penitentiary leaves much to be desired. Many of the more skilled maintenance occupations, to be sure, have a vocational value. Among the prison industries, however, the tailor shop is about the only one which is providing the prisoners with a useful trade training. The manufacture of automobiletags is not carried on in the outer world, although the process is similar to many in our modern, large scale repetitive industrial production. The brush and broom work is so small as to be of little significance and should probably be turned over to the institution for the blind. The weaving shop is the largest, but there is no textile industry in the western part of Pennsylvania in which the men trained here can find employment, and there is some question as to whether the methods used approximate those of the better outside establishments. From the vocational viewpoint, it would perhaps be desirable to have this work transferred to the institution at Philadelphia. The officials of the penitentiary and the Welfare Department are now making plans for the employment of a teacher whose duty it would be to give definite vocational education within the industries. Here, as in Philadelphia, the development of real trade training will be the work of the future.

During the past two years the Western Penitentiary has undertaken a scientific approach towards the treatment of the criminal. A careful study of each man committed has been made, including physical and medical examinations, psychological, psychiatric and educational tests, followed, where necessary, by special psychiatric examinations. The work is under the direction of Dr. William T. Root, Professor of Psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, who is a member of the Board of Trustees. A field worker has been employed to secure significant information on each case. The possibilities of this work have not yet been fully realized. It was undertaken largely with the idea of applying it in the placement of men in prison occupations but it has been little used in internal adaptation up to the present time. The information made available through these studies has proven to be of some use to the board in arriving at decisions on paroles. A summary of this material is presented to the parole department and might be used by them in supervising parolees but is of little use for this purpose today.[1]

[1] An analysis of the information secured in this work at the Western Penitentiary has been made by Dr. Root and has been published by the Board of Trustees under the title "A Psychological and Educational Survey of 1916 Prisoners in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania."

Rockview

The penitentiary at Rockview was originally established as a prison to which all convicts in the state should be transferred. This project was abandoned and today the institution is conducted simply as a branch of the Western State Penitentiary. All prisoners are taken to Pittsburgh for examination and record. Many short termers, men committed for minor offenses and some men serving the last few months of a longer term are sent on to the up-state institution. This branch serves as a ground for gradual preparation for parole. Not all prisoners are transferred, however. In some cases the officials do not feel that it would be safe to permit the amount of freedom which exists at Rockview. In others, transfer does not take place because they are not suited to do the type of work at the branch institution or, because of their dependents, are in need of the larger earnings which can be secured at Pittsburgh.

To a casual observer Rockview presents a marked contrast to the older type of prison. It is located in a tract of 6,500 acres and no wall surrounds it. Convicts sit about and chat, play ball, pitch quoits or ride merrily off by the truck load to farm distant acres, work in the quarries or with the stock. The officers of the institution function as gang-foremen rather than as guards. Men are at work over the whole tract and during the daytime are subject to little supervision. At night many of them are stationed as watchman in cow barns and hog sheds, far from the central inclosure. A wire stockade surrounds the central buildings and men are allowed to leave it by a system of passes. This, to be sure, is a mental rather than a physical barrier. A main highway runs through the property and any prisoner could leave the grounds almost at will at some time during the day. There are escapes but most of them lead to rearrests. The agricultural nature of the institution makes it impossible to maintain it as a lockup. Short terms, good morale and the prospects of early parole serve in the stead of stone walls.

A record is kept of individual conduct and a lockup is used for offenders against prison discipline, as is done at Pittsburgh. Men are assigned to specific officers who keep a daily record of their application and industry which is submitted weekly to the warden. This report gives grades for conduct on every man and becomes a part of the institution's permanent record of the case. In addition, a complete copy of the prisoner's record goes with him from Pittsburgh to Rockview when he is transferred. The psychological examinations

cover the man incarcerated at Rockview as well. All this data is available to the Rockview staff when it make its recommendations as a parole. Eighty per cent. of those paroled are released from this institution, only twenty per cent. being held at Pittsburgh until they are set free.

In the summer months the problem of finding work for the prisoners is easily solved by the need for farm labor. The orchards are cared for, animal husbandry and dairying is carried on. There are quarries and a nursery. Many are employed in driving trucks and handling teams. Others are occupied with maintenance activities: electricians, cooks, bakers, waiters, barbers, nurses, clerks, and employees in the boiler houses and laundry. It has been possible to keep many men busy in the construction of a new cell building, most of the work on which has been done by inmates.

The Department of Public Welfare maintains the nursery and operates a complete and well equipped cannery. Men employed in this activity are paid as much as fifty cents a day while those employed elsewhere receive much less. Many of these men are engaged in work which is heavier and more exhausting than that of the Welfare Department employees. This situation makes the Welfare Department job a great prize and gives rise to much dissatisfaction and grumbling among the men.

One difficulty with the cannery as a source of employment is the fact that it demands men at the same time when there is plenty to be done on the farm. The work of the institution is decidedly seasonal and the problem of employment during the winter months becomes a serious one. The population of the institution generally falls to 500 during the winter, and rises to 700 in the summer time. Most of the school work comes in winter and occupation is also afforded by construction and repair work and the maintenance of the stock. The location of the institution gives reason for serious question as to the possibility of developing extensive enough prison industries to provide continuous employment.

The educational work at Rockview involves two features. First, there is some compulsory schooling and, second, there is the opportunity for more advanced work which the institution extends as a privilege. The school is under the supervision of the chaplain and inmate teachers are employed in odd hours during the winter months. This work in the past has been handicapped by the lack of rooms in which to hold classes. The Pennsylvania State College has conducted extension courses at the penitentiary. One hundred and thirty-one enrolled for this work during the 1925-1926 session. Among the courses given were: gasoline automobiles, salesmanship, steam boilers, electricity, accounting, bookkepping, show-card writing, business law, traffic management, heating and ventilating, the strength of materials and foreman training. Sixty-seven of the 131 men completed their courses, many failing to finish because of parole or pardon. Some of them made particularly good records. One other item in the educational program is a course of popular general lectures donated by the members of the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College.

Neither the school nor the industry of this institution contributes a positive program of trade education or vocational training and the value of some of the work carried on, canning, in particular, is open to question from this point of view. If men on parole are to stand better chances of success it might be desirable to train them in some line which would give them the assurance of steadier employment.

Huntingdon

The Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory is based upon the Elmira model. The law charges it with the training and instruction of male first offenders between the age of fifteen and twenty-five.[1] Traditional reformatory methods are employed. Prisoners are divided into grades and promoted or demoted on the basis of a system of credits and demerits. There is a compulsory weekly chapel, a Sunday School, where attendance is voluntary, and a well developed program of physical training. Athletic contests are held within the institution and with visiting teams. There is a library and a weekly paper which prints moral tales and institutional news. Prisoners whose educational development has been retarded are required to attend school. Eight teachers are provided and sessions are held for nine months of each year. Instruction is given in elementary branches and, in a few cases, in more advanced work such as history, physiology and business subjects. During the summer months a large part of the population is engaged in farm work and there are no regular classes. A farm of some seven hundred acres is entirely worked by inmate labor. At times fully half the population is thus employed outside the walls. This privilege is extended to the better boys, who work under little supervision, a situation which makes possible a test of their responsibility looking toward parole and ultimate freedom.

The outstanding feature of the instruction is the amount and variety of vocational training which it offers to its inmates. Each boy, shortly after his arrival, receives a pamphlet which describes some forty trades, one of which he may learn. The nature of the work involved and the possibilities which it offers are briefly and simply set forth. This prospectus covers the following fields: Auto mechanics, baking, blacksmithing, bookbinding, bookkeeping, masonry, carpentry, butchering, dairying, drafting, laundry work, electrical work, molding, printing, plumbing, shoemaking, barbering, painting, plastering, tailoring, machine work, tinsmithing and many others. The boy is thus given an opportunity to select the type of activity which he may wish to pursue. From this list he is permitted to make three choices and, at the end of a thirty-day novitiate, he appears before the reformatory staff for placement. This body, after a consideration of the young man's showing in various tests which have been given him, assigns him to one of the trades for which he has expressed a preference.

Each vocational teacher keeps a daily record of the number of hours put in by each boy under his care, the type of work done and the numerical grade which indicates its quality. This daily account is posted monthly on a sheet which gives a permanent history of the progress of each inmate in the trade to which he has been assigned.[2] In this way the institution has complete knowledge of the actual accomplishment of each man in his trade training.

In some reformatories, the vocational education involves only the accomplishment of a few set tasks of a practice nature, the finished product being subsequently destroyed. In such places the training offered has no immediate practical application. There is little of this sort of thing at Huntingdon. In large measure training offered the boys is capitalized by the use of their labor in the physical improvement of the plant. At the present time a new cattle barn is in the process of construction. The designs for this building were prepared by inmates; the blue prints turned out by inmate draftsmen. The stone masonry, the bricklaying, the wiring, the plumbing, the carpentry, painting and everything else entering into the project involves a practical application of the trade training offered and is done without cost to the state. In a similar way, fences have been built, sewers laid and roads resurfaced. A new system of mechanical ventilation has been constructed and installed in the kitchen. The cell blocks have been improved by the installation of skylights, and the repainting of the walls. The wooden flooring of the cell ranges is being gradually removed and replaced by metal gratings designed and cast by inmates. The institution is being rewired by students in the electrical classes. The bricklayers have added a new porch to the residence of the superintendent, and a new green house.

The present superintendent desires to construct a modern hospital and a new gymnasium as soon as that may be possible. Work of this character, he estimates, will provide practical and productive employment for the next five or six years. When the plant is brought to its maximum physical efficiency, however, the problem of finding a productive

[1] At the present time, however, nearly one-thisd of those committed are recidivists.

[2] In the machinists' class, for instance, the report covers the number of hours spent and the grades received each month in mastering the following operations:
1. Chipping and filing. 2. Filing and finishing blocks. 3. Drilling and tapping, cutting threads with stock and die. 4. Turning cylindrical pieces to gauge. 5. Turning and chasing vice screws, square and V threads. 6. Chucking and boring to gauge. 7. Boring and reaming nuts and making mandrel to fit. 8. Grinding set of lathe tools. 9. Cutting V and square threads (outside). 10. The same (inside.) 11. Grinding milling cutters and drills. 12. Turning bolt and lathe spindle with paper hole and center. 13. Boring and turnnig. 14. Angle and plate work. 15. Making valves and spigot stems. 16. Turning wood lathe centers. 17. Turning engine piston. 18. Turning eccentric. 19. Planing surface plate. 20. Planing key way in block and chamfering corners. 21. Grinding set of planer tools. 22. General planer work. 23. Turning, facing and chasing pump valves. 24. Making studs and bolts for pump and engines.

outlet for institutional labor will again become a pressing one. At the present time the Department of Welfare has no industrial work at the reformatory. Preparations are being made, however, for the installation of a printing establishment, where the training of printers and the production of state documents may go hand in hand. Machinery is also being installed for the production of furniture, and the skill gained in woodworking classes will find practical application here.

At Huntingdon one does not find the idleness which is the curse of so many prisons. Boys are busy from morning until night and there is little opportunity for loafing. Much more in the way of labor, however, should be provided before the present program of addition and betterment of the physical equipment is completed. It would be quite possible for the class in sign painting to prepare a large part of the markers demanded by the state highways system. Boys who have been engaged in the study of auto mechanics might well be employed in the repair of all publicly owned automobiles in the vicinity. A careful study should present many similiar possibilites. The nature of the institution, to be sure, prevents a complete approximation to the productive methods employed in the outer world. But this should nevertheless be a goal toward which the administration should work.

Since June, 1925, provision has been made for the remuneration of the inmates out of funds made available through the earnings of prison labor. The rates of pay prevailing in June, 1926, were 7½, 10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents per working day. Only sixty of the population were unassigned and receiving no pay at that time. The great majority of the men were being paid at the rate of 12½ or 15 cents a day. With the development of the printing and furniture industries under the supervision of Welfare Department many will be given an opportunity to earn much larger amounts. Little or no opportunity is afforded within the institution for the expenditure of funds thus accumulated. The result is that it is now possible for boys to leave Huntingdon with a sizable stake toward their readjustment in the outer world.

The institution, unfortunately, does not seem to have very adequate data upon the social background, history or mental condition of its inmates. Upon a boy's arrival a clerk takes from him certain information which is inscribed in a large ledger in the precise form dictated by statute forty years ago. The chaplain, also, secures certain information from the boy. This he supplements by writing to the pastor of the church which the prisoner formerly attended for an independent estimate of his family background. An examination of the replies received indicates that in the great majority of cases no information of value is obtained by this method. The institution relies largely on information (supplied by the prisoner himself) which cannot be compared favorably with that obtained by the sort of careful field studies which are made in other states.

This material is supplemented by mental examinations. Representatives of the State Department of Welfare visit the institution monthly and make psychological and psychiatric reports on all new commitments. Their examinations take three or four days with each visit and their reports are brief. The psychologist in each case gives the intelligence quotient, the mental age, and adds comments such as the following:

"This boy seems to have plenty of ability, but since he has never been to school, the academic side of his education should be stressed."

"Insight decidedly limited. Full of excuses, talkative, braggart, does not wait for instructions, is quick and has some manual ability. Could get some trade if his other qualities can be controlled."

The nature of the psychiatric report on the cases examined may be suggested by similar samples:

"Quite talkative in his own behalf. Rather too self-confident and shallow in moral feelings. Had become an idler and a rake before coming here. Inclined to tell on others, and does not impress me as trustworthy."

"A very intelligent, refined boy of good family. At end of school year felt tired and bored. Did not care for dances or mild amusements, and with some friends burglarized for sake of thrill. Has done very well here. No psychopathic traits. Recommend parole."

"Takes his record rather too lightly. Is good-natured but shallow in emotions. Has been a drinker, to excess. Very little feeling for family. I doubt if any moral instruction would sink deeply enough in this boy's mind. Does well enough here. Better keep for as long a time as possible."

Copies of these reports are given to various administrative officials but it is difficult to discover the extent to which they are utilized in handling discipline, placement and education. It is certain that the reformatory has not made progress in this field comparable to that which it has made in the field of vocational training.

Muncy

The State Industrial Home for Women also follows the reformatory plan. Its aim, in the words of the law which created it, must be "to prevent young offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth from becoming hardened criminals and to subject them, while in the Home to such remedial, preventive treatment, training and instruction as will conduce to their mental and moral improvement."[1] At present, girls between the ages of sixteen and thirty are received on indefinite sentences with maximum durations of three years save for offenses where longer maximum terms are prescribed by statute. Recent legislation, hovever, has provided that all women over thirty years of age may be sent to Muncy as soon as that institution is equipped to receive them.[2] Construction has not yet been completed for the reception of the more hardened offenders. The institution today has about it much of the school but very little of the prison.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, 1913, No. 1311.
[2] Pamphlet Laws, 1925, No. 379.

The Home is the newest and most modern of Pennsylvania's penal institutions, having received its first inmate in October, 1920. It is built on the cottage system. Not more than twenty-four girls are housed in any one building. Each has her own room. The provision of attractive dining-rooms, living-rooms, lawns and porches has reduced the institutional atmosphere. Every cottage has its individual kitchen, its matron and its housekeeper. Altogether the state has provided a staff of thirty persons to serve in the rehabilitation of these hundred girls.

The reformatory influences include treatment for venereal infection, training in personal cleanliness, gymnastic drill, games, folk dances, motion picture entertainments, pageants fashion shows and other spontaneous and planned recreation. The girls are graded and promoted from grade to grade and from cottage to cottage on the basis of their behavior. A few weeks before the time of parole they are moved to an honor cottage which houses a family of eighteen. Here they are granted greater liberty in hours and conduct as a part of the training for parole.

There is little idleness at Muncy. All the work of the households—laundry, dining-room, kitchen and cellar—is done by inmates. There is also farm labor; gardening, dairying and the care of livestock and poultry. A cannery, in season, provides employment for a goodly number. None of this labor is remunerated, but it contributes to physical vigor as well as to vocational training. The development of commercial and industrial education, to be sure, is prevented by the remote location of the Home. But the majority of the inmates do not come from urban areas and very few of them go into store or factory work. All have the benefit of the sort of healthful environment which is of paramount importance in the rehabilitation of the sexual offender and training in household arts is provided which will more completely equip every inmate for future usefulness. Classes in domestic science, in sewing, cooking, dressmaking are taught and girls are trained in rug weaving, basket making, household decoration and kindred occupations. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of mental ability and during the winter months a school with a full-time teacher is in session two hours daily for each class. A performance record is kept covering the work of each girl.

Standard psychological tests are given by a resident officer and their results are available for use in work and school placement and institutional discipline. A psychiatrist from the State Department of Welfare makes periodic reports on all newly committed girls. In addition a statement of each prisoner's offense goes into the record and an attempt is made to obtain information on the social background of each case. Fairly adequate data is received from the probation officer in Philadelphia cases but little in-

formation is forthcoming from the rest of the state. The present administration feels that it needs much more in the way of a history of incoming cases to assist it in intelligent treatment and parole.

Chapter 5

Selection For Parole in Pennsylvania

During the past twenty-five years there have been in use four different methods by which men might be released from the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. Under the law of 1901 it was possible for prisoners to secure a reduction in the time of their service, which was granted automatically upon good behavior. This was referred to as release by commutation of sentence. The second principal method of release in Pennsylvania has been by parole. This has obtained since 1910. Third, men are necessarily liberated when they have served the complete time of the sentence given them by the court. A fourth method is release by executive clemency, that is, through a pardon from the governor.[1]

[1] There are six other methods of release, which, numerically, are of minor importance. First, many men have been transferred from the penitentiary to other institutions. This does not give them final liberty, but represents a discharge from the institution on its own books. Second, death is one method of release from imprisonment. Third, men may be released by order of court. Fourth, the liberation of men transferred to the prison by the Huntingdon Reformatory takes place through the latter's Board of Trustees. Fifth, the release of some Federal prisoners has been effected by the Department of Justice at Washington. The sixth and last means of release is escape.

Methods of Release Since 1900—Eastern State Penitentiary

Year	Final Releases	By Commutation		Paroled		Sentence Expired		Pardoned		All Other Methods	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1902	392	347	88.			1	.2	12	3.	32	8.8
1903	414	366	88.			1	.2	4	.9	43	10.9
1904	402	362	90.			6	1.5	3	.7	31	7.8
1905	432	402	93.			2	.4	3	.6	25	6.
1906	443	406	91.					3	.6	34	8.4
1907	388	352	90.			3	.7	8	2.	25	7.3
1908	418	357	85.			20	5.	9	2.	32	8.
1909	519	447	86.			7	1.	7	1.	58	12.
1910	529	471	90.	23	4.	1	.2	6	1.	28	4.8
1911	458	300	65.	105	23.	1	.2	14	3.	38	8.8
1912	410	159	38.	168	41.	34	8.	19	4.	30	8.
1913	536	55	10.	364	68.	38	7.	35	7.	44	8.
1914	540	42	8.	358	66.	46	9.	52	9.	42	8.
1915	589	51	9.	387	66.	28	5.	67	11.	55	9.
1916	580	46	8.	446	77.	25	4.	44	7.	22	4.
1917	540	16	3.	431	80.	33	6.	35	6.	25	5.
1918	673	19	2.	510	74.	36	4.	75	11.	33	4.
1919	442	10	2.	358	80.	33	7.	24	5.	17	6.
1920	552	10	1.	443	82.	34	6.	35	6.	30	5.
1921	406	3	.7	302	74.	32	8.	43	10.	26	7.9
1922	476	2	.4	342	73.	54	11.	55	11.	23	4.9
1923	347	3	.7	235	67.	29	8.	52	15.	28	9.9
1924	255			170	66.	26	10.	44	17.	15	7.
1925	240			154	64.	39	16.	29	12.	18	8.
1926	*227			142	62.	47	20.	22	10.	16	8.

*To November 1st.

Parole has come to be the principal method of release employed at each of the state's penitentiaries. A table on the following page shows the comparative importance of parole and other methods of release at the Eastern State Penitentiary during the present century. Figures for the Western Penitentiary tell a similar story. An examination of this table will show that between the years of 1902 and 1911, inclusive, the great majority of those leaving the institution had been liberated through the automatic operation of the good-time law. Between 65 per cent. and 97 per cent. of the men going out during these years were so released. The parole law first became effective in 1910 when 4 per cent. of those released went out on parole. The comparative importance of parole increased after that date until 82 per cent. of those leaving the prison in 1920 were going out in this way. As parole increased in importance, automatic time allowances correspondingly fell off, dropping from 10 per cent. in 1913 to less than 1 per cent. in 1921, 1922 and 1923. Since that time there have been no releases by commutation.

The figures show that under the operation of the commutation law, prior to the establishment of the parole system, very few men were held to serve their full sentences. From 1902 to 1911, inclusive, usually not more than one, two or three men were released in any one year after having served their full time. The number so liberated was generally less than 1 per cent. In 1908, the one exceptional year, when twenty men were freed in this manner, amounted to only 5 per cent. of those leaving the institution. Under the operation of the parole laws since 1911 there has been a substantial increase in the numbers and proportions of prisoners released after having served their full time. The records show that between 25 and 54 men had been so held each year, usually amounting to anywhere from 4 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the annual discharges. During 1926, 20 per cent. of those released had been held to serve their complete sentences. This record does not seem to bear out the contention sometimes heard that the operation of the parole laws results in an unduly lenient treatment of the offender. It must be remembered that release under the commutation laws was final; that the state had no right to reincarcerate the former prisoner in the event of his misconduct. Under parole, it appears that fewer men are given an early release. Those who are, remain legally subject to the supervision of the state until the expiration of their maximum sentences.

At the penitentiaries notice is sent to each inmate legally eligible for parole within four months before the expiration of the minimum period of his sentence. He is then supposed to submit to the Board of Trustees a written application for parole prior to the third month before his minimum. This application is submitted irrespective of his criminal record or prison conduct. On it he is asked to record his name, nationality, crime, occupation, age, marital relations and present and former home addresses. He is asked the name of the officer who arrested him, the date of his arrest, whther he had been convicted of previous crime or served previous sentences. He is asked for the names of former employers and of some person who stands willing to act as sponsor during his period of parole. Space is provided for him to state reasons why he should be granted a parole. Few convicts fail to find such reasons. "Consider well your answers before you make them" says the form, "as an untruthful answer will be considered against you and failure to give full information will delay your chance for parole."

At the time that this application is made out the institution also notifies the district attorney who prosecuted the prisoner and the judge before whom he was tried of his eligibility for parole and asks whether there are any charges pending against him and whether they have any objection to his release. Very few judges or prosecutors reply to this inquiry, probably not more than 10 per cent, or 15 per cent. of those addressed. Seldom is there a protest against a parole. The usual reply is non-committal.

Eastern State Penitentiary

Before the case of the applicant is considered at the Eastern State Penitentiary, the parole office prepares a summary of his record from the files of the institution. The original commitment gives the name of the convict, the title of the offense for which he was committed and the length of his sentence. In some cases this is accompanied by a court report which gives a brief account of the crime. In addition to this there is the first statement of the prisoner which is taken by the identification officer on his admission. Here he has recorded facts dealing with his relatives, home, work, and criminal record of the same sort required in his parole application. These two forms are compared to discover inaccuracies and possible misstatements. A record of the previous criminal history of the prisoner has been se-

cured by sending his fingerprints to a half-dozen different bureaus of identification. Information thus secured is also checked against the man's own statement. A record of the man's prison conduct is secured from the office of the deputy warden and a statement as to his physical condition from the office of the doctor. On the basis of this material a summary of the record is prepared. A speciment summary selected at random contained the prisoner's name, address, number, sex, color, age, crime and sentence, the name of the committing judge and court and the following rather scanty information:

"First statement: Married, but not living with wife. Wife .....who has four-year-old child; mother.....and father .....living at the above address; two sisters; worked for .....3 months and also.....in....., New Jersey.

"Parole Application: I have made a mistake in life and I want a chance to correct it.

"Court record: Larceny of eleven dresses valued at $52 from elevator and was seen to leave the basement with a bundle. Victims were American Express Company and.... ....of.....Street.

"Criminal record:

Date.....	Phila.	False pretense, discharged.
"	"	Larceny, 1 year probation.
"	"	Larceny, discharged.
"	"	Phila. County Prison, 6 months.

"Institution Record:

Date.....locked in cell five days for fighting with.....
Date.....reported for winding rags into a ball without sewing them. This inmate had four balls that were bad. Now working in the rag shop.

"Physician's report: This man has lost three pounds since admission, but his physical condition is good."

This is the nature of the formal information which is presented to the Board of Trustees when it sits to consider whether or not a prisoner should be paroled. In addition to this the parole officer has written to the party named in the application as a prospective sponsor and has received his written reply. Where this response does not appear to be satisfactory in nature, the man is asked to name another possible sponsor who may be addressed. If he is unable to do so, arrangements are made with the Pennsylvania Prison Society or other social organizations to fulfill the sponsorship requirement. In certain cases the board may have received petitions or letters from relatives or friends or former employers. It has before it, however, no detailed information on the social background of the man whose fate it is considering and no report of any sort on his mental condition nor does it consider any information relating to his accomplishment in the prison school or industries.

The Board of Trustees in passing on parole applications is not compelled in every case to rely entirely on information of the sort outlined above. The prison chaplain, called the "moral instructor," sits with the board and is able to supplement the written data with a statement covering his personal knowledge of some of the cases considered. In addition to this a few of the members of the board quite regularly visit the prison and have sufficient contact with the men themselves to be informed at first-hand about some of them. Finally, as each case is considered the applicant appears before the board in person and answers whatever questions the members may care to ask of him. It is possible that his demeanor durin~ this trying interview may play some part in influencing the board's decision in his case.

The board holds two regular meetings monthly. One of these is devoted exclusively to the consideration of paroles. This session usually convenes at two o'clock in the afternoon and adjournment takes place some time between four and six. Its members are busy men and it is difficult to secure complete attendance. Business is usually done with a quorum of five of the nine members. At the usual parole meeting twenty-five to forty cases are presented for consideration. If it were possible to assume that an average of thirty cases were considered in a three-hour session, it would appear that about six minutes would be available for the consideration of each case. This time, of course, varies. Some applications can be disposed of in short order; others involve more serious questions and consume more time. It is evident, however, that the business is rapidly dispatched.

The board has established the rule that all parole recommendations must be unanimous. The objection of one member to a parole results in a refusal. Beyond this no formal expression of policy has been made. The belief is that each case must be settled on its own merits rather than by rule.

The fate of every prisoner, save those committed for life, is, at one time or another, decided by this board. In order to determine the manner in which the board has fulfilled its function, an analysis of its action in six different years was made. For this purpose the years 1912, 1917, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1926 were selected. The last three years cover the action of the institution's present Board of Trustees. The year 1922 was the last year before the installation of the present administration. The year 1912 was the second full year of the operation of the parole system and 1917 represents a point midway between the two. The results of this analysis are outlined in the table on the following page. In 1912, it will be seen, less than one-third of those applying for parole were released at the minimum. It must be remembered that these cases were mostly those of men committed under the first parole law of 1909 which fixed the minimum term at the statutory minimum or at not more than one-fourth of the maximum. The men committed under the law of 1911, which placed discretionary power in the fixation of the minimum term in the hands of the committing judge, were not yet coming up for consideration at that time. In 1917, on the other hand, 78 per cent. of the applicants were paroled at the minimum. These cases were passed upon under the operation of the law of 1911 which made it possible for judges to impose extremely high minimum sentences. In 1922 an even more generous policy was adopted and 96½ per cent. of the parole applicants were released at the minimum. These paroles, like the ones of 1917, were granted under the provisions of the law of 1911. The policy then pursued, however, obviously gave force to the criticism that the minimum term under the parole system became the actual term of service and that release at this time was practically automatic. This figure is in a measure to be explained by the fact that the institution at this time was seriously overcrowded, a situation which has since been relieved by the transfer of large numbers of inmates to the Rockview Prison and to various county jails. A parole system, however, which operates merely as a means of emptying cells in order to make room for new inmates can scarcely be regarded as a constructive element in penal administration.

It is interesting to compare the action of the present board with that of its predecessors. The present administration has reduced paroles at the minimum to 84 per cent. in 1924, 74 per cent. in 1925 and 62½ per cent. in 1926. It is evident from these figures that the board has gradu-

Parole Action by Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary—1912-1926

Year	1912	1917	1922	1924	1925	1926
Applied for parole	426	408	369	272	248	251
Number paroled at minimum	135	317	356	228	183	157
% paroled at minimum ..	32	78	96½	84	74	62½
Number paroled after a time penalty	174	85	9	9	14	25
% penalized	41	21	2½	3	6	10
Number refused parole ...	117	6	4	35	51	69
% of refusals	27	1.4	1	13	20	27½

ally tightened the reins and has each year refused parole to a larger proportion of those who applied for it. It has not inflicted as severe time penalties, however, as those imposed by earlier boards. Of the 174 penalized in 1912, only 20 were held for an additional six months or less while 154 were required to serve from six months to four years in addition to the minimum. In 1917, likewise, only 27 of the 85 applicants penalized were released in an additional six months or less while 58 were held for from six months to

six years of extra time. The present board, on the other hand, has held only four of the 42 men penalized to serve an additional period of more than six months.

For the purpose of ascertaining those considerations which apparently weigh most heavily with the Board of Trustees in its action on parole cases, an analysis was made of all the cases passed on during the period of one year. The board does not meet during the months of July and August, so consideration of its action at its meetings from September, 1925, to June, 1926, inclusive, covers the complete record of a recent yearly period. The results of this analysis appear in the following table. A study of the individual cases reveals the fact that certain of them presented a rather simple problem to the paroling authorities. Thirteen of the applicants had been committed under the law of 1911 and the minimum term of sentence fixed was such that the possible period of parole was less than one year. In twelve of these thirteen cases the difference between the minimum and maximum terms was six months or less. For these men it was easy to decide upon parole at the minimum, for they had generally served the greater part of their sentences and release on parole, with a sponsor provided and employment assured, offered a better probable future than would be the case if they had been held the remaining few months for final discharge without further obligation. Eight others of the men paroled at the minimum did not really return to society. Five of them were paroled to be turned over to authorities having charges against them in other states. Two were paroled for deportation and one was released to be transferred to an asylum for the insane. This makes a total of 21 men which must be subtracted from the number paroled at the minimum, leaving 135 who were actually returned to society and subject to one or more years of parole supervision.

Analysis of one Year's Parole Decisions, Eastern Penitentiary Board of Trustees, September, 1925, to June, 1926, Inclusive

Total cases passed on			249
Paroled at minimum (63%)		156	
Of these 13 had sentences which permitted less than one year of parole	13		
and 8 were released to other authorities, penal, insane or deportation	8		
		21	
Deducting these, we have, returned to society for one year or more		135	
This group classified as to:			
Prison conduct:	Cases		
Perfect prison records	109		
Offenders against prison discipline	26		
Prior criminal record:			
First offenders	97		
Recidivists	38		
Gravity of offenses committed			
Serious crimes against the person (Sex, 17; Homicides, 18; other crimes endangering life, 44)	79		
Less serious offenders: (Entry, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, 45; embezzlers, forgers, etc., 11)	56		
Penalized and paroled later (14%)		34	
Length of time held:	Cases		
Two months or less	10		
From two to three months	6		
Three to seven	13		
Nine to ten	2		
Eighteen	1		
Thirty	2		
Fraction of difference between minimum and maximum exacted as penalty:			
One twenty-fourth or less		8	
One twenty-fourth to one-fourth		13	
One-fourth to one-third		6	
One-third to one-half		3	
Over one-half		1	
Classified as to prison conduct:			
Several prison offenses		12	
One offense	4		
Perfect record	18		
		22	
Latter group classified as to prior record:			
Recidivists		19	
First offenders		3	
Refused parole (23%)			59
Classified as to prison conduct:			
Perfect record		48	
Offenses against discipline		11	
As to gravity of offense committed:			
Serious crimes (sexual, 7; drug sale, 2; assault to kill, 2; robbery and burglary, 10)		21	
Less serious crimes (entry, larceny, receiving stolen goods, forgery, etc.)		38	
Less serious offenders classified:			
As to prior criminal record:			
First offenders		0	
Recidivists		38	
Second offense		5	
Third or fourth offense		14	
Fifth, sixth or seventh		12	
Ninth to eighteenth		7	

What are the factors which affected the board's parole action, as they appear on the face of the record? The figures show that those guilty of extremely serious offenses constituted 58 per cent. of those paroled at the minimum but only 35 per cent. of those refused parole. It is evident from the comparison that the gravity of the crimes committed does not necessarily operate as a bar to parole. There seems to be a plainer relation between the refusal of parole and a prior criminal record. Only 28 per cent. of those paroled at the minimum were known recidivests. Of the less serious offenders who were penalized, however, 86 per cent. were recidivists. And 100 per cent. of the less serious offenders refused parole had served from one to eighteen previous terms. It thus appears that the first offender stands a better chance of parole at the minimum than a man with a long criminal record although it is evident that previous criminal activity does not in every case prevent liberation.

A final point to be considered is the influence of prison conduct on the likelihood of parole. Eighty per cent. of those paroled at the minimum had perfect prison records. But it is also noteworthy that 80 per cent. of those refused parole had maintained good conduct in prison. But those given a time penalty are in a different group. Only 52 per cent. of these prisoners had kept their records clean. This record makes possible certain conclusions. Good conduct in prison does not ineivtably lead to parole, nor do minor disciplinary infringements always prevent release. It is evident, however, that chances of liberation at the minimum are improved by a good prison record. Those who fail to obey prison rules generally incur a time penalty. This is imposed for such conduct as impudence, fighting, gambling, stealing food and creating disturbances within the institution. More than half of the men suffering such penalties, however, had perfect prison conduct records. Four of them had been guilty of one petty offense. Twenty-two of them, therefore, were apparently penalized for reasons other than those relating to internal discipline. To a certain extent the seriousness of their offenses and the number of convictions charged against them evidently caused the board to deny them parole at the minimum while still granting them a comparatively early release.

The nature of the misconduct which would result in a complete refusal of conditional liberation is indicated by the record. One man carried coffee from the mess hall, cursed an officer, refused to enter his cell, and stole and drank shellac. Another was guilty of fighting, stealing, refusing to work, possessing outside newspapers and creating open disturbance. A third broke line, entered a cell block without permission, went into other prisoners' cells, talked loudly at mess, sneered at an officer and, probably more important,

stole a beaded bag. The others were guilty of fighting, refusing to work, calling names, threatening other inmates, stealing sugar, stealing rags, and leaving cells or work without permission. Extremely bad prison conduct will obviously prevent release at the end of the minimum sentence. It does not follow, however, that those whose prison conduct is perfect should be or will be inevitably released at the minimum. Among these cases examined at the Eastern Penitentiary there were 28 men who had served anywhere from four to fifteen previous prison terms and at the same time had maintained a perfect record of conduct during their period of incarceration.

When more detailed inquiry was made into a dozen cases of men guilty of extremely serious offenses or men with long criminal records who had been paroled at the minimum, it transpired that the factors influencing the decision in their favor were usually among the following: The man had a good personality. He had an impressive appearance. He had succeeded in convincing the board that he intended to make good. He had a good job waiting for him. Some worthy citizen had agreed to stand as sponsor for him. Some prison official or responsible citizen had convinced the board that a reformation had taken place. The case was weak when the man was convicted. There was some possibility that his sentence was a frame-up. There was a possibility of his innocence. The judge who sentenced him had named a shorter term than the statute authorized, indicating that he did not consider the case to be a strong one or particularly serious. Considerations of this nature might result in early parole for an old or serious offender.

Another item influencing the board in many cases must be the length of time allowed between the minimum and maximum terms of sentence. Of the 247 cases considered, 114 were those of men who had been committed with minimum sentences of more than half the amount of their maximums. Of this group, 65½ per cent. (75 men) were paroled at the judicial minimum. One hundred and thirty-five of the applicants had been committed with minimum terms fixed at one-half or less of the maximum. Eighty-one of these or only 60 per cent. were paroled at the minimum. It is apparent that shorter parole periods increase, to some extent, the likelihood of release.

The board, in arriving at its decisions, takes many factors into consideration. Greatest importance is generally attributed to:

1. The prisoner's previous criminal record.
2. His conduct in prison.
3. The nature of the offense which he has committed.
4. His prospects of employment.

Consideration is also given to:

5. The prisoner's demeanor in his brief personal appearance before the board.
6. Personal knowledge of this case by officers or board members.
7. The likelihood of his guilt or innocence.
8. Occasional expressions of opinion from judges and prosecuting attorneys.
9. The likelihood in some cases that the judge desired the minimum term to be the actual term of imprisonment.

Other influences might be listed, as follows:

10. Men who are seriously ill or diseased may sometimes be paroled earlier than would otherwise be the case.
11. Very aged men are sometimes regarded as better parole risks, despite long criminal records.
12. The board may be inclined toward liberality in granting a mere youngster a second chance.
13. If the possible parole period is short the likelihood of parole is increased.
14. Parole violators are rarely given a second parole.
15. Untruthfulness lessens an applicant's chances for liberation.

and finally, (16) the knowledge of the members concerning the character of the man who has agreed to stand sponsor for the parolee. In many cases this is judged on the basis of the superficial appearance of the letter written by the man agreeing to undertake the sponsorship relation. Although the Pennsylvania law provides that no man can be detained after the expiration of his minimum because of his inability to secure a sponsor, the board at the Eastern Penitentiary insists that each man shall have a sponsor and real prospects of employment before he will be granted a parole. Great reliance is placed upon this sponsorship provision in the operation of the parole system, although no careful investigations are made of sponsors either by personal inquiry or by correspondence. The work of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and the responsibility of board members and Philadelphia business men who serve as sponsors is well known to the board. Other cases are taken pretty much for granted.

Western State Penitentiary

Since December 17, 1925, the Western State Penitentiary and the Rockview Branch have each considered all applications for parole at meetings of the entire staff. The staff at Pittsburgh consists of the parole officer, the warden, the deputy warden, educational director, chaplain, resident physician, superintendent of prison industries and the chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Rockview staff consists of the parole officer, superintendent of construction, the deputy warden, the chaplain, resident physician, superintendent of welfare activities, and the chairman of the parole committee of the board. The staff examination of the parole list occurs a month prior to the consideration of parole cases by the Board of Trustees. The information on parole applicants available to the staff includes data of the sort prepared at the Eastern Penitentiary to which there is added a report upon the mental condition and social background of the prisoner. There may also be an expression of personal judgment from members of the staff regarding the conduct of the applicant within the institution and his progress in prison school or industries. The prisoner who is applying for parole appears in person before the staff and the officials present discuss with him his plans for the future. On the basis of this information the prison staff recommends to the Board of Trustees whether or not a parole should be granted in the opinion of the administration. Parole is generally denied in cases of pronounced mental incapacity. Prisoners who are venerally infected and refuse to take treatment or those who are unable to pass a fourth grade school examination are not recommended for parole at the minimum. Other factors are taken into account: The character of the crime, the number of previous convictions, the institutional record of the prisoner, psychological and educational record, his previous social habits and the likelihood of his avoiding trouble in the future.

The Board of Trustees functions here in much the same manner as at the Eastern Penitentiary. It considers the cases of all who are eligible for parole, having for its guidance information similar to that prepared at the Philadelphia institution to which there is added figures stating the applicant's mental age and intelligence quotient and the recommendation which has been made by the prison staff as to the disposition of his case. The board, in each case, decides, whether the man is to be recommended for parole, continued for further consideration or refused. A survey was made of the action taken by the board at its meetings over a period of one year. The results of this examination are presented in the following table. It will be seen that the board paroles three of each four applicants at the minimum. Denial of release is generally based upon much the same grounds as those which influence decisions at the Eastern Penitentiary, although here some men are also held for further examination or preparation for parole. Some are held for medical treatment, some for psychiatric examinations, others to fulfill the institution's school requirements and a few pending the receipt of definite assurance of employment on release. Such action, however, is taken in a relatively small number of cases.

Parole Action of Board of Trustees, Western State Penitentiary, August, 1925, to July, 1926

Total number of applicants for parole		408
Number paroled at minimum		314
Percentage paroled at minimum	77%	
Number held for further consideration		94
Of these there were held for 12 to 18 months	61	
Reasons assigned for holding men were:		
Previous criminal records	33	
Misconduct in prison	19	
Attempted escape	2	
Nature of crime	1	
Indebted to other inmates	1	

Held for further preparation or examination ..	5
There were held indefinitely or to the maximum ..	33
Reasons assigned for holding men were:	
Previous criminal record	8
Prison misconduct	8
Naure of crime	4
Indebted to inmates	1
Refused to apply for parole	1
Held for furher preparation or examination ..	11

As the trustees of the Western Penitentiary interpret the parole law, they are compelled to recommend for parole at the expiration of the minimum every man who they have any reason to believe will remain at liberty without violating the law. Other convicts, however, in whose cases, because of long criminal records, there seems to be little likelihood of lawful conduct upon release, are seldom held until their maximum term. It is the deliberate policy of the board to "split the difference" with hardened criminals. The philosophy on which this policy is based is this: All these men, no matter what their character or record, must be released by the board when the maximum period expires. If they are held until that time, they will go out into society filled with bitterness and imbued with the belief that it is their right to avenge themselves. If, on the other hand, the crook who was sentenced for a five to ten-year stretch is released in seven and a half years he may leave prison with an attitude less dangerous to the person and property of other citizens. There remains, in addition, the legal right to reincarcerate him at any time before his maximum term expires, a right which the state does not possess in the case of the man who leaves the institution with an absolute discharge. The trustees have no facts to show that this policy actually does result in the greater protection of society. In adopting it, they are avowedly making a gamble. In some cases they win. In others, they lose.

Huntingdon

Parole is by no means an innovation at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. Its use dates back to the earliest days of the institution. To the present day three out of every four prisoners leaving its gates go out as parolees. Boys are given definitely to understand that they may work their way out by positive accomplishment. Parole is earned through the medium of the grade system. An inmate must have 108 credits to his name before he is eligible for release. Not more than nine credits can be earned in a month. The result is that no prisoner may be paroled before the expiration of twelve months, a perfect record of twelve nines being a pre-requisite for release. The nine monthly credits are divided into three parts. Three credits are given for performance in school, three for performance in labor and three for good deportment. Failure in school or refusal to work would result in a loss of credits and postpone the time of parole. Similarly, disciplinary offenses may result in a subtraction of credits and a loss of time. Further good conduct then becomes necessary before release may be obtained.

The monthly credits given for educational and vocational accomplishment seem to be based upon a detailed and careful performance record, the nature of which was outlined above.

Credits given for conduct, however, are automatically granted in the absence of offenses against institutional discipline. School credits also are automatically recorded during the summer months when no school is in session. The system of credits, then, represents, in part, a reward for positive accomplishment within the reformatory regime and, in part, a time allowance granted for a negative compliance with institutional rules or for the sort of ability which makes possible infringement of these rules without detection. The earning of credits is certainly an excellent index of the ability of the prisoner to get on within the institution. Whether we are justified in assuming that it indicates a similar ability to live at peace in free society is, perhaps, an open question. Usually 80 per cent. of the inmates receive perfect markings and are granted their regular credits toward release.

There are two types of commitment to the institution. Minor offenders are given an indefinite sentence with a three-year maximum. One hundred and ninety of the 520 men committed during 1925 (36½ per cent.) fell in this class. Parole for this group is practically automatic upon the completion of the required credits.

Such releases are passed upon unanimously by the board as a matter of routine. Those guilty of more serious crimes, however, may be sentenced indefinitely for the maximum term specified by statute. Three hundred and thirty (63½ per cent.) of the 1925 commitments fell in this group. Each of these prisoners is considered separately when it comes to parole.

A summary of the record of the case is prepared for each member of the Board of Trustees and considered when the boy has accumlated eleven months of perfect marks. Attached to this summary is the superintendent's recommendation as to the disposition of the case. The board almost invariably follows this recommendation and either paroles the man or fixes a definite future date for his release. Boys who are held beyond their twelve months accumulate no additional credits but may, by misconduct, lose the credits they have already earned and thus forfeit their right to parole.

Samples of the summaries presented to the board in these cases will suggest the nature of the information before them when they make this decision:

"99999, sentenced May 29, 1925....County, Ent. With Int. 10 years, was 22 years of age when received, and has been here 13 months. Pleaded guilty of entering a garage and stealing an auto of the value of $2025.00. Had two bad months and has never had a ticket since. Passed from 3rd to 4th grade. Dr. Wright's Report is as follows: "A heedless, easily-influenced, feeble-minded boy, with intelligence quotient of 65. Seems honest and co-operative. Should do well in proper environment." There has been a wonderful change in this boy's mental condition. Has done very well at bricklaying. Physical condition all right, shows a gain of 29%. Has a sister and brother who write him regularly and have a good influence with him. Suggest porale."

"88888, sentenced September 18, 1924,....County Breaking and Ent., 10 years, was 24 years of age when received, and has been here 11 months. Plead guilty of breaking into a garage and taking therefrom $27.84. Only has three charge tickets. This boy was raised in an Orphan Asylum, never in trouble. Was sent to Work House and after expiration of that sentence, was brought here on the present charge. Passed from 5th to 6th grade, I. Q. 72. Dr. Wright's report is as follows: "Is an orphan and institutionalized. Not frank and needs watching. It rather confirmed in anti-social ways; also is of inferior intelligence." Good worker in shoe shop here, physical condition all right, shows a gain of 39%. Has no home. If this boy can get work and be kept away from...., would suggest parole. He has done 21 months already for crime committed."

At this institution, as at the others investigated, prison conduct, prior record and the nature of a prisoner's crime enter into the decision which is made on his case. Progress in vocational and educational work are regarded as an argument for an early parole. The opinions of the psychologist and psychiatrist are also at hand, but it is impossible to estimate the importance which is assigned them.

The cases of 331 long terms were passed on by the board between June 1, 1925, and May 31, 1926. The action which was taken is indicated in the following table:

Transferred or deported	2	
Paroled on earning credits	180	(57.7%)
Held to serve a total of 13 months	11	
Held to serve a total of 14 or 15 months	87	
Held to serve a total of 16, 17 or 18 months	36	
Held to serve a total of 19 to 24 months	15	

The average time served in the institution is probably longer than these figures would suggest. Inspection of its records indicate that two-thirds of its inmates are liberated within eighteen months, while a third are held for a longer period. Not one in five, however, is detained for as much as two years.[1]

[1] Other states are more severe in their requirements. The average prisoner at the New York State Reformatory is held for eighteen months. The reformatory in Ohio generally holds prisoners sentenced for shorter terms for about thirteen or fourteen months, although many of its inmates are held to

serve two, three or even five years, a thing unheard of in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts and Connecticut have more detailed regulations governing the length of service in their reformatories. In the former state first offenders who are sentenced for a period of two years may apply for parole in eleven months. Those sentenced for five years may apply within fourteen months. A similar privilege is granted to parole violators reincarcerated for the commission of a misdemeanor. Violators reimprisoned for the commission of a felony, however, and old offenders sentenced for more than one year of service, cannot file parole applications until twenty months have elapsed. It is provided, finally, that prisoners sentenced for more than five years cannot apply for parole until they have served one month more than half of their specified terms. The Connecticut system makes possible the parole of boys sentenced for two years in a minimum time of ten months; those sentenced for five years in a minimum of eighteen months; those sentenced for ten years in a minimum of two years and three months, and so on. It is evident from these figures that many states are making more stringent requirements of their reformatory inmates than those which are exacted in Pennsylvania, where release in thirteen or fourteen months is fairly gneral, irrespective of the nature of the offense involved or the length of time for which the prisoner was originally sentenced.

There appears to be little relation between the severity of the maximum sentence prescribed for the prisoner's offense and the time which he is actually required to serve in the reformatory. Eighty-four per cent. of the long termers listed in the preceding table were set at liberty within fifteen months; 95 per cent. within a year and a half. Sometimes a boy committed with a five-year maximum term may be held to serve as much as thirty months. And again, another sentenced for an offense carrying a fifteen-year maximum may be set at liberty in thirteen or fourteen months. An examination of the records reveals quite clearly the fact that accomplishment within the institution rather than the nature of the offense originally committed is the deciding factor in determining the length of the prisoner's actual term.

After parole has been granted, no boy is released until his employment outside the institution is assured. Boys who have earned their parole obtain permission from the superintendent to send out their employment papers. In nine cases out of ten these go to relatives who then secure the signature of some one who will promise definite work to the inmate on his release. In cases where the boy has no relatives to address, these papers may be sent to probation officers or to responsible citizens in the community to which he proposes to go. The employer must agree to furnish the boy with work for a period of at least seven months after his release, to report to the reformatory violations of parole conditions, absence from work, tendency to evil association or other misconduct. He also agrees to place his signature on the monthly report which is required of the parolee. "I also agree" the form reads "as far as possible to take a friendly interest in the young man and as opportunity affords will counsel and direct him in that which is good." The character of the man signing the employment agreement must be certified to by a public official. Aside from this the institution knows little or nothing about him.

In some cases men who have earned their credits and have been granted parole still remain within the institution. This occurs when they are unable to secure outside employment or, in some cases, when they refuse to disclose their identity or are wanted by the authorities for other offenses. Of the 700 men present in June, 1926. 25 were thus entitled to release. Officials refer to them as "serving their parole inside," and they are granted final discharges at the end of a period corresponding to the time of outside parole.

Muncy

The documents at hand for the use of officials at the State Industrial Home for Women at the time of consideration for parole include the commitment papers, reports from the nurse, matron, teacher and psychologist, the psychiatrist's opinion and a case history taken from the girl herself. The psychiatric examination summarizes the girl's appearance and physcial condition and concludes with an evaluation like that of the following sample:

Mental Conditions:

"Quite, but bites fingers; alert, paranoid attitude; looking for someone to do something to her; sensitive; co-operative but rather sullen; clean. Came December, 19.., incorrigibility.. 'It wasn't my people. It was myself. My people were all right.' Then shuts up and cannot be gotten to talk. No delusions elicited; no hallucinations. Evades questions whether she was treated square here; refuses to answer; breaks down and cries at this point. (How do you like it here?) Answer: 'Oh, I'm crazy about it.' No trouble in school; to 8th grade at 14; quit to help mother. Suspicious, resentful, keep things to herself, a typical paranoid personality whenever her personal matters are approached, talks freely on general subjects. Hysterical type of reaction to emotional stimuli. Test scattered, associations repressed; calm, determined. Can be led, especially if emotions are appealed to, but would die rather than be driven. Mental age, 12"

Provisional Diagnosis:

"1. Mental borderline with hysterical reactions and paranoid personality.
2. Visual defect.
3. Dental decay and neglect."

Recommendations::

"1. Special individual attention by some one officer who appeals to her. (May require study in hospital later.)
2. Refraction—glasses (eye muscle operation).
3. Dentist."

The record taken from the girl herself includes data covering her offense; her previous criminal and institutional record; her school, church and work history; the occupation, education and character of her nearest relatives. This is briefly indicated and followed by her own story of her trouble as she tells it to the parole officer. The history of the girl examined above is reproduced here:

"Becky was born Dec..., 19.., in Russia, the fifth child in a family of six children. The family came to America when Becky was about six months old and settled in..... She started school at six years and stopped at fourteen when she was in the 7th grade to help at home because her mother, who had broken her leg a year or so before, was becoming more and more crippled and needed help.

"When she was seventeen she began sneaking out of the house and going with a Catholic boy she had met. Her family had thought her too young to have company, but she was welcome to bring her friends to the house. She knew that they would object to a Catholic boy, however, so she always met him on the sly. She says her family are not a bit to blame; that she was stubborn; that her family are respectable people who have tried to do everything in the world for her. This Catholic boy, however, finally persuaded Becky to be inmate with him and promised to marry her. She began going with other boys and then decided she might as well get paid, so she began taking money from all the men she went with. When she was nineteen, she met a man she says she really liked. She thought he was an Italian, until one night he took her arrests nor will she give the names of the people she went with colored as well as with white. She will not discuss her arrests nor will she gives the names of the people she went with, saying that all that is in the court records. She becomes highly indignant when asked for dates and definite instances, so (since Municipal Court record was definite and complete). Becky was not questioned further."

Information of this nature, when supplemented by no independent report from the community where the girl has lived, is, of course, of dubious value. The inadequacy of the present formal data on parole applicants, however, is offset by the fact that the institutional population is very small and the staff relatively large. This situation makes possible closer observation and more intimate personal knowledge of the prisoner's character, ability and attitude than is usually the case. Parole decisions are little based on formal evidence or mechanical grading systems but much on individual judgment. Those eligible for parole are discussed informally at staff meetings and, if deemed to merit it, are recommended to the Board of Trustees which grants conditional release. A very few exceptional cases may be paroled after twelve months in the institution. An extraordinarily bad case may be held for twenty-four months. The usual procedure, however, is to release the majority of the girls after about eighteen months of imprisonment, the ideal being the service of half of the three-year sentence inside and half outside the institution. Girls are held on parole until the maximum term. Although a longer period might be desired for some cases, the three-year maximum specified by law makes this impossible.

Even were paroles haphazardly or indiscriminately granted at Muncy, the community would be less seriously endangered than it would by a careless policy of release at the peniten-

tiaries or at Huntingdon. Very few of the State Home girls are professional criminals. For the most part they are accidental offenders or unfortunates who have fallen into evil ways because of their inability to live up to the standards of sexual morality which prevail in our society. Institutional treatment, parole selection and aftercare here present problems quite different in nature from those which occur in the handling of offenders of the other sex.

Chapter 6

Parole Supervision in Pennsylvania

A prisoner who has been granted a parole from one of the state's penal institutions appears on the day when his time expires and receives his parole papers, signing an agreement to abide by the rules which govern his freedom. He is required to read these rules and they are explained to him by an officer. It is made quite clear to him that an infringement of these conditions may result in his reincarceration for the remainder of his original term. On his departure he carries with him a card or paper on which these rules are outlined. These cards are all similar to the following which is used at the Eastern State Penitentiary:

Rules to be Observed While Under Parole

1. Proceed immediately to the place of employment provided for you, and upon your arrival, notify the Parole Officer at once and there remain unless you obtain permission from the Board of Trustees to change your location or employment or both.
2. See that your Report reaches the Parole Officer by the first day of each month.
3. Lead a life of honesty and sobriety, obey the law, avoid all evil associations and keep steadily employed.
4. Reply immediately to any communications from the Board of Trustees or Parole Officer.
5. Always remain within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, unless granted permission by the Board of Trustees to do otherwise.
6. Bear in mind that if you fail to observe the rules governing your Parole, it may cause your return to the Institution.

The parole rules at the Huntingdon Reformatory also require the prisoner to "abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors" and add that:

"The Management of said Reformatory has a lively interest in the subject of this parole, and he need not fear nor hesitate to freely communicate with the General Superintendent in case he loses his situation, or becomes unable to labor by reason of sickness or otherwise."

The parolee at the Western Penitentiary also receives a letter from the parole officer as he leaves the prison. This communication concludes as follows:

"I have no doubt that you have the ability to make good if you so desire, and if you make an earnest endeavor to secure a permanent job; keep away from intoxicating liquors and bad company; respecting the property and personal rights of others; you will earn your final discharge from parole, and become the man the Creator intended you to be.

"Hoping that you are today starting on a new road; a road leading to a bright and successful future, I remain,

Very truly yours,"

Few prisoners are returned to the world in a penniless condition. At the Huntingdon Reformatory, for instance, boys on release are given an outfit of clothing and ten dollars in money by the institution. In addition to this they receive, when finally discharged, their industrial earnings. The average amount thus due to the boys released, for instance, during June, 1925, was $35. The least fortunate one left with $20 of extra money still payable to him; the most fortunate with $55. At both penitentiaries, as well, discharged prisoners are supplied with clothing and a five or ten-dollar gratuity.[1] Some parolees have additional funds, saved from their prison earnings. These earnings, however, are from ten to fifty cents a day and in many cases, this has been spent in the prison store or in remittances to dependents. At the Western Penitentiary 147 prisoners were released in the year ending May 31, 1926. Of these, 12 went out with no money in addition to the state's $10 donation, 108 started out with less than $10, 122 with less than $20, while only 25 or about a sixth of those released, had $20 or more of their own money when they started out in the world. The one man who left the institution with $191.37 was the glaring exception to the general rule.

That the situation at the Philadelphia institution is somewhat better is indicated by the following table:

Men liberated during fiscal year 1925-26:

With less than 25 cents	8
With 25 cents to $2.00	10
With $2.00 to $5.00	13
With $5.00 to $10.00	45
With $10.00 to $20.00	69
With $20.00 to $100 00	114
With more than $100.00	46

(Inclusive of the gratuity.)

In the more fortunate groups possessing $100 or more upon discharge, 25 had between $100 and $200; 18 between $200 and $500 and 3 had more than $500, one of them leaving the institution with a balance of $1,175. It will be seen that more than half of those discharged left with $20 or more and over two-thirds of the group went out with sums above $10.

To a certain extent it may be assumed that there is a relationship between a man's financial independence and his likelihood of future success or failure. Certainly, men who return to society with less than five dollars between them and starvation, if they are friendless, are faced with a situation which might easily bring about their reversion to criminal ways. This proposition is, however, subject to some qualifications. Men who are fortunate enough to possess large balances on liberation may often squander them or use them in illegal ways, and those who leave without a cent may sometimes have friends waiting on the outside eager and ready to assist in their social rehabilitation.[1]

Eastern Penitentiary

At the Eastern Penitentiary no notification is supplied to any police department of the release of men on parole and it is the belief of the administration that such notice never should be given because of the likelihood that it might result in annoyance to the parolee by the officers of the law when he is making his best efforts to live a new life. Such police hounding embitters the former prisoner, turns his sympathies against society and may cause his reversion to a life of crime.[2]

The prisoner who leaves on parole carries with him a stamped addressed potal card, which he is required to send in, informing the authorities of his arrival at his destination and the address at which he may be found. He also takes twelve copies of the report form which he is required to

[1] Parole violators on a reparole or a final discharge do not receive the gratuity. It is given but once to a man. At the Eastern Penitentiary $5 is given to all who live within fifty miles of Philadelphia; $10 to those who live at a greater distance. Those who have far to travel must spend most of the gratuity on railway fare and have little left with which to make a start in life.

[1] It must be noted that the foregoing figures do not give a complete picture of the financial status of those released, since men are permitted to keep independent bank accounts in outside institutions and no record of these sums is kept within the penitentiaries.

[2] This situation is graphically set forth in the following excerpts from a letter recently received by the penitentiary's parole officer from one of his charges. "I am not resting very easy these days. There has been a number of robberies around here and I am under suspicion, as you can see by the enclosed clipping, which is only one of many that has been in the paper. Of course they have a right to suspect any one, but why write a man up especially when I am well-known around here. Now this only gets my goat, but the Dicks come up to where I work in a carload and put me through the mill. A carload was out today and called me from my work at the time when I was most needed. What chance would I or any man have on a job with this going on if the man did not know me? I know it is a fact that while we were in the jail and any safe robbery came off, the first thing they did was to come to the jail and see if we were safe. I know a number of men who are in there now with long terms and are innocent of the charge. It was their former records that put them back. I don't know how soon it will be when they may take it into their heads to put me back. No evidence is needed in this court, as I know only too well, to put a man back on his previous record. Please let me know if there is a possibility for me to obtain permission from the Parole Board to leave the State and be where I can feel that my liberty is safe."

submit to the institution monthly. On this form he is expected to state his address, employment, earnings, and conduct and it must bear the signature of his employer or sponsor. The receipt of these forms is checked monthly by a clerk in the parole office, who compares the signature on the form with that left in the office by the prisoner at the time of his liberation. If this report fails to arrive within a reasonable time the office writes to the parolee for an explanation. If he does not reply, his sponsor and employer are addressed. If there is no response from them the man is declared "delinquent."

Receipt of these reports, of course, gives no assurance that the man is located at the place from which the report is mailed. They are accepted simply at their face value. Nothing could prevent a parolee from filling in and signing all twelve reports at once and leaving them to be mailed periodically from the same point. The reason given for the practice of supplying the prisoner with a stock of report forms as he leaves is that it saves him the annoyance and possible embarrassment of receiving regular monthly mail from the prison's address. The report, to be sure, must bear the signature of a sponsor or employer but there is no guarantee that this is bona fide since sponsors are not carefully investigated and in some cases may be relatives or cronies of the paroled man. The system is, in the main, one of paper control, which offers no genuine assurance of safety to the state.

In some cases the parole officer has other contacts with the men than that afforded by the formal report. They are not allowed to leave the state without permission and men sometimes submit written requests for a change of residence. This is usually allowed if there are prospects of employment at the new address and some person can be found there to fulfill the sponsorship requirement. Other letters from paroled prisoners may ask advice or request assistance in securing new employment. Letters may arrive from relatives, neighbors, employers or sponsors of the parolee complaining as to his conduct. Information is also received at times from police or from other penal institutions. Finally, the man himself, or others interested in him, may visit the penitentiary. Anonymous complaints are generally disregarded. The staff is not large enough to investigate complaints received as to the conduct of parolees outside of Philadelphia. Where responsible protests are made within the city, however, they are always investigated by representatives of the parole department. In some cases it becomes clear that there has been a violation of the terms of parole and the man is returned to the institution. In others it appears that he is a victim of persecution or innocent of the misdoing charged against him and he is defended and left at liberty.

When a man is declared a violator of parole, notification is not sent to police to accomplish his arrest, since there is no provision for the payment of an award for the apprehension of violators and such notification would be so voluminous that it would probably be disregarded. It would also be extremely costly. An attempt is made, then, to trace by mail parolees who fail to report. In this some assistance is secured from the record of the prisoner's correspondence during his period of incarceration. Violators are apprehended, in the main, through their arrest in other places for other offenses and the receipt of their fingerprint identification by the penitentiary.

The penitentiary's statistics of paroles, violations and returns, as they appear in the records, are as follows:

On parole, November 1, 1926	597
Of these, there were reporting regularly	361
And delinquent with whereabouts unknown	236
Released on parole Sept., 1910, to May 31, 1926	4,584
Of these there were returned as violators	927
(Or about 20%)	

Causes for return, by percentages:

	Sept., 1910 to May 31, 1926	1910 to 1920, inclusive	June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926
New crimes	52%	46%	75%
Failure to report	32%	33%	25%
Drunkenness	14%	19%	0%
Voluntary surrender	2%	2%	0%

These data apparently indicate that many parolees disappear and leave no trace. Of those violators who are apprehended, moreover, the far greater percentage have been guilty of further crime. This is even more true today than it has been in the past.

In order to check against the formal figures of the institutional report, a case analysis was made of all men returned to the penitentiary for parole violation between June 1, 1925, and May 31, 1926. During this period 41 men were brought back. Twenty-one of these were returned after having been convicted of serious crimes and serving long terms elsewhere. Eleven had been arrested for less serious offenses, incarcerated for shorter terms or simply turned over to our authorities without the formality of a trial elsewhere. Six others were brough back after being arrested on the basis of suspicion or after undergoing a trial for crime which did not lead to a conviction. Altogether 38 of the 41 violators returned to the institution during this period had been taken into custody by the police in various parts of the United States because of their criminal activity. Only three of those returned had evidently not engaged in further illegal enterprise. One of these was reported by his sponsor as drunk and idle; another was turned over by the Prison Society for laziness and refusal to work and the third was locked up when he returned to the institution on other business, after having failed to observe the parole agreement under which he had promised to report to a sponsor in another state. Generalizing on this material, it is certainly permissible to state that in this institution parolees are practically never reincarcerated because of their behavior on parole unless they are arrested for the commission of further crime. It is interesting to note that many of those returned to the institution as parole violators have been regularly reporting up to the time of their arrest and are listed on the books of the institution as parole successes.

When a violator is returned to the institution, the parole officer presents the Board of Trusts with a report describing the nature of his violation and the man appears in person before that body. His case is generally disposed of with scant ceremony because of the fact that the offenses for which men are returned generally leave no question as to the desirability of their reincarceration. Parolees committing new crimes and returned as violators must serve the entire remaining term of their original sentences regardless of the seriousness of the new offense. This fact operates to limit the number of returns for petty violations because of the severity of the penalty which must be imposed. More flexibility in the length of the necessary period of reincarceration might improve the operation of the system. Reparole is permissible where men have been imprisoned for petty violations and such liberation is occasionally granted, although there were only three such cases during the past year.

The parole staff at the Eastern Penitentiary consists of a chief parole officer, and the full time of two assistants, part of the time of a third and the use of an inmate clerk. In addition to its regular parole work, this group is charged with other duties connected with the institutional administration which would have to be fulfilled if there were no parole system in the state. The parole officer serves as clerk of the Board of Trustees and is head of the Department of Identification and the parole office is required to keep all records of commitments, receptions and discharges. Its employees must return all prisoners who escape, transfer men from the penitentiary to other institutions when that is necessary, convey prisoners to courts on writs of habeas corpus and superintend interviews between prisoners and their legal representatives. The parole officer represents

the penitentiary at the State Board of Pardons and his assistants are charged with much clerical work which is not strictly related to the system of parole. It is important, to be sure, that this work be done but it is not strictly accurate to describe it as parole work. A rough approximation shows that about six thousand dollars of the institution's annual salary budget is devoted exclusively to the work of parole. With six hundred men on parole this represents an annual expenditure for their supervision of ten dollars per man. During the fiscal year 1924-1925 the cost of maintaining an inmate in the institution for one year was $439.30, about forty-four times the amount expended to supervise a man on parole. This contrast shows quite graphically the comparative meagerness of the state's provision for the latter type of penal discipline.

Men legally remain on parole until the expiration of the maximum sentence and are required to report regularly during the entire period. The only possible earlier release is through the medium of an executive pardon from parole. Such pardons have been infrequently granted during recent years. Between 1916 and 1920, inclusive, from 36 to 92 pardons from parole were granted annually. During the past three years, on the other hand, six, eight and one such extensions of clemency have been made. In former years it was the practice, in order to restore civil rights to a parolee whose conduct had been good, for the trustees to recommend his pardon to the governor. This practice has been generally abandoned.

In so far as the results of the parole system may be judged from the records of the institution, it appears that the majority of those paroled make good in later years. Those classed as failures, to be sure, included only those found guilty of violation, whether reimprisoned or still at large. It is assumed that every man who reported regularly during his period of parole and was not rearrested before its expiration is a parole success. On this basis an examination of the records of all the men paroled during certain years of the system's operation reveals the following:

Of men paroled during 1912	76% succeeded,	24% failed
Of men paroled during 1917	81% succeeded,	19% failed
Of men paroled during 1922	84% succeeded,	16% failed
Of men paroled during 1924	82% succeeded,	18% failed
Of men paroled during 1925	90% succeeded,	10% failed

It is possible that many men in the latter groups may even yet be rearrested as violators and it must be remembered that the fact that a man has not been again imprisoned does not afford final proof that he is living at peace in the community.

Western Penitentiary

The machinery for parole supervision at the Western Penitentiary is quite similar to that employed at the Philadelphia institution. It is not the practice here, however, to give the prisoner twelve report blanks upon release. Instead, his report sheet is mailed to him monthly by the institution. Sponsorship signatures are not required in these reports, but the prisoner is asked to give in them the name of some responsible person who can vouch for him. A space is also provided in which he may state the nature of his conduct. Under this blank stand the words, "Tell the truth." This report, like that at the Eastern Penitentiary, if it arrives, cannot well give any information unfavorable to the man on parole. Here. also, it is possible that it may be made out and mailed in monthly by a friend or relative while the parolee has left for some other part of the world. There is nothing in the system to prevent this.

The parole staff of the institution includes a chief parole officer who is paid $280 per month, a parole clerk who handles the monthly reports and receives $150 per month, and a portion of the services of three other men. The secretary to the warden is listed as a parole clerk and gives a portion of his time to correspondence and records dealing with parole. The field investigator who prepares the social and psychological studies already mentioned, may also be regarded, in part, at least, as part of the parole staff. The only field parole supervisor of this institution is one man who serves as the identification officer and the representative of the warden at executions. A large portion of his time is taken up in bringing back men who have escaped or returning apprehended parole violators to the institution. Probably a fifth of his work might properly be classified as the supervision of men on parole. This consists of his investigation of complaints received as to the conduct of parolees.

An attempt roughly to estimate the expenditure for actual supervision gave the following results: From the budget for the year ending May 31, 1926, $6,000 was expended on parole supervision. This included expenditures on traveling expenses, stationary and supplies, and the salary of the staff for the portion of its time devoted exclusively to supervisory activities. During this time there were roughly 600 men on parole and reporting regularly, and 600 others on parole whose whereabouts were unknown. This means, approximately, that this institution was spending about five dollars a year to keep track of the men on parole or, like the Eastern Penitentiary, not over ten dollars a year to keep in touch with that part of the men who were regularly reporting

Men going out on parole are not generally required to have employment awaiting them. In exceptional cases the Board may require the parolee to have a job before he is released or the parole officer may assist him in securing work. This, however, is rarely done. The prisoner going out on parole is left largely on his own resources. Although the law contemplates the assistance of paroled prisoners through the medium of sponsors or first friends, sponsors are not always required for parole. Where their names are given they are never investigated, and the institution has no contact with them through correspondence, printed rules or supervision of any sort. The sponsor's only contact with the prison is through the medium of a signature on the parolee's monthly report. As men go out on parole, no official notification is either sent to the State Police or broadcast, but informal notification is given a few police officials of the city, nearby towns and industrial establishments. Men are never required to leave the state. They may, however, secure permission to go to other states during their parole period. If they do so, they are subject to the same supervision as other parolees, that is to say, they are expected to send in monthly reports.

On July 3, 1926, 611 men on parole were reporting monthly to the institution. Of these, 146 were located in other states of the union and 115 in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, 39 of these in Philadelphia County. This institution arose largely because of the transfer of prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary to the branch prison at Rockview. In the five years from 1921 to 1926 over 900 were so transferred. When these prisoners are paroled they return to their homes in the eastern part of the state. They are considered, however, as being on parole from the western institution, and are subject to the supervision of men located in Pittsburgh although they are living, many of them, in and near Philadelphia where the state is maintaining other parole officials.

The penitentiary statistics show:

Paroled between 1910 and May 31, 1926	4,743
Of these there were subsequently declared denlinquent (Or 23.3% of the total)	1,115
Of the delinquent group there were apprehended (Or 47.6% of those delinquent)	531
Those never apprehended number (Or 52.4% of those delinquent)	548

The figures show that over half of those who have violated their paroles since the system was inaugurated at the Western Penitentiary have never been apprehended. The institution knows nothing about where they are. Some of them are probably dead. Others may be serving terms in county jails; others may be in the penitentiaries of other states; some may be leading upright and law abiding lives. Nobody knows.

Between May 31, 1925, and May 31, 1926, 54 men were returned to the Western Penitentiary and recommitted for violating their paroles. Forty-three, or about 80 per cent., of these had committed new offenses which would have involved imprisonment even if they had not been on parole. Of this number 12 were brought from other penitentiaries or reformatories after serving terms, 22 came from jails and workhouses and 9 were returned under new commitments. Only 11 men were reincarcerated for breach of parole which

did not involve a new violation of the law. Eight of these were picked up because they had failed to send in their reports. Other reasons for returning men in this number were: Vagrancy, vile language, drinking, wife beating, leaving the state without permission and possessing intoxicants.

On July 9, 1926, there were 48 men in the Western Penitentiary who had been returned there for violating their parole. A study of the records of these cases reveals the fact that 42 of them were again in the institution because they had committed another offense which was serious enough to lead to their imprisonment even if they had not been parolees. They were brought back from jails, workhouses, from other penitentiaries and from the courts under new sentences ranging from fines or thirty days in jail up to twenty years' imprisonment. Only six of the parole violators held on this date had been returned for less serious causes. Four of these were brought back as a result of complaints lodged by the police authorities, one because of the protest of a town burgess and another through the complaint received from his wife. The record is curiously like that at the Eastern Penitentiary. It is not difficult to generalize upon it. In the great majority of cases (80 to 85 per cent.) recommitment of parolees follows from further open criminal activity. Parole is being used as a preventive measure in very few cases.

Huntingdon

A boy paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory usually returns to the same community from which he was committed. No particular effort is made to place him in the trade which he has learned within the institution. The desire for an early release usually leads to the acceptance of any sort of a job regardless of its nature or possibilities. No institutional official goes to prepare the home for the boy's return. He leaves largely on his own responsibility. when he arrives at his destination he must copy and send in, in his own handwriting, a notice of arrival. On the first of each month thereafter he copies and submits this report:

"Dear Sir:

"Up to the present time I have faithfully complied with all the requirements of my parole. I have been constantly at work (or if you have not had work, or have been sick, so state in the report) and have earned ....dollars and .... cents, which I have spent in the following manner: (Here state how you have made use of your money.)

"State any facts relative to your progress that may interest the Board of Trustees, then sign the report yourself, and have your employer read it and endorse as required and sign his name to it.

(Sign your name.)"

The superintendent of the reformatory sends a printed acknowledgment of the receipt of all these reports. Boys who cannot get on with their employers or who lose employment through no fault of their own are required to secure permission from the institution to change their work. This arrangement is made through the same channels as the original employment agreement. Such shifting of occupation is permitted infrequently. More usually the boy will return to the institution and serve the remainder of his parole period inside. Perhaps a half-dozen boys return voluntarily each year because of their inability to get on in the community or because they wish to be secure against any violation of parole which might postpone the date of their ultimate discharge.

The parole officer of the reformatory is a young man who also serves as secretary to the superintendent and does other clerical work. Perhaps sixty per cent. of his time is devoted to parole. He keeps a check on the arrival of the monthly reports and when they are not forthcoming writes to the employer for information on the case. Occasionally letters are received from the neighbors, employers or enemies of boys on parole, complaining as to their conduct. Where corresondence with the boy himself, with his employer, relatives, probation officers or local clergymen yields inadequate information, the case is turned over to a detective agency for investigation. Two thousand dollars or more are expended yearly for detective service. The institution itself does no field parole work. Parolees are never visited in their work or in their homes and no effort is made, on the ground, to accomplish their constructive readjustment to the life of the community. In recent months the chaplain has attempted to remedy this situation by addressing the clergymen in the localities to which boys are going on parole, appealing to them to take personal interest in individual cases and act in the capacity of "big brothers." The response to this request has not been encouraging.

The records here, as at the penitentiaries, reveal that many parolees disappear and leave no trace; that those who are returned for violation are usually guilty of further crime. The figures follow:

On parole June 30, 1926	401
Of this number there were reporting regularly	194
Delinquent and not reporting	207
Paroled during the year 1925	326
Of this group those violating their parole numbered (Or only 13.8% of the total)	45
The violators who had committed further crimes numbered	25
Those declared delinquent for refusal to work numbered	18
Found delinquent by detectives	2

(These figures are based upon a case analysis.)

The usual period of parole is six months. The principle followed by the institution is to divide the boy's reformatory treatment into three periods, each of six months' duration, the first in the second grade within the walls, the second in the first grade and the third on parole. This short a period of conditional liberation, in the estimation of the administration of the reformatory, affords an ample test of the ability of the parolee to live at peace in the community. When it is completed, recommendations for final discharge from the general superintendent, the physician, the moral instructor and the Board of Trustees are forwarded to the judge who committed him. Almost invariably the discharge is granted. Not one man in fifty is held for more than six months on parole. Discharge papers are signed by the judge and returned to the institution, which sends a copy to the boy signifying his release from further responsibility. This occurs within the seventh month following his release on parole.

Muncy

Parole supervision at the State Industrial Home for Women involves the submission of monthly report blanks. But it does not stop at that. In September, 1926, there were about 45 girls out on parole. A third of these were located within fifteen miles of the institution. Another third were living in Philadelphia. The final third were scattered throughout the state. The Philadelphia group is under the supervision of a woman probation officer who is paid by the institution for performing this service. Those in the last group are paroled to unpaid probation officers and welfare workers elsewhere in the state. These girls may be closely watched or given a free rein, depending on the temperament and industry of the unpaid official. The Home employs a full-time parole agent who may visit them when her work takes her near them, once in three months, perhaps, or in six.

The Muncy group receives much closer supervision. They are visited in their homes and in their work two or three times monthly. Each girl receives directly from her employer one dollar weekly. The rest of her wages are paid to the parole officer who holds them for her until the time of her discharge. When a girl wants a new dress or hat or desires to visit a relative, she calls the parole agent and the expenditure may not be made unless the latter consents. This arrangement gives the institution a control over parole conduct which may be of great benefit in achieving successful social readjustment.

No girl is released until she has employment or a home awaiting her. The majority of them are placed in domestic service which assures them of living quarters, income and supervision. The prospective parole environment is investigated at first hand or by correspondence before release is granted and provision is made for each girl to be accompanied and introduced to her home or work. Permission must be secured for change of employment or for marriage, though the latter often affords a final solution of the difficulties involved. The parole officer endeavors to handle cases on the basis of personal friendship. She carries on an extensive correspondence with girls after release and, in this way, often finds it possible to be of service to them. To her parole work is added, however, the task of psychological examination and the duty of accompanying transferred prisoners and returning parole

violators and those who have escaped. The present administration believes that a staff enough larger to provide a closer supervisory contact over a longer period would be a wise investment.

Chapter 7

The State Board of Pardons and the Pennsylvania Parole System

There are four means by which a prisoner may be given his liberty in the community before the expiration of the term for which he was originally sentenced. He may be released by absolute pardon, commutation, conditional pardon or parole. There is a considerable difference between these forms of release, as was pointed out in an earlier chapter. An absolute pardon is an act of grace, wiping out the prisoner's guilt. It aims to remedy earlier injustice. Commutations and conditional pardons are also extensions of clemency but do not carry with them the implication of forgiveness and do not usually involve the restoration of legal rights. A commutation shortens the time of punishment or reduces its severity. Release is, however, absolute. A conditional pardon is a form of commutation. Under its provisions, however, prisoners are not given absolute release, but are subject to reincarceration at any time within the maximum limit of the sentence. Such release is granted, not when men are innocent, but when it is thought that they have received adequate punishment or that they have reached a point where their liberation will not imperil the interests of society.[1]

[1] Sutherland, E. H., "Criminology," page 499. Jensen, C., "The Pardoning Power in the American States," pages 120-130. Spalding, Warren F., "American Prison Association," 1916, pages 461-464.

In parole, as in the case of conditional pardons, release is conditional. The sentence legally remains in force and the parolee is subject to reincarceration. He is not usually restored to civil rights or considered legally to be guiltless. Conditional pardon and parole, however, differ in that each such release under the former method, is a separate act of executive clemency, while the latter is a regular process for the handling of large numbers of offenders. Parole conditions are uniform for all those given liberty under the parole regulations, while the conditions of a pardon may differ for each case. Finally, in the case of parole, some provision is usually made for the supervision of the released prisoner while those given their liberty under a conditional pardon are subject to no such oversight. The conditional pardon is, therefore, a special parole, or, to put it another way, parole may be regarded as a regular and general use of the conditional pardon. These distinctions will be of significance in the following examination of the function of the pardoning authorities in connection with the parole of prisoners in Pennsylvania.

The Constitution of 1790 placed the pardoning power in the hands of the Governor, an arrangement which still exists in most states. Subsequent years saw a growing population, an increase in the number of applications for pardons, a complication in the duties of the chief executive, until the exercise of this authority made severe demands upon his time and the impression became wide-spread that the executive was often too lenient. The Constitutional Convention of 1873 entertained many proposals for a change in the system, one of which would have given representation on the Pardon Board to the judiciary. This proposal was decisively defeated after an executive debate.[1] The provision which was finally adopted is the one which stands in our Constitution today as the ninth section of Article 4:

"The Executive shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

[1] William W. Smithers, "Executive Clemency in Pennsylvania," International Printing Co., 1909. "The Nature and Limits of the Pardoning Power," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 1, November, 1910, page 558. "Pennsylvania Constitutional Debaters"; 1873, pp. 335-666. Jensen, "The Pardoning Power in the American States," pages 25-28.

The provision here made that the Governor's extension of clemency is limited to those cases in which he receives the recommendation of a Board of which he is not a member is similar to that of four other states—Arizona, Delaware, Montana, New Mexico.[2]

[2] Jensen, "The Pardoning Power in the American States," p. 15.

There is no statutory enactment directing or limiting the operation of the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons. It has, from time to time, adopted rules which specify the time of the Board's monthly meeting, the time at which applications for clemency must be presented, the form in which they must appear and the material which must accompany them. Notice of any proposal to apply for clemency must be sent to the judge who tried the case, the district attorney who prosecuted it, to the warden of the prison, and be submitted for newspaper publication for two consecutive weeks. Provision is made for the representation of the applicant in person or by any other adult or by counsel, which person shall be granted fifteen minutes for the presentation of this case. A similar time is to be allowed representatives of the Commonwealth in opposition. Cases may, however, be considered on papers submitted without oral argument. A monthly calendar is prepared in advance to guide the action of the Board and cases are called for hearing in the order in which they are listed. After the open hearing the Board meets in executive session to decide upon its action. When pardons are recommended, the Board communicates to the Governor its reasons for making such recommendation. The right is then in his hands to approve or disapprove its action as he sees fit.

The Board's monthly hearing is a formal meeting which is held in the chamber of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. The majority of the proceedings consists of addresses by counsel. Occasionally, but not generally, the prosecuting authorities are heard in oral opposition.

Arguments for release from imprisonment are based upon various grounds. Often it is urged that the prisoner is innocent of the offense for which he has been incarcerated. His conviction may have been a frame-up; he may have been imprisoned on perjured testimony; the trial may have been a hasty one; the judge or jurors prejudiced. Perhaps new evidence has been discovered which lessens the likelihood of guilt. Such positions, properly established, of course, provide legitimate grounds for the extension of clemency. Curiously enough, however, it is argued at other times that a prisoner should be released because he is guilty and is honest enough to admit it. It is sometimes contended that he was suffering from a temporary aberration at the time the crime was committed and is now recovered; or that the crime was a mere prank with accidentally serious results; or that the guilty man was simply the tool of others; or that he deserves pardon because his partner in crime has already received it. It is argued that some men should be released because they are very young; others because they are very old. Still others are ill and would gain in health if liberated. The contention is frequently made that the prisoner's dependent relatives stand in need of his assistance and is often supported by the statement that employment has been guaranteed him upon his release. Sometimes the willingness of the individual or organization which suffered from the prisoner's misdeed to consent to his release is presented in his favor and it is often maintained that he will make restitution to those whom he has injured. Finally, it is vaguely contended in many cases that the prisoner is "repentant," that "the ends of justice have been met," that he has served "enough" time for the offense for which he was convicted. On grounds such as these, paid representatives of the prisoner's interests plead for his freedom.

This time-honored method of procedure is probably necessary under the provision of the section of the Constitution quoted above. Its fairness might, however, be questioned. Certainly it makes it possible for convicts who have rich and influential friends to secure a much better presentation of their cases for release than that accorded to the penniless prisoner whose guilt may, in some cases, be less. The conception in the prisoner's mind that likelihood of release is in any way related to the expenditure of money will not increase

his respect for the law or his desire to obey it. Attorneys who are less scrupulous than they might be will often, for a fee, take cases which are very weak, thus raising false hopes among prisoners and wasting the Board's time with their arguments. It is even sadly true that members of the legal profession, or those purporting to represent them, at certain times and places and in other states than Pennsylvania, collected money from prisoners and their friends with the pretense that it was to be used to pay for the presentation of cases, or, perhaps, to make the way easy for pardon or parole, and have pocketed it without taking any action whatsoever on the prisoner's behalf. Various such abuses led to an arrangement at the Eastern Penitentiary under which the permission of the chaplain and parole officer must be secured before money will be paid from prisoners' funds to attorneys.[1]

[1] The laws of fourteen states specifically forbid authorities to entertain petitions or oral arguments by attorneys in the granting of pardon or parole. This is the case in Californio, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Minesota, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia. (For citation of laws see Bibliography.) The rules of Michigan's Advisory Board of Pardons contain the following stipulation (Rule No. 15, page 24): "It is inadvisable and nothing will be gained by a prisoner or his relatives or friends expending money in the employment of attorneys or other representatives to draw papers or to appear before the Governor or Boad of Pardons. All cases will be given equal consideration and action will be taken as promptly as possible. All matters appertaining to the case should be submitted in writing and filed with the secretary." In Ohio, the Board of Clemency found it necessary to broadcast a brief printed statement outlining cases in which attorneys had taken money from the friends of prisoners in connection with supposed actions to secure their release, warning against such payments and concluding as follows: "Prisoners, their relatives and friends are warned not to pay money to any one to procure a parole. The use of money, and even intercession by politicians or others may prejudice the case of a prisoner, by causing a suspicion that he is not yet fit to receive his freedom."

The Board of Pardons, however, does not extend clemency exclusively on the basis of ex-parte petitions. Evidence is always obtained from other sources. From the penitentiary comes a record of the applicant's prison conduct and a transcript of his criminal record to which is added in some cases a statement of opinion by the officers or trustees as to his fitness for release. This information provides a check on the statements of attorneys concerning the applicant's past record. Letters are also addressed to the judge under whom the case was tried and the district attorney who prosecuted the applicant or to their successors in office, asking for a statement of facts, together with an expression of opinion as to whether release should be granted. Here again it is possible to check on the statements made by the applicant's representative concerning the character of the offense. Occasionally judges will express themselves as feeling that they have given unduly long sentences under pressure, or that the jury was unduly hasty or the evidence inconclusive. It is seldom that the present Board has pardoned a prisoner in the face of a positive objection from the judge.

It is evident that the sources already named are not in themselves adequate to give the pardoning authorities all necessary information on the cases on which they must pass. Pardon applications contain statements of fact which can be verified or disproven only by investigation. For this purpose a member of the State Police force is delegated to the office of the Board of Pardons and required to make such investigations. He does not examine all cases, but, when directed to do so, visits the place where the offense occurred, interviews the complainants, the witnesses, the jurors, and gives a confidential oral report to the Board covering the facts involved. Considerable weight is given the information uncovered in this way.

The pardoning function as administered today in the United States is an exercise of individual judgment. It is not based upon any ordered system of precedent or principle. The extension of clemency is not standardized. Decisions vary from state to state and from time to time with changes in the identity or temperament of the individuals who exercise the function.[1] Within those limits which are set by the apparent state of mind of the community to which the prisoner if pardoned would return, as this attitude is revealed by the reports of officials and by personal investigation, clemency is dispensed as a matter of human judgment. This is as in Pennsylvania as in any other state.

[1] See Jensen, "The pardoning Power in the American States."

Many objections might be urged against the present system. The members of the Pardon Board serve by virtue of a rigid constitutional requirement, not because of any peculiar fitness which they may have for the work. Even though they be men of honest intent and some personal judgment, the other duties of their offices may tax their time too heavily to allow them to give to this work the consideration which it deserves. The Board's membership generally undergoes a complete change every four years. Some continuity of policy, to be sure, results from the employment of a permanent paid secretary. But, even then, each new Board must be confronted, for a time, with a strange and even appalling problem, the solution of which cannot be completely accomplished before it must leave office. There is nothing in the system itself to prevent the use of political pressure, in forcing the release of prisoners; and it must be remembered that the Board is not restricted to the right to recommend conditional release at the expiration of the minimum term but can urge absolute liberation before the service of any part of the sentence imposed.

On the other hand, it may be pointed out that the change which took the exercise of the absolute right of clemency out of the hands of the Governor reduced the likelihood of its exercise in an arbitrary and capricious manner. The present system also has the merit of placing responsibility in the hands of such high officials as to make it unlikely that prisoners will ever leave their cells as the result of shady personal deals.

All states hold open the possibility of clemency. Certainly a system which did not, would be intolerable. The courts are not infallible. Unduly severe sentences are sometimes handed down as a result of pressure or personal animus. Ridiculously unequal penalties are imposed in different courts for the same offenses. In either case the remedy lies in the use of the executive power to pardon and to commute. This power may be used to liberate prisoners that they may be prosecuted for offenses in other states; to release men for deportation; to make possible an earlier parole than that regularly permitted by statute. As long as the machinery of the law operates with varying accuracy and uneven application, the necessity for a balance wheel will remain. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania this function must be performed by the Board of Pardons.

This body's statistical report covering its own action for the past thirteen years follows:

Year	Applications	Recommended	Percentage of Applications Recommended	Paroles Issued
1914	151	90	55.5	547
1915	201	90	44.8	600
1916	187	80	42.8	758
1917	142	72	50.7	595
1918	226	100	44.2	734
1919	209	55	26.3	646
1920	306	83	27.1	718
1921	316	98	31.0	589
1922	453	146	32.2	715
1923	517	172	33.3	725
1924	679	153	22.5	856
1925	429	106	24.7	429
1926	414	98	21.2	...

The significance of the foregoing paragraphs for the present study arises from the fact that this Board is given a definite part in the granting of paroles from our state penitentiaries under the law of 1909 which provides that paroles shall be issued by the Governor upon the recommendation of the penitentiary trustees but that he "shall not..... execute any of the rights or powers herein granted unto him until the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, according to such rules

as they shall provide, shall have recommended the said commutation of sentence."[1]

[1] Pamphlet Laws, 1909, No. 275, May 10, section 15.

In this way the constitutional authority of the Board of Pardons, quoted above, was written into the law governing paroles. Recommendations of penitentiary trustees are now sent to the Secretary of the Board in eleven days before its regular meetings and the Boards' printed calendar includes an item covering a certain number of convicts from the Western Penitentiary and a certain number from the Eastern Penitentiary who are applying for release on parole.

A long standing practice of the Pardon Board had been to approve all such recommendations as a mere matter of form without investigation. The Board in 1925 and 1926, however, ordered its investigator to report to it on certain cases of applicants for parole and refused to pass on to the Governor eleven men recommended by the trustees of the Western Penitentiary. An examination of the records shows that nine of the eleven so refused parole had perfect prison conduct; that eight were first offenders. One was serving for larceny under his seventh conviction. The other ten had been committed for sex offenses. Four of these were committed for rape against minors; one for assault with attempt to rape; two for pandering; two for fornication and one for murder arising from a brawl at a bawdy house. The action taken in these cases arose from the belief of the members of the Board that the trustees at the Western Penitentiary were more lenient in recommending prisoners for parole than those at the Eastern Penitentiary and shows the possibility that the legal right of the Pardon Board to pass on all parole applications might be used to standardize and stabilize the conditional release of prisoners in the state. It also calls to attention the fact that the Board has the legal right to refuse any or all paroles as it may see fit. No Board, however, has ever made open announcement at its hearings of the names of those applying for parole, nor given a free opportunity for arguments for or against the parole of convicts. This policy probably does not comply with the law's provision that the Board shall act "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session."[1]

Pennsylvania's system has been developed upon the theory that parole is a form of commutation of sentence, within the meaning of the section of the state Constitution which places the commutation power in the hands of the Governor and the Board of Pardons, a grant of authority which in the words of the supreme Court, is "prohibitory and exclusive."[2] This means that a statutory provision for any system of parole which did not involve the approval of the State Pardon Board would be declared in violation of the basic law unless preceded by a constitutional amendment. Under existing arrangements, therefore, the Board must be given a part in any machinery for parole selection which the state may see fit to establish.

[1] Pamphlet Laws, 1909, No. 275, section 15.
[2] Letters from Attorney General George W. Woodruff, September 22nd and October 7th, 1926.

Absolute pardon as a means of release from American prisons has declined in relative significance in recent years as a result of the growth of systems of parole and conditional pardon.[1] The last Pardon Board in Pennsylvania followed the lead of other commonwealths in undertaking to develop a mechanism to reduce the number of pardons involving a mere unlocking of the prison doors. For this purpose it initiated in December, 1923, a plan of release under sponsorship which it maintained during the remainder of its term in office. This is not a system of conditional pardon, since men so released have absolue legal freedom and cannot be reincarcerated for subsequent misconduct. The plan is not applied in cases of obvious innocence or with first offenders who are mature and responsible. It is, however, applied in the pardon of those who are young or in some way deficient or incapable. The Board has often refused to grant a pardon until it should receive a signed agreement for sponsorship.

The men who have served in this capacity are often individuals whose character is personally known to members of the Board or men who have been recommended by individuals whom the Board knows to have good judgment. The sponsorship file reveals the names of bankers, engineers, lawyers, clergymen, public officials, an accountant, a physician, a contractor, business men and penitentiary trustees. These sponsors have in some cases been found by the penitentiary officials or by the attorney representing the man in his application for clemency. This citizen signs a personal, informal agreement on his own stationery in which he pledges himself somewhat as follows:

"I promise to do my best for.....along the following lines, provided that the Pardon Board will recommend and the Governor sign a pardon for him.

"1. To meet him at the time he is released from the penitentiary so that he may be helped to tide over the time until he may be able to enter on work.

"2. To do my best to obtain employment for him within the limits of his capabilities at reasonably fair wages and also to influence him to attend steadily to his work.

"3. To keep in touch with him and encourage him to associate with good companions and avoid bad companions.

"4 To communicate with him at least once a month for two years following his release and to report to the Board of Pardons through the Attorney General frankly concerning the way he is getting along once in three months."

The terms of these agreements are not uniform. In some cases, for instance, the correspondence shows that definite assurance of employment has already been secured for the convict before his pardon is signed.

Under this arrangement a pardon is not given directly to a prisoner or his attorney but is sent to the warden with directions that shall hold it for delivery to the sponsor upon his arrival. The sponsor is the one who gives the prisoner his pardon papers and walks out with him through the prison gates. This arrangement establishes a contact by means of which the sponsor may continue to be of service to the pardoned man.

In September, 1926, an examination was made of the reports received from the sponsors of men pardoned under this arrangement. Up to that time the plan had been applied to about seventy-five cases. About one hundred letters had been received which gave any real information on the subsequent conduct of the prisoners who had been so released. On many cases there was little or no information. The other reports were generally brief and almost uniformly favorable. Correspondence reveals only three men who again got into trouble during the short period under consideration. One of them disappeared without explanation; another was picked up for passing worthless checks; and the sponsors of the third had him committed to a hospital for examination.

While this plan has not been in operation long enough, or been applied to sufficient cases to permit any sweeping generalization as to its merits, it is certainly safe to say that it represents an improvement over final and unsupervised releases. Men so pardoned, however, are legally free when they leave the institution and no rules of conduct can be enforced on them by those who have promised to help them. The entire arrangement is extralegal and there is unfortunately nothing to compel its development by later Boards.

The law as it stands allows greater latitude to the Governor and the Board of Pardons in the matter of paroles than they have ever seen fit to use. Because of the constitutional power to commute sentences, it would be possible for the Governor so to shorten the terms imposed by the courts as to make parole regularly possible at a much earlier time than that now prevailing. Men might legalling be pardoned conditionally (which amounts to a parole) before the expiration of the minimum term, in fact any moment after their incarceration, if the officials to whom this right has been given should choose to exercise it. The various statutory provisions which have been set up governing the

[1] See Sutherland, Criminology," pages 203-04. In Ohio for example, the majority of pardons are not final. During the year 1925, twelve of the twenty men receiving pardons were required to report from six to twelve months as if on parole. ("Annual Report of the Ohio Board of Clemency," 1925.) In Massachuetts the Board of Parole acts as an advisory Board of Pardons. Absolute pardonns are seldom, if ever, granted, released in nearly every case being conditional. The usual process is so to complete the sentence given by the court as to reduce the minimum term to a point where the Parole Board can release the prisoner of its own right. Men so liberated are then required to report regularly until the maximum sentence expires instead of being given complete freedom. There are several men in the state who are under the requirement of making parole reports for life. (Interview with the chairmaan of the Massachusettes Board of Parole.)

maximum and minimum terms of sentences would then have only a theoretical validity.[1]

If the Board of Pardons should ever choose to exercise its constitutional rights in the matter, conditional pardons might be generally extended under some sort of uniform provisions, entailing return to prison in the event of misbehavior. The development of such a procedure, however, would require the creation by the legislature of necessary machinery for the investigation of pardon and parole applications and the supervision of those prisoners who had been conditionaly released. Considerations of efficiency and economy would seem to argue for the investigation of all pardon and parole applications by the same individual or group and the utilization of existing machinery or the development of new machinery for parole supervision to handle also the cases of those who are or might be condtionally pardoned.

If Pennsylvania had an adequate system of parole supervision, the question might well be raised whether absolute pardons should ever be granted except in cases involving obvious miscarriage of justice. It would seem the part of wisdom, for the greater protection of society, to hold open the legal right of kindly oversight and reincarceration in case of misconduct. To quote the Attorney General:

"In my opinion paroling or commutation should have such machinery for handling the paroled prisoners that the number of pardons would be cut practically to those only who are deemed by the Pardon Board and the Governor to be surely innocent. Paroling with proper machinery exposes the public to practically no extra danger during the period of parole.

"I feel sure that in 95% of cases parole under wise and sympathetic but firm supervision should be substituted for pardons and until we have laws which make it possible for the Pardon Board, the Governor, and some kind of a parole board or authority, to carry out this idea successfully, I am sure we will miss the greatest factor toward the reconstruction of condemned persons."[2]

[1] Letters from Attorney General George W. Woodruff, September 22nd and October 7th, 1926.
[2] Letters of October 7th and November 4th, 1926.

Chapter 8

Work Done by Private Agencies

Pennsylvania, as a state, has not made adequate provision for the after-care of prisoners who are released on parole from its penal institutions. This situation might be less serious had the work been carried forward on a large scale by private charity. In New York, for instance, the supervision of prisoners paroled from the state's prisons has been placed almost exclusively in the hands of various religious and philanthropic organizations. The suggestion often has been made that this function might be fulfilled in Pennsylvania, also, by enlisting the interest and support of responsible citizens, churches, clubs, societies and welfare organizations. Agencies of this nature, however, up to the present time have done very little in the way of what might fairly be characterized as parole work.

On occasion private citizens in Pennsylvania have given aid and advice to persons who have been released from its prisons. Members of the various Boards of Trustees have at times rendered valuable service in this way. Certain citizens, also, who have acted as sponsors, probably have been able to assist their charges in reestablishing themselves in the community. It is impossible, however, for prison trustees to take the time from their work which would be required if they were to attempt carefully to investigate appeals for assistance and constantly to advise any considerable portion of those who are in need of parole after-care. And it is unfortunately the case that the sponsorship agreement, even where it is required, is not very seriously regarded by those who are a party to it. As has been pointed out above, offers of sponsorship are not investigated prior to a prisoner's release and the character of those who serve in this capacity is not always known to the paroling authorities. Sponsors are nowhere instructed in their duties or responsiblities and no definite or tangible performance is exacted of them during the term of a prisoner's parole. If an occasional sponsor takes his task to heart and makes a real effort to perform it in a conscientious way, he does so of his own initiative and not because the state compels it.

Here and there private organizations have given aid to prisoners who are on parole. In 1923 the Rotary Club of Philadelphia inaugurated a plan for investigating, placing and advising parolees. A committee was appointed to enlist the co-operation of the club's members in giving former prisoners a new start in life. For a few seasons the work went on. Eventually, however, it was found that the general membership took little interest in it. The bulk of the labor involved fell upon a small group of men and the entire project was finally abandoned as a club activity.

There are certain other agencies in the state whose work is directly related to the welfare of prisoners and their families. The most of this work is inspired by religious motives. The Salvation Army holds evangelistic services in the various penal institutionas and its representatives visit and counsel the inmates. This organization gives temporary shelter to released prisoners and helps them to find employment. It also extends aid to the needy families of prisoners. In a few cases its officers act as sponsors for parolees. The latter obligation is also assumed at times by the Volunteers of America. The American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners likewise carries on spiritual work among prison inmates. Catholic chaplains are supplied to the penitentiaries and masses are held for prisoners of that faith. The Catholic Charities in Pittsburgh at the present time are looking out for a few parolees from the federal prisons and the penitentiaries of New York, but they have no Pennsylvania prisoners under their care. In Philadelphia, the church provides sponsors and finds work for released prisoners in some cases. Through the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and through the Prison Committee of the Social Service Department of the Alliance of Catholic Women it gives aid to the needy. Provision is made for the welfare of Jewish prisoners by the Prison Aid Committee of the B'nai Brith Council. This body maintains a chaplain at the Eastern Penitentiary, works with the families of Jewish prisoners, provides temporary shelter and gives clothing to released convicts and gets work for those who need it. Ten or fifteen men from the Eastern Penitentiary are given such assistance each year. In Philadelphia, also, there is the Prison Welfare Association, which is concerned principally with giving family aid, and the Vincent J. Steffan Prison Association, which has as its purpose the promotion of evangelistic work among prisoners throughout the nation. In all this activity, it will be noted, valuable as it doubtless is, there is little or no provision for continuous personal contact with large numbers of prisoners during their period of parole.

In addition to the institutions mentioned above, there are many, organized with more general objectives, to which needy parolees may appeal for aid. The Associated Charities, the Family Society, the Jewish Welfare Society, the Big Brothers' Association, the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, the State Employment Office and several others would fall in this group. There we find also the settlement houses and the various missions located in the larger cities. In Reading the friendless man can secure a night's lodging at the Hope Rescue Mission. In Philadelphia, there are, among others, the St. Ignatius Home, the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, the Temple Brotherhood Mission, the Galilee Mission and the Whosoever Gospel Mission. In nearly all these institutions religious services are held, and food and temporary shelter are provided. Some of them maintain industries such as broom-making, chair-caning, and furniture repairing, where temporary work is given. At times they assist men to find permanent employment. Generally no records are kept and no distinction is made between the ex-prisoners and the others whom they serve and no contact is maintained with their inmates after they leave.

A few homes have been established for the purpose of caring more exclusively for those who have been released from prison. In Philadelphia, the Door of Blessing provides women prisoners with lodgings until they can join their friends or relatives or find work. This institution, supported by private subscriptions and donations, can accommodate only seven women at one time. Sixty-three were given its care during 1926. In Pittsburgh, women are given temporary assistance by the New Future Association a similar organization, supported by the women's clubs of the city, which extends its facilities to many others than those released from penal institutions. One of the earliest founda-

tions of this nature was the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners in Philadelphia which was established in 1889. This home deals only with men. It maintains a broom shop, a cabinet shop, a wood yard, a garden and a chicken yard. It gives temporary lodging and work and pays wages to its inmates. Nearly three hundred men were admitted during 1925. Two-thirds of this number were repeaters. There is apparently a tendency to make it a permanent residence rather than a stepping-stone to a worthy independent life. This home, like the others, keeps no individual records and makes no effort to follow up those who leave its walls.

The Parting of the Ways Home in Pittsburgh, another institution of this character, was established in 1914 and incorporated in 1920. It owns a large dwelling where it provides ex-prisoners with temporary shelter. Its annual expenditures, slightly in excess of ten thousand dollars, are met entirely by voluntary contributions. This institution serves meals and assists its inmates in securing permanent employment. According to its records, it procures work for some six hundred men during the course of a year and furnishes lodgings to more than eight hundred. No charge is made for this service. Very few of those assisted in this way are parolees from state institutions. Of 476 consecutive cases received during 1926, only 37 were men who had come from the penitentiaries or reformatories of Pennsylvania, 263 had come from the Allegheny County Workhouse; 67 from the federal courts and 109 from federal penitentiaries and from prisons in other states. A hasty visit to the home made during July, 1926, showed it to be barren, dirty and deserted. While it would doubtless be unfair to judge the institution on so brief a contact, it is nevertheless evident that it is not equipped to render material assistance in carrying on the parole work of the state. It handles paroled prisoners no differently from those who are released in any other way. Prisoners discharged from the state's penitentiaries generally refuse to avail themselves of its facilities. It may well be questioned whether the congregation of released prisoners in institutions of this nature is a thing which should be promoted by organized charity. Temporary relief, to be sure, is necessary and important. But it is certain that it cannot meet the prisoner's need for social rehabilitation. This need is to be met only through a well developed and intelligently administered program of after-care.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society is the only organization in the state which has undertaken anything in the way of real parole work. This body was established in 1787. During its long and honorable history it has devoted itself to the amelioration of prison conditions and to public education in penal affairs. It created its Department of Released Prisoners in 1924. It is the function of this division to establish contacts with prisoners before they are discharged, to study their cases, to receive them upon release, to extend temporary aid to them, to enlist the support of other social agencies in caring for them and to assume the responsibility of sponsorship for parolees during their terms of conditional freedom.

An experienced social worker has been employed to carry on this activity. During the year 1926 he handled nearly three hundred men. On January 1, 1927, he was dealing with forty-seven active cases. Of these thirty-three were on parole and fourteen were still in prison awaiting parole. Forty-one of the forty-seven cases were those of prisoners at the Eastern State Penitentiary. The Society's agent calls at the penitentiary weekly to interview prospective parolees and others who may need his help. In this way he comes in contact with about thirty per cent. of the prisoners paroled from that institution. Trustees, inmates and parole officials have come to rely heavily upon his assistance. It has been the purpose of this official to utilize the methods of social case work in dealing with his charges. Complete records are kept on every case. All possible information concerning it is procured from other social agencies. The prisoner's past record is obtained. Difficult cases are referred to mental clinics for examination. Each man is treated as an individual. Money is lent him if he be needy. Work is found for him and he is given the benefit of constant assistance and advice. Here we find the only informed and careful parole service in the commonwealth.

Unfortunately, however, the income of the Society is so limited that it cannot provide the facilities necessary for handling large numbers of men in this way. Nor is there any indication that it will be able to do so in the future. It has been necessary to accept certain cases and to refuse others. The Society, therefore, does not consider it its duty to take over the state's task of supervision. It aims rather to demonstrate the possibility of applying good parole methods in the control of a selected group. This purpose is expressed in its last published report:

"Parole as a part of the machinery used in the administration of justice and in law enforcement is a function of government and should be carried on by it. Our job evidently, then, is qualitative, not quantitative, and our existence is justified not by the number of cases that we handle, but by the degree to which we are able to demonstrate improved methods of treatment."[1]

[1] "The Prison Journal," January, 1927, page 29.

The Society's files throw a great deal of light on the shortcomings of the state's present parole work. Here we find A, a defective delinquent, definitely anti-social in attitude, with a record of five terms in juvenile school, reformatory, jail and prison. He has been granted a parole and now awaits his release. His obviously deficient mentality makes its impossible to hope that he will turn to honest living. Here we find B, a prepossessing lad with a long record of confidence schemes and bogus checks. His fine personal appearance wins him a discharge or a term of probation from the courts, to whom his record is unknown. Instead of being detained for the safety of society, he is released to go merrily on in his career of victimization.

Other cases reveal the deficiency of present supervisory machinery. Here is C, a negro, a robber paroled at the expiration of his minimum term. He gets a job, marries, gets along well for many months. Then he falls ill, loses his work, goes into debt, is in serious difficulty. The Society sends him to chest clinic which diagnoses his trouble as pulmonary tuberculosis. The man is now a social liability; his wife and child are objects of public charity. Proper parole after-care would have foreseen the difficulty, would have prescribed preventive treatment, would have continued him as a useful member of the community. Here is another case. D, a foreigner, is behaving himself on parole. Through an error the prison had overpaid him by twelve dollars at the time of his release. He is summoned to the prison and asked to make restitution. The barrier of language leads to a misunderstanding. D comes to the office of the Society distraught. They are going to lock him up again, he fears. Careful explanations back and forth by the Society's agent bring about his return to a peaceful and useful life. Finally there is E. During his fourth term in the penitentiary he becomes an electrician's helper. He learns the trade. On his release the Society finds him work. For many months he has continued to live honestly and usefully. Proper education and proper parole placement at the conclusion of his first term might have saved society the cost of the three later crimes, the three prosecutions and the three periods of imprisonment which were the fate of this potentially industrious citizen.

The problems presented by prisoners on parole are human rather than statistical. They are to be solved only through informed and sympathetic personal contact. The Pennsylvania Prison Society in a small way is attempting to solve them. In doing so it is taking up a responsibility that has been neglected by other social agencies and by the state itself.

Chapter 9

The Pennsylvania Parole System—Conclusions

The material presented in the preceding chapters justifies certain generalizations concerning the present parole practice in Pennsylvania. It has already been pointed out that adequate institutional training must precede any effective system of parole. The following paragraphs, therefore, answer briefly these three questions: What is being done in the penal institutions of the state to prepare prisoners for release on parole? How are prisoners selected for parole? How are they supervised while on parole?

Pennsylvania has not equipped all her penal institutions to do a thorough job of parole preparation. Her prisons, to be sure, are clean and well managed. With the exception of the antiquated and overcrowded plant at the Eastern Penitentiary their equipment is fairly good. Inhuman punishments are a thing of the past. Discipline is not unduly severe. In each institution humane activities have been instituted to

lessen the monotony of imprisonment. Recreational, religious, educational and industrial activities have everywhere been undertaken.

This work, however, is going forward in the face of conditions which seriously handicap its development. The space available for open-air exercise at the Eastern and Western penitentiaries is seriously inadequate. None of the penitentiaries has been provided with a gymnasium. No general chapels have been supplied at Philadelphia or at Rockview, while the room used for the purpose at Pittsburgh is barren and unattractive. The schoolrooms and the teaching personnel at the Eastern State Penitentiary and at the Rockview prison are insufficient to accomplish educational objectives. The commonwealth has not provided adequate employment to train the inmates of its penitentiaries in habits of industry. Much of the work which is provided possesses scant vocational value. While the reformatories undertake an ambitious program of training for future employment, the penitentiaries of the state still have far to go if this purpose is to be fulfilled. There is little in the way of a gradual increase of individual responsibility looking toward parole save for the comparative freedom enjoyed by prisoners at Rockview and by a few reformatory inmates. There is, finally, no classification and segregation of the penal population along the lines which have been adopted by one or two other states. The inevitable result of this situation must be that many prisoners are released on parole before they are ready for it.

There can be no doubt that the function of parole selection is being performed by the present authorities in an honest and conscientious manner. The policy adopted by penitentiary Boards of Trustees governing parole release has been a generous one, but nowhere in the state can parole be said to be purely automatic. It is only at the reformatories, however, that a prisoner's industrial or educational progress is given very great bearing on his chances of parole. And at Huntingdon it appears to be the case that there is little relation between the seriousness of the offense for which a boy has been imprisoned and the speed with which he may earn his release. Generally it may be said that penitentiary paroles are based, not upon established standards, but upon personal judgment. It has been pointed out that the State Board of Pardons must pass on each prison parole application unless a change is made in the state constitution. This procedure, required because of the view that parole is a form of clemency, has been largely automatic. The Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary are the only paroling authorities of the commonwealth who have been supplied with anything which approaches adequate information concerning the cases on which they must pass. Generally there is little or no information on the parole applicant's mental condition, on his social history or on the character of the individual who has agreed to act as his sponsor or as his employer. The result must be that many are released on parole without reference to their real fitness for such release. The system possesses the one great merit of preventing fraudulent paroles. Under its operation parole might come to be careless but it could never well become corrupt.

The methods employed in supervision are the weakest element in the present system of parole. No private agency in the state, as we have seen, is equipped to take over this work. Yet the state itself is spending a shamefully small sum for its accomplishment. It has provided a wholly inadequate personnel and overburdened it with other tasks. Generally the sole means of control is through the medium of correspondence. There is no real check on parole conduct. Sponsors are accepted without real knowledge of their character or ability and are nowhere instructed in their work or compelled to fulfill their obligations. The Huntingdon Reformatory has no field parole agent at all, attempting to follow up its parolees through the use of a detective agency. No period of adjustment is provided during which the prisoner may make the difficult transition from penal to community life. Little aid or advice of any sort is given him by the state. Many parolees disappear completely from sight. Few of them are ever heard of again unless they are returned for the commission of further crime. The system in no way operates to protect the community from continued misconduct. The state of Pennsylvania has no parole service which is worthy of the name.

This, in brief, is Pennsylvania's system of parole. In the following chapters this system will be compared with the parole work which is done in other American commonwealths.

Chapter 10

Parole Laws of Other American States

(A complete index to the parole statutes of the various states is given in the Bibliography.)

An examination of the statutes of other commonwealths reveal that only two of the forty-eight American states, Virginia and Mississippi, today have no statutory provision for the parole of prisoners. One of these, Virginia, at one time enacted a parole statute which was regarded as an infringement on the Governor's pardoning power and for that reason declared unconstitutional.[1] In both states, however, the purpose of parole is carried out by the extension of executive clemency through the medium of conditional pardons which are subject to revocation on bad behavior.[2] During the biennium from February 1, 1924, to January 31, 1926, the Governor of Virginia granted only twenty-seven absolute pardons, but 462 pardons which carried the right to reimprison those who violated their conditions.[3]

Forty-six of the forty-eight American states make some statutory provision for the conditional release of prisoners on parole prior to the expiration of their full sentences. The parole provision is usually accompanied by an act providing for an indefinite sentence, although this is not always the case. Seven of the forty-six states with parole laws have no measures providing for indefinite sentences.[4] In the remainder of the states some form of indefinite sentence is provided for.

[1] Letter from Attorney General John R. Saunders, Oct. 13, 1926.
[2] Letters from Macey Dinkins, Secretary to the Governor of Mississippi, Nov. 4, 1926, and W. E. McDougall, Executive Secretary to the Governnor of Virginia, Oct. 29, 1926.
[3] House Document No. 8; Communication from the Governor of Virginia transmitting a List of Pardons, etc., 1926.
[4] Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Rhode Island.

The Indefinite Sentence

The authority to impose this sentence and the nature of its limits are not uniform. The maximum term in some states is that specified by statute. In other states the court is authorized to name the maximum term, which must be kept within the statutory maximum. A third arrangement is for the maximum to be designated by the jury. Of these the second method is most common, being in use in twenty-four states.[1] The provision that the maximum shall be that fixed by statute obtains for the reformatories in New York, New Jersey and Washington and for all institutions in ten other states.[2] The maximum is fixed by the jury only in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas.

An even greater variety exists in the stipulations governing the minimum term of imprisonment. In three states—Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon—no such term is specified in the law. The same situation exists with regard to the reformatories of New York and New Jersey. In eight states[3] and in the Washington Reformatory, the minimum term is that fixed by statute. Two states, Georgia and Kentucky, give the jury the right of stating the minimum term within that fixed by statute. In all other states the minimum is fixed by the court. There are, however, limitations placed upon the court's power in this regard. Thirteen states provide that the court must set the minimum term within the minimum of the statute.[4] Five states[5] provide that the minimum term shall not be in excess of one-half the maximum term. This minimum must be at least six months in Maine and at least one year in South Carolina. The laws of the three other states provide that it shall at least be fixed at the statutory minimum. Other states stipulate specific terms beneath which a minimum may not be set. Michigan provides for six months; Connecticut, one year; and Massa-

[1] Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.
[2] California, Iowa, Indiana, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia.
[3] California, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia.
[4] Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.
[5] Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, South Carolina.

chusetts two years and a half. In only two states is the power of the court to set the minimum term unlimited. This is the case in Colorado and Ohio.

Who may be Paroled?

The provisions of the parole statutes generally apply to all prisoners who are given indefinite sentences or incarcerated for periods less than life. Many states, however, specifically exempt certain types of offenders from the operation of these laws. In eleven states it is provided that those guilty of treason may not be paroled.[1] Ten states specifically remove life prisoners from the class of those eligible to parole.[2] In eleven states murderers may not be paroled.[3] Twelve states prohibit the parole of old offenders. Those serving their second terms may not be paroled in seven;[4] while third termers are excluded from parole in five states.[5] Other offenses which, under the law, remove the prisoner from the parolable group are: Rape in Delaware, Georgia, Michigan and New Jersey; arson in New Jersey and Georgia; sodomy and the selling of drugs in Delaware, and criminal syndicalism in South Dakota. Michigan will not parole pisoners who have been guilty of bribery or corruption in public office. Those suffering from veneral disease are denied this conditional release in Iowa, while Colorado and Wyoming refuse parole to convicts who have committed armed assault while in the penitentiary. To this list must be added Connecticut's denial of the parole right to tramps. In eighteen states the laws specifically provide for the parole of life prisoners;[6] also in Louisiana if the life sentence is commuted by the Governor.

[1] Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota.
[2] Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, South Carolina, Wyoming, West Virginia, Washington.
[3] Indiana, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington.
[4] Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, Washington.
[5] Kansas, Michigan, Maine, New Mexico, West Virginia.
[6] California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinonis, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin Utah.

Who Exercises Parole Authority?

The authority to grant release on parole is exercised by various officials or bodies in the several states. In many places this right is regarded as an extension of executive clemency and the power is vested in the Governor or Board of Pardons. Other states have placed the responsibility upon already existing administrative agencies charged with the management of correctional or charitable institutions. A few states have given the parole power to the officials of the penal institutions, while many more have created new agencies to fulfill this function.

Parole is the exclusive prerogative of the Governor in five states.[1] Two states, Arizona and Montana, place the authority to parole in the hands of other officials who can act only upon the Governor's recommendation. On the other hand, five states provide that the Governor shall have the power to parole but shall exercise it only upon the advice of other authorities.[2] In seven other states the parole power of the chief executive is not exclusive but is shared with other administrative agencies.[3] Six other commonwealths require the Governor's signature for the validation of parole orders.[4]

Parole is often placed legally in the category of executive clemency. This is shown by the fact that seventeen states provide identical procedure for the handling of pardons and of paroles.[5] Eight states give to their Boards of Pardons, generally ex-officio agencies created to pass on applications for clemency, final authority in the matter of parole.[6] In Arizona this body comprises the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General and three other members selected by these two. In Florida its members are the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Commission of Agriculture. The Boards in Idaho and Nebraska consist of the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State. The Boards in Nevada, North Dakota and Utah, in addition to the Governor and Attorney General, include in their membership justices of the Supreme Court, one in North Dakota, all five in Utah. In Alabama also the Board of Pardons passes on applications for parole, but here they merely recommend action to the Governor in whose hands final authority is placed. Some of those states in which the parole and pardon power is placed in different hands require that the paroling authorities shall investigate applications for pardons and recommend action upon them to the executive. This provision is made in seven states.[1]

Fourteen states have, in their laws, placed the responsibility for parole decisions on state agencies already in existence. In nine of these states such administrative bodies are given final parole authority.[2] The body vested with this authority is the State Board of Prison Commissioners in Tennessee, Texas, Maine and Montana, the Board of Prison Directors in Calofornia, the State Board of Penitentiary Commissioners in Connecticut, the Board of Charities and Corrections in Arkansas and Kentucky and the Department of Public Welfare in Illinois. In each case these are administrative agencies, the officials of which are appointed by the Governor of the state. The five other states which charge existing state agencies with the parole function give to them merely the authority to recommend parole action.[3] This duty is charged to the State Prison Boards in Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico, to the Prison Commission in Georgia, and in Wisconsin to the State Board of Control.

[1] Colorado, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.
[2] Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota.
[3] Alabama, Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Washington.
[4] Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, New Mexico, South Carolina, Wisconsin.
[5] Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.
[6] Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dokato, Utah, South Carolina.

[1] Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusets, Michigan, New York, Ohio.
[2] Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Tennessee, Texas.
[3] Georgia, Kansas, Misosuri, New Mexico, Wisconsin.

Indiana is the only state which places the final parole authority in the hands of the administrators of all its institutions. Parole autonomy, however, is granted to specific institutions in other states. Such power is given the managers of reformatories in Connecticut, California, Kansas and New York and, curiously, to the Board of the State Prison, but not to the reformatory in New Jersey. In Washington the managing board of the reformatory and the warden of the penitentiary are given the power to act jointly in parole matters with the State Board of Control. In New Hampshire the prison trustees pass on parole applications but have authority only to recommend action to the Governor and his council.

Boards of Parole

Only twelve states have, by statute, created new agencies which are exclusively charged with the administration of the parole laws. The majority of these commonwealths have provided for the creation of Boards of Parole. Eight states have given to such boards final authority in parole matters.[1] In Oregon the Board of Parole has authority only to recommend action to the Governor. The composition of these boards varies from state to state. Generally, the power of appointment is placed in the hands of the Governor. In Delaware, however, the board consists of three members who are appointed by the state's Supreme Court. The boards in Iowa and Louisiana also consist of three citizens, but appointment here is in the hands of the chief executive. In Rhode Island the board consists of the Governor, Attorney General, warden, the agent of the State Department of Charities and Corrections and three other citizens appointed by the Governor. Ex-officio members also have places on the boards of Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Oregon. In the last state, the board consists of the secretary to the Governor and two other gubernatorial appointees. The Ohio Board of Clemency consists of two members of different party affiliations who are appointed by the Director of Public Welfare subject to the Governor's approval. The New York Board of Parole is composed of the Superintendent of State Prisons and two executive appointees. On the Massachusetts board there sit two members appointed by the Governor and the deputy commissioner of the Department of Correction who is in charge of the super-

[1] Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island.

vision of prisoners on parole. This member is an appointee of the State Commissioner of Correction and serves on the bard ex-officio.

The most ingenious arrangement provided in the law of any state is that which obtains in Minnesota. Here the board consists of five members. Its chairman is that member of the State Board of Control who hase served for the longest time on that body. The Board of Control is charged with the administration of the State Prison, the superintendent of the Reformatory for Men and the superintendent of the Reformatory for Women are all members of the Parole Board. Each of them, however, acts only on the parole of prisoners in his own institution. In this way a compromise is affected between the desire to establish uniform standards through the medium of centralization and the desire to leave some parole authority with the administrator of the institution itself because of his more intimate knowledge of the cases under consideration. The other member of the board is a citizen appointed by the Governor who gives a portion of his time to its work.

Three states, only, have by statute created individual officers to handle parole decisions. In each case this official is an appointee of the Governor. He is required to recommend parole action to his superior. In no case is he given final authority in the matter. In Michigan this officer is called the Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles; in Maryland, the Parole Commissioner, and in North Carolina, the Commissioner of Pardons.

There is an occasional provision to be found in the laws governing the qualifications of individuals specifically charged with these parole functions. Such provisions are, however, vague and have little significance. Similarly, the compensation of these officers is rarely specified by statute. In the laws of Rhode Island and Oregon, however, it is laid down that they shall receive no pay for their services. Delaware, Iowa and Louisiana allow the members of their Parole Boards ten dollars a day while in session in addition to their necessary expenses. In Minnesota, the citizen member receives fifteen dollars a day, the other members are ex-officio. The two appointive members in New York are paid $3,600 each. The Ohio law provides that the two members of its Board of Clemency shall receive $4,500 per year each. The individual commissioners provided for in the laws mentioned above receive respectively $2,500 in Maryland, $4,000 in North Carolina and $5,000 in Michigan.

Time at Which Parole May Be Granted

Nearly every state which permits the parole of prisoners from its penal institutions makes a specific statutory provision governing the time at which such release is permissible. In three states, Louisiana, Massaschusetts and New Hampshire, the law compels release at the expiration of the minimum term for those convicts who have maintained good prison records. More often, however, parole at the minimum is made optional with the paroling authorities. Such provision is made for all prisoners in sixteen states;[1] for those given indefinite sentences in four other states;[2] for those sentenced to the prison in Indiana and to the reformatory in Colorado. Eight states have provided that parole shall take place at the expiration of the minimum term or at some other period, as follows: Connecticut, after one-half of a definite sentence; Idaho and Illinois, after one-third of a definite term; South Dakota, after three-fourths of a definite term or at any time by the Governor; South Carolina, after the service of at least one year; Washington, by the Governor after at least one year's service; New York, after at least one year or after one-half of the maximum term in the case of first offenders whose minimum has been fixed at more than that amount. In Wisconsin first offenders may be paroled at the minimum and others at one-half of the maximum.

[1] Arkansas, Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming.
[2] Arizona, Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee.

In a few cases, parole is permissible at any time. This is true in Iowa, Oklahoma, Utah and Vermont. It applies to gubernatorial paroles in Alabama, to the parole of those sentenced for definite terms in Arizona and to first offenders less than twenty years of age in Oregon. The provision also holds in the reformatories of Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. Some states have fixed a definite period of time after which parole is permissible. This is placed at six months in North Dakota and at one year for first offenders in California and Nevada. Four states permit parole before the minimum term is served. Prisoners may be paroled in Louisiana after one-fourth of their minimum terms or a period of at least one year. Those given indefinite sentences in Montana may be paroled after one-half of the minimum and any prisoner in New Hampshire or in Massachusetts may be so released after he has served two-thirds of his minimum term. In Maryland parole may take place after one-third of the full term has been served. Eight other states provide for parole after the expiration of half of the full sentence. This provision holds for prisoners given definite sentences in Montana and South Dakota, for those sentenced for less than ten years in Kentucky, for first offenders more than twenty years of age in Oregon, for inmates of the prisons alone in New Jersey and Wisconsin and for all prisoners in Rhode Island and Delaware. Other provisions, more exceptional, governing the time of parole are the stipulations of California that old offenders may be paroled after serving two years, of Rhode Island that habitual criminals are eligible after the expiration of five years of a twenty-five year sentence, of Montana that any prisoner except a lifer may be paroled in twelve and a half years and Kentucky's law permitting the parole of prisoners sentenced for more than ten and less than twenty-one years after serving six years and of prisoners sentenced to more than twenty-one years after serving eight of this time.

Parole of Life-Termers

Various provisions are made governing the time at which prisoners sentenced for life may be granted release on parole in those states which permit such liberation. Life prisoners may be paroled in seven years in California and Nevada, in eight years in Kentucky, in ten years in Georgia and New York and in fifteen years in Delaware, New Jersey and Utah. The New York statute excludes those guilty of murder from its operation, while that of Utah is specifically designed to apply to them. In Illinois life prisoners may be paroled in twenty years, in Michigan and Tennessee in twenty-five years, in Wisconsin in thirty and in Minnesota in thirty-five, all of these periods being subject to reduction by the automatic operation of good time laws. Life prisoners may be paroled in twenty years in Rhode Island and in twenty-five years in Montana but, in each case, only by the unanimous vote of the paroling authorities. If a life sentence in Louisiana is commuted, the prisoner may be paroled after the expiration of one-third of the time named in the commutation. North Dakota has an exceptional and interesting provision which makes first degree murders eligible for parole after the expiration of one-half of their life expectancy at the time of commitment and directs the manner in which this time is to be computed.

Information Required for Parole

Intelligent parole selection must be based upon adequate information. Few of the laws, however, make detailed provision for supplying the paroling authorities with data on the cases on which they must pass. The most usual provision is that the judge, the state's attorney and the clerk of the court, or some one or two of them, shall send to the penitentiary or to the parole authorities a statement of the terms of the sentence, the criminal history of the prisoner and a description of the particular offense for which he was commited. Such requirement is made in the laws of twenty states.[1] In Idaho it is provided that this communication must outline the industrial career, associates and character of the man committed. In Delaware and Rhode Island the provision is simply that all officers must give information on request as to the character and history of the prisoner. Louisiana and Tennessee simply authorize the board to inquire into the prisoner's past history. In Kentucky and Michigan provision is made that the board may specify the records which are to be kept on cases in the courts and in the penal institutions. Some states specify the records which must be kept within the institution by law. In South Carolina these

[1] Arkansas, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia.

officials are required "to keep a fair, accurate and complete record of the industry, obedience, disposition, habits and deportment of the prisoner." Alabama requires a record stating the inmate's demeanor, education and labor. Similar requirements are made in ten other states.[1] In three of these the nature of the record is specified in greater detail. The New York law requires a biographical sketch of each prisoner covering such items as may indicate the causes of his criminal character. Ohio requires a record of facts as to parentage and early social influences which might indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of each prisoner, notes of observed improvement or deterioration of character and any facts of personal history officially brought to the knowledge of the managers. The statute of Department of Public Welfare to cause the prisoner's nativity, nationality, education, occupation and early social influences to be recorded in order to indicate his constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies so that a plan of treatment may be based upon them. Detailed requirements for physical examinations are laid down and provision is made for a record of improvement or deterioration of character and the method of treatment employed with the prisoner. No state law requires the preparation of psychological or psychiatric examinations and social case histories for use in the paroling of state prisoners.

[1] Arizona, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Texas.

Pre-requisites of Parole

Various requirements are set up in the statutes as a prior condition of parole. A frequent requirement is that the committing judge must be notified before parole is granted. This provision is made in Kansas, Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. In the last state named the law compels a specific recommendation from the bench. Notice must be sent to the district attorney in Ohio, Nebraska and Wisconsin, to the local police in Michigan, to the sheriff in Nebraska and Idaho. Three states specify that a parole must have the approval of the warden to be valid. This is the case in Idaho, North Dakota and Ohio. In the last state named the chaplain of the institution must also approve the parole. Institutional authorities, however, participate in parole in other states than these through representation on Parole Boards, as has been already pointed out. At least seven states provide for the development of a system of marks or credits to be used as a basis for release on parole.[1] Similar provision is made for the reformatories in Connecticut and Washington.

The most usual provision laid down as a pre-requisite for the parole of a prisoner is that the authorities must be assured that he has employment awaiting him on his release. Nineteen states have this provision.[2] In seven of the states the requirement is also made that the prisoner shall be assured a "suitable home, free from criminal influences."[3] Kentucky and Iowa require assurance that the paroled prisoner shall not become a public charge. In Rhode Island, Maine and Michigan the parolee is required to have a first friend and adviser. Michigan provides that this office cannot be filled by a relative. New Jersey makes a similar requirement for prisoners paroled outside the state. Five states make it possible for the authorities granting parole to require a bond. Arkansas specifies that this shall not exceed one hundred dollars. In Arkansas, Maine and Michigan this pledge may be required of the first friend or adviser, in Oregon and North Dakota of the prisoner himself. The purpose of the bond is to cover the expense of the state in returning a man to custody in the event that he violates his parole.

[1] Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisana, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina.
[2] Arizona, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
[3] Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico.

Beyond these provisions the rules that are laid down to state when the authorities may and may not release prisoners on parole are vague and indefinite. Convicts may be released in Georgia and in Ohio when the authorities are satisfied that such release "will not be incompatible with the welfare of society." The Governor of South Dakota may parole a prisoner when "satisfied that (he) has been confined in the penitentiary for a sufficient length of time to accomplish his reformation—and may be temporarily released without danger to society." The Rhode Island Board may parole an inmate when "it shall appear ..... that (he) has shown a disposition to reform." In South Carolina the authorities may parole when convinced "that the prisoner has shown a disposition to reform; that in the future he will probably obey the law and lead a correct life; that the interests of society will not be impaired thereby." The Wisconsin Board of Control must be satisfied that the parolee "will be law-abiding, temperate, honest and industrious." In Massachusetts it must seem that the prisoner "is likely to lead an orderly life." Six other states have provisions similar to that of Pennsylvania permitting the release of a prisoner when there is a "reasonable probability" that he "will live and remain at liberty without violating the law."[1] The effect of such provisions is, of course, to make parole selection a matter of judgment by the agencies charged with this function.

Parole Rules

The rules governing prisoners on parole are rarely stated in the law. Twelve states require written reports of parolees by statute. In Montana these reports are to be submitted once in three months, in Oregon and Maine at stated intervals. Monthly reports are required in the other nine states.[2] In Illinois the law specifies only that these reports must be submitted by those paroled outside the state. In Michigan the law requires the parolee to report on his employment, earnings, spendings, and address; in South Dakota, on his occupation, location, condition and employment. In South Carolina the parolee must report to the sheriff on his work, earnings and expenditures and on "what reading and study he has done."

[1] Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, New Hampshire, New York, Washington.
[2] Arkansas, Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Details as to parole conduct are found only in the laws of three states. A parolee in New Mexico must be a total abstainer. In South Carolina he shall keep at work and shall not associate with bad company or frequent questionable places. In South Dakota "such convict shall abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and shall not frequent places where intoxicating liquors are sold or drunk. He shall not engage in any form of gambling or frequent places or company where gambling is done. He shall abstain from criminal, vicious, lewd or unworthy associations while so paroled."

Most states satisfy themselves with the provision that those granting the parole shall fix the conditions governing its observance. This is the case in twenty-nine states.[1] In five other states this responsibility is placed upon the Governor,[2] and in Maryland jointly with the Parole Commissioner. In Colorado and Wyoming where the Governors have the right to parole, conditions of parole are laid down respectively by the penitentiary commissioners and the Board of Charities and Reform.

Occasional provisions are written in the law for the protection of the prisoner during his parole period. In Arkansas and South Dakota all officers must keep secret the parolee's real status. In South Carolina the provision is made that any person consciously circulating a false report that a prisoner has violated his parole shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment or a fine of one thousand dollars. The statute of Oregon goes even further, stipulating that "any person who knowingly and wilfully communicates to another either orally or in writing any statement concerning any person" on parole "with the purpose and intent to deprive (him) of employment or to prevent him from procuring same, or with the purpose and intent to extort from him any money or article of value" is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by six month's imprisonment or a fine of one hundred dollars or both.

[1] Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington.
[2] Alabama, Missouri, Michigan, Oklahoma, West Virginia.

Supervision

Although forty-six states make legal provision for the parole of prisoners, a comparatively small number of them require by statute that these parolees be supervised during the period of their conditional liberation. Supervision, to be sure, is exercised in some states which do not specifically direct it by statute while in other states which have written it into the law, it is more or less perfunctory. The statutes of five states simply contain provision that the paroling authority or some other official must "keep in communication" with the prisoner and with his employer.[3] Arkansas and South Carolina, in addition to this, require the sheriffs to

[3] Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, New Mexico.

receive parolee reports. A similar provision is made in Idaho. In Utah and Wyoming the law merely places the parolee under the jurisdiction, respectively, of the warden of the prison and the State Board of Charities and Reform. Only seventeen states make specific statutory provision for the employment of parole officers to do supervisory work.[1] Tennessee, Oregon and Nebraska require these officers to "keep in communication" with prisoners on parole. In Ohio, the parole officers, who are not responsible to the Board of Clemency but to the institutions themselves, are required to "look after the welfare" of parolees. Delaware and New York require their parole officers to visit and supervise parolees, to assist them and help them get work. The latter requirement is also stipulated in the laws of Massachusetts, Minnesota and Indiana. The parole officer in Louisiana is required to investigate complaints against prisoners on parole and enforce the rules of conduct governing their liberty, while the four parole officers authorized by the laws of Maryland are required to "supervise the life and conduct" of prisoners on parole. The law in South Dakota provides that it shall be the duty of the parole officer to secure "employment and homes for all prisoners discharged on parole from the penitentiary and training school, and by his counsel and encouragement aid in their reformation. He shall have and exercise a constant supervision over such paroled persons and make reports as to their employment, conduct (and) the observance of the conditions of their parole." Little idea as to the actual nature of the parole work which is being done in the country may be gained from these statutes.

Length of Parole Period

Variety exists in the provisions made as to the length of the parole period as in every other feature of the parole laws. The most usual arrangement is that prisoners shall remain on parole until the expiration of the maximum sentence. This obtains in twenty-three states.[2] Discharge from parole may be given at any time from the reformatories of

[1] California, Delaware, Louisana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Washington, Indiana.

[2] Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

California, Indiana, and New Jersey and for all institutions in seven other states.[1] The statutes of six states[2] specify a minimum parole of six months, while one year is laid down as the minimum period of four others.[3] South Dakota stipulates that life prisoners shall remain on parole at least five years before being discharged. In Maine and in Michigan the time of final discharge is fixed when the prisoner is granted his parole but it is in no case to exceed four years. At the expiration of this time discharge is automatic. The paroling authorities themselves are given the power to discharge prisoners from parole in the reformatories of California and Connecticut and in all the institutions of six other states.[4] A more usual provision is that an executive pardon shall be extended to parolees through some regular channel, often by the recommendation of the parole body to the Governor. This arrangement is made by the statutes of thirteen states.[5] In New Mexico the parole authorities recommend discharge to the trial judge who in turn makes his recommendation to the Governor.

Parole Violation

Little light is given by the statutes as to the offenses which are regarded as a violation of prisoner's parole right entailing his return to the institution. Five states[6] provide that a violation of the rules or conditions of parole shall entail a return. Another provision is that those who lapse into criminal ways shall be regarded as violators. This obtains in five states.[7] Violators of parole in North Carolina are those who fail to report; in Massachusetts, those who violate the law; in New Hampshire, those who fall among criminal companions. South Dakota provides that a prisoner shall be regarded as a parole violator if he exhibits himself "in any museum, circus, theatre, opera house or other place of public amusement or assembly where a charge for admission is made." A similar provision appears in the laws of Wisconsin.

[1] Arizona, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont.
[2] Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico.
[3] Georgia, Iowa, Texas, Washington.
[4] Illinois, Indiana, Louisana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York.
[5] Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington.
[6] Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, Louisana, South Dakota.
[7] Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, New York, Texas.

The rearrest of a violator is generally upon the written order of the paroling authorities, which order is to have the force of a warrant. This arrangement is specifically provided in twenty-four states.[1] The Governor's order constitutes a warrant for arrest in seven other states.[2] In seven states the warden of the penitentiary may issue such an order.[3] In North Dakota the order is made by the penitentiary Board of Trustees; in Connecticut by the clerk of courts. Any parole officer has the right to arrest without a warrant in Louisiana and Maryland.

Generally, no specific provision is made for giving the returned violator a hearing although this may be done as an administrative matter. Such a hearing is required by law, however, before the parole authorities in nine states[4] and before the courts in New Hampshire and Louisiana.

The penalty which is to be incurred by the prisoner who has violated his parole is stipulated in many states. Ten statutes simply direct his return to the prison without specifying the length of time he must be held here.[5] Eleven other states require that the prisoner shall serve the rest of his term, the full amount in the case of a definite term; the maximum of an indefinite period.[6] Fifteen states specifically provide that the time a prisoner has spent on parole shall not be regarded as a part of his sentence and that he shall be held to serve its complete requirement.[7] In Georgia such service is optional with the parole authorities. In Louisiana, the law stipulates that it shall be subject to commutation for good behavior. The laws of Delaware make the violation of parole a misdemeanor punishable by an additional year of imprisonment. If parolees in Iowa and Nebraska leave the section to which they have been paroled or go out of the state,

[1] Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Utah.
[2] Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.
[3] Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico.
[4] Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Dhode Island, Texas.
[5] Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin.
[6] Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, Louisana, Maine, North Carolina, New York, Rhode, Island, South Dakota, Texas.
[7] Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Wyoming.

they are guilty of the crime of escaping and may be punished by the addition of as much as five years to the term of their original sentences.

The foregoing paragraphs outline the provisions which the legislatures of forty-five states have made to govern the parole of their prisoners. In themselves they tell us little about the grounds upon which parole selection is actually made or the supervisory activities of any of the parole de-

partments. These are matters which will be discussed in the following chapters.[1]

[1] The Federal government has also made provision for the parole of its prisoners. (Public, No. 269; S. 870; Approved June 25, 1910.) The National Board of Parole consists of the superintendent of prisons in the Department of Justice and the warden and physician acting for each prison. It may parole any prisoner who has served a third of his term (life prisoners after fifteen years) if there is "a reasonable probability" that he "will live and remain at libetry without violating the laws," subject to the approval of the Attorney General. Provision is made for a parole officer at each penitentiary, to receive not more than $1500 annually, to aid parolees in securing employment and to "visit and exercise supervision over them." The Board fixes the conditions of parole, which must include periodical reports and specified limits as to residence. Those who violate these conditions may be re-arrested on the warrant of the warden or the board and re-imprisoned after they have been granted a hearing. They must then serve the remainder of their sentences with no allowance for the time spent on parole.

Chapter 11

Parole Selection in Other States[1]

An examination of the policy pursued by various boards of parole reveals that the practice ranges all the way from nearly automatic release in some states to a practical refusal to grant any paroles in others. In Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Vermont, practically all prisoners who have good institutional records are paroled as soon as they become eligible under the law. The authorities in several other states pursue a policy which is nearly as liberal. The Board of Parole for the State Prisons of New York has recently liberated from 86 per cent. to 97 per cent. of those applying for release under indefinite sentences. In Maine 90 per cent., in Montana 80 per cent., in Kentucky and in Indiana 75 per cent. and in Oregon 66 per cent. of the prisoners are released on parole as soon as they become eligible. Other parole boards, as has been stated, go to the opposite extreme. In North Carolina only 10 per cent. of the applications for clemency receive favorable action, half of these being pardoned and the other half released on parole. Kansas and Iowa parole only 15 per cent. of those legally eligible. The Illinois Board of Parole at its meetings during the summer of 1926, released at the minimum only 14 per cent. of those who made application at the Joliet Penitentiary and 8 per cent. of those who applied at the Pontiac Reformatory. The authorities in South Dakota report paroles are rarely granted and the warden of the State Penitentiary in Oklahoma writes that "the recent Governor was impeached primarily for abusing the pardon and parole privilege by granting too much clemency."[2]

[1] The material descriptive of parole practice in other states contained in Chapters 11 to 14, inclusive, is based upon personal interviews and trips of inspection, letters from paorle officials, unpublished manuscripts and reports, published reports and a few periodical articles. A complete and detailed list of sources, by states, is given in the Bibliography.

[2] Letter from Warden W. S. Key, Dec. 4, 1926.

The Governor of Missouri, under the law of that state, has exclusive power to parole prisoners from its penitentiary. In 1915 over 30 per cent. of the state's prisoners were released in this way. The present incumbent, however, has been very sparing in his exercise of this right, cutting the percentage of parole releases to 2.11 per cent. in 1925 and granting 140 outright discharges for each parole signed. This policy has come in for severe criticism at the hands of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice which contends that the state "has progressively cut down on its work for released prisoners in the face of an increasing crime wave."

This body in its recent report goes on to say that:

"If the present crime problem is to be faced intelligently and effectively, practically all releases from the penitentiary shoud be made paroles so that the institution might aid and supervise offenders and keep its control over them up to the expiration of their sentence."[1]

[1] "The Missouri Crime Survey," pages 502-503.

Those charged with responsibility for parole selection in most states, however, generally steer a course between these two extremes, some leaning toward one, some toward the other. In California 25 per cent., in Maryland, Louisiana and West Virginia 30 per cent. and in Rhode Island 45 per cent. of the prisoners are granted conditional release when they become legally eligible for it. In Ohio, in the years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925, the Board of Clemency granted parole to 60 per cent. and 63 per cent. respectively of those who were eligible. Michigan reports 57 per cent. of releases and the figures for Wisconsin in the biennium 1922 to 1924 show 35 per cent. of releases at the penitentiary and 46½ per cent. at the reformatory. In Massachusetts the law requires the Board to parole all state prison inmates who have good conduct records at the minimum term fixed by the court. In its discretion, however, it may release other prisoners when they have served two-thirds of this period. The Board released 23 per cent. of those so eligible in the year ending September 30, 1923, 35½ per cent. in 1924 and 33 1/3 per cent. in 1925.

In Minnesota, prisoners are rarely paroled when they make their first applications. In the biennium 1920 to 1922 only 11.25 per cent. were released in this way and in 1922 to 1924 only 12.2 per cent. The fact that the State Prison at Stillwater is made more than self-supporting by its well developed industries may, in a measure, explain this policy. The general feeling that the Minnesota Board was unduly severe in its action led the legislature of that state to amend the parole law in 1917 so that courts might, within their discretion, name lower maximum terms than those specified by statute. The operation of this amendment has led in many cases to very short maximum sentences and the Board of Parole has recommended its repeal at each succeeding session.

The figures just recited seem to indicate that, with the exception of New York, the parole authorities of most American commonwealths are pursuing a more stringent policy with regard to conditional release than are those in Pennsylvania. This conclusion must be qualified, however, by the fact that laws governing the time at which prisoners are eligible for parole vary in the different states. In states whose laws specify minimum terms of a few months for nearly all offenses and in states which permit parole at the expiration of a year's imprisonment, the refusal of parole authorities to liberate the vast majority of those eligible at this time does not indicate a policy of undue severity. On the other hand, in those states where minimum terms may be fixed close to the maximum limits of sentence, a far more liberal policy of release cannot be condemned as scandalously lax or lenient. Within these limitations, however, it is still true that Pennsylvania's present policy governing liberation on parole is a comparatively generous one.

Unless parole authorities adopt one of the two simple expedients of granting or denying all applications for parole, they are faced with a difficult problem. Large numbers of prisoners who are legally eligible for conditional release are regularly applying for this privilege. The board will grant some of these requests. Others it will refuse. Upon what basis will these decisions be made? How are the sheep to be separated from the goats? An effort was made to determine what considerations weighed most heavily with paroling authorities throughout the country. The generalizations which follow are based upon personal interviews, extensive correspondence, printed rules of parole boards and statements made in their reports and by their members. The results may not present an entirely accurate picture of the factors determining parole decisions. This does not indicate a lack of candor on the part of paroling authorities, for they may be influenced by forces of which they themselves are not aware. With this qualification there will be outlined those factors which are of greatest significance in parole decisions.

Prison Conduct

The prime requisite for parole in nearly every state is a good prison record. At least five states,[1] and the Federal Government will not parole a prisoner who has been charged with misconduct within the institution for a certain number of months prior to his application. Ten other states report that the prisoner's institutional record is practically conclusive in determining his chances for parole.[2] Eleven other commonwealths state that this factor is given considerable weight.[3] In eighteen states, paroling authorities, under the provisions of the law or in accordance with the regular procedure which they have adopted, receive the positive

[1] California, Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

[2] Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, New Mexico, Rhode Islnd, West, Virginia, Wyoming.

[3] Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Vermont.

recommendations of prison officials concerning every application for parole.[4]

When parole is granted or refused largely on the basis of institutional behavior a powerful club is placed in the hands of the prison administrator for use in compelling internal discipline. It has often been argued, however, that undue weight is placed upon this particular consideration by many paroling authorities. A student of the system in Wisconsin states that men receive adverse conduct reports, and consequently lose their chance of parole, for "looking at visitors. speaking in silent hours, not being at the door of the cell in time for roll call," and she questions whether the fulfillment of such requirements would adequately qualify any prisoner for parole.[5] Charles E. Vasaly, who was once chairman of the Board of Parole in Minnesota, asserts that "good conduct * * * does not necessarily mean repentance or reformation. It may mean simply a * * * knowledge that to obey the rules is pleasanter and makes life easier." He would not, however, exclude this item of individual behavior from consideration for he believes that those guilty of continuous institutional mishebavior will probably be unable to get on in the outer world, while those who possess self-control can, if they desire, live at peace in the community and he concludes that "conduct in the institution is a vital and important element (that) must be considered with reference to the personality of the man."[1] The prisoner's ability to obey disciplinary rules generally is, and probably should be, considered as one item in his behavior uopn which the parole decision is based. It would seem, however, that those parole authorities who allow their decision to turn entirely on this point are doing a rather careless job of selection.

[4] This is true in Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

[5] Witmer, Helen L., "Adult Parole with Special Reference t Wisconsin," unpublished manuscript, page 117.

Nature of the Crime

A second factor which receives serious consideration in nearly every parole application is the nature of the offense which the prisoner has committed and the circumstances which surround it. Sixteen states indicate that this factor weighs heavily.[2] In many cases those guilty of particular offenses receive scant consideration when applying for parole. The authorities in Kansas do not favor the release of bankers who have wrecked their banks. The Massachusetts Board will not generally parole prisoners guilty of rape, arson, armed robbery or those who have received short sentences for driving while intoxicated. Many other paroling authorities adhere to the legal notion of making the punishment fit the crime rather than the criminal and exercise exceptional severity when they deal with those guilty of certain types of offenses. Although these boards invariably assert that they will not retry the prisoner's case when he appears for parole, it is almost inevitable that they will frequently do so. There is a natural tendency to deal more leniently with those who have been treated by the courts with undue severity and to view with disfavor the applications of those who have been lightly sentenced. In Minnesota, for instance, there is a wide margin between the maximum and minimum terms of sentence prescribed by law and the Board of Parole considers that its principal function is to regulate all sentences by fixing the time at which parole release is to be granted. Parole boards which solve their problems by releasing those guilty of certain crimes and refusing release to those who have committed others are simplifyiny their task at the expense of the offender and the community to which he will eventually be returned. This does not mean, however, that the crime which has been committed should receive no consideration in arriving at a parole decision, for the nature of a prisoner's offense and the cicumstances which surrounded it will often afford an index to his character which will indicate the degree of safety with which he may be released.

[1] Vasaly, Chas. E., "The Basis of Parole," page 7.

[2] They are Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Previous Record

A third item which generally receives serious consideration is the prisoner's past criminal record. In at least eight states confirmed or habitual offenders are not paroled.[1] Thirteen others report that the applicant's criminal record is given great weight.[2] Some parole boards are guided in large measure by the faithfulnesss with which prisoners previously paroled fulfilled the conditions of their release, refusing to reparole fromer violators. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that recidivists should never be paroled. Other authorities feel that habitual and professonal criminals should be permanently incarcerated and that, where the law does not permit this, they should always be relesaed under parole conditions and subjected to the longest possible period of supervision. Still other administrators, however, believe that old offenders are, in many cases, good parole risks who decide, after a third, fourth and fifth term of imprisonment, to behave themselves for the rest of their days. The applicant's criminal record, therefore, while variously interpreted by different boards of parole is rarely ignored.

Outside Opinions

In many states provisions are made either by statute or through the rules of parol boards to procure the opinions of various persons on parole applications. In at least seven states,[3] parole applications are announced in newspapers so that individuals who desire to appear for or against release may be given that opportunity. This practice has probably been taken over from the earlier procedure in requiring public notice in connection with applications for absolute pardons. California requires a statement from the sheriff or chief of police located in the district where the prisoner's offense was committed. In many states the parole authorities are provided with statements by the prosecuting attorneys.[1] The opinion of the committing judge is procured and considered in many cases.[2] In Minnesota no paroles are given over the adverse recommendation of the committing court. Judges in Nevada are required to make a specifi recommendation as to the period for which prisoners shall be detained. It is frequently found that recommendations so secured are purely formal, perfunctory or of little value. In Illinois these officials frequently fail to submit statements required of them by law. In Michigan the results of the inquiry addressed to committing courts were so unsatisfactory that the practice has been abandoned. The recent study made by the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice in that state includes the following comment concerning the value of this material:

"An examination of the nature of the statement submitted by trial officials in many cases shows that there might be just grounds in certain instances why the parole authorities should not take their recommendation too seriously. In fact, one must be astonished at the carelessness that is expressed in the attitude of many trial officials in submitting a statement in regard to the prisoner whose application is under consideration. In many instances they are not only indifferent as to whether the parole is to be given, but actually fail to put forth an effort to familiarize themselves with the facts that are really necessary in order to give an intelligent statement either for or against the parole."[3]

[1] Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Wyoming.

[2] Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Vermont.

[3] Alabama, California, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia.

[1] This is true in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana. Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

[2] This is done in California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky. Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wisconsin, West Virginia.

[3] "Missouri Crime Survey," p. 511.

Prison Accomplishment

Comparatively little consideration is given throughout the country to the prisoner's positive accomplishment in schools or shops. This is even the case in such states as Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconin. This situation evidently arises from the inadequacy of educational and in-

dustrial equipment within penal institutions, this being particularly the case in prisons and penitentaries as distinguished from reformatories. The authorities in West Virginia report that they will not parole prisoners less than thirty years of age who are illiterate and it is stated that some relationship between educational industrial accomplishment on the one hand and parole on the other is established in seven states.[1]

Parole authorities are in some cases guided by systems of marks, grades and credits which are based upon prison conduct which may be positive or negative in character or both. Such systems have been developed in the prisons of Illinois, Kentucky, New York and other states and are quite generally applied to reformatories. Marking systems in many cases may operate to bring about a rather mechanical or automatic release after a certain number of months of good conduct. This is evidently the case in Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio and other states.[2] An elaborate system of classification, grades, promotions and demotions has been established in the prisons of Illinois under the name of the Progressive Merit System. It has been used in the past to facilitate internal discipline, to determine the privileges extended to individual prisoners and to assist in the determination of the date at which prisoners should be considered for parole. No attempt will be made here to analyze the organization or operation of these mechanisms.

[1] California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont.
[2] See unpublished manuscript by Helen L. Witmer, on "Adult Parole with Special Reference to Wisconsin," and the "Missouri Crime Survey." See also below concerning the Ohio system.

Other Considerations

In addition to the factors already outlined many parole authorities state that they give consideration to other items of a comparatively intangible nature. The board in Massachusetts is influenced by "a man's ability to tell the exact truth" and in Delaware also the board considers "a prisoner's disposition to tell the whole truth when examined." Parole authorities in Kansas are influenced by an applicant's general demeanor;" in California by his "appearance and personality;" in Massachusetts by the "appearance which (he) makes before the board;" in Iowa by "impressions gained from interviews" and in Wisconsin by the "sincerity of his professions of reform." In Delaware, in Massachusetts and in Connecticut consideration is given to a prisoner's "attitude" toward the offense he has committed and toward the law. The Commissioner in Michigan attempts to estimate the prisoner's efforts to rehabilitate himself and in Delaware and Massachusetts the boards endeavor to determine "whether a prisoner has profited by his stay and has so far reformed as not to commit another offense." In Minnesota, likewise, the probability of reformation and of good conduct during libetry is taken into consideration. The board in this state announces also that it is influenced by the probable effect of a prisoner's release "on the ill-disposed," on the general public and on the administration of justice.

Practically all parole laws place final authority for release upon the judgment of some individual or group as to the likelihood that the applicant will obey the law in the future. All of the items enumerated above are, to be sure, of some use in answering this difficult question. The parole authorities in many commonwealths require additional assurance. Wisconsin refuses parole to the feeble-minded. Applicants in Rhode Island and Minnesota must be physically fit and in Kentucky diseased prisoners can be paroled only with the consent of the State Board of Health. Many states require that prisoners have sponsors or first friends who will vouch for them and agree to assist them upon release.[1] In West Virginia a prisoner leaving on parole must deposit a bond for fifty dollars or twenty-five dollars in cash. A similar bond may be imposed by the authorities in Wisconsin. The most usual assurance demanded as a pre-requisite for parole i sthat the prisoner shall have employment guaranteed him prior to his release. In many states the character of the prospective employer must be approved by a clerk of courts, judge, sheriff or other public official.[2] In Maine, Rhode Island and Wisconsin it is specifically indicated that a guarantee of ample support may be substituted for the guarantee of employment and in Delaware and Massachusetts the authorities require the added assurance that the parolee shall be provided with a home.

[1] This is the case in Iowa, Kansas, Louisana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah , Washington, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and also with paroles from Federal penitentiaries.

[2] This is the case in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Washington, Wyoming. Other states which require offers of employment before parole is granted are: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, (reformatory)' Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. This requirement is also made in the release of Federal prisoners.

These items probably do not complete the list of factors which enter into decisions which are made for or against paroles. In some states the inadequacy of penal equipment has at times led parole authorities to release prisoners in wholesale fashion in order to make room for newcomers committed by the courts. At times attempts have been made to justify this policy on the grounds that it prevented the imposition upon taxpayers of a burden which they would have to bear if adequate facilities were to be provided. Another factor, difficult to estimate but ever present, is that of political pressure. Parole authorities are subjected to constant entreaties by letters, petitions and personal appeals coming from legislators, politicians and influential citizens. In Minnesota the Board of Parole reported that:
"increasing pressure is brought to bear from various sources for the early release of men in confinement."[1]

The chief parole officer in California says that:
"the ordinary layman does not know the many angles that are resorted to by the prisoner, his family, his friends and professional prison workers in the endeavor to secure an early parole."[2]

The chairman o fthe Board in Massachusetts complains that politicians, special interests and sentimental social workers are constantly attempting to exert pressure to bring about the release of prisoners in whom they are interested and a former member of the Massachusetts Board has pictured the situation in these words:

"All who are in prison, from the most dangerous criminals to the most inoffensive drunks, have friends who seek their release, thus to the grave responsibility of considering parole in regular order under rules, the Board has the added burden of daily pressure brought to bear upon it to make releases either prematurely or in unworthy cases."[3]

The activity of members of the Illinois legislature in urging parole releases so annoyed that state's parole administrator that he gave out the following statement:

"There is a law against Congressmen interceding for Federal prisoners. There should be one for Illinois legislators. No one can sway this Board in favor of any convict who should not be paroled, and if any one tries, I will tell the public about it through the newspapers."[4]

[1] Bi-ennial Report, 1912-1914, page 9.
[2] Unpublished manuscript by Ed Whyte.
[3] Henry A. Higgins, "Is Parole a Success?" Bulletin No. 68, the Massachusetts Prison Association.
[4] Hinton G. Clabaugh, quoted in the Chicago Tribune, August 22, 1926.

The recent study of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice reproduces in detail seven cases in which paroles were apparently granted because of undue pressure. "Prisoners who have influence are able to put pressure upon the paroling authorities," says the report. "Such prisoners become interested in a premature release rather than in reform." And it continues, "our study of the records show that persons politically prominent are frequently entirely active in trying to obtain paroles from the Missouri Penitentiary."[1] These scattered quotations indicate the existence of a situation which is doubtless more serious and more widespread than any obtainable evidence could prove.

[1] "The Missouri Crime Survey," pp. 447 and 517.

These generalizations concerning the considerations which infiuence paroling authorities give but a partial picture. Perhaps a better understanding of the methods used in parole selection may be secured by a more detailed examination of the manner in which two or three representative states are discharging this function. An account follows of the organization and operation of the New York Board of Parole for State Prisons, the Ohio Board of Clemency and the Division

of Pardons and Paroles in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, where detailed investigations were made.

New York

In New York the power to parole from the reformatories and from the state prisons is placed in different hands. There, as in Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the reformatory decides upon the parole of its own inmates. For the state prisons, however, there has been created a central Board of Parole. This is an independent body consisting of three members, one of whom is the State's Superintendent of Prisons who serves ex-officio. The two other members are appointed by the Governor and receive annual salaries of $3,600 each.

The work of this body has recently been subjected to a careful scrutiny by Commissioner George W. Alger, an eminent New York attorney, acting for Governor Alfred E. Smith. At hearings held before this investigator, members of the board and other familiar with its work described its processes in detail. The record reveals that the board's members give only a part of their time to the work, being in session but one week out of each month. The board usually devotes four days of this week to parole meetings at the state's four prisons, starting on Monday morning and completing their work by Thursday night, devoting from four to five hours to each institution. One critic describes their procedure as "hurried, haphazard and perfunctory." Perhaps five minutes is devoted to the settlement of each case. Although some require more time, others are passed in less. There is a hasty reading of the papers pertaining to the case. The board asks the prisoner where he intends to live, whether he has work and expects to behave himself, paroles him and passes on to the next applicant. The board defends this procedure in its report for 1926 on the ground that its speed is made possible by expert knowledge of the matter in hand.[1]

[1] "Report of the Board of Parole," 1926, page 8.

The information upon which the board passes its decision has been described as formal and repetitious. The prisoner himself appears before the members but there is no real check on the accuracy of the information which he gives. No careful pre-parole investigations are made. Although detailed probation reports are prepared on every case appearing before the General Sessions Court in New York City, it does not appear that the board makes any use of them in parole. Apparently the board gives no attention to the prisoner's record of accomplishment in the institution's schools or shops and little is known concerning his probable home environment during his period of parole. There is as yet no material considered, or indeed available, covering the applicant's mental condition. The main factor determining parole seems to be the report of the prisoner's institutional conduct submitted by his keepers. One member of the board states that he considers "prison conduct first and above all." Another says "I pay attention to a man's conduct and work report while in prison, his conduct and his general bearing and all that sort of thing" and the chairman of the board makes the following statement: "We rely upon the appearance of the man, the answers he gives to questions and also upon our experience with men of that type. We do not rely upon any specific thing. The papers are handed to us but they are not conclusive at all." The procedure may be summed up in the words of one critic who says that "the board works in the dark."

It has been the practice of this body to release the vast majority of prisoners at the expiration of their minimum periods of service. As many as 97 per cent. of those eligible were so released in 1920 and the board was still releasing 86 per cent. of its applicants at the minimum in 1925 and 1926. Its announced policy is to parole all prisoners, with the exception of armed robbers and sex offenders "at the earliest possible moment." This is done on the theory that every prisoner who has a record of good conduct within the institution should be given a first chance. The board contends that these men would be so hardened by longer incarceration as to increase the likelihood of their return to a life of crime. It is also argued that the state saves money for its taxpayers by this liberal policy of release. The board places a peculiar interpretation upon the parole law by contending that courts which impose sentences expect prisoners to be released at the expiration of their minimum terms; that the detention of those who have behaved themselves in prison would amount to a usurpation of the court's function; that the sole remedy for early release lies in the imposition of longer maximum terms.

By exercising its parole functions in this manner, the board has subjected itself to severe and continued criticism. In 1920 the Prison Survey Committee in New York made the following statement:

"If a sufficient amount of time was given to each case, the Board would be meeting about six times a week instead of forty times a year. . . . There is obviously a defect in the system of reporting to this Board, adequately, the conduct and working history of these inmates or it would be impossible for any such number of applications to be heard in any such time. It feels that the Parole Board fails to function adequately, largely because the machinery is not now provided by law which will place before the Board such full record of the prisoner's conduct and past life as it should have before it can adequately pass upon his case. When the Parole Board is given these records in full, as it should receive them, it will be impossible to pass upon such a large number of cases in so little time."[1]

Criticism of the board was continued by the New York Prison Association which contended in its report for 1925 that the members gave insufficient time for the accomplishment of their work, that their sessions were "infrequent and hurried" and that release was "to too large an extent automatic." Popular criticism of the indefinite sentence, said the Association, was "justified because of the manner of its administration rather than because of its unsoundness as a theory or a law.'[2] In the same year the Governor's message to the legislature described the board's procedure as "perfunctory," that "every convict's date for parole is entered upon the records of the prison the day he enters" and recommended the board's abolition. The legislature, however, failed to take action on this recommendation.

[1] "Report of the Prison Survey Committee," 1920, pp. 247 to 248.

[2] "Eighty-first Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York," 1925, Legislative Document, 1926, No. 17, pages 21, 27, 56.

Sensational instances of the parole release of notorious offenders led the Governor to appoint Commissioner Alger to make his investigation in 1926. This official, in his report, comments on "the non-informatory character of the parole file," and the duplication of non-essential data included in it. The system, he says, is "stationary." "No body of experience" has been developed to guide its operation. "A few minutes of conversation with a prisoner seen for the first time are obviously insufficient for judgment" and he adds that "far more facts are required and indeed are available." In his opinion, however, the preparation of adequate pre-parole information would be useless so long as the board continued to regard its "right to release as a duty to release." This interpretation of the statute is condemned by the Commissioner as "inconsistent with the language of * * * the prison law" and he asserts that "so little time could not have been spent * * * except for the unauthorized theory of its duty which the board follows and which simplifies its work to a point where its value is put seriously in question." It is the Commissioner's belief that "if mere failure to violate the prison rules (is) the sole test * * * the substance, spirit and purpose of the parole law * * * are wholly lost" and in conclusion he recommends the abolition of the present board and the creation of a new board as a division of the state's new Department of Correction.[1]

The Crime Commission of the New York legislature, reporting on February 28, 1927, expressed itself as "very much in accord" with the Commissioner's report. It urged the creation of an adequately compensated, full-time parole board, the use of social data, physical, mental and psychiatric examinations and industrial records in granting parole releases and assurance of self-sustaining employment as a prior condition of parole.[2] Bills were introduced at the 1927 session of the legislature which would carry these recommendations into effect.

[1] "Report of George W. Alger on the Board of Parole and Parole System," December 3, 1926, 1926, pp. 8 to 13 and 23 to 25.

[2] "Report of the Crime Commission of New York State," 1927, pp. 19-28; 71-73.

The state's private, executive and legislative investigators are thus agreed that a part time, poorly compensated statewide Board of Parole is inadequate to perform the function

of parole selection in the state of New York and that it should be supplanted by a more adequately remunerated body of experts who should devote their whole time to the performance of this task. The unanimity of opinion on this point augurs well for the improvement of the system of parole in the Empire State.

Ohio

The authority to parole from adult reformatories and prisons in Ohio is placed in the hands of a Board of Clemency consisting of two members, appointed by the Director of Welfare with the Governor's approval, who devote their full time to the work, each receiving therefor an annual salary of $4,500. These officials are quartered in the state's penitentiary in Columbus and travel from there for hearings at the state's other penal institutions. There is a wide discrepancy between the maximum and minimum term fixed by statute for offenses in Ohio and this board is given absolute power to grant or refuse parole within these limits, to set the length of the period for which prisoners shall be held on parole and to discharge them from parole on good behavior.

Ohio law requires the warden and chaplain of each penal institution to make positive recommendations to the Board of Clemency concerning its proper action on all cases eligible for parole. The warden at the penitentiary, however, automatically recommends every prisoner at the expiration of his minimum term, his main purpose being to relieve internal congestion by reducing his institutional population. At the State Reformatory in Mansfield, as in most institutions of this nature, recommendation for release is based upon a system of credits. Prisoners become eligible for parole when they have to their credit 360 days of good behavior. The computation of this period is not based upon any grading for the boy's performance in the schools or shops of the institution. It amounts, in the main, to an automatic allowance of credits to those who have not been apprehended in offenses against institutional discipline. Disciplinary offenders fail to earn their good days and prolong their stay in the institution. When this good time is finally earned, the case of each prisoner is considered by the chaplain and the superintendent, who, on the basis of their personal judgments, make their report to the Board of Clemency. Parole is recommended for 80 per cent. or more of the applicants. The Board of Clemency never paroles men whose release is opposed by these officials. It generally refuses parole, however, to 40 per cent. of those who are favorably recommended.[1]

The Board of Clemency, in arriving at its decisions as to parole releases has before it no record of the man's mental condition, social background, or accomplishment in the prison's schools or industries. Its members never go inside the prison's gates, never see the prisoner or know of his case until the time when he is to appear before them. They have for their guidance to be sure, a record, similar to that used in other states, of the prisoner's offense and criminal career, together with statements of the prosecuting attorney and the judge who took part in his trial. No uniform rule is followed, each case being considered on its own merits. The members feel that there is little relation between a man's behavior in prison and the safety with which he may be released. The board states, however, that "time lost because of bad conduct * * * results in the postponement of favorable action" and that "the surly, rebellious and disobedient postpone their parole."[2]

[1] This action results in a difference of opinion between the institutional authorities and the Board . The former argue that they are, perforce, better equipped to make parole decisions than is the Board, because of their close knowledge of the cases coming up for consideration. In their opinion large numbers of their charges could be released with perfect safety to the public. The instiution is overcrowded, housing 2300 prisoners in the summer of 1926. Its superintendent stated that the stringent policy of the Board of Clemency alone prevented the reduction of this number to 1400 for the winter months. He argued for the release of so large a group of the prisoners committed to his care on the ground that they might better be supported by their own efforts than at public expense; that good parole supervision would insure the safety of the community at a much lower cost than that necessitated by incarceration and, finally, that the institution could do a much better jeb in training the offenders left within the walls if greater numbers of the parolable cases might be released. A possible reply to this point of viw would be that the state does not need easier parole so much as it needs larger and more adequate penal institutions. Such an addition to its facilities has been urged by the Joint Legislative Committee on Prisons and Reformatories.

[2] "Report of the Board of Clemency," 1923, pp. 12 and 13.

Other and less tangible things are taken into consideration. Account is taken of the attitude of the party injured by the prisoner's offense and the likelihood that restitution will be made. The board considers the "personality" the "disposition" and the "attitude" of the prisoner. It requires into sexual irregularities, attempts to discover whether he takes pride in his ancestry, whether he has a sense of honor and a sense of humor. "Hopeless criminals have neither," says the board.[1] Much emphasis is placed upon the candor displayed by the applicant in his parole interview. Members of the board feel that they can invariably detect falsehood and in their last report refer to truthfulness as "the first test of fitness." Men who "dissemble or falsify" are not paroled.[2] Another report states that "various other tests have been used, several having been permitted to offer a prayer in the presence of the board."[3]

[1] "Report of the Board of Clemency," 1926, p. 12.
[2] Idem.
[3] "Report of the Board of Clemency," 1924, p. 6.

Parole selection, then as practiced by the central board in the state of Ohio amounts to nothing more than a series of personal character judgments made by two industrious and conscientious men. The board devotes its full time to its work and decisions are made with far greater care than that exercised by the central board in the state of New York. The Ohio procedure today, however, cannot be called scientific.

Illinois

The administrative code adopted by the state of Illinois in 1917 centralized the management of the state's charitable and correctional institutions in a Department of Public Welfare, the director of which is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Three of the department's divisions deal with penal institutions. The Division of Criminology carries on the state's psychological work. The administration of the state's prisons and reformatories is the work of a Division of Prisons. The third section, called the Division of Pardons and Paroles, investigates applications for clemency and recommends action thereon to the Governor. Its principal responsibility, however, lies in the administration of the state's parole system. The Division has at its head a Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles, sometimes referred to as Supervisor of Paroles. This officer is appointed by the Governor and receives an annual salary of $7,000, an amount equal to that paid the director of the entire department.

The superintendent, under the law, has more power in the determination of prison terms than any other official in the state. All sentences in Illinois, save those imposed for treason, murder, rape and kidnapping, are indeterminate. The minimum term specified in the vast majority of cases is one year. Those guilty of larceny are committed for terms requiring a minimum service of one year, a maximum of twenty, robbers for a minimum of three and a maximum of twenty. Within these generous limits the discretion of the Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles is absolute. Performance of his function is subject to no judicial or executive review so long as it is not attended by an intimation of fraud. The present occupant of the office has made the following statement concerning the scope of his authority:

"I was shocked to find the great power delegated or given to one man. I think the question of giving that enormous power to one man is something that needs very great consideration. The supervisor of paroles under the existing law can free every felon in every institution in Illinois when the prisoner's minimum has been served without consultation of the Governor other members of the board or any other person or group of persons. He as greater power than the Governors of the states other than Illinois. The Governor of Pennsylvania has no such parole power as the Supervisor of Paroles in Illinois. Great damage could be done before it could be corrected if an incompetent, dishonest or a well-meaning but inexperienced man were in office."[1]

The administration of the parole system in Illinois was from its inception and for many years following, in the hands of an officer who came to be recognized throughout the country as a leading authority on the subject. His performance of the parole function in his own state, however, eventually led to repeated attacks by the press and in the summer of 1926 he was forced to resign. His successor,

[1] "Paroles, Parolees and the Public Welfare," Bulletin of the Chicago Crime Commission, No. 43, September 23, 1926, page 2.

Mr. Hinton G. Clabaugh, entered office with full authority to restore public confidence in the state's system of parole. He has stated his position as follows:

"One of the conditions on which I took the place was that I be allowed a free hand. I have it. The Governor promised me he would not interfere and that he would back me to the limit. If he does not I can resign without regrets."[2]

[2] Chicago Tribune, August 18, 1926, page 1. Additional light is thrown on the Illinios situation in the new supervisor's address before the Chicago Crime Commission, quoted in its "Bulletin," No. 43, September 23, 1926, page 3: "I told my predecessor, to his face of course, 'You may be the most honest man in Illinois and so far as I have any information tothe contrary you are, but assuming the population of Cook County—of Chicago—to be 3,000,000, there are about 2,999,999 that do not think so. For this reason you will never be abel to justify to the people of Chicago the fact that the supervisor of paroles, having an enormous power owns stock, a $25,000 interest, in an institution, stock of which was being sold to relatives and friends and solicitors for convicts, yet to be paroled and in some instances to the convict himself. That may have been honest and your motive may have been a good one, but it seems to me there is some reasonable doubt on the subject.' And he admitted that there was."

The parole law in Illinois does not require the establishment of a parole board. Such a body has been created, however, to carry on the work of parole selection. This board consists of three members who are designated as assistant superintendents of the division. Under the law, each inmate of a penal institution is guaranteed a hearing on his application for parole when he becomes eligible for release. It is the duty of the present Board of Parole to hear these pleas, although any recommendation which it may make becomes valid only when it is signed by the supervisor. This body holds a monthly meeting at each of the three penal institutions of the state. The board remains in session at each institution for several days. Its hearings are informal and an audience is granted to each prisoner, his friends, his relatives, his legal representatives and any other persons who may wish to appear to argue for or against his release. An interested observer at one of these sessions reports it in part as follows:

"From early in the morning until midnight the pleaders entered and left the board's rooms. Each received lengthy consideration. None was interrupted until he had told all he had to tell. Each was then told that a stenographer had taken the statement and that the prisoner they were interested in would be heard during the session.

"Among the pleaders there were mothers with babes in their arms, brothers, sisters, fathers, more distant relatives, political or non-political, ministers of the gospel, attorneys and members of the House of Representatives."[1]

[1] Dvorak, R. W., "Hearing Pleas for Paroles," "Bulletin of the Chicago Crime Commission."

After listening to these pleas, the board then sits in private in order to determine upon its action. The factors to which it gives weight, as announced in its printed rules and as reported by the observer quoted above, are the following: The nature of the prisoner's crime, the number and nature of his previous offenses, his behavior while in prison, the adequacy of the punishment which he has received (one wonders how this is estimated), his mental and moral status, his appearance and veracity, recommendations received from representative citizens who have known him, letters received concerning his case, his probable ability to secure employment on release and, finally, the likelihood that he will not commit another offense.

The new supervisor has introduced certain innovations in the procedure of the department. Paroles are not to be given on the ground of illness alone. Prisoners are not to be paroled so that they may die outside the walls. It has been discovered in both cases that the outer air frequently proves to be extremely invigorating. Violators are not to be reparoled. Prosecuting officials are in all cases to be notified of parole applications. All requests addressed to the authorities for the release of prisoners are to be in writing, signed and made a matter of public record. Parole meetings are not to be held behind closed doors and, where the public safety requires it, complete publicity will be given to all parole actions.

It was the writer's privilege to sit with the supervisor as he decided upon his action in the cases of all those prisoners who applied for parole in the month of August, 1926. As case after case was examined, two contrasting pictures presented themselves. The first was that of the lad who had fallen into trouble through accident or misfortune. Lacking money, relatives or influential friends; ignorant of the ways of the court; without adequate defense; committed perhaps, on a plea of guilty, he had been thrown into prison and forgotten. Many such cases came to view. Here was the scapegoat, the tool, the petty forger. Here was the lad who had been sentenced for seven years for stealing eleven dollars' worth of chickens; the lad who had been given five years and a half for stealing canned goods valued at $1.90 from a cabin while on a hunting trip. Here, also, was the embezzler, a first offender, of good family, with dependent children, whose employer had withheld public prosecution until he had stripped him of the last available penny in the way of restitution. To these, and to others like them, parole was granted at the minimum. Refusals, however, met the applications of the mentally diseased, the sexually abnormal, the rapist, the murdered, the hardened offender. And so we come to the second picture.

Here we have the gunman, the repeated offender, influential, wily and wise, who "cops a plea," gets a short term, maintains a perfect prison record and is ready at his minimum to return to his chosen career. Usually he is a youngster. The average age of the armed robbers at the Joliet Prison is twenty-six; at the Pontiac Reformatory, nineteen. Adventurous, unprincipled, without judgment, he is a potential murderer upon release. This was the offender whose application met prompt rejection. The present supervisor, on taking office, made public announcement of his attitude toward such offenders in these words:

"It will be the policy particularly to view with the utmost caution, and consider with painstaking deliberation, all applications for parole of persons convicted of serious crimes, such as murder, rape, bomb-throwing, holp-up, burglary, or robbery with gun or other weapon, etc. No parole will be granted until the last question of the justice of it is decided. In the more serious cases, all questions of doubt will be resolved in favor of organized society and law-abiding citizens, who are entitled to protection of life and property."[1]

Nearly ninety per cent, of the armed robbers now incarcerated at Joliet were sent there from Cook County. Chicago is notorious for the open outlawry of its bandit groups. Complainants in criminal prosecutions have mysteriously disappeared. Their residences have been bombed. Witnesses have been slain in the streets or even killed while on the stand. Chicago's murder death rate for 1924 was 17.5 per 100,000 population, as contrasted with an average of 10 for seventy-two American cities, 8 in San Francisco, 7.6 in Philadelphia. 6.4 in New York and .07 in all of England and Wales.[2] The gangster plies his trade with little fear of the law. Rival political factions pay in immunity from prosecution for services rendered in municpal elections, an arrangement which works to the advantage of everybody but the law-abiding citizen whose life it endangers. This is a situation which may justify an exceptionally stringent policy of parole release in the State of Illinois.

[1] Manuscript of Public Statement by H. G. Clabaugh.
The severity of the penalty which may be imposed upon armed robbers under the present law, however,—ten years to life—has led them, in scores of cases, to strike successful bargains with prosecuting officials. State's attorneys, to maintain on paper a favorable showing of convictions, will often agree to accept from these offenders pleas of guilty to a charge of larceny. The resulting sentence of one to ten years, if parole officials permit, may return them to the streets in a few short months. The present administration has adopted the policy of holding such cases to serve their maximum terms. This requires of them the minimum service demanded by law for the crime of which they are really guilty. It may well be objected that the parole authorities are here usurping a function which should be performed by the courts. This may be true. The problem which now confronts the officers of the law in Illinois, however, is something more than academic.

[2] Figures prepared by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company and quoted in "Welfare Magazine," March, 1926, page 78.

Considerations of immediate social security must be paramount in all parole selection. It is possible that the attempt now being made in Illinois to check the depredations of profesion criminals by an open severity in parole administration may meet with a measure of success. The parole board cannot succeed, however, if it is forced to play a lone hand. It is probable that swift prosecution and certain conviction will eventually prove to have a greater deterrent effect than that resulting from the imposition of heavy pen-

alties. In the long run a mere policy of putting down the screws will not solve the problem presented by the offender, even though he be a gunman. Unfortunately, the solution is not so easy.

Examination of the methods in general use throughout the American states leads to the conclusion that parole selections are as carefully made in Pennsylvania today as in most other states. The Pennsylvania practice might not untruthfully be characterized as "fair," "average," or "usual." But it is far from the best. The best American practice in parole selection is to be found in those that have attempted to summon the resources of science to aid them in the solution of this most difficult problem. The nature of these attempts will be outlined in the following chapter.

Chapter 12

The Application of Science to Parole Selection

Under the operation of the parole statutes of the various states large numbers of prisoners annually become eligible for conditional release. It is the function of those authorities who are charged with the task of parole selection to determine upon those individuals to whom the privilege shall be extended and those to whom it shall be denied. One simple solution, as we have seen, is to grant release to practically all those who are eligible. Another easy way out is to deny parole to all prisoners. Those paroling authorities who wish to exercise more discrimination find it necessary to establish some basis upon which their decision shall rest. One possibility we have seen to be the use of more or less arbitrary rules such as the refusal of parole to all prisoners guitly of certain offenses, all second termers or all offenders against prison discipline. Other agencies endeavor to make their selection upon the basis of sincere but uninformed personal judgment on each case presented. All of these methods are, at best, primitive and partake largely of the nature of "rule of thumb." This is a method of procedure which has been gradually abandoned in industry with the development of science in management. It is equally possible to induct science into the service of the state in this particular field of public administration. This may be accomplished today through the introduction of physical, psychological and psychiatric examinations and the preparation of carefully detailed social investigations in each case. The following paragraphs outline the efforts which have been made in various American states to develop such scientific methods as a basis for parole.

Social Investigations

Correspondence with parole officials throughout the country and a survey of their formal reports show that there are many atempts to make studies of the social background of individual applicants for parole. Such investigations, however, are often made in a rather inadequate manner through the medium of correspondence. This appears to be the case in Connecticut, Maryland, California, Nebraska, North Dakota and New Mexico. In Wisconsin the Board of Control states that parole officers are required to investigate the home environment of all eligible prisoners, but one observer, at least, feels that the study which results is "perfunctory" and that the report made upon it is "brief."[1]

[1] Helen L. Witmer, "Adult Parole with Special Reference to Wisconsin," unpublished manuscript.

In one or two other states, however, detailed investigations are made. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira is conspicuous for its scientific approach toward penal discipline. At this institution an effort is made to secure complete nformation on the prisoner's social background. The man himself is questioned in detail. Certain information is taken from his commitment papers and the reports which have been submitted by probation officers. To supplement this data the institution has developed a series of twelve questionnaires relative to his past history which are sent to those who have known him. Fifty questions are addressed to the boy's parents concerning his childhood, his sickness, prenatal conditions, the circumstances surrounding his birth, his habits, studies, truancy, work, honesty, interests, and the way in which he has used his leisure. His wife, if he has one, is asked about his character, habits, home life and his ability as a provided. An inquiry is sent to his pastor concerning his character, habits and reputation and that of his family. His family physician is asked about diseases and tendencies toward drink, drugs, convulsions, insanity, etc. Former teachers are requested to report on his deportment, grades, truancy and interests in school. Men who have employed him are asked for information about his energy, trustworthiness, his attitude and the general quality of his work. They are also asked whether they would be willing to re-employ him on release. Social agencies are addressed for data regarding the character, reputation and financial condition of the family, the nature of his home and the neighborhood in which it is located. Letters of inquiry are sent to friends dealing with his personal habits, illnesses and dependability. Data on the prisoner's court record and the status of his family is requested of police and probation officers and for 60 per cent. of the prisoners information is requested of charitable or correctional institutions in which they have previously lived.

The supernteindent feels that he secures excellent cooperation in obtaining this material. Many individuals send in extensive personal letters which prove to be of great value in addition to their answers to the questionnaires. By comparing the information received from the various sources outlined. it is possible to arrive at an approximately accurate picture of the prisoner's previous history. The results are doubtless less valuable than those which might be obtained from a careful, personal field investigation. This system is, however, far superior to the negligible steps which Pennsylvania's reformatories have taken in this direction.

Massachusetts Reformatory for Women

Even greater progress in the collection of information relative to the prisoner's social history and home environment has been made in Massachusetts. In that state, each reformatory has two officiers who prepare case histories through correspondence and personal contact, and present them to the Board of Parole. It is in the Reformatory for Women at Framingham that social investigations as a parole guide have been developed to the fullest extent. The case records of this institution are the most detailed, the most carefully prepared and the most useful of any in the United States. They are based upon a variety of sources of information. In the first place, data as to the court record of the case is taken from the mittimum which outlines the complaint made and the sentence incurred. Second, each inmate is personally questioned in great detail concerning the story of her life. Inquiries are made concerning her family, their race, religion, education, history, social and economic condition. Information is requested concerning the inmate's father, mother, brothers, sisters, husband, children, relatives, and friends, and data are taken on their health, habits, temperance, reputation, court record and sexual irregularities. The girl's personal history is recorded from infancy with a record of all the places she has lived, an account of her childhood, home duties, family discipline, sleeping arrangements, boarders, sex instruction, church attenddance, school record, early interests and family attitude. She is asked about her health, work, expenditures, recreation, companions and lovers during adolescence. An account is procured of her adult life including her occupation, responsibilities, marital relation and social and economic status. A complete history is made covering her version of her delinquencies together with her own idea of the causative factors involved. In addition to this, an attempt is made to discover her capacities, inerests, ambitions and her attitude toward her family, her past, her present and her future. This is done, not in a perfunctory and statistical manner but with painstaking and sympathetic effort.

A third source of information lies in a rather extensive correspondence. City clerks are addressed for verification of the dates of birth, marriage and death given for the prisoners or members of her family. Her court record and that of her relatives is obtained through chiefs of police and probation officers. Specific inquiries are also addressed to family physicians, ministers, school principals, and former employers covering the prisoner's conduct, ability, trustworthiness. Social agencies and overseers of the poor are solicited for their data dealing with the subject or her family. Inquiries are also sent to superintendents of hospitals or other institutions in which the woman or any member of her family have been confined. Finally, an extensive and detailed questionnaire is presented to members of her family, to her parents, husband, brothers, sisters, children (if

grown) or any other relatives who might know her or take an interest in her. Copies of all the replies received and of all other letters received concerning the girl become a part of the file dealing with her case.

A fourth source of information is in the complete record which is kept of conversations with relatives and close friends who visit the girl at the institutions. A fifth and most important source of data is the field investigation made by the reformatory social worker who calls on the prisoner's family to secure information upon her heredity, prenatal conditions, birth, childhood, work, recreation and delinquencies. Account is taken of her home, the neighborhood in which it is located and the attitude of her family toward her. The investigator also approaches family physicians, clergymen, former employers, police and probation officers and social workers to complete her information. The names and addresses of all the individuals talked with concerning the case become part of the record together with the information which they have contributed.

To this material is added, sixth, a summary of a mental examination covering the girl's attitudes, aptitudes, moods, intelligence and judgment, and seventh, the record of her promotions, demotions, work and general conduct within the institution. A staff conference is held, attended by the reformatory superintendent, deputy, assistant superintendent, prysician, chaplain, educational supervisor, social worker, field investigator, and clinical stenographer. At this meetting consideration is given to a record summarizing the nformation obtained from the foregoing sources. The case is first considered within sixteeen days after admission to determine the prisoner's assignment within the institution. It is brought up again at three months for a complete discussion and at eight months to determine the subject's development and plans for the future. Through this medium methods of treatment are recommended to accomplish the prisoner's physical, educational, industrial and personal development and the proper method of supervising her parole is dicussed with the field agent who will have her in charge. Complete notes are kept on these conferences and thse notes form an eighth item in the record of the case. The ninth and final portion of the record consists of an account of hearings accorded the prisoner by the parole board, its action on her application for release and the record of her behavior on parole including possible violations and recommitments.

From all this information there is constructed the history of the case which is presented to the Board of Parole for use in its deliberations. This record gives complete identifying data; a full account of the offense involved; a complete outline of the subject's court record; a history of her family, presenting all significant data regarding each member, with notations of lovers, special chums or other persons particularly interested; a personal history including a full summary of he rearly home, surroundings, education, occupation, delinquencies and general conduct. It includes also a summary covering her physical condition, her mental ability and her conduct and development within the institution and closes with a statement of her plans and desires for the future and an indication as to a possible disposition of the case.

Examination of a score of these reports reveals a like number of fascinating, pitiful and at times dramatic accounts, each presenting its individual problem for solution.

As an illustration, there follows the report made on the case of Marie Hague, No. 11998. The name is a fictitious one and the data are somewhat disguised, although they have all been taken from an actual case. There are hundreds of others which would serve equally well for illustration. Even a cursory examination of this report will show that parole decisions affecting this institution, at least, need not be made in the dark.

I. Identifying Data:
No. 11998.
Committed as:
Marie Hague.
Full name:
Marie Eleanor Hague.
Alias: Anna Benson.
Age: 19.
Color: White.
Church: Roman Catholic.
Civil Condition: Single.
Date of Birth:
October 21. 1901 (ver.).
Place of Birth:
.....,Mass.
Residence: With parents, 2 E. ..... St.,....., Mass.
(Runaway from home from July 3rd).
Last Address: (Rooming) .....,Mass.

II. Data from Court:

A. Immediate Court History:
Charge: Idle and disorderly person.
Court: District Court,.....County of.....
Date of Commitment: August 16, 1920.
Term of Sentence: Two years, indeterminate.
Released on Parole: Sept. 8, 1921.
Returned on Revocation of Parole: Nove. 17, 1921.
Expiration of Sentence: Oct. 23, 1922 (because of permit).

B. Previous Court Record:

March 28, 1920; stubborn child; probation.
April 25, 1920, violation True Name Law; fined $25, sentenced ail for non-payment; (released May 19th on payment of balance of fine).
August 16, 1920; idle and disorderly; Reformatory (present sentence).

III. Summary of Case Recods:

A. Family History:

Parents born Boston, Mass., Irish descent; reached about seventh grade. Father: Six years younger than wife; teamster, unsteady worker and always poor wage earner; excessively alcoholic; has occasionally deserted; frequently away from home for varying lengths of time serving sentences in houses of correction; since Prohibition steadier; Mother: has been found unfriendly and unco-operative toward social workers when efforts have been made in past to improve home conditions, but is considered honset, temperate, hard-working, really the one who has kept the home together by working at domestic service and caning chairs; has had little courage to do more than provide material things for her children; has had ten children.

Fraternity: Marie, the oldest of ten, three of whom died in infancy. 2. Jimmy; born 1905; formerly Western Union messenger boy, now store clerk, seemingly somewhat ambitious. 3. Maud; born 1906, a sickly, little child because of undernourishment, but said by Marie to have "more spunk than the rest of us." 4. Agnes; born 1911; a twin; always sickly. Twin boy died at birth. Frank, Jerry and Annie still young, live with parents.

Children: None.

Other Relatives: Much intemperance among male relatives and much poverty; but with an occasional individual who stands out as intelligent, ambitious and getting ahead; none especially close to Marie or her immediate family.

Friends: April, 1920, arrested with John Sampson and Manuel Rogue, who paid fines and were released and then visited her at jail; later paid balance of her fine and met her at release. (Have in no way attempted to communicate with her here so far as known.) Ella Lowell; several years older than M., boarded near her home and worked in same factory; believed by M's friends to have bad influence upon her, though M. denies this, insisting chum was a good girl. Reformatory Acquaintances. Known Outside: None except committed with Lizzie Cane (No. 11997), an ignorant peasant girl, one year older than M., known but three days.

B. Personal History: Born....., Mass., but home in Boston continuously since early childhood. Parents were married September, 1901; M., the first child, born October,(1901 and the following year (October, 1902) family first became

known to social agencies when a second baby baby had been born. Records made then describe the home as "miserable," the father, "a big, coarse, rough-looking fellow, had been working two or three days a week at $2 a day as teamster." Family then destitute; no preparation had been made for the confinement. The mother was lying on a dirty bed with no sheets. The mother's parents lived in Boston, where her father did chair caning; were well spoken of by neighbors. Family at that time moved to neighborhood of mother's parents to be near and helped by them.

The District Nurse, Board of Health and Milk Station were acquainted with this family at different times, and about 1906, Social Service Department, Massachusetts General Hospital attempted to bring about some hygienic improve-ments in home, but found mother sullen and unco-operative. The home in those years was again recorded as dirty and in every way poor. District Nurse kept in touch with situation for long time.

The first direct application by family for public charity was made in 1911, at a time when the father had been sentenced to six months in the house of correction for non-support. Public aid was furnished for some months at that time and again 1913 and 1914, reasons being man's absence,..... serving sentence for non-support or drunkeness, or his desertion.

Around 1914, City Mission attempted supervision of family. In 1914 and 1915 the Family Welfare Society had some dealing with them because the man drank, made a great deal of disturbance, worked irregularly, did not support adequately; mother worked hard, tried to shield him. Also in 1914 Boston Dispensary had the children for medical care.

Beginning in May, 1914, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children received anonymous communications that children at such and such and address (the Hague family's address) were being much neglected. Investigation showed that at the beginning, the father was serving three month's jail sentence; but other agencies were in touch with family and the S. P. C. C. took no definite action. As short time after that, family moved to another street, father was working, drinking less and the children were clean and better nourished. The mother then stated that as father was working and earning enough to support the family, she hoped to be able to use her earnings for home improvements, as at that time they had only three chairs for the family of seven, no carpets and very little other furniture.

Marie attended public schools through one term of seventh grade, but lost promotion and the following term entered a parochial school. She is said to have been "one of those girls who have made very little impression; anxious to get out of the environment (family home) as soon as she began to earn a little money." She had made regular promotions except from second grade. After about a month of parochial school, she entered another public school, attending to shortly before the end of the term (1916) repeating seventh grade. Teacher there recalls her as "poor, slack and an unkept child. She wore clothes that looked like cast-offs; her hair was parted and drawn down the sides of her face; her eyes were poor, her mouth slack and she was dirty and neglected. She was absent often and would have a long-winded story to explain why. She wasn't like a child at all, in fact she was so different from the rest of the children that she was noticeable among very ordinary children. She had no ability."

Work records show her to have been employed from March to September, 1917, as floorgirl and dipper in chocolate factory at $9 per week, where she was of fair ability and dismissed for lack of work. From October 9th to November 26, 1917, worked as floorgirl in a caramel factory, where she was of good ability, honest and laid off because of lack of work. From June, 1918, to January, 1920, she worked in a cracker factory, forming crackers, at $13 per week; was of good ability, honest, dependable and is recommended so far as her work is concerned, but would not be reinstated. From March to July, 1920, worked as a packer in another candy factory, earning $11 per week; honest; left voluntarily, but was there too short a time to be given definite recommendation or offer of reinstatement.

Girl believed she loved parents and home, but never confided in them and always somewhat afraid because they seemed distant and stern; always talked her difficulties over with boys and girls her own age; but always willing to help at home, especially taking care of the younger children and says her spare time during childhood was spent wheeling babies about streets daytimes until late in the evening.

Left school at a time when her mother had had a new baby and M. helped at home for nearly a year. Up to the time of her escapades early in 1920 she had worked quite steadily and had undoubtedly been self-supporting.

Until summer, 1919, she was contented with amusements offered at parks, playgrounds and other small places in the immediate vicinity of her home, which was located in tenement district . She then began frequenting moving-picture shows more often and started going to Revere Beach as often as she could save the money for carfares. Gradually she became insistent to be off somewhere for good times every spare hour; learned to swim, but did not care much for it; had only moderate interest in shows, "I'm not stuck on them, but I like them pretty fair;" enjoyed roller-skating and all the commercial amusements at the beach and danced a good deal; "I can't say I am a swell dancer, but I can move my legs anyway and good dancers would dance with me often." She always longed for pretty clothes, but has no complaint that her parents did not allow her as much money as necessary for clothes, but says by comparison with other girls, her own were very simple. On admission to Reformatory she was dressed in cheap attire of the most extreme fashion and later explained that these flashy things she had borrowed the day before from Lizzie Cane, as she thought they were "nicer" than her own: had never used cosmetics until helped by Lizzie to put on paint three days before commitment, but used it in large quantities during those three days.

When M. Was fourteen, a teamster, many years older, with a wife and children, who worked in stable with M.'s father, called to her when she was near on an errand; asked if she would like to go to a show and persuaded her into the hayloft with him. There he forced her to be immoral and she blames her subsequent downfall to her own feelings in consequence of that assault. "I wouldn't tell my mother: I was afraid to tell her;" for some time following it, was "worried," having heard other girls say things which led her to believe his assault might cause her to become pregnant. She says she felt, "I was sort of an outcast, as though no one would want anything more to do with me." She then began to crave excitement or something to take her mind off what happened—"I felt as though I wanted to go—go to a show at night or something like that; I felt as though I could have my own way then—go out when I pleased—come home when I pleased. I thought, 'Well, now, the thing is done, there's no need of my trying to be good any more'" However, she was not im-

moral again until 1919, and then at first only with a steady friend.

Her promiscuous immorality began early in 1920, when she left home one evening to attend a show, then with a man who had invited her, went to a restaurant and it became "so late" she feared the scolding she would receive from her family and accepted the invitation of this man and a friend of his to spend the night in a hired room. Prior to that, she had been wilful and disobedient, and parents had taken her into court as a stubborn child, but she had not previously been a runaway. The police learned of two men and a girl being in a certain room, and before morning placed them all under arrest. The two men paid fines and were released. M. had no money and would not tell her name or address and was therefore sentenced to jail for non-payment of twenty-five dollar fine. The co-defendants paid the balance of her fine May 19th after she had been held in jail nearly four weeks. They had visited her there and supplied her with food, fruit, books and spending money.

She started home with them from the jail, but they separated at the Square, and she then picked up two sailors and for talking with them was questioned by the police, who recognized her, sent for her father and she was taken home by him. After that, she remained home for six weeks, until the night before the Fourth of July, when she left without any plans, "just because I wanted to get out." She and some other girls were picked up by some men who were going on an automobile party to Silver Lake in an auto truck; spent that night in the truck; the Fourth with the same group; went to Revere Beach; became separatted from them, put picked up another man who drove her about in an auto the following night, returning with her to Boston the following morning and leaving her at the North Station. There she met a girl who had just been released from jail, who took her to some acquaintances; later that day they picked up two men, who took them to a cottage at Revere Beach, which they rented, hiring a woman to take charge. For several night she was with that group; then drifted away and her exact whereabouts for some time are unknown to outsiders and not recalled in detail by herself other than the fact that she often spent the night in parks, on benches, wherever she happened to be, or riding in autos, or, if stormy, sleeping in hallways of acquaintances and on a few occasions from late at night till very early in the morning, in the hallway of her own parents' tenement, but never with their knowledge.

Saturday, August 11th, a man in an auto spoke to her, invited he for a ride, then picked up some other men and they all went to..... Lizzie Cane (never previously seen) was acting as housegirl at that place and Marie was urged by the men to join her for the same purpose, she to receive $1.25 of the $2 paid by each man; the remaining 75 cents going to the keeper. She was immoral there with a number of men, but three days later both girls decided to change; went to Boston, picked up sailors on the Common; then went to Revere and a few moments later, were questioned by a Women's Protective officer. The girls told of the means of their livelihood and what they had been doing; were held by the police and the following day committed to the Reformatory. Upon their statements, warrant was sworn out against the keeper of the house in....., where they had been staying and a few days later the girls were taken as witnesses before the court and the man sentenced to one year in the house of correction.

Although Marie's family had not known her whereabouts or how she was living after she ran away July 3rd, they have been entirely friendly toward her during her stay at the Reformatory, after being notified of her commitment here.

IV. Institution History:

A. Medical Report:

On Admission: General condition fair; weight 124 pounds; Wasserman positive for syphilis, vaginal smear positive for gonococci. July 1921; General condition good; weight 144 pounds; Wasserman tests negative; vaginal smears negative.

B. Psychological Examination:

Mental age 12 5-12 years; basal year 10; I. Q. 77; borderline defective. School and general knowledge fair; calculation tests done rapidly and correctly; stated that in school she cared more for arithmetic than for other studies because she liked "to work out hard things;" judgment fair; comprehension good; unable to give the meaning of abstract words; able to generalize moral situations, pleasant, cooperative, interested in tests.

C. Reformatory Record:

On Admission: Complacent, unemotional, cheerful: of entirely friendly attitude and surprisingly frank in view of the fact that she seemed to realize what she was saying; had many likable qualities; seemed persistent as though she would, as she said, "enjoy mastering hard things;" had reached the point where she was willing to speak of herself as "a fool" and in regard to her commitment said, "I feit as though if I was sent away I would get over all this stuff and then when I got out I would be able to go home and stay home. While I am here I will forget all about those things."

June 1, 1921: Marie Hague has endeared herself to everyone ith whom she has come in contact. In the Home Division she is quiet, willing, rather careless and untidy, but not with any intention of being mean. For some time worked on farm, where she got along well until she lost interest, became lazy, slack and shirked. She had expressed a desire to learn hospital work and has taken first-aid course here, rating higher than any others taking the course, and under examination showed that she understood and could apply the knowledge given her. Therefore she was changed to work in the hospital; there eager to learn, always willing, faithful, though slow and plodding.

Deputy reported her rough (through ignorance, not viciousness) untidy, eager to learn, earnest, very helpful and "stands no fooling" from others; limits of her possibilities of development not nearly reached; should have long training. Her slow, plodding ways and faithful spirit suggest feeble-mindedness and only after good habits are strongly fixed, counteracting past experiences, is it to be hoped this girl will be able to take a normal place in the community.

July 8, 1921: Seen by Board of Parole; release on parole voted.

Sept. 8, 1921: Released on parole and placed in an exceptionally fine family to work at domestic service.

Nov. 17, 1921: Girl is returned to Reformatory for violation of parole conditions. Girl acknowledges that a few weeks after going to her situation, after having talked familiarly and flirted with strange tradesmen who called at employer's house, she began making dates to meet them outside or for them to call at her employer's home to see her when members of the family would be absent. She acknowledges immoral acts with several different ones, finally running

away from her situation late at night, spending the time with men acquaintances, being found soon after by the police, apprehended and returned to the Reformatory. Her employers had little suspicion of her misdeeds while living in their home, and become very fond of her and liked her both because of her pleasing ways and her willingness and helpfulness about the home.

During the months following Marie's return to the institution she was less dependable than during her first stay; but still eager to be liked, willing to be helpful, but less eager for self-improvement and more fond of the approbation of her fellow inmates, suggestible and easily influenced by them. She assumed an attitude of indifference about her immoral conduct, regretting that it was disapproved by society, but inclined to believe she would never have resistance against immoral suggestions and that it was useless to try to build for any more worthy future.

V. Plans for the Future: During first stay in institution girl had had no thought of any other plan on release than to return to her parents, from whom she had repeatedly run away; had no imagintion to plan any other course than return to the old environment and companions; was appreciative of the opportunities given her of start in normal surroundings. During second stay, too limited in reasoning ability to work out any plan of her own initiative.

VI. Addresses

Parents: John and Marie Hague, 2 E. ..... St., ..., Mass.

Mental Examinations

Boards of parole which have been supplied with information of this sort need not commit the fatal error of returning prisoners to the very environments which led to their original offenses. On the basis of a full knowledge of the prisoner's past history, they can plan more intelligently for his honorable future. But this social data, important as it is, is not in itself sufficient. Paroling authorities also require information concerning the applicant's mental condition in order to determine the extent of responsibility for his own conduct which he may be trusted to asume. It may be easy to handle prisoners as though they were all alike. But it is far from accurate to do so. Some are accidental offenders of normal or superior intellect who may readily be trusted with freedom. Others, while intelligent, are definitely anti-social in attitude. Here we have the professional criminal, the man with a long institutional record, the chronic alcoholic, the gangster and the vagrant. He cannot be released without endangering the peace of the community.

Another group, fairly well recognized, consists of the feeble-minded, habitual derelicts, lacking moral insight, incapable of self-control. They cannot be freed with any assurance of security. New York and Massachusetts, indeed, have provided for their permanent custodial care. The insane, also, stand in need of preventive detention. It will generally be agreed that offenders of this type should not be given their liberty willy-nilly. There are, however, forms of mental abnormality, less generally recognized, which can be classed neither as feeblemindedness nor as insanity. Here we have those unbalanced maladjusted, defective personalities whose peculiarities lead instinctively to criminal acts. Here we have the pronounced sex-pervert and the epileptic. The characteristics of the latter group are described by Dr. Frank L. Christian of the Elmira Reformatory, as follows:

"There are forms of epilepsy which would not be suspected by the lay observer. Patients afflicted with this minor type will complete tasks and otherwise act in a manner apparently normal while, in reality, consciousness is completely blotted out, and when the attack subsides, no accurate memory remains of the acts committed during the attack. During these temporary lapses into unconsciousness, criminal acts may be committed and the offender retain no knowledge of them, the interval of the attacks being a blank; or, in certain instances there may be a hazy recollection, uncertain and somewhat akin to the collectionof a dream by a normal person. Epileptics are difficult to control in confinement. Their mental stability is easily distrubed, trifling annoyances sending them into outbreaks of violence out of all proportion to the cause. They are prone to magnify their grievances, and have stormy times, during which they are likely to commit serious assaults. Their balance and poise of mind rest always on a hair-trigger, so to speak."[1]

[1] "Extracts from Penological Reports and Lectures," page 290.

Finally, we have the psychopaths, mentally abnormal individuals, only recently recognized as a distinct group, who, when given to impulsive criminal conduct, constitute a real menance to social security. The State Commission of Prisons in New York issued a Special Report on the Psychopathic Delinquent on December 1, 1925, which described these individuals in the following words:

"Certain distinctive abnormalities characterize the psychopath, Some of them are found in one personality and some in others in varying degrees and may, in part, be summarized as emotional instability, volitional conflicts, dissociation of ideas, excessive excitability and irritability, spasmodic impulses, abrupt changes of personality, extreme egotism, excessive and unnatural sex indulgences, unmoral reaction and persistent or periodic anti-social behavior."[1]

The peculiar nature of the psychopath has been described by Dr. Christian in many papers, among which there appears the following paragraph:

"Numbered among all prison populations are certain individuals who, upon occasion, evidence such unusual conduct that one might with justice term them, if not actually, at least semi-insane, or perhaps, semi-responsible. Many of these persons appear to the casual observer to be bright and clever, and in the prisons they usually occupy positions requiring rather more than the ability of the average inmates. They are generally of pleasing address, excellent talkers and are always willing and anxious to impress their view upon the chance listener. They are, invariably eager to give reasons, usually specious, tending to justify any bad conduct or crime with which they may have been charged. Their mental characteristics, though many and varied, remove them so far from the normal that, despite their real or apparent cleverness, they have not the stability to make successful industrial progress. Success in any line of endeavor is almost always only temporary in character. Some one has not inaptly said of them that their lives are a paradox, showing one long contradiction between apparent wealth of means and poverty of results. For the psychopath, if he be criminally inclined, freedom outside prison walls is almost always short lived."[2]

Students of the subject generally agree that this group presents a greater danger to society than does the group of feeble-minded for whom permanent custody has in some cases been provided. Dr. Bernard Glueck is quoted in the New York Prison Commission Report on this point:

"In contemplating the foregoing facts one cannot escape the conviction that the psychopath with anti-social tendencies is by far the most dangerous individual with whom we have to deal, and one would expect that society would exercise an unusual degree of effort in its attempt to solve the problem which he presents."[3] It seems certain that laymen generally are not qualified to judge the mental condition of such applicants for parole. Certainly this must be the work of experts. And it is important that this work should be done, not as a fad, but in order that the community may be protected against the early release from detention of those whose freedom will almost inevitably imperil its peace.

[1] Page 3.
[2] "Extracts from Penological Reports and Lectures," page 176.
[3] Page 25.

Many wealthy and populous states, among them California, Ohio, and Indiana, have done little or nothing toward the application of psychological science to penal administration. There is practically no development of this nature in the smaller commonwealths. The investigators who prepared the "Handbook of American Prisons" in 1926 for the National Society of Penal Information found, however, that psychological work had been undertaken in the state prisons in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas and also that a beginning had been made in this direction in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Michigan. The most completely developed work of this nature was found at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where psycho-

logcial and psychiatric work is used in connection with discipline, education, assignment and parole. Development along the same lines was found at the other penal camps of the army located at Governor's Island, New York, and Alcatraz, California.

In Wisconsin the Board of Control, which has authority in parole and all other penal administration, has appointed a psychiatrist who makes a complete mental examination of all prisoners committed to the state prison and reformatories. His reports, according to the board, are of great value in determining whether or not parole should be granted in individual cases. In Connecticut each inmate of the reformatory is given a mental examination at the time of his reception and the penitentiary Board of Parole is provided with psychiatric information upon each parole applicant which includes his mental age and his intelligence quotient. Each prison and reformatory in Massachusetts has a mental officer who studies the intelligence and personality make-up of every prisoner. The psychopathic laboratory at the Concord Reformatory, organized in 1908, is the oldest in the United States. In Illinois there is a Division of Criminology with a state criminologist at its head and a staff of psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers in the state's penal institutions. This division examines prisoners upon their admission and the result of these examinations are used in work assignment and internal discipline. It acts in an advisory capacity to the Division of Pardons and Paroles, presenting psychological summaries to the Parole Board and field parole agents for such use as they may care to make of them.

In the reformatories of New Jersey there has been developed a rather detailed classification system which is based upon a scientific study of each individual. Prisoners on admission are given tests to determine their intelligence, mechanical aptitude and general nervous and mental condition. An investigation of the home environment is made by a state parole officer. Reports are also made by the educational, religious and disciplinary officials. A Classification Committee, consisting of state and institutional officers, using this information as a basis, meets to decide the type of training which the individual is to receive during his imprisonment, the length of time for which he should be held and the minimum accomplishment which should be required of him for parole eligibility. The recommendation of this body is placed before the institution Board of Managers, which has the final authority to release on parole.

The New York State Reformatory

The Elmira Reformatory in New York has probably gone further than most other institutions in developing a scientific study of the offender's mental make-up. Eevry prisoner upon his reception undergoes a thorough examination. Eleven mental tests are given to determine his mental age, his attention, his visual memory, his perception and suggestibility, his interests, the extent of his general information, his ability to co-ordinate, to follow instructions and to learn from experience. Such examinations have been given to all inmates on admission since 1900. A Department of Psychiatry and Sociology was established in August, 1916, and now has behind it more than ten years of experience. Both the superintendent of the institution and the physician in charge of this department are trained psychiatrists. Its work is carried on in a well-equipped laboratory and a psychiatric ward has been provided for the hospital treatment of disciplinary cases. Psychiatric and neurological examinations are made to determine the intellectual characteristics and qualities of every inmate and the results of these studies become a part of his permanent record. The Research Department has such a psychiatric record on every man admitted during the past ten years. On the basis of the information so obtained a chart, called a psychogram, is prepared, presenting, in summary form, the inmate's family and personal history, his mental and moral capacity, and a diagnosis as to his character possibilities. Illustrative summaries of two actual cases follow.

Department of Research
Psychogram Summary

Binet Age 14
Ex. No. 3754
Age 24

Diagnosis: Fair capacity. Classification: Psychopathis delinquent.

History: Comes from a respestable and well-to-do parentage—father vice-president of a steel company. Inmate has never been properly disciplined or controlled by his parents, and has apparently been encouraged in his criminal career. He is the only son in the family. Although he is able to earn his living as a steel worker when so minded, inmate has never accomplished anything—has been incorrigible since early life, stealing from his parents and accomplishing little or nothing at school. He has been alcoholic since 16 years of age and is syphilitic. Inmate is a typical rover—travels about the country upon proceeds obtained through gambling or forgery. He was sentenced here for giving two $150 checks against his own father—has committed many previous forgeries.

Delinquencies:

(1)—Getting money under false pretences; 7 months; Allegheny Workhouse.

(2)—1923, forgery, 2nd (Elmira).

Physical: Defective hearing; nervous heart; partial Wassermann reaction; exaggerated deep reflexes; history of gonorrhea and syphilis.

Mental: Binet age 14 years (Terman revised). He graduated from P. S. and has attended other schools for short periods. Inmate is intelligent and fairly alert; answers the test questions in a logical manner and passes a good mechanical test; shows some native organizing ability, which he has applied along criminal lines. The man is a pronounced psychopath; is a smooth talker; has a bold front. He is unbalanced, however; cannot adjust himself to an ordinary social environment. He indulges his appetites and impulses freely. It is impossible for him to stay long at any one occupation as he is restless, unstable, and easily fatigued by mental application. He is conscienceless; ungrateful, and is actuated by crooked and anti-social motives.

Psycrogam Summary

Binet Age 8 Ex. No. 5922 Age 24

Diagnosis: Segregable. Classification: Moron.

History: Comes from a low ancestry; father represented as an inveterate drunkard who has been arrested several times for public intoxication and once for figting. The mother bears a good reputation; one brother formerly here as 31588; was transferred to Napanoch; another brother died through dissipation. Inmate has patronized prostitutes; has drunk to some extent himself; just missed being sentenced to this institution two years ago upon the same charge as the aforementioned brother. Inmate is the sixth of seven children and the youngest son in the family. He has been a teamster for the past two years; has a venereal history and is partially syphilitic. Inmate has been locked up since coming to the institution. He was sentenced here fro stealing an overcoat and pair of gloves from a store in Geneva, N. Y., in company with one associate; claims to have been intoxicated at the time and also unemployed.

Delinquencies:

(1) 1922—Drunkeness, County Jail 25 days.
(2) 1923—Drunkeness, County Jail 5 months.
(3) 1926—Petit larceny (clothing) Elmira.
Chief of Police at Geneva claims several undetailed arrests as follows: 3 arrests for petty larceny; 5 arrests for intoxication; 1 arrest for assault, third, etc.

Physical: Strongly-built; hole through left soft palate (syphilitic?). Left leg crooked from fracture; nervous heart; constipation; poor teeth; degenerate appearance; partial Wasserman reaction; gonorrhea several times.

Mental: Passes an eight-year test; has evidently done nthing at school and is unable to read, write or spell English; is densely ignorant and does not comprehend simple test questions. Inmate has a dull and feeble mind; is unteachable along literary lines; is deficient in normal mechanical ability; cannot describe simple processes or plan ordinary activities successfully. Inmate is also grossly deficient in ethical sense; is an obvious and pronounced mental defective who does not realize his own predicament. His

outlook is hopeless and he will always require the supervision and assistance necessary for a low-grade moron.

Needs: Napanoch type; should be trained in habits of cleanliness and industry; is disqualified for grade; ought to have anti-syphilitic treatment.

Such study goes on every day at the institution. Particularly detailed investigations are made, however, at three specific times during the inmate's history: First, when he enters, to determine his placement within the institution; second, half way through his course, to determine the length of time for which he shall be held and third, at the conclusion of his course, to decide upon his proper parole environment. "Intensive study of the individual is the foundation of everything the reformatory does," says its report. The work is definitely purposeful. The head of each department in the institution receives a copy of the summary for use in his contact with every case. At Elmira, through long years, the idea of the scientific approach has been "sold" to the officers of administrator and a morale has been established which supports the practical utilization of its results.

Laboratory results are used at Elmira. First, they are applied in the scientific adaptatin of prisoners to tasks within the institution. Such careful placement improves institutional discipline and ncreases the reformatve possibilities of the vocational trainng program. The results are smilarly used in placing prisoners in the reformatory schools. They are, moreover, of highest significance in bringing about intelligent discipline. The institution has not used dark cells, screened cells or short rations as punitive measures for years. Disciplinary cases are, instead, referred to the psychiatrist for examination. In this way the administration forestalls the senseless infliction of punishments on lunatics and epileptics for offenses against institutional rules, for, according to the superintendent, "practically all of the persistent violators of the rules in a well-conducted institution will be found to be feeble-minded, mentally or physically abnormal, and I have yet to know of any incorrigible prisoner who could not be so classified."[1]

[1] "Extracts from Penological Reports and Lectures," p. 138.

Science not only prevents the unwarranted punishment of irresponsible prisoners but it also helps to readjust them to the institutional rountine through treatment in the psychopathic ward which has been developed for the hospitalization of disciplinary cases. In this way careful examination makes possible the removal of the epileptic from the regular institutional rountine and his treatment through special methods. It makes possible, as well, the segregation of mental defectives inside the institution. A group containing a number of such cases at Elmira is entirely separated from the rest of the population. Scientific classification also makes possible the transfer of defective individuals to specialized institutions for the detention of the feeble-mindded and the insane. Another great possibility of this work, not yet fully realized, lies in the contribution which can be made by methods of this nature toward the determination of the causative factors in delinquency.

We come now to the point in which our particular interest lies—the relation between this work and the administration of parole. Its results might be used to fix the length of time prisoners should be required to remain on parole. but little has been done in this direction due to the limitations of the state's equipment for supervision. It does, however, assist the authorities in fixing special conditions to be observed by parolees and n placing them in the types of communities and at the kinds of work in which they will be most likely to succeed. Results are also applied in the treatment of prisoners on parole by supplying a summary of laboratory findings to those field officers who are qualified to use them with discretion. Finally, there is the application of this material in the selection of prisoners for parole. Mental examnations reveal a considerable percentage of cases unlikely to succeed on parole and properly requiring permanent custodial care. It is often necessary, however, to liberate such individuals because of the present requirements of the law. Within these limitations, the discoveries of the Department of Research are used in determining the time at which parole is to be granted.

The reformatory population is divided into three grades. New entrants are placed in the second or probational grade. Serious misbehavior may reduce them to the third grade. Six months with a clear institutional record will earn them promotion to the first grade. When this promotion takes place the individual's case comes before a meeting of the reformatory staff. At this time he is placed in one of three classes. Those placed in class A must serve six additional "good" months before coming eligible for parole. Those classed as B must serve nine more months and those placed in class C are held for one year more of "good" months. The consideration which determine the individual's classification include the following: The inmate's famly history, the crime for which he was committed and the number and character of his previous delinquencies, the history of his school work, the result of his instruction, the record of his examinations and grades, his apparent ability to receive formal school instruction, his industrial efficiency, his ability to learn a trade, to earn hs own living, his stability in employments previous to his incarceration, his progress in the work of the institution's trade school. Consideration is also given to his social history, his attitude toward socety, toward his parents and dependents, his moral and ethical reactions. His classification depends upon these factors and, finally, upon the results shown by his physical, psychological and psychiatric examinations. The factors influencing the decision as to the length of the prisoner's term are illustrated in the examples of individuals placed in three different classes as reproduced below:

Classified as "A":"32531. Admitted March 9, 1925. Onondaga County. Rape, 2nd degree. No previous criminal history. Age 28. Binet age 13; dull-normal, responsible offended. Demeanor record fair; lost one month; restored. Eighth grade school; passes examinations. Assigned to kitchen; good report. Dull mentality. Good mechanical test. Gives evidence of average learning capacity and organizing ability. Well informed and self-sustaining. Considered reliable as a mail carrier. Never accused of dishonesty. Served overseas in the 27th Division, with honorable discharge. Prognosis hopeful."

Classified as "B": "32361. Admitted Jan. 13, 1925, from Chemung County, for grand larceny, 2nd degree. Previous criminal history: 1924, possessing firearms, 1 year probation; 1924, grand larceny, 2nd degree, 1 year probation. Sent to reformatory for violating his last parole. Age 18. Binet age 13; dull psychopath; fair demeanor; lost three months. Eighth grade in school; passes examinations. Bake shop all day. Excellent baker; good report; attended high school for a short time. Caused considerable anxiety to teachers because of insubordination. Refused to obey his parents or live with them. Consorts with prostitutes and other bad company."

Classified as "C": "32387. Admitted Jan. 31, 1925, from Erie County, for criminally receiving stolen property. Previous criminal history; 1920, Father Baker's, 1 year; 1922, juvenile delinquency; 1922, burglarly, probation 2 years; 1924, highway robbery, suspended sentence. Age 18. Binet age 9½. Segregable delinquent. Demeanor poor, lost 3 months. Third grade in school, passes and fails alternately. Moulder class, passes examinations; good report. Third grade, public school; 2 years in ungraded class; chronic truant; hard to manage; defective insight; no respect for rights of others; comes from low ancestry."

"A" is normal mentally and really a first offender. We get a few of this class and those we do receive almost invariably do well. His record has good in it as well as ill, and, perhaps most important of all, he has the capacity and apparent disposition to make an honest living.

"B" is abnormal mentally and an old offender. He has failed twice on probation. He has, however, capacity to do work, sufficient to yield him an honest living, and is not essentially visous. His lack of mental stability is the primary cause of his criminality. Unless this imoroves, his prognosis is doubtful. He represents a very common type.

"" has been in institutions since childhood. He is so subnormal mentally that it is doubtful if he will ever be able to manage himself or his affairs. Yet under supervision he is capable of fairly efficient labor. He will always be feeble-minded. His future will depend on his environment.

Recent consecutive classifications were divided as follows:

"A"	259	15 per cent.
"B"	1,514	74 per cent.
"C"	194	11 per cent.
	1,967	100 per cent.

If we are open to criticism it probably is on the ground of too many B's and not enough C's[1]

It is evident, then, that the time at which a prisoner wins his release here is determined by many factors which are given scant consideration in parole decisions in Pennsylvania. On the surface, at least, the system in operation at Elmira today provides the public with a superior measure of protection.[2]

In Other States

Penal administrators, boards of parole, legislatures and public officials are coming more and more to recognize the need for development along these lines. In Iowa the Board of Parole has recommended that all commitments be made without maximum limits of imprisonment so that mentally defective prisoners may be detained indefinitely for the greater security of society. In order to make this plan operative the Board adds that "the law should provide the services of trained psychopathists, and physicians."[3] The Association for Criminal Justice in Missouri has urged an improvement in the technique of parole selection in that state. This body asserts in its report that the state's parole authorities should be equiped wth the following nformation, which is not now at hand:

"The offender's background, including his family history as well as a study of the early influence of his home and neighborhood which may have caused his delinquency—careful physical and mental examinations—a study of his conduct problems or moral difficulties—occupational aptitudes and interests. The length of incarceration should be conditioned upon these facts considered from the standpoint of the best standards in parole work. If his old environment is found to be unfit for his return, he should be paroled into helpful surroundings."[4]

[1] "Report of Board of Managers," 1925, pp. 18-21.

[2] No man is paroled until he has been guaranteed employment and his prospective work and home have been personally investigated by parole agents or probation or police o cers and approved by them. This procedure must be contrasted with the purely paper provision for employment at Huntingdon. Not over 10% of the prisoners are released in the minimum time allowed by law. The average priod of srvice is eighteen months which is again in contrast with a thirteen or fourteen months' average at Huntingdon. A few first offenders with excellent employment records are released to a parole period of one year. Such provision is made however, in not more than 5% of the cases paroled, the vast majority going out on parole periods of two years. No man released from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory is held on parole for more than six months.

[3] "Report of the Board of Parole," 1925, pages 4 and 7,

[4] "Missouri Crime Survey," pp. 476-477.

In Minnesota, the Crime Commission recommends that "there be made available to the Board of Parole the advice of an expert in mental diseases; that one report, and as many more as necessary, of such an expert be made to the Board before any prisoner be released."[1]

In Ohio the Joint Committee on Prisons and Reformatories, which reported to the General Assembly in 1926, advocated the creation of a Board of Classification. Under the direction of this body there would be established a central station for the reception of all prisoners. This station would be equipped with a competent, technical staff, charged with the mental, physical, educational and vocational examination of all incoming prisoners. Field officers would be provided to gather data on the prisoner's general environmental background. On the basis of all the information so secured, the Board of Classification and Parole would determine the requirements to be met by the prisoner before he should be eligible for release. A similar program is being initiated in New York State, where a psychiatric laboratory has been constructed at Sing Sing Prison. The work of examination, begun in January, 1927, will be carried forward under the direction of the state's new Department of Corrections. The legislature's Crime Commission has urged that the state's Board of Parole be supplied with "complete records of men eligible for parole, giving their social, physical, mental and psychiatric condition."[2]

The legislature of Massachusetts has set up a requirement which is probably without parallel. The law of that state[4] now requires a thorough psychiatric examination of all recidivist and all first offenders sentenced to serve more than thirty days in any jail or house of correction. A Division of Examination of Prisoners has been created in the Department of Mental Diseases and clinics have been set up throughout the state for the complete physical, psychiatrical, neurological and social examination of these cases. Complete fulfillment of the requirement of the statute would involve the examination of some nine thousand cases annually. Actually, less than one-third of this number have been examined and this part of the work has involved an annual appropriation of from $50,000 to $60,000. The record of a complete examination reveals sixteen pages of standard size, four of which consist of forms which are filled out in detail. The other twelve contain a single-spaced, closely-typed narrative. This record gives a complete identification of the case; a social history covering the prisoner's school, work, companions, leisure activity and delinquencies; an account of his family and home environment; his physical, mental and nervous condition; and a recommendation as to the disposition of his case. In the application of such detailed study to thousands of local prisoners, Massachusetts has undertaken a measure far in advance of that yet attempted by any other commonwealth.

These projects now being developed in Pennsylvania's sister states may indicate the probable future trend in penal administration. If Pennsylvania can not always lead the way she can at least profit from her neighbors' experience. In this field, as in others, the path of progress apparently lies in the application of science to the problems of life.

Chapter 13

Parole Supervision in Other States

In parole supervision, as in parole selection, there are many other commonwealths which have apparently made no more progress than has Pennsylvania. And there are, on the other hand, a few states from whose experience much might be learned. This chapter and the one which follows it outline the methods employed in other states in accomplishing the supervision of prisoners who are on parole.

Parole Rules

A great variety of rules are laid down in the various states to govern the conduct of prisoners liberated under parole conditions. In some states very few specific requirements are made; in others the provisions established are detailed and elaborate. There are a few conditions which are almost universally imposed. Nearly every commonwealth requires that its parolees abstain from bad associates, some of them defining this as applying to persons who are "vicious, lewd or unworthy." In many states the parole rules direct the prisoner to keep away from "improper places of amusement." In a few cases he is more specifically ordered not to gamble or to frequent pool halls. In Iowa, for instance, the parolee is forbidden to visit public dance halls. Nearly every state forbids him to drink intoxicating liquors and many of them require that he shall not frequent places where such beverages are sold. One or two states specify that certain prisoners must remain outside the state during their period of parole. Generally, however, the parolee is required to remain within the state's boundaries unless he is given specific permission to leave. A few commonwealths specify definite territorial limits within which the prisoner must remain until his parole period has expired. Generally he must secure the written consent of the parole authorities to change his residence or place of employment. In Nevada it is required that he secure such consent before he engages in independent business of any sort. Another usual provision is that the prisoner shall obey the law and conduct himself as a good citizen.[1]

[1] "Report of the Minnesota Crime Commission," 1927, p. 61.

[2] See "The Penal Problem in Ohio," particularly pp. 26, 30 and 44.

[3] "Report of the Crime Commission of New York State," February 28, 1927, p. 71.

[4] Chapter 309, Acts of 1924.

[1] There are other parole rules which are less widely adopted. A few states specify that the prisoner must regularly keep at work. In Rhode Island and Massachusetts it is required that he shall be "industrious and discreet." Georgia and South Dakota insist that he shall pay his debts. Vermont directs him to support his family. New York advises him to save his money. In Iowa it is specifically stated that he shall save at least a certain percentage of his earnings. Convicts in Minnesota do not receive the money due them from the prison for labor which thy have performed until they are finally discharged from parole. In North Dakota it is required that prisoners shall deposit twenty-five per cent of their wages monthly with state officials until a sum of one hundred dollars has been accumulated. This money is not returned to them until the successful completion of their parole period. In

case of violation it is declared forfeited. In Wisconsin, also, a certain balance of the parolee's earnings must be remitted to the warden of the prison and kept for his benefit until the time of his release. He may in the meantime arrange for his financial needs through the warden.

Paroles in South Dakota are not permitted to purchase an automobile or any other large item without the permission of the state parole officer. In California they are forbidden to "drive or operate an automobile, auto truck or motorcycle." The rules of Iowa specify that prisoners "shall not own, use or ride in an automobile or motorcycle without the written consent of the Board of Parole."

In Illinois it is specified that paroled prisoners shall keep reasonable hours. Iowa directs them to spend their "evenings after working hours at home." Washington parolees are not permitted to correspond with other prisoners who are on parole. At the reformatories in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri the rules direct parolees to abstain from contact or association Parole rules of the Ohio Penitentiary announce that "drinking or loafing around questionable places or with disreputable charactrs will positivly not be tolerated. Excuses will not be accepted." In Massachusetts and in New Jersey it is required that prisoners abstain from the use of drugs. California specifically forbids the employment of opium. In Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio and Oklahoma parolees are not permitted to carry firearms.

Prisoners on parole in Nebraska and in Missouri are required to attend a "religious service or institution of moral training" each Sunday. The Board of Clemency in Ohio "advises churchgoing." In New Jersey, Maryland and Iowa it is decreed that the prisoner "will not marry during his term of parole without consent" and the California rules include the following statement: "Your civil rights are suspended by law until the expiration of your sentence. You cannot, therefore, lawfully enter into any contract, engage in business for yourself or marry." The Ohio Penitentiary rules also inform prisoners that they cannot vote. Many states make the provision that parolees must immediately notify the state authorities in case of illness.

Prisoners released on parole from the Washington State Reformatory are surrounded by numerous detailed restrictions. They must be obedient, respectful, truthful and diligent" for their employers. They must not "loaf, stay out at night, use profane or obscene language." They must not "use any unnecessary drug." They must procure permission from their employers before leaving their homes at night and employers are requested to see that prisoners paroled to them are in regular attendance at Sunday worship. The rules further specify that "ornamental jewelry, automobiles, horses, bicycles, etc., must not be bought without the permission of the chief parole officer. Borrowing money or articles of value or going into debt it likewise prohibited."

In nearly every state printed rules of parole which are given to the prisoner contain some expression to the effect that the officials of the institution from which he has been released have a friendly interest in his endeavor to readjust himself in the community. The rules in California contain the following statement:

"The members of the State Board of Prison Directors are your friends. They want you to succeed. Through the parole officer they will do all they can to afford you the opportunity to succeed. With opportunity thus afforded you, and with the encouragement, counsel and advice of the parole officer we shall expect you to go forward to certain and lasting success."

A similar statement, made in the Illinois parole agreement, has been adopted by a number of other commonwealths. It reads:

"The Division of Pardons and Paroles of the Department of Public Welfare and the warden of the penitentiary have a lively interest in the subject of this parole. They will counsel and advise him as he may need, and will assist him in any reasonable way to re-establish himself in society. They will vigorously follow and rearrest him in the event that he wilfully violates the conditions of his parole, sparing neither time nor expense in doing so. If he does right he need have no fear of being re-arrested. If he does wrong he must expect the inevitable penalties."

It is the custom in many states to attach specific provisions in the case of individual paroles which are not applicable to all prisoners. In North Carolina certain men are required to support members of their families during their parole period. In California payments for this purpose are stipulated in the parole conditions and are collected through public officers. In Ohio, also, prisoners guilty of abandonment or non-support are required to make monthly payments through the warden of the penitentiary. These payments are based upon their earning capacity and the number of their dependent children. In Ohio and elsewhere an attempt has likewise been made to force prisoners to make restitution out of their earnings during parole for the loss occasioned by their original offense. It is frequently required that certain parolees remain within a definite geographical boundary, a county or, perhaps, a city, or, on the other hand, remain away from some specific place. In Washington, in Minnesota and in Vermont certain prisoners may be paroled with the understanding that they will leave the state, not to return. It is only in Ohio that this practice is generally extended. The Board of Parole in New York sometimes attaches the stipulation that certain offenders must abstain from certain types of employment, that a paroled prisoner must not visit his wife or certain members of his family, that pickpockets must keep away from crowded places, etc.

It may be questioned whether provisions of the nature outlined above, printed on paper for the government of all parolees, are likely to prove particularly effective unless accompanied by a thorough-going system of parole supervision. It seems certain that such detailed requirements as Sunday church attendance, a nine o'clock bed time, the abstainence from profanity or from automobile riding or the provision made by the reformatories in Ohio, Washington and Iowa that parolees shall "refrain from smoking cigarettes" will lead to frequent and repeated violations. It might even be contended that it is futile to insert the stipulation that paroled prisoners shall not drink intoxicants. The parolee's knowledge that these requirements cannot be enforced and are probably not generally observed may cause him to hold other and perhaps more important parole rules in corresponding disregard. It seems quite likely that it would be wise for parole authorities more extenssively to use their right of imposing specific conditions on each parolee to suit his individual case where their knowledge and equipment permit them to do so.[1]

Parole Reports

Every state which releases prisoners on parole relies in whole or in part on the submission of periodic reports as a method of maintaining its control over them. In nearly every case the parolee is required upon his release to proceed directly to his place of employment and immediately report his arrival together with his future address to the authorities. Thereafter he must generally submit a written report once each month covering his conduct for that period.[2] Massachusetts is the only state which does not provide a printed form on which the prisoner is to submit his report. Reports are made in that commonwealth through the medium of personal calls at the State House or personal letters. Prisoners paroled to other states send in such letters once a month. In some cases men who are ignorant or poorly educated fulfill the requirements simply by mailing in their signatures and their addresses. In all other states, however, a regular printed form is employed. In nearly every case this form requires the parolee to state his address, the nature of his occupation, the amount of money he has earned, the amount he has spent, the number of days he has worked and the number of days he has been idle together with the reasons for his idleness.[1] A few states require a detailed itemization of all moneys expended. The Idaho report calls for a record of the amount spent for rent, groceries, fuel, clothing, laundry, doctor bills, barber, tobacco, amusements, etc. A similar account is required in Indiana and Illinois supplies a form for a daily itemization of earnings, expenditures and cash in hand.

Some parole reports give the prisoner an opportunity to appeal to the authorities for help if he is in difficulty. The Kentucky form contains the following question: "Are you

[1]The present Supervisor of Paroles in Illinois is now considering the possibility of materially reducing the number of conditions imposed upon parolees and then insisting upon the exact and complete observance of those conditions which remain.

[2]In New Mexico and in West Virginia the monthly report is required only during the first year of parole. Reports thereafter are less frequent. Parolees in Kansas report each month during the first year to the state's parole officer and then receive a conditional discharge. From this time on they are required to report in writing four times annually to the Governor of the state until one-half of their maximum sentence has expired. Prisoners paroled from the reformatory in Missouri must submit monthly reports during the first year, a quarterly report during the second and semi-annual report during the remaining years of their period of parole. In only two cases apparently are reports required more frequently. Prisoners paroled from the New Jersey State Reformatory must report every two weeks, while those on parole in Rhode Island report weekly.

[1]Kentucky and Oklahoma require parolees to specify the amount of money they have contributed to the support of their dependents. Colorado, Nebraska, Kentucky and the New York State Reformatory ask for a record of the parolee's savings. In California a card index is aintained covering the earnings, expenditures and the bank balances of every prisoner on parole.

satisfied with your present employment?" In Arizona, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio the prisoner is asked if he has had any trouble or misunderstanding with any one. In Montana he is required to give information concerning his health and a few states ask for "a general statement of his surroundings and prospects." Idaho and North Carolina further request him to give "any other information that will throw light upon his conduct and success."

The report is also used as a means of obtaining information on the prisoner's general conduct. In Minnesota he is asked how he spends his time when he is not at work. In Indiana, in Connecticut and in Wyoming the report provides the following blank to be filled in: "My evenings have been spent at ....." The form in Nebraska asks the parolee what diversion or amusement he has taken and the Kentucky report inquires "where and how do you take your recreation?" Other states desire more specific information. In Arizona the authorities inquire "Have you visited any bawdy houses?" In Ohio and Indiana the reformatories ask, "Have you attended any public meetings, dances, picnics or parties? If so, where?" In Oklahoma, likewise, the parolee is required to assert that he has "not visited pool or billiard halls, carried firearms or used intoxicants." The forms used in Arizona, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana also inquire whether the parolee has used intoxicants. At the Ohio Reformatory the report goes on to ask, "Have you visited places where liquor is sold? Smoked cigarettes? Carried concealed weapons?" In Indiana as well the parolee is interrogated concerning his use of tobacco.

In Nebraska the prisoner is required to tell "what church or other institution of moral training" he has attended each Sunday. Similar inquiry is made in Connecticut and Indiana and at the Ohio Reformatory. In Indiana and Wyoming and at the Ohio Reformatory the parolee is asked to tell what books, magazines or papers he has read. The report in Nebraska specifically asks "what books, magazines, articles or subjects have been read and impressed him." Paroled prisoners in South Carolina are provided with a space an eighth of an inch wide and one and one-half inches long on a postal card in which they are asked to record the "reading and studying" which they have done. Alabama asks the parolee whether he has violated any laws. The forms used in Maine, in Michigan and by the Federal Government inquire into his general conduct and associations while the state of Washington asks, "Are you faithfully observing all the conditions of your parole?"

It is perhaps possible that the submission of reports of this character may possess some value in enforcing good conduct by parolees in those states which supplement them by a thoroughgoing system of personal supervision. Generally, however, it would seem to be ridiculous for the penal authorities of any state to take at face value the answers made to questions of this nature by released convicts and to rely exclusively on information of this sort. Such specific and detailed inquiries concerning the parolee's conduct will certainly never be answered in an unfavorable way. If the accuracy of the replies elicited by these inquiries is subject to no official check it would probably be better if they were never made.

Sponsors

A frequent requirement is that the employer, sponsor, custodian or "next friend" of the parolee shall sign his report and certify that its contents are substantially accurate. To this provision California adds the requirement that some state peace officer must also add his signature. Several states place great reliance upon this method of control. In Connecticut, California, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin the employers of paroled prisoners sign an agreement which contains the following words:

"I also promise to take friendly interest in said person, to counsel and direct him in that which is good, aid and encourage him to become an honorable and useful member of society, and promptly to report any unnecessary absence from work, any tendency to low and evil associations, or any violation of his parole. I further promise to see that he forwards his monthly report promptly with my certificate thereon as to its correctness. If for any reason I should be unable to continue said person in my employ, I will at once notify the parole officer of his proposed dismissal."

California supplies prospective employers of parolees with printed directions in which they are asked to inform the state parole officers concerning the prisoner's arrival at work, to see that he fulfills the conditions of his parole, to report immediately if he leaves his employment or residence without permission. The employer is furthermore solicited to encourage the parolee to save a portion of his earnings. Occasionally letters are sent to employers inquiring concerning the health, industry and general conduct of prisoners placed in their care. A similar system is used in Michigan. While this method of control may be superior to no control at all, its value obviously depends upon the qualifications and character of the individuals who serve as the sponsors or employers of paroled prisoners. In a few states these individuals are investigated by parole officers before the prisoner is placed in their care. Many other commonwealths, however, make no provision for such investigation and the value of the reports submitted to the state authorities by sponsors and employers is consequently problematical.

It seems almost undeniable that any plan of parole must make provision for some effort toward individual supervision on the part of the state. It is nevertheless the case that fifteen states which permit the release of prisoners on parole have provided no officers whatsoever for the administration of their parole systems.[1] The problem of control is, of course, dependent upon the area and population of the state in question. Commonwealths like Delaware, Maine, Idaho and Dakotas, with their usual number of fifty to seventy-five parolees, might doubtless manage very well with one parole officer. In such states as Rhode Island, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wisconsin where there are generally between one hundred and one hundred and fifty on parole, two or three might suffice. The problem becomes more complicated, however, when we consider the case of commonwealths such as Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, Iowa and North Carolina with their two hundred to three hundred parolees. Here an even larger staff is unquestionably required for adequate parole supervision but even here we do not approach the complexity of the problem existing in a state the size of Pennsylvania. It is only in Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts and Illinois, each of them with more than a thousand prisoners on parole, in Washington and in California with their two thousand parolees and in New York with her more than three thousand that the task of parole supervision assumes the magnitude that it does in Pennsylvania.

[1]This is he present situation in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Montanna, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Souh Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. The penitentiary in Missouri has no field parole officer and at the Kansas penitentiary half the time of one clerk is devoted to the task of parole supervision. Idaho attempts to discharge its responsibility by requiring prisoners to report to the sheriffs of the counties to which they are paroled. In New Hampshire the chaplain of the prison serves as its parole officer and in Vermont prisoners are paroled into the custody of the probation officer, who has a deputy in each county who is paid at the rate of four dollars per diem for the work which he does.

Parole Officers

Several states are attempting to carry on their parole work with one paid officer. It is possible that this may be accomplished without difficulty in Delaware, Rhode Island, Maine and South Dakota. In Louisiana, however, one officer is expected to supervise two hundred parolees. In Arizona and at the Kansas State Reformatory there is only one officer for more than three hundred prisoners on parole. The Missouri State Reformatory provides one officer to supervise eight hundred parolees and in Washington there are two thousand prisoners paroled into the custody of one man, confronting him with a task which is impossible to perform. The Federal system operates on a similar basis, the Government having provided one parole officer at the Atlanta Penitentiary, one at Leavenworth and one at McNeil Island. It is almost invariably the case in those states which have provided but one parole officer in each penal institution that these officials occupy themselves entirely with institutional work and parole correspondence and have little or no time for the difficult task of field supervision.[1]

[1]Several states have more than one officer. There are two in Connecticut, in Nebraska and in Wisconsin, three in Iowa and at the prison in New Jersey and four in Kentucky. The Indiana Prison has two officers, the reformatory three. In Ohio the comparative numbers are three and four, respectively.

Minnesota has provided five state parole officers, California has six—a chief and five assistants. Five of the officers in this state are located in San Francisco, the sixth in Los Angeles. An effort is made to accomplish the supervision of prisoners in other parts of the state through the method of corresspond-ing with their employers, already mentioned. A more compre-hensive provision is made for parole supervision in Massachu-setts and in Illinois. The parole systems of these states will be outlined in more detail in the following chapter.

The number of parole officers in a state or the number of prisoners on parole in themselves mean very little. It is not until we compare these two figures that we are able to estimate the extent of the provision which a state has made for the oversight of its parolees. Social workers generally contend that an officer cannot do adequate parole work with more than fifty to seventy-five persons at one time. There are only seven states in the Union which have made this possible. Five of these states are the small commonwealths of Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Vermont and South Dakota, where the total number of prisoners on parole falls within this limit. It is only in Minnesota and in Illinois that a large number of officers has been provided for the accomplish-ment of this object. In New Hampshire the chaplain of the prison is responsible for one hundred and ten parolees. In Rhode Island, Connecticut and Wisconsin parole officers are charged with the oversight of as many as one hundred each. In Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio and even in Massachusetts this number goes as high as two hundred. Indiana has pro-vided only one officer to each two hundred and fifty parolees, while in New Jersey and California and at the Kansas Reformatory there are more than three hundred paroled prisoners to each field agent provided by the state. In some states it is necessary for the parole officer to cover a great area in order to accomplish his work. A few others, however, have provided for a geographical specialization which makes the task less difficult. This has been done to a certain extent in California, in Indiana and in Ohio; to a far greater extent in Massachusetts and in Illinois.

The chief parole officer in the state of Washington at-tempts to cover the ground by the following method: He travels from county to county throughout the state, sending a notice in advance to all the parolees located in the counties which he is to visit. In this notice he specifies the time and place at which he will be prepared to receive personal reports. Parolees then journey to the county seat, meet him in person at a hotel at a designated time and discharge their obligation in this way. In Missouri a similar plan has been adopted by the parole officer of the state reformatory. Its operation is described in the report of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice in the following words:

"Each month three days were spent in St Louis to interview, if possible, two hundred and fifty-five parolees from that city and to receive their monthly reports. Most of the parolees who work report in the evening. This generally means that they gather in fairly large numbers waiting to see the parole officer. Thus they form contacts with boys who were at the reformatory. Such contacts are not desirable because they frequently encourage a relapse into former habits of crime."[1]

The state of North Carolina has attempted to accomplish the supervision of paroled prisoners through the use of county Superintendents of Welfare.[2] Paroled prisoners are committed to the care of these officials and required to report to them in person within five days after their liberation. The State Commissioner of Pardons maintains the right to call at any time for a report concerning the conduct of any prisoner on parole. One official observer writes that the work of supervision done by these officers "has not been as close as it should have been in many instances" and it is the opinion of another citizen of the state that "they do not take this job very seriously."

[1]"The Missouri Crime Survey," page 471.

[2]These officers are appointed by county commissioners and school boards in the state with the approval of the State Super-intendent of Public Welfare. There are about fifty such officers, each of whom receives a salary varying from $1,200 to $3,000 per annum. They are charged with the administration of poor funds, the oversight of persons discharged from hos-pitals for the insane, the oversight of dependent and delinquent children, the oversight of probationers, provision of work for the unemployed, provision of recreation, the enforcement of laws regulating commercial amusements, etc.

Michigan, like North Carolina, makes use of existing officers to carry on its supervisory work. The state has a Parole Commissioner at the head of its parole system, but actual contact with the prisoners outside the city of Detroit is maintained through the state constabulary. The head officer of the state constabulary in each county serves as a parole officer without pay. He is supposed to assist the paroled prisoner to secure work and to receive his monthly reports. An independent student of the Michigan system reports that these officers keep "in rather close touch" with their charges. In some cases, sheriffs or officers of the probate courts are used for this work, receiving in payment one dollar per month for each prisoner placed under their care. In Detroit the Commissioner makes use of the Sal-vation Army and the Volunteers of America to carry on the work of supervision. Prisoners are generally released before the expiration of their minimum terms for a period of em-ployment in road construction under the supervision of the state constabulary. This is spoken of as a temporary parole. Two out of every three prisoners go through this period before receiving their final parole release.

The study of the Missouri parole system, which was recently made under the auspices of the Missouri Associa-tion for Criminal Justice, revealed that no field parole agent was employed by the penitentiary in that state and that due to absence of supervision it was practically impossible to force prisoners to observe the conditions under which they were paroled. It was shown, in fact, that there had been numerous violations of parole which had never been followed by a revocation of liberty. The system at the reformatory was little better. Here it appeared that 25 per cent. of those released on parole disappeared completely or failed to report shortly after they were granted their release and that control over the conduct of other paroled prisoners was gen-erally lost in seven months. The reformatory parole officer, because of the enormous burden of work imposed upon him, was little more than a clerk of record and an arresting officer. The system provided a partial means of obtaining information concerning the conduct of former prisoners, but did nothing to assist them to become successful citizens. The offender is left, in the words of the report, to "fight the battle of his life practically without aid or supervision." The report recommends the employment of four trained, mature and efficient men to carry on this work at the reformatory.[1]

In Wisconsin, each institution has a parole officer who visits prisoners in various parts of the state. These visits are necessarily infrequent and no record is kept concerning them. The majority of the work of supervision is left to the citizens who have agreed to serve as sponsors. These persons, however, are selected with little investigation con-cerning their fitness and the supervisory system is con-sequently less effective than it might be.

Occasionally an investigator of the administration of parole will encounter the opinion that a too extensive use of parole supervision is not to be desired. The parole clerk of the Ohio Penitentiary informed the writer that parolees should not be disturbed lest they might know that they were under surveillance and an official writes from Georgia that parolees who are not subjected to supervision can face the world with "more confidence" because of the "trust im-posed" in them by the state. Generally, however, in those states where the equipment provided for parole supervision is inadequate this fact is appreciated and admitted by the authorities. The Inspector of Prisons in the United States Department of Justice recently sent a questionnaire deal-ing with parole to the Attorney Generals of the various American states. Eight of those who replied to his ques-tion concerning difficulties encountered stated that a con-siderable obstacle to the development of the system was the limited amount of funds provided by state legislatures for this purpose.[2] In Indiana the State Board of Charities has published the following statement:

"Whatever weakness obtains in the prsent system is due to the meagreness of the funds provided for its adminis-tration. There should be more field agents."[3]

[1]"The Missouri Crime Survey," Chapter 11.

[2]This reply was received from Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Washington.

[3]"Anuual Report of the State Board of Charities," 1925, page 133.

All reports obtainable from the state of California seem to indicate that its system of parole is regarded as particu-larly successful. The Section on Delinquency reported to the Commonwealth Club of that state in November, 1926, that "the principle which these laws embody is sound. They should remain on the statute books. The working of the

parole law is as satisfactory as that of any other.[1]" But in this state one observer writes that "the authorities do not keep in very close contact with parolees" and another that "the parole officer has a tremendous job and nothing like the assistance he should have." In New Jersey also, in 1917, the Prison Inquiry Committee of the state legislature reported that "the administration of the parole law very generally fails to attain the purpose for which it was designed;" that "the supervision actually exercised is little more than nominal."[2] It further contended that "a wholly inadequate force of parole officers is provided to exercise the necessary supervision over delinquents at large on parole."[3]

[1]"Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California," Vol. 21, No. 9, page 399.
[2]"The Report of the Prison Inquiry Committee," 1917, page 64.
[3]Idem, page 73.

It is undoubtedly the case that the present provision for parole work in many commonwealths makes the system little more than a matter of paper. As far as may be ascertained this is the present state of the case in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas (as regards the penitentiary), Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, West Virgina and Wyoming. A student of the system in Kansas writes "we do not have much of a parole system in Kansas." From Nevada the secretary of the Board of Pardons and Parole Commissioners sends the following comment:

"Parole is equivalent to final release. We rarely take a man back, perhaps five in a hundred. They sink out of sight; go away; get in some other state prison. They are required to report in writing monthly, which they do for six months or a year. Then there is a great silence. We do not find it practical to go to the expense of bringing them back."

From Texas, one correspondent sends the comment that "our parole system is regarded by most Texans as being particularly bad." Another provided information which is more specific:

"In answer to your inquiries about the parole system in Texas, I will say that there is no such system. They have a parole statute, but absolutely no system. There is no parole board and what few paroles have been granted, have been granted either by the Governor to counties for use on the highways of the counties, or have been granted by the Governor or by the Prison Commissioners to cotton farmers or others who were in need of a servant or a good farmhand. Such paroles have usually been granted to long-time prisoners, not as preparation for being released, but purely for the benefit of the person to whom the prisoner has been paroled. No records are kept of the paroles issued and not infrequently the paroled prisoner is lost sight of entirely. It amounts to little more than granting to a favorite individual a life or long-time interest in the labor of the prisoner. No serious attempt is made to ascertain what sort of treatment the prisoner receives and whether or not he is observing the conditions of his parole, if there are any. From these facts you will see that while they have a law, they have utter lack of system."

That this situation is not a new one is revealed by the statements made by the Texas Board of Pardon Advisers in their 1918 report. They are, in part, as follows:

"The principal motive that has impelled an application for the parole of convicts has been to a large extent selfish. The object has been to obtain able-bodied men who are capable of rendering good service, either as a farm laborer or as a mechanic, at, comparatively speaking, a low compensation. We have had frequent letters from men under parole stating that they are overworked and asking, in some cases, that they be returned to the penitentiary, if they cannot be paroled to some one else or granted a pardon. Some claim they are not paid for their services as agreed upon, others that they are not given sufficient food. . . With but few exceptions the prisoners who are on parole are Mexicans and negroes and there seems to be no record to the contrary but what these men have been in service in some cases for many years for a very small consideration, in some cases as low as eight dollars per month. . . . This is a very imperfect system and we call the attention of your Excellency to it, in order that there may be a better arrangement made to safeguard the welfare of the man who is paroled. Without a very close and careful surveillance of the men who are paroled, their condition may become one that would almost amount to slavery."

The Texas Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor recommended in the "Texas Prison Survey," which was published in 1924, that a Board of Parole be created and given power to district the state for parole supervision and assign agents to work with prisoners released to each district. It also suggested that these officers be held responsible for the character of persons serving as "next friends" to prisoners released on parole.[1]

[1]"Summary of the Texas Prison Survey," 1924, page 8.

The Federal parole system necessarily operates through the use of sponsors because of the vast extent of the territory to which prisoners may be paroled from Federal prisons. Control here is entirely a matter of correspondence. That this method has its limitations is indicated by the following statement, made by the Inspector of Federal Prisons:

"We have a record of paroling ten thousand men, out of which less than 6%, according to the records, have violated their parole, but as one of our wardens said, that is not a check, because you have no supervision or practically none, so you will have to take it with a grain of salt. You don't know, nobody knows, whether the man on parole is violating his parole conditions unless he happens to get into court. If so, and he gets a new sentence, that is the only way by which he comes to the attention of the authorities, unless he has an unusually faithful first friend acting as a sort of Dutch uncle."[1]

In those states which have provided parole officers there is considerable variation in the nature of the work which these officers do and in the remuneration which they receive for it.[2] A fair generalization would be that the average parole officer receives from $2,000 to $2,500. Those states which offer less are attempting to get the work done at a pitifully low figure. The head of one state parole system expressed the opinion that it should be possible to procure an ample staff at an annual wage of $2,400, while another felt that service of the proper quality could not be obtained unless the state was willing to pay on a scale running up to a maximum of $3,600 per year. The wages generally paid for this work throughout the country are probably neither high enough to attract persons of great training and ability into the service nor to make political sinecures of the positions.

[1]George A. Gordon, Inspector of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, testimony at the Pennsylvania State Parole Commission hearing, Pittsburgh, October 20, 1926, unpublished.
[2]Michigan, as has been said, pays local officers one dollar per month for supervising parolees committed to their care. Vermont pays its probation officers four dollars per day for their work in connection with parolees. At the Kansas Penitentiary one officer receives $1,000 a year for devoting a portion of his time to parole work. In one or two other places board and lodging, traveling expenses and the use of an automobile are so tied up with the parole officer's remuneration that it is difficult to estimate it accurately. The lowest rate that it generally paid for this work is $1,800 a year. This is the amount spent by the state in New York, in Rhode Island, Kentucky, at the reformatory in Indiana and at the New Jersey State Prison. Several other states pay their parole agents $2,000 a year. This is the present rate in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maryland, Ohio and South Dakota. The salary range in Illinois is from $1,800 to $2,400 a year and in Massachusetts from $1,920 to $2,280. Several states pay their parole officers $2,400 or $2,500 per annum. This is the case at the reformatories in Connecticut and Kansas and at the prisons in Indiana, Nebraska, Maine and Delaware. Minnesota mainatins a wage scale of $2,580 to $2,700 a year. A few states pay $3.000 or more. Nebraska, Washington, Louisiana and the Connecticut Penitentiary have adopted the former figure, while the chief parole officers in California and at the New Jersey State Prison are paid at much as $3,500 or $3,600 a year. A similar amount may be secured as a maximum wage by those who supervise prisoners on parole from the New Jersey State Reformatory.

It is impossible to ascertain the nature of the work done by these officials by any other means than personal observation. The responses obtainable through correspondence are of a decidedly limited value. The officer in Rhode Island reports that he "keeps in touch" with parolees. In Maine it is said that the parole officer "goes around to see" paroled prisoners and "keeps an eye on them." The method used in Delaware is "personal supervision" and at the Kansas Reformatory "personal contact is maintained as far as possible." The officer at the Connecticut Prison periodically visits those who are on parole at their homes or at their work and parolees in Nebraska are visited if they do not

get along well. From Iowa the official word comes that parole agents are "visiting the men constantly" and conferring with them on their "general conduct," although an independent observer reports that "these visits are not made very regular."

In Delaware the parole officer remains at his office two nights during each month to receive reports from parolees or to "advise and assist them." In California the parole officers each month visit about forty of the nearly two thousand prisoners on parole and meet over four hundred of them in the parole office. This means that less than one-fourth of the California parolees are actually seen by the officers within any one month. In Vermont, Oregon and Kentucky an attempt is made to see the parolee in person once in each three months or oftener. The standard in New Jersey is once in six weeks. The parole officer in Maryland reports that he sees his charges in person twice each month unless they are located at too great a distance from Baltimore. Several states maintain the standard of a monthly personal interview. This is apparently enforced in Illinois and at the state reformatory in Connecticut. It is also attempted in Washington, in Indiana and at the reformatory in Ohio, although here the accomplishment of this task must certainly be prevented by its magnitude.

Without a doubt many of those who are officially listed as parole officers are in reality little more than clerks of record. There is some evidence, however, that the parole officers in some states actually procure employment for a portion of the men for whom they are responsible. This is the case in Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio and Wisconsin. The officer at the Kansas Reformatory states that he also "defends them in case of unjust accusations and stands for a square' deal for them against the world.' In California, in Washington and in Massachusetts, provision has been made to give or to lend funds to paroled prisoners with which they may procure meals, lodging, clothing, necessary tools and railway fare.

Minnesota

The work of supervision in Minnesota is centralized under the State Board of Parole. This body appoints as field agents individuals who have a fair education and who are experienced in dealing with delinquents. One officer is located at the State Prison, another at the Men's Reformatory, a third at the Reformatory for Women and two others at the state capital. In this way a workable division of effort is provided for. The Minnesota authorities report that these agents keep "in constant touch" with parolees and call on their employers from "time to time" and that "close and friendly supervision is given each man." Parole agents in Minnesota procure work for their charges when necessary, arranging in advance details concerning hours of labor, wages, and the nature of the work which is to be done. The state has developed a plan of assistance for the families of prisoners and its parole officers are required to investigate home conditions before this aid is extended. In this way it is possible for them to familiarize themselves with family conditions, and, in a measure, to prepare the home for the prisoner's return. The Board of Parole, in its administration of this work, endeavors to see that the parolee receives a "square deal." It conceives of its function as that of "assisting weak men to stand" and " wicked men to do the better part."[1] When prisoners on parole lose their work, become ill, fail to fit into their surroundings or in any way reveal a tendency to slip, the officers who have charge of them order their return to the institution until their difficulties can be adjusted. Fourteen parolees were returned to prison in this way during the biennium 1922-1924. The parole of these prisoners is not revoked. They are continued in good standing and released as soon as they can safely be returned to the community.

In Minnesota, as in many other states, the work of supervising women placed on parole has been developed more extensively than that done with men. Careful placement and detailed after-care is an essential condition of success in this work. In a recent report the board describes its activity in the following terms:

[1]"Sixth Biennial Report," page 12.

> During the time the woman is on parole, we try to help her all we can. We accompany her shopping, if she wishes it, help her with her business and family affairs, visit her as often as possible, supervise her activities in general and try to make her realize that we are her friends, are eager to help her and sincere in our desire to make her a better woman and a self-respecting citizen.
>
> "We are using the budget system of handling finances. Most have been extravagant and utterly devoid of the sense of the value of money. Their incomes honestly earned are not in proportion to their expenditures, if they are given the initiative. We must combat these inclinations, and in this respect the budget has proved most helpful. Purchasing clothing on the installment plan is absolutely prohibited. Every paroled woman must save a certain amount of her month's wages and deposit it in some savings bank. Some feel this a great hardship, but we insist, and their protests are unanimously replaced with pride and animation when their parole has expired and they have this reserve fund on which they may begin independent activities.
>
> "Those who are interested in continuing their school work are permitted to do so. Those who cannot attend full time register for night school work.
>
> "We try to find suitable recreational outlets, but this seems to be one of our most difficult problems. Most do domestic work and, as maids, are not considered an integral part of the family. The stigma of the institution rests heavily upon them and many are afraid to mingle with stranger for fear their past careers might be revealed. Some join Y. W. C. A. classes, others affiliate with their respective churches, and we encourage them to do this."[1]

The most recent report of the Minnesota Board of Parole contains the following tribute to the work which has been done by its agents:

> "Nor would this record of acknowledgments be complete without express reference to the faithful and conscientious work done by the agents of the Board and its general employees. The agent's task requires a rare combination of discernment, judgment, firmness, courage, and sympathy. They go everywhere studying the conditions of families and arranging for their suitable financial support, conferring with public authorities, charitable organizations, and with individuals, securing work for inmates about to be released by the Board and visiting those already on parole, meanwhile encouraging the weak and warning the recalcitrant. They must be in all sorts of places and among all kinds of people. They are subject to duty at all hours of the night or day; the darkness and the light are both alike to them. The state owes these agents a debt of gratitude which the Board of Parole, in the name of the Commonwealth, is happy to acknowledge in this public manner."[2]

[1]"Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Parole," 1922, pages 30, 31.
[2]Idem, page 4.

Several states have attempted to utilize the services of unpaid, private citizens in carrying on the work of parole supervision. Minnesota is one of these. In that state, in 1912, the Board of Parole organized a Prisoner's Aid Society with the object of securing a selective body of individuals in various walks of life who would maintain a friendly, personal contact with prisoners released on parole. By 1916 the Board had secured five hundred citizens of the state who had agreed to act in this capacity. In the first years after its organization this society apparently functioned with a certain degree of success. Minnesota officials, however, report that it is not very active at the present time. Michigan, Kansas, New Jersey and New York have also attempted to enlist the co-operation of private individuals and agencies in their work of parole. The manner in which this plan has operated in the last state named will be described in the following chapter.

Length of Parole

In some commonwealths the law specifies definitely the length of time for which a prisoner must be kept on parole. Other states, however, allow their parole administrators a certain amount of discretion in the matter. At least seven states regularly keep prisoners on parole until the expiration of their maximum sentences.[1] The most usual

[1]This is done in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Maryland and at the State Prison in Colorado. In a few states parole periods of different lengths are required of different offenders. South Dakota releases some prisoners from parole in four months, Nebraska in six. Others, however, are held much longer. Ohio usually specifies a parole period of one year, although in some cases it requires two.

practice, however, is to keep prisoners on parole for one year and at that time give a final discharge to those whose behavior has been good.[2] In general it may be said that the parole period exacted for prisoners released from the state penitentiaries in Pennsylvania is at least as long as and probably longer than that required in the majority of other states. This is not true, however, in the case of the Huntingdon Reformatory. The six-months' period of parole used at this institution is much shorter than that imposed by any other reformatory in the United States.

[2]This is done in Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Washington, at the Connecticut State Prison and at the reformatories in Colorato, Kansas, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The California authorities generally hold prisoners on parole for two years. A similar period is exacted of a majority of prisoners paroled from the New Jersey State Reformatory, while the states of Maine and Michigan hold prisoners on parole for periods which are limited by law to a period of four years.

Parole Violations

It would be remembered that analyses of the causes leading to a revocation of parole in Pennsylvania were presented in earlier chapters. It was shown there that parolees are seldom re-imprisoned in Pennsylvania unless they commit a new offense which would in itself be sufficient to bring about their incarceration. A similar situation obtains in certain other states. In Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Nevada, New York, North Carolina and Ohio the commission of a new crime is the principal recorded cause of parole violation. In many states, however, this is not the case. In Minnesota only one-fourth of those returned to the state penal institutions from parole were guilty of further crimes. The majority of them had been brought back for failure to apply themselves to their work, for mistreating their families, for keeping bad company or in other ways indicating a tendency to return to conduct of an undesirable nature. Only one third of the violators in California have again come into conflict with organized authority. The majority of them have been picked up for leaving their work without permission, for drinking, driving automobiles, keeping bad associates or failing to report. Only 20 per cent. of those returned to the prison in Wisconsin and less than 30 per cent. of those returned to the reformatory have committed new crimes. In Michigan and Illinois less than half of the parole revocations are occasioned by additional offenses. At the State Prison in Massachusetts the figure is less than 2 per cent., the majority of the re-commitments in that state resulting from drunkeness or conduct which the Board of Parole characterizes as "indiscreet." A similar situation exists in New Jersey. The practice in that state has been described as follows:

"Return is not necessarily because of new crime. Today if a parolee is found physically unfit, and it cannot be reasonably expected that the local hospitals or doctors will properly take care of the matter at the expense of the parolee, he is sent back to the institution for further physical care. For example, if a venereal condition is found, due to neglect of the old case or to a new development, a parolee may be sent back to the institution for no other reason than to have that situation cleared up. Often a parolee is returned because he seems to have ignored parole rules to no other extent than not working properly, running with the wrong kind of people and just generally slipping from what appears to be good citizenship. Return in this instance is for further adjustment, and is usually for a short time, until he can be taught the error of his ways."[1]

[1]M. G. Rockhill in the "Proceedings of the American Prison Association," 1923, pages 116 to 129.

The procedure adopted in the case of parole violation varies in the different commonwealths. A few states, for instance, use the expedient just described of imprisoning men for short periods in the case of petty offenses, and returning them shortly to parole. This is done in Ohio and at the New York State Reformatory. In Illinois technical violations of parole may be excused by the parole agent within his discretion, while more serious offenses must be followed by arrest and formally disposed of by the Board of Parole. In a few states the law does not permit temporary re-incarceration followed by an early release. The result of this limitation is that behavior which might result in the imposition of a mild penalty in other states is frequently allowed to go unpunished. In a few states prisoners whose parole is revoked must be held to serve their full sentence. In other states, however, it is possible to make the penalty fit the crime. In Connecticut, for instance, the reformatory has established regular rules governing reparole. Prisoners committing petty offenses may earn a second release in three months. Those guilty of more serious misdoing will be held for six, while for a detailed number of grave offenses, the institution regularly imposes an additional twelve to eighteen months. Prisoners returned after the commission of new crimes are held to serve their maximum terms.

Parole Successes

Through published statements, official reports, correspondence and personal interviews, figures were obtained from many states indicating the percentage of prisoners who violated the terms of their parole. These percentages show a considerable discrepancy in various commonwealths. If they were to be taken at their face value they would seem to indicate that the vast majority of those released on parole throughout the country go through their period of conditional liberation without again coming into conflict with the authorities. Several states report a surprisingly low percentage of violations. The figure in Vermont is 3 per cent.; in West Virginia 4 per cent.; in Maine, Nevada and North Carolina 5 per cent.; in Rhode Island 6 per cent. The Department of Justice also reports that parole violations among prisoners released from Federal penitentiaries has not exceeded 6 per cent. Other states which report an extremely small proportion of parole violations are Kentucky, with 7 per cent.; Montana and North Dakota, with 8 per cent.; Maryland, with 9 per cent; Georgia and the Wisconsin State Prison, with 10 per cent.; Louisiana, with 11 per cent., and South Dakota, with 12 per cent. A far greater number of states are to be found in the group reporting between 15 and 20 per cent. of parole failures. There are 14 per cent. of violations at the Wisconsin Reformatory, 15 per cent. in Delaware, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah and at the prisons in New York state; 17 per cent. in New Mexico and at the penitentiaries in Connecticut and California; 20 per cent. in Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire and at the Colorado Reformatory. Very few states run beyond this number. The records in New Jersey, Indiana and Oklahoma indicate that parole violations run as high as 25 per cent., at the Ohio State Reformatory as high as 30 per cent. A correspondent in Idaho writes that 47 per cent. of the men released on parole in that state violate the conditions of their freedom. The Arizona authorities state that, while less than 2 per cent. of those paroled are again returned to prison, fully 50 per cent. of them fail to report after they are freed.

It does not necessarily follow from the foregoing figures that Vermont and West Virginia have the best parole systems in the United States and Idaho and Arizona the poorest. In fact, it may be seriously questioned whether these figures mean anything at all. There is a great difference between the percentage of violation reported by different observers in the same state. One authority states that Iowa has 17 per cent. of parole failures, another places the figure at 29.7 per cent. One statement from Washington reports 10 per cent. of parole failures, another 25 per cent. Two reports from Kansas dealing with parole violations in the reformatory in that state present a similar discrepancy.

There is no uniformity on the manner in which these percentages are computed. The base used in the computation made in some states is evidently the total number on parole at any one time. In other states it is the average number on parole during a year. In still other states the number used is that of prisoners released during a period of twelve months. There is a similar lack of standardization in arriving at the number of those who are to be recorded as violators. Some computations regard as parole violators all those who in any way fail to observe the conditions of their parole, by disappearance, by failing to report, etc. In other cases the number is simply that of those who have been re-imprisoned for parole violation. Still other authorities use the figure of those who have been declared delinquent because of relatively serious offenses.

Another difficulty with these figures lies in the fact that there is a considerable difference in the time during which

prisoners are held on parole. As had been pointed out above, some states require a parole service of only six months, while others hold prisoners to their maximum terms before discharging them. It is obvious that states pursuing the former practice will show comparatively smaller percentages of parole violation. It must also be observed that these figures, as they stand, give no light whatsoever upon the eventual successes or failures of parole methods since they relate only to the prisoner's behavior during the comparatively brief period while he is under observation. Nowhere do penal or paroling authorities keep any record of any sort regarding the conduct of these parolees subsequent to their discharge. At the Huntingdon Reformatory, for instance, the officers report that there have not been over 7 per cent. of violations during the history of the parole system in that institution. This simply means that not over 7 per cent, of those released from the reformatory on parole have been apprehended in, convicted of and returned for new offenses committed during the brief six months which pass before they are given a final discharge. What these boys do during the long remaining years of their lives no one knows. In some states it has been discovered that prisoners have returned to their criminal careers immediately following their discharge from parole. It is quite possible that a man may behave himself for one or two years and later revert to crime. One case was discovered at the reformatory in New York where a former parolee was reconvicted after more than twenty years of apparently honest living.

Rather extravagant claims have often been made for the efficacy of parole as a method of release on the basis of figures of this nature. These claims can scarcely merit serious consideration. Those recorded as parole successes are simply those who have not been apprehended in any misbehavior while on parole. It is generally assumed that men concerning whom no unfavorable report is received are behaving themselves. When statistics of parole success are compiled, no news is always good news. Actually the existing inadequacy of our systems of criminal identification makes it unsafe to assume with any certainty that those parolees of whom we have no knowledge are necessarily leading honorable lives. Some may have committed new crimes and escaped detection; others may have been apprehended and not prosecuted; still others may have been declared innocent in jury trials or, if found guilty, released on probation by the courts. Another large group, undoubtedly, consists of former parolees who have been given jail sentences or terms in other local institutions. In none of these cases are fingerprints taken. None of this information necessarily comes to the eves of paroling authorities. Finally, former parolees committed to state penal institutions as a result of new crimes are not always and inevitably discovered by those who originally released them on parole. Statistics of parole violation mean little or nothing. Where states report high percentages it may mean merely that their systems of supervisions are particularly well developed. The low percentage of violation reported by other states may simply be an index of the inadequacy of their equipment for parole work.

The foregoing pages present a survey of the general practice in parole supervision throughout the country. From the facts recorded here it is evident that the vast majority of American states have not even made an attempt to fulfill the requirement that prisoners on parole should be supervised with thoroughness and sympathy. In the chapter which follows there will appear more detailed descriptions of the supervisory work of the four great states where personal investigations were made in connection with the present study--Ohio, New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. In the prevalent practice in at least two of these states and in the improvements proposed in the other two, we find the promise that parole supervision may come to be something more than a mere matter of paper.

Chapter 14

Parole Supervision in Other States (Continued)

Ohio

Parole work in Ohio is carried on under the handicap of an awkward division of responsibility. The right to release prisoners on parole from any of the state's penal institutions is centralized in the Board of Clemency. The work of this body has been described in a previous chapter. This board is given no authority in the matter of supervising the prisoners whom it releases. Parolees instead are responsible to the officers of the institutions in which they have been imprisoned. The penitentiary has three parole officers, each of whom is charged with the supervision of two hundred or more prisoners. One of these officers is assigned to thirty-four counties in the southeastern part of the state, another to Cincinnati and Toledo and thirty-four counties in western Ohio and the third to Cleveland and twenty counties in the northeastern section. The reformatory has four field officers, whose work is similarly districted. Each officer is consequently required to cover a large area and assume responsibility for a considerable group of prisoners. This situation results in an over-lapping of territory and a duplication of work. According to the legislature's investigating committee "the number of officers, the number of persons on parole and the territory covered by each officer make adequate supervision impossible."[1]

[1] "The Penal Problem in Ohio," page 33.

The inadequacy of the state's equipment for supervision apparently makes it impossible to do real parole work. Men are released from the state's penal institutions without being assured of employment and the field agents generally do not get work for them. Boys paroled from the reformatory must have signatures on their employment papers, but these papers may be made out by relatives or friends and the character of the proposed sponsors is never investigated by the field agents. These officers generally do not see or know the prisoner before the time of his release. They do little or nothing for him in the way of personal advice looking toward his social re-adjustment. The officer's work consists almost entirely of investigations of complaints and the return of parole violators and escaped prisoners. Men who have been required by the court to make restitution to those whom they have wronged or to contribute to the support of their dependents are followed up and required to make their regular payments. The reformatory field agents submit daily reports of a rather perfunctory nature concerning the parolees whom they have seen. Prisoners on release are given a dozen report forms which they are to fill out and mail at monthly intervals. Their employers or sponsors are expected to endorse these reports but this requirement is not strictly enforced. The system as a whole goes little beyond a mere detective measure, but even this provision greatly exceeds that which has been made by the state of Pennsylvania.

The Ohio legislature's committee on penal matters recommends in its recent report that the number of field agents be increased and their control centralized under a chief parole officer responsible to a State Superintendent of Corrections. This body urges that the number of parolees assigned to any one officer and the extent of the territory which he is required to cover be so limited as to make possible a close personal contact. Parole officers, in the opinion of the committee, "should become personally acquainted with the prisoner, and assist and advise him especially during the first few weeks after release. The officer should see the prisoner as often as conditions render necessary during the entire period of parole and assist him in every way possible."[1]

The Ohio authorities have adopted one policy in the parole of prisoners in that state which has given rise to considerable criticism in other commonwealths. It is the practice to parole large numbers of men with the stipulation that they leave the state. As long as these prisoners remain outside of the boundaries of Ohio their responsibility is discharged. If they return, however, they immediately become subject to re-arrest and re-imprisonment. In the three-year period ending June 30, 1926, 1,882 of the 5,389 prisoners released by the Ohio Board of Clemency were sent out in this way.[2] This means that the Ohio authorities are regularly imposing the provision that more than one-third of the prisoners whom they parole must go into other commonwealths. At least half of the prisoners now on active parole from the Mansfield Reformatory are outside the borders of the state. These prisoners receive no final release before the expiration of their maximum terms. It has sometimes occurred that they have committed further offenses in the state to which they were sent. In several cases such men have been imprisoned in the Western State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Before

[1] "The Penal Problem in Ohio," page 34.
[2] "Report of the Ohio Board of Clemency," 1926, page 10.

releasing them the Pennsylvania authorities have written to Ohio offering to hold them for delivery to the institutions of that state as parole violators. In each case their offer has elicited some such reply as the following:

"It is not likely that we will return him to this institution, as the Board made the conditions of his parole out of Ohio and as long as he remains out of the state we will not send for him. . . . We will send necessary papers for restoring him to parole."[1]

The Board of Clemency attempts to justify its policy in this matter on the ground that prisoners so paroled are not citizens or permanent residents of Ohio. It is contended that the state's location in the main trunk line territory of the large railway systems has subjected its citizens to the depredations of large numbers of offenders who are merely transients. These men have no relatives, no property and no ties in Ohio and some of them, according to the Board, had been in the state only a few hours, days or months at the time of their arrest. The board states that it

"merely acts in obedience to the implied mandate in the sweet and matchless story of the Prodigal Son. . . . In restoring these prodigals to their own surroundings it is salvaging men and promoting social betterment while cleaning up urban districts, lifting a heavy burden from the shoulders of the peace guardians of Ohio and stopping a drain upon its treasury. . . . It is hoped that other states deal with Ohio boys in this way."[2]

[1]Letters from the parole officer of the Ohio State Reformatory to the parole officer of the Western State Penitentiary, March 5, 1925, August 16, 1926, August 24, 1926, etc.
[2]Report of the Board of Clemency," 1926, page 10.

Despite this rather idealistic view of the practice, it does not seem reasonable to assume that its wide-spread adoption would enhance the safety of Ohio citizens or that of citizens of any other state. Certainly the purely negative action of sending convicts across state boundaries prevents the reformatory influence existing in a good parole service and encourages a resumption of criminal activity.

New York

In New York state, as in Ohio, there is, at the present time, no co-ordination between the work of parole supervision carried on by the prisons and that of the reformatory. The Elmira institution generally has about eight hundred prisoners on parole. Three hundred of these are located in New York City; about seventy-five or eighty in Buffalo; three hundred are scattered over the rest of the state and one hundred and twenty-five located in other commonwealths. The institution maintains a staff of six full time parole officers in the field, one of whom is located in the city of Buffalo, the other five in New York City. These officers are paid at the rate of $1,800 per year. Parolees in these two cities report in person monthly. Those on parole in other parts of the state are required to report to probation officers, chiefs of police or other peace officials.

The reformatory authorities supply the police with detailed information concerning every prisoner released on parole. They believe that a policy of co-operation in the protection of the community will rebound to the advantage of the parolee himself. The Superintendent of the reformatory states that the police who act as parole agents throughout the state generally treat their charges in a fair and even in a kindly way. The police departments in some of the larger cities have developed divisions of welfare and assigned certain officers to aid in obtaining employment for paroled prisoners and in keeping them under supervision. Chiefs of police in other states are also asked to assume responsibility for the supervision of prisoners paroled ouside New York. These officials are requested to investigate offers of employment made by persons in their jurisdiction prior to the prisoner's release and to countersign the monthly report which he sends to the institution. While this practice is certainly a poor substitute for the development of a really adequate parole service, it still does provide a greater measure of security than would be the case if prisoners were released without any provision whatsoever for their oversight.

Parole at Elmira is granted on the basis of differences in character, ability, and achievement, as is explained in an earlier chapter. No prisoner is released until provided with a positive guarantee of employment. Offers of employment are investigated by the institution's own parole officers, probation officers or the police and their validity must be assured before release is granted. It frequently occurs that such offers are refused when the proposed employment is found to be fraudulent or of an improper nature. Special conditions are sometimes attached to parole releases. One man may be required to remain in a certain section of the state during his period of conditional liberty. Another may be denied the right to engage in certain trades. Institutional officials look with favor on paroles for service in the Army and Navy, feeling that a prisoner so located is assured constant supervision and enabled to satisfy his desire for adventure through legitimate channels. Prisoners are freely paroled to other states, but are required to submit periodic reports duly countersigned as though they were located in New York.

Before a prisoner's release he is called in for a personal talk with the Superintendent of the reformatory. An attempt is made to impress him with the seriousness of the period of testing which he is about to undergo. He is approached on his own level and made to understand in detail the conditions under which he is granted his liberty. Thereafter it is impossible for him to maintain that he was violated his parole through ignorance of the conditions under which it was granted.

The reformatory, at the time of a boy's release, furnishes to the officer who is to be responsible for him a complete record covering his personal, family, and industrial history, his physical condition and his mental limitations as they have been revealed by studies made within the institution. In this way it is possible for the officer to undertake his work of supervision on the basis of an adequate knowledge of the case. This data is not supplied for every prisoner, since the authorities have discovered that some of those who undertake the work of supervision have not been able to apply it with discretion. It is, however, available for use in every case where it can be judiciously handled.

Where necessary, the field agents obtain employment for prisoners released on parole. Boys cannot change their work without the permission of these officials and the agents are consequently required to find new employment in many cases. The reformatory administration has found that parolees are generally accorded the best treatment by large and "soulless" corporations and are most likely to be victimized when released for farm work. In certain cases it has developed that employers have underpaid or refused to pay prisoners who were working for them, threatening re-imprisonment to those who wished to complain. In one instance a farmer attempted to bring about the arrest and return of a parolee in his employ on the grounds that he had committed an assault. Careful investigation showed that the former prisoner was innocent and, in this case, as in others, new work was found under more congenial surroundings by the parole officers.

Field agents are required to make a personal check upon the accuracy of the prisoner's monthly written reports at least once in three months. When complaints are registered concerning the conduct of parolees the case is investigated and a personal warning letter is sent to the prisoner in question by the Superintendent of the reformatory. A second offense will almost inevitably result in re-imprisonment. Prisoners who fail to report, who fake their reports, who are continuously idle, who consort with ex-convicts, who conduct themselves in an insolent and arrogant manner or give any other evidence of a tendency toward renewed delinquencies are quickly re-arrested and returned to the institution. For violations of a merely technical nature, a penalty of from three to six months of imprisonment is exacted. Those guilty of more serious offenses, however, are required to make their way through the whole institutional routine another time. In many cases prisoners are returned before the commission of any overt act. Parole here operates as a preventive measure for the protection of the community. Some prisoners have been in and out of the institution three or four times before receiving their final release. Nearly all of them are required to spend a period of two years on parole, a period four times as long as that required at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. Final release is granted by the institutional officials on the basis of favorable reports made by its field agents or by the peace officers whose service it uses in its work of supervision.

Commissioner George W. Alger, in the report which he presented to Governor Smith in December, 1926, made the following statement concerning Elmira's supervision of parolees:

"So far as the burden of work placed upon these parole officers is concerned, it is obviously excessive for good parole work. The five officers in New York City handle three hundred and fifty men on parole. There is a parole officer in Buffalo who is required to supervise as many as eighty men at one time. The parole officers have too much to do and are underpaid."[1]

[1]"Report on the Board of Parole and Parole System of New York State," page 64.

The supervision of prisoners paroled from the state prisons of New York is carried on under an entirely different system. On June 30, 1926, there were 2,461 prisoners on parole from these institutions. Five hundred and sixty of these had been released under commutation and compensation acts which required that they be held on parole until their maximum terms expired. One thousand nine hundred and one had been committed for indefinite terms and released by the State Board of Parole. For the supervision of these prisoners the state had provided only four full time, paid employees. One officer was located at each of the state's four prisons. This provision of personnel is the same as that made under the first parole law applied to these institutions in 1889, nearly forty years ago. There has been no division of territory for parole supervision, each officer theoretically being responsible for parolees in all portions of the state. These parole officers are largely clerks, messengers for the wardens of the institutions. They transfer prisoners from one institution to another. They investigate complaints and return parole violators to prison. They make no investigations concerning applicants for parole. They do not secure employment for prisoners nor do they visit or supervise them during their period of conditional liberty. The state has not even provided a full time, paid secretary for the Board of Parole. Its present expenditure for the supervision of these prisoners is about $11.60 per man per annum, an amount which, although it has been repeatedly denounced as ridiculously inadequate, is still in excess of that spent by the state of Pennsylvania.

For the oversight of these parolees the state of New York depends largely on the system of sponsorship. Privately financed religious and philanthropic organizations in the state have assumed a large part of this burden. These organizations are regularly expending somewhere between $60,000 and $100,000 a year for this work. In the summer of 1926 the Catholic Protective Society was serving as parole custodian for 689 prisoners. To carry on its work it was employing five full time, paid officers. These agents investigated offers of employment, procured work and regularly visited the prisoners in their homes. The society maintained a complete record of the reports, visits, and employment of each man committed to its care. An effort was made to accomplish the parolee's rehabilitation through the influence of his church. Prisoners in New York City were required to appear at the society's office in person once monthly. Those located at more distant points were expected to report through their priests. To carry on this work this organization alone was spending at least $25,000 a year.

The Salvation Army, with one full time and two part time officers in New York City, had assumed responsibility for supervision of 282 prisoners. The Jewish Board of Guardians, with two officers, was attempting to supervise 175. The Prison Committee of the Christian Science Church was spending $9,000 a year and providing one full time officer for the supervision of forty-three persons. The New York Prison Association, at an annual cost of $6,000, was providing one full time and two part time employees to secure work for, to visit, to advise and assist 194 parolees. At the same time there were 192 prisoners who had been released on parole to private individuals under an arrangement similar to Pennsylvania's system of sponsorship. Prisoners generally are paroled to custodians of the faith which they professed at the time of their incarceration. The state has made no provision for the direction or oversight of the work of these private agencies. The Board of Parole, once men are released into their care, has no further concern with them unless there is proof of parole violation. The prisoner's monthly reports are submitted to the State Board of Parole through these private custodians. The societies, however, have no power in themselves to arrest violators of parole and their ultimate authority rests entirely upon their ability to request the co-operation of the police in carrying out their work.

Commissioner Alger's report to the Governor, already quoted, contends that the state had overburdened these agencies. It is impossible for them, he said, to maintain as close a contact as should be had or to keep prisoners on parole for a period sufficiently long to accomplish their rehabilitation. These organizations are forced to carry on their work under the handicap of inadequate information and insufficient funds. Said the Commissioner:

"These institutions have been giving for many years a very valuable service to the state. They do more than supervise the prisoner. They give him friendly aid in many forms. They become acquainted with his family, furnish assistance to the family itself when necessary, find work for the prisoner, and in numerous ways give him help in re-establishing himself as a law-abiding person. These organizations, however, I believe, are carrying more cases than adequate supervision permits. Far more supervision of a similar sort is needed in the interests of the community as well as of the paroled man himself."

[1]Idem, page 16.

And he continues, further on:

"If there are serious defects in our state parole system, as there undoubtedly are, they are due, I think, in large part to a fact which should be frankly stated. The system always has been, so far as the state is concerned, an under-financed moral gesture. It is wholly unfair to conclude from the results that parole has been tried and found wanting."[1]

The inadequacy of New York state's equipment for parole supervision has given rise to continuous criticism and proposals for improvement. In 1920 the Prison Survey Committee recommended the employment of three additional parole officers for use in obtaining employment for prisoners about to be paroled. It was suggested that these officials should also be required to oversee the supervisory work being done by the state's private agencies.[2] Members of the State Board of Parole, in their testimony before Commissioner Alger in 1926, stated that the number of parole officers provided was insufficient and agreed that the state itself should undertake the work of supervision rather han leave it to agencies of this type. The board in its last report makes a positive recommendation that the state take over the entire work of parole supervision and provide adequate funds for its performance.[3] On February 28, 1927, the Crime Commission of the state urged the legislature to provide for "a highly qualified staff of civil service parole officers" who should "do everything in their power to aid prisoners to secure employment, helpful recreation, new influence and enviroment—in a word, to become self-respecting members of society once more." The Commission recommended that this staff "be sufficient in number so that no parole officer shall be responsible for supervising more than 75 parolees at one time."[4]

[1]Idem, page 20.
[2]"Report of the Prison Survey Committee," 1920, page 249.
[3]"Report of the Parole Board," 1926, page 10.
[4]"Report of the Crime Commission of New York State," 1927, pages 22, 25-26, 71.

The positive recommendations made by Commissioner Alger in his recent report include the following: The state should not leave the function of parole supervision entirely to private agencies. It should, however, ask them to continue with their work. The supervision of prisoners paroled from the state's prisons and from the Elmira Reformatory should be placed under one head. At least ten additional field agents, to be paid an annual wage of $1,800 to $2,250 should be provided. The administration of the entire system should be placed under a re-organized Board of Parole in the newly constituted Department of Correction. An additional parole officer, to be paid an annual salary of $3,500, should be supplied to each prison. If these recommendations are enacted into law, the state of New York, through its public and private agencies, will be supplied

with a force of thirty-six full time, paid parole officers to perform the functions of parole supervision, a number far in excess of that provided in Pennsylvania.

Illinois

The system of parole supervision which has been developed in the state of Illinois merits particular consideration in the study of Pennsylvania's present problem. Conditions in the two states are in all respects so similar as to afford an excellent basis for comparison. Pennsylvania has an area of some forty-five thousand square miles. Illinois has fifty-six thousand. In size they are nearly the same. The population also is comparable, some seven million in Illinois and nine million in Pennsylvania, according to the 1925 estimate. This gives the western state a density of 123 to the square mile, while Pennsylvania has 206. Each state has two large cities; Chicago and East St. Louis in Illinois corresponding to our own Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In each case there is about the same proportion of foreign-born in the population, running between 15 and 20 per cent in both states. Aside from differences due to topography, the two regions present similarities in industrial and commercial lines. Both have mining regions, extensive steel production, varied general manufactures and wide-spread farming areas. The prison population is nearly the same. Illinois in 1925 had about five thousand adults imprisoned in her state penal institutions to Pennsylvania's four thousand and more. The number reporting monthly on parole in the two states showed a similar correspondence. In June, 1926, there were 1,375 reporting on parole in Illinois and 1,214 in Pennsylvania. These similarities give the supervisory system of Illinois particular significance for students of the parole problem in Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the parole law, according to Hinton G. Clabaugh, the Illinois Supervisor of Parloes, is "to rehabilitate and restore to useful occupations and to assist those unfortunates who may be safely released." This function is a major responsibility of the Division of Pardons and Paroles in the Department of Public Welfare. To accomplish this, the state is divided into seventeen parole districts. One parole officer serves in each of fifteen of these areas. The district in which Springfield, the state capital, is located has two officers. The Chicago district has seven. One of the latter is made administrative head of the Chicago office. To this office there are also attached two women officers who supervise parolees from the Women's Reformatory in the metropolitan area, two men who specialize in work with boys and three police sergeants who are on the municipal payroll.

There are officers in addition to these sectional officials. Two women visitors serve the state outside the city of Chicago and one negro officer is employed for follow-up work with members of his own race in southern Illinois. Each prison and reformatory has its own parole officer, who handles the institutional end of the work. The administrative head of the system is a chief parole officer who maintains headquarters in the department at Springfield. The state is thus equipped with a staff of forty persons, the major part of whose work has to do with parole supervision. This provision presents a marked contrast to Pennsylvania's attempt to discharge this responsibility through the medium of six or eight officials.

This supervisory staff, however, does not constitute the entire personnel of the division. There are, in addition, the division's director, known as the Supervisor of Paroles, who is the administrative head of the entire system. There are three members of a Parole Board who are exclusively concerned with parole selection. The department has a chief clerk, a bookkeeper, three court reporters, two file clerks and eight stenographers. Its total budget for the last biennium exceeded $350,000. Over $270,000 of this was expended in salaries and wages. The supervisor is paid $7,000 a year. The chief parole agent receives $3,000 and the field officers from $1,800 to $2,400 per annum together with their traveling expenses. There was an allowance of $63,000 for travel during the last bi-ennium.

The field agents are not selected under civil service rule and no particular qualifications are laid down for them by the law or by the rules of the department. Many of them are former sheriffs or deputies. By and large, the present administration feels that they are competent men.

Each officer is charged with the supervision of from twenty to eighty parolees, the average number per officer being about fifty. Every field agent makes a daily report to the chief officer in Springfield covering the number of men upon parole that he has visited that day. These reports outline everything that the agent has learned concerning his charges. A copy is sent to the officer at the institution. Monthly reports also are made by each agent showing the number on parole in his district from each institution; how many times each has been visited or investigated; the number of transfers made; the number of violations reported; the number of violators returned and those not returned, with reasons; the reasons why certain parolees were not visited and details concerning questionable cases. These accounts are checked against the agent's daily record and his expense charges as a means of maintaining oversight of his conduct. A further mechanism for control is provided by semi-annual meetings of the parole staff at the state capital for the discussion of policies and problems.

The system, as described, involves specialization, both by the creation of geographical parole districts and by the assignment of certain officers to particular types of cases such as the supervision of females and juveniles. Each district agent has charge of parolees in his area from all the institutions of the state, an arrangement which eliminates waste of time and expenditure of money in unnecessary travel. If a parolee cannot be found, the field agents notify the central office and a notice of violation is sent to each officer, who must then apprehend the defaulter if possible.

When an inmate goes on parole a complete transcript of his penal record is forwarded to the agent in the district to which he is sent. This information assists the officer in his work. There is also a psychological and psychiatric record covering the inmate of each institution. It is, however, little used in parole supervision. Nothing is done toward the preparation of complete data on the prisoner's social background or the use of such material in control of parolees. Officers generally do not interview prisoners before they leave the institutions and no work is done toward preparing their homes for their reception or developing favorable community contacts for them.

Paroles are not granted, however, until the applicants are assured employment and have sponsors who agree to assist and advise them. Field officers are required to investigate prospective employers and sponsors and their approval is a pre-requisite of release. Relatives are not allowed to serve in this capacity. Generally prisoners seek their sponsors and employers through their own friends. Parole agents, however, get jobs for those who are unable to secure them through other channels. Each parolee on release is required to go directly to his place of employment and make monthly reports thereafter to the institutional officer. These reports must bear the endorsement of his sponsor and employer, who are required to notify the district agent in the event of his misbehavior. In addition to this it is expected that the officer will personally interview each parolee at least once a month. It is the intention of the administration that this contact shall not be made by mail or by telephone. Men are visited at their homes or at their places of employment and their conduct checked by interviews with their relatives and employers. When a parolee fails to send his monthly report to the institution, the district representative is notified and a special investigations is made.

Before his release each parolee is warned orally to abide by the provisions of his liberation. He must obey the law, avoid evil associates, keep away from pool rooms, abstain from the use of liquor and remain at home nightly after nine or ten o'clock. In some cases it is provided that he shall not visit certain sections of the state during his period of conditional freedom. He is never to leave the state, or the county in which he is located, without permission.

Job finding is one of the parole officer's chief responsibilities. In order to be able to provide employment he must maintain constant friendly connections with the industrial and commercial interests in his district. Forty per cent. of those released obtain their first employment through the parole agents. In every case the prospective employer is informed that he is hiring a parolee. Some business men, of course, will not consider the employment of a man with a criminal record and it is more difficult to secure positions for hardened offenders. Other employers, however, are always willing to give work to men who are on parole. Some

of them feel that the parolee is a more dependable worker than the free man, because of the constant supervision which requires him to stick to his work and holds over him the prospect of reincarceration in the event of misbehavior.

Some mistakes have been made in permitting the employment of too large a number of parolees by one employer. Instances have come to light where former inmates have found employment as bouncers for the operator of a bucket shop, as laborers for a house wrecker with a long criminal record and in other questionable fields. The general policy is to avoid the employment of too great a number of parolees with one firm. Over-anxiety on the part of an employer to secure former inmates often affords a well-founded question as to the nature of his motives. Certain types of employment are not open to parolees. They are not permitted to take positions as taxi drivers, to work at night, to obtain employment in banks or in other positions which are likely to offer them undesirable temptations. Positions as plumbers, electricians, delivery men, etc. are generally denied them. The present administration feels that considerations of public safety should prohibit the employment of ex-convicts in positions which will afford them unrestricted contact with the general public under circumstances which present an easy opportunity for further wrong-doing.

It is frequently found advisable to transfer parolees from one job to another. In some cases they fail to give satisfaction. Others are victimized by their employers and are moved for their own protection. Still others are passed on to better positions for which they are qualified. In all these cases the consent of the parole agent is necessary for the change and generally he acts as the medium through which the new position is obtained. The question has sometimes been raised in Illinois as to whether it is a fair proposition for the state to employ officials to get jobs for "crooks" during times when honest men are unable to secure work. The importance of this function, however, from the point of view of public security, is so great as to furnish a complete answer to this query.

An attempt has been made to secure the co-operation of officials in other states in reporting men paroled by them to Illinois. The Chicago field office in August, 1926, was supervising thirteen men paroled to that city by the authorities in California. Michigan, Ohio, and the Elmira Reformatory in New York have paroled men directly to the police of Chicago without notifying or requesting the assistance of the state parole agents. Many other states send parolees to Chicago without giving any notification. The co-operation which exists between the officials in California and Illinois in this matter suggests the possibility of greatly increased efficiency in parole supervision at such time as adequate machinery may be created in other jurisdictions.

In parole supervision as in nearly all other phases of public and private business, there is present the ugly possibility of graft. Prisoners on parole have sometimes offered bribes to parole agents. This may occur when impetuous or generous parolees wish to make presents to officers in return for legitimate services which have been rendered to them. It may occur because the offender's previous experience with the police has taught him that all officers of the law expect a "divvy." It is unlikely to happen unless the attitude of the agent invites it. Experience has shown that agents who do accept presents of any sort stand in danger of losing all future control over their charges and imperil the morale of the entire parole service.

Rather extravagant claims have been made in the past as to the success of the Illinois system. The extent of parole failures has been placed by the officials at between 14 and 18 per cent. This figure, like all percentage computations of parole results, must be taken with a grain of salt. Those who have maintained the closest contact with the work, however, out of their own experience, can point with considerable pride to scores of cases of former inmates who are now making good in society. One former Chicago parolee is now the foreman of a large printing shop. Another is serving as foreman of a hotel paint shop, another has established a paying real estate business, a fourth holds the position of auditor in a large railroad office, and so the list goes. These officers who are charged with the salvaging of human life have a task which is at the same time one of the most important and most difficult in the service of the state.

The officer must see that society is protected against the offender, but he must also be sure that the former prisoner receives a square deal from those with whom he comes in contact. The parole agent is a part of the state's law enforcement machinery, but his function goes beyond that. He must also act as the friend, protector and champion of the convict in his difficult task of re-establishing himself in society. A first responsibility of the parole official is the handling of relations between the parolee and his employer.

There is the case of a convict paroled with the promise of employment in a large city. He is nearly peniless, for Illinois does not make provision for the payment of her prisoners. Upon his arrival, a parole officer meets him at the train. He is taken to a boarding house or hotel. The hotel keeper insists upon the payment of his board in advance or wants some sort of a guarantee. Here is a man, just out of prison, who would be left on the street without food or shelter. But the parole officer persuades the landlord to receive the man and secures from the prospective employer a guarantee for the payment of the first week's board. Here the first step has been taken to start the offender in his journey toward social rehabilitation.

Then again there is the instance of a boy on parole who is attempting to support dependent relatives on his weekly pay of five dollars. The parole officer visit the employer, explains the situation and procures for his charge a merited and necessary increase in income. Sometimes employers regard parolees who work for them as "peons." They may underpay or overwork them, threatening to submit unfavorable reports which will bring about their return to prison. Employers have even charged money for affixing their signatures to the parolee's monthly reports. In such cases the agent finds new work for the released prisoner and these employers, when discovered, will not again have men paroled to them. At times they have been frightened into decent behavior by the threat of prosecution.

No funds are provided for advances to prisoners, but parole agents will occasionally make loans from their own pockets. Sometimes a parolee will disappear without making repayment. Usually, however, the loans are repaid, some of them after an interval of many months. Officers have given parolees a stake with which to pay for their room and board or for defense against unjust prosecution. There is the case, for instance, of the parolee whose child needed a serious operation. This was financed by the field agent. The father later became a technical violator by joyriding at night. He was apprehended and locked up. Since his release he has repaid the money lent him, is working steadily and supporting his family. Service of this sort in many cases lessens the occasion for further transgression.

The parole service does not generally act as an agency for the collection of bills. At times, however, it does not insist that the parolee fulfill his just obligations. A grocer calls the parole officer and complains that a large bill remains unpaid. The parolee is summoned and ordered to pay a specific amount weekly, mailing the grocer's receipts to the field agent. The tradesman receives what is due him, but, even more important, the former prisoner is put on his feet and made to realize his own responsibilities.

On the other hand, it is necessary at times to protect parolees from tradesmen. There is the case of a negro on parole who was making weekly payments on a suit of clothes to a petty retailer. He had paid in ten dollars toward a twenty-dollar suit. The proprietor disappeared and a new one came in his place. This man offered the negro five dollars in cash and when it was refused, ordered him out of the store. The negro appealed to the field agent, who found two brothers in business with two stores, regularly changing places and thus swindling their patrons. The remaining ten dollars was offered and the suit delivered. The former criminal learned that the state's officers were not always his natural enemies. In a similar way an agent is often able to protect parolees from threats of blackmail by former acquaintances or cronies.

A case recently handled in the Chicago office well illustrates the possibility of rendering useful service in the social rehabilitation of the prisoner. ..... was an embezzler. His wife had been irresponsible and socially ambitious and he had stolen to meet her needs. He was arrested and imprisoned and while he was doing his time, she divorced him. They had two children whom he adored. During the first months of his parole he sent his wife eight dollars weekly in cash for their support. The agent investigated the case and discovered that the woman was running wild with another man. He advised ..... to send his remittances by money or express

order to her mother and keep the receipts. Within a few months she had employed a shyster lawyer to sue for alimony. It was contended in the trial that her husband had never paid a cent. The parole agent appeared in court in his defense and presented the stubs which proved his weekly payment. The case was decided against the plaintiff. The court would have given the parolee the custody of his children, but it was arranged that they should remain with the grandmother and ordered that he should have the right to see them weekly. Here, again, the activity of the parole officer insured the former offender the continuance of his rightful status in the community.

It is often necessary for parole agents to protect their charges against persecution by the police. When a crime is committed police often round up parolees in the neighborhood and attempt to charge it to one of them. An immediate arrest to maintain the record of the police department and satisfy the public is sometimes considered as important as the apprehension of the real offender. Men are taken on suspicion, without proof. A case in point is that of a boy paroled from the penitentiary to work in a garage. A few weeks later a murder occurs in a saloon. At the curb stands a Ford car, the property of the parolee's brother. The boy is arrested and held. There is no evidence against him. He is released. Later on he and a companion are found in an automobile late at night. In his pocket is a bill of sale for the car. Under the back seat are found a crowbar and a plumber's scrapers. He is held in three thousand dollars bond for carrying burglary tools. The Grand Jury refuses to return a bill of indictment. The boy is returned to the penitentiary for technical violation of parole and reparoled by the board. Within a few weeks a robbery occurs. The police call at the garage where he is working and arrest him. He is again discharged.

Another instance is cited by the supervisor of paroles:

"I have in mind a case recently where an officer of one of our largest corporations told me that a paroled convict in his employ had been arrested sixteen times and that in each instance the police had to turn him loose, because they had not a scrap of evidence against him; that he lived within a few blocks of the plant and that because the police knew his address they picked him up frequently. Finally the corporation transferred the man to a plant out of town in order to escape that condition. Such a situation is serious. It will make a criminal of a man who wishes to go straight."[1]

"Scores of instances have come to my attention," says the supervisor, in another place,[2] "wherein the police, without warrant of law, arrested and confined parolees, although there was not a scintilla of evidence against them, ... In my possession are official records that parolees were arrested, photographed and held without warrant on 'general principles.' I have been unable to find the statute defining the crime of 'general principles.'"

Such treatment, indeed, makes it difficult for parolees who are endeavoring to behave themselves to get on in society. The present administration proposes to lessen this evil. "I shall exercise every care," says the supervisor,[3] "to see that parolees who are acting properly are not illegally molested and humiliated. Parolees will be protected by this board against unjust persecution. The police will not be permitted to pick up paroled prisoners without warrants. This is an obligation the state cannot well afford to ignore." An effort is being made to secure the co-operation of the Chicago police. Three police sergeants are assigned to the Chicago parole office. Police officials are requested to notify the parole officers in every case of a parolee's arrest. In many cases an investigation by these officers makes possible the liberation of innocent men.

[1] "Bulletin of the Chicago Crime Commission," No. 43, September 23, 1926, page 5.
[2] "Bulletin of the Chicago Crime Commission," No. 44, October 12, 1926, page 3.
[3] Idem.

Field agents have also prevented obvious miscarriages of justice through their contacts with their charges. The following is a case in point. A negro was imprisoned under a sentence of one to twenty years for burglary and larceny. He was a first offender and within four years was released on parole. A position was secured for him at a steel foundry and he was regularly at work. Within a few months three hold-ups were reported by the motormen-conductors of one-man street cars. The parolee was arrested and shown to the victims. Each of them agreed that he was the guilty man. He was held for the Grand Jury. His parole agent made an investigation of the case and found that the negro was employed at the time the robberies were alleged to have occurred. He presented th results of his investigation to the Grand Jury, but three indictments were nevertheless returned.

When the case came to trial the agent secured the services of an able attorney, who acted without compensation in the defense of the parolee. The field officer in the meantime procured time cards from the steel foundry which gave definite proof that the man was at his work on the nights when two of the robberies took place. He found an acquaintance who swore that the negro was in his rooming house on the night of the third crime. The state tried the third case first The motorman in this case had testified that his assailant was scarred. The parolee's body bore no such marks. The defense also brought out the fact that the motormen themselves would have to meet the monetary loss involved if no one were convicted for the offenses. An attempt by the prosecution to present in evidence the fact that the negro was then on parole was ruled out by the court at the objection of the defense attorney. The jury shortly returned a verdict of not guilty. The state immediately proceeded to the trial of the first case. The foundry time card was introduced as evidence. Acquittal resulted in ten minutes. The second case was tried immediately and led directly to a third verdict of innocence. Through the activity of this field agent and the kind co-operation of his friend, the attorney, an innocent man was returned to his employment and his deserved liberty. In the absence of such defense he would doubtless have gone back to the penitentiary as a second offender on a ten-year to life sentence, a social outcast for the rest of his days.

Careful investigation often reveals that parolees are innocent of the offenses charged against them, their previous record having subjected them to constant suspicion and permanently placed them at a disadvantage. In many cases sympathetic treatment by parole officials continues men in useful lives where an unimaginative, wooden administration would send them back to jail. There is the case of a negro who was paroled after serving twenty years in prison and then employed as janitor in an apartment house. The owner did not live on the premises, leaving the parolee in full charge. A policeman lived in one apartment with his brother-in-law. This officer owned an automobile which he is accustomed to drive in at the back gate and park behind the building. The first-floor tenants objected to this practice and, after consulting the owner, the janitor warned the officer that it must be discontinued. The policeman, however, continued his habit and, at the direction of the owner, the janitor nailed up the back gate. The officer thereupon tore down the gate and parked his car in the yard again. The record from this point reads as follows:

"The next morning early, about 7 o'clock, parolee started up-town, going out the back way, with his coat and hat on. The police officer came rushing out of the back door without any coat or hat and his revolver in his hand and pointed the revolver at parolee, telling him to put up his hands. The paroled man complied with his request and he searched him. In his inside coat pocket wrapped with a piece of paper and in a razor case was a razor. He took the paroled man into custody and to the police station and preferred charges against him for carrying concealed weapons."

The magistrate found the parolee guilty and his fine and costs amounted to $37.00. He was then held as a parole violator for return to the penitentiary. The field agent learned of the situation, made a thorough investigation and upon the basis of the foregoing facts procured the negro's freedom and returned him to parole, although he was technically a violator and, under his sentence, would have been subject to imprisonment for life.

A similar case was that of a colored parolee whose success with the fair sex displeased the local swains so greatly that they planted a suitcase of feminine wearing apparel in his room and brought about his return to the reformatory. He was re-paroled, married and working steadily. Then depression came along. Laborers were laid off. His savings were dissipated. It was difficult to make ends meet. Often his family lacked food. One day he met two neighbors coming home with two or three slabs of bacon under their arms. They told him to go down to the railroad, where he could get another slab of bacon from a box. He had just found the box when he was apprehended by the railroad man and

turned over to the police. At the magistrate's trial the two men who had stolen the bacon were dismissed, but the parolee was held under bond. The field agent appeared before the Grand Jury and the case was dropped. New work was found and the former convict is still living at peace in the community.

In another case a sponsor demanded a boy's return to the reformatory because of his refusal to work. When the officer called he found a pale, thin lad with a handcuff on his wrist and another on his ankle. The boy was temporarily lodged in the county jail and an investigation was made. It developed that he had been employed in a machine shop, shovelling coal alongside of a hardened man who was used to the work. Because the boy could not keep up his end of the shovelling he was laid off. Instead of returning him to the institution the officer found lighter work for him and he is still at liberty.

Just one more case: A boy is paroled to work in a gas plant. The work is too heavy for him. He tries to see his employer to get a transfer but the latter is inaccessible. He quits without notice and applies for work at the State Employment Bureau. The bureau notifies the parole office and with their consent finds him employment in an hotel. This hotel proves to be a questionable place where drinking, dancing and gambling go on without restraint. Shortly a murder takes place. The patrons flee. The murderer escapes. The police come and the parolee is taken into custody. Obviously he is employed in an improper environment. He has quit work without securing the direct permission of the parole officer. Technically he is a violator, but the fault is not his, since he understood that he had discharged his obligation by appealing to the state employment office. He is returned to parole and guaranteed regular employment.

These cases, all taken from the records of the Division of Pardons and Paroles and from the personal accounts of field agents, show how parole supervision constructively assists men to go straight when they might otherwise have lost their employment and reverted to crime. The system also works the other way. At times it is impossible to bring about the reincarceration of parolees who are misbehaving before they go so far as to commit another crime. Society is also protected by service rendered in the prosecution of offenders by parole officers and prisoners on parole. Field agents at times uncover information of value to the state's attorney and parolees may, for their own protection, give information on "jobs" that have been planned. In this way a parolee serving as a painter in a hotel rendered valuable service in the protection of his employer's property. He has been picked up by the police on suspicion and the parole officer had procured his release and persuaded his employer to take him back, thus winning his confidence. Shortly he reported that a ring of hotel employes were regularly stealing large quantities of supplies from the establishment. This information, relayed to the owner, resulted in their apprehension. It protected the parolee himself from suspicion and also protected his employer from further depredation.

Another case occurred when a parolee employed in the Chicago stock yards turned over to a parole officer, whom he trusted, complete details on a confidence game which had been planned within his hearing. Six of the seven plotters involved are now serving time. Without the co-orporation of the parolee they might never have been apprehended. Service such as this gives a helping hand and a square deal to unfortunates whose social rehabilitation is to be desired. but, more than that, it operates to protect the lives and property of peaceful citizens against further violation.

The supervisory system of Illinois is the most completely developed in the world. The state's parole system has, however, been subjected to repeated attacks by the press in recent years and has lately been touched by an ugly scandal. This criticism, however, is in nearly all cases directed against the methods which have been used in parole selection. A change in administration has recently taken place and objections of this nature no longer possess validity. In any event, the difficulties which have arisen are in no way concerned with the state's machinery of supervision or its operation. Dr. E. H. Sutherland, author of a leading text on "Criminology" and formerly professor at the University of Illinois, writes as follows:

"The general plan of organization of parole work in Illinois seems to me to be admirable. It has the obvious advantage of saving the parole officer time and money in travel, and of putting the parole officer relatively close to the person on parole. No intensive survey is required to appreciate the value of such a method."[1]

It is more than interesting to note, however, that even here the administration feels its present force to be inadequate. Hinton G. Clabaugh, the State Supervisor of Paroles, had this to say:

"To my utter astonishment, I learned that the last administration actually cut down by something like $100,000 the sum the legislature tendered. The appropriation in Illinois for two years is $350,000. The total is $175,000 a year.

"In Chicago there are eight men to supervise a large numebr of paroled convicts. We might as well provide 150 policemen to patrol the city. It is not possible from any viewpoint to administer the parole law as is contemplated by the statute and give the parolees any kind of helping hand or even keep track of them with any such appropriation.

"They are crazy when they tell you they can administer a parole law in Illinois for $175,000 with eight supervisors trying to handle the situation in Chicago and a total for the entire state of only thirty-six parole agents. It is worse than asinine."[2]

And in another place he has written:

"Wise and merciful as the principle of parole may be, effective results are impossible without adequate appropriation and personnel.

. . . The Illinois Parole Board requires a minimum of two million dollars annually to function efficiently."[3]

[1] Letter of November 23, 1926.
[2] "Bulletin of the Chicago Crime Commission," No. 43, September 22, 1926, pages 6, 12 and 16.
[3] "Special Report and Recommendations," March 4, 1927, page 12.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts has less than one-fifth of Pennsylvania's area, less than half her population, less than half her wealth and about one-sixth as much railroad mileage. At the same time she has more than twice Pennsylvania's density and The problem of parole supervision in Massachusetts, then, does not correspond so closely to the Pennsylvania situation as does that of Illinois. They are, however, items of similarity. Both are predominantly manufacturing communities and both have large metropolitan areas. The population of state penal institutions in Massachusetts is 2,500, compared to our 4,000. On parole, however, and subject to the supervision of the state parole service, there are more than 1,100, compared to Pennsylvania's 1,200. It is not impossible, therefor, that the experience of Massachusetts might throw some light on Pennsylvania's present situation.

Penal administration in Massachusetts is characterized by a high degree of centralization. At the head of the system stands the State Department of Correction administered by a Commissioner of Correction, who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Within the purview of this department comes the exclusive control of the five state penal institutions and the supervision of eighteen county jails and houses of correction. Criminal identification is centered here and all records are kept at the State House. A Deputy Commissioner has charge of the administration of prison industries. The State Board of Parole, a semi-independent agency, is located within the department. This body performs the function of parole selections. One of its members is a Deputy Commissioner of Correction, who also is the administrative head of the state's machinery for parole supervision. The only correctional work in the state not administered by this agency is that pertaining to probationers and juvenile offenders.

The machinery for parole supervision built up under the deputy commissioner divides the state into seven geographical districts. There are seven male parole officers, one for each district, each of them responsible for from a hundred to one hundred and eighty parolees. Six of these officers operate from the department headquarters in the State House at Boston. Many of them are given the oversight of parolees in a section of the city in addition to their responsibilities in other parts of the state. This arrangement is made possible by the small physical area of Massachusetts, its great population density and its highly developed inter-urban transportation. It would scarcely be applicable in Pennsylvania.

There are also two women officers charged with the supervision of from forty to seventy female parolees throughout the state. Each prison and reformatory has one or two

parole clerks who handle the work as it effects their institutions. The state has a farm to which misdemeanants, particularly drunks, are freely transferred from local institutions. From here they are paroled by the state board and supervised by the state department. Oversight in these cases, however, is less close than that applied to parolees from the prison and reformatories. About two hundred parolees have been given permission to leave the state and are reporting through officials in other commonwealths. This leaves nine hundred parolees within the state to be supervised by nine officers, an average responsibility of one hundred cases for each officer. This number the officials acknowledge to be too large for efficient work. The system, however, is districted, functionalized and centralized as is that of Illinois.

All parolees, save those who are going to distant communities from the more distant penal institutions in the state, report from the prison to the department in the State House. Here the parole agreement is explained to them and signed by them. Those who are in need are given funds for board, room, clothing, railway fare, work tools and miscellaneous necessaries. From ten to twelve thousand dollars is expended annally in this way.

During his first month of liberty the parolee is required to submit a weekly report. Monthly reports are required thereafter. Unlike those of most other states they are not submitted on a regular form, but come as personal letters. Parolees living in Boston are permitted to report to the office in person instead of sending in the written report. All prisoners are held on parole until the expiration of the maximum term, but, during the later years of their parole, permission is given to report once in three, six or twelve months. Only forty-eight parolees were under this arrangement in July, 1926. A few (sixteen) had been entirely excused from reporting.

The administration aims to have each parolee visited monthly by an officer. This, however, is not accomplished. Each agent see from twenty to fifty of his charges during the month and makes from twenty to eighty other visits of investigation. Generally a personal check-up is made on half of the state's parolees each month. Every visit is reported separately to the deputy commissioner in charge of parole supervision, with data covering the parolee's employment, wages and general conditions. Some of these reports appear to be rather perfunctory. Others, however, contain valuable information. Control of the entire system is maintained through a card index system, in the deputy's office, which shows the location of each parolee, the date of his last report, the date he was last visited and the names of those who failed to report or were not found.

Massachusetts pays it women parole officers $1,800 a year. The male officers receive from $1,920 to $2,280. The department plans to increase this maximum to $2,400. Appointment is on the basis of civil service examinations. The successful completion of these tests involves a certain minimum knowledge of the nature and purpose of parole, the state's parole laws and the organization of its system. The questions attempt to gauge the applicant's probable reaction of certain problems which will be presented in his work. They are not of such a nature as to eliminate persons lacking technical traing in social case work. Horse sense, combined with some casual reading, should suffice to qualify an applicant for appointment. Many of the field agents are not persons peculiarly qualified by training for the work which they are doing. A few of them conceive of their function as little more than police work.

No prisoner is released on parole until he is guaranteed employment and a suitable home. The field agent visits each man assigned to him before he is paroled and discusses with him his propects for work and his probable home environment. All offers of positions and residence are investigated by the parole agent and must have his approval prior to release. Where men are unable to secure work for themselves through their friends or relatives, the field agent attempts to find employment for them. This duty is, of course, complicated during periods of industrial depression.

An attempt is made to link up the community with the paroled prisoner. Parolees are urged to affiliate themselves with organized, religious groups and encouraged in the pursuit of further education. Considerable care is exercised in the selection of the parole environment in the case of female offenders. Often they are not allowed to return to their own homes. They are seldom permitted to live in boarding houses. Placement in proper homes is preferred because of the restrictions which can be imposed there and the greater certainty of adequate supervision. These girls receive close friendly counsel in their approach toward social readjustment. The agent's permission must be secured before they can marry and such permission is not given until the character and prospects of the prospective mate are carefully investigated. The officer, in every case, makes sure that the union is based on absolute frankness. Social agencies and religious organizations are given the names of girls on parole and their co-operation is requested. When prisoners are suffering from venereal diseases at the time of parole, it is made a special condition of their liberation that they must continue treatment at a state clinic. A close check is kept upon the fulfillment of this condition and those who neglect it may be dealt with as parole violators.

In Massachusetts, as in Illinois, many personal illustrations of the benefits of the parole service are to be found. One officer carries on an extensive correspondence through which he gives friendly advice to his charges. Parolees are sometimes transferred to new work, for which they are better adapted, through the field agent's intervention. They are protected against the occasional employer who would reduce them to virtual slavery. There is the case of the man who, seriously injured, unable to work, stole food for his family. The parole officer, by appearing in court for him, prevented a long sentence, procured him new work and reclaimed him for a useful life in society. There is the case of the boy who was just prevented from going into a large-scale bootlegging undertaking by a careful parole follow-up. There is the case of the dope peddler on parole, apprehended while plying his trade, found not guilty by a jury, apprehended by the court, reincarcerated as a parole violator for the protection of society.

A final test of the relative efficiency of supervision in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania lies the nature of the offenses for which parolees are reincarcerated as violators. It will be remembered that such action in Pennsylvania results almost always from the commission of a new felony. In Massachusetts, during the year ending September 30, 1925, 1,322 paroles were revoked. Only twenty-four of these were for the commission of a felony. Twenty-eight had committed misdemeanors. One thousand and eight were reimprisoned for drunkenness and 272 for other "indiscreet conduct." The figures for the previous year, ending September 30, 1924, show 981 revocations with only twenty-one guilty of felonies, fifty-eight revoked for misdemeanors, 705 for drunkenness and 197 for "indiscreet conduct." In the two years mentioned, only five of the fifty-six revocations at the Staate Prison were due to the commission of felonies. Most of the revocations for "indiscreet conduct" were based upon the character of the prisoner's associates.

The policy of the parole board is to place the offender in prison before instead of after further crime. These men may be re-paroled in a day, a week or a month, but such release can take place only through the action of the parole board. We have here a powerful club in the hands of the state for the compulsion of good conduct. When the violator is reparoled, the board may often require that he report daily or fulfill other stringent conditions. The success of this, as of every other element in the system, depends upon the extent and quality of the state's supervisory machinery.

Chapter 15

Toward A Solution of Pennsylvania's Problem—Conclusions

A sharp distinction must be made between parole theory and the current practice in parole administration. The parole idea assumes that the prisoner, before his time for parole arrives will pass through a period of institutional training for free life. The parole idea, as was said above, would require selection for release by careful scientific study and thorough and sympathetic supervision during the period of conditional liberation. No American state has yet developed within all its penal institutions a parole system which fulfills all these requirements. Here and there, however, certain states, certain institutions or individual administrators have gone far toward the realization of some of these ideals. One or two states have provided for a fairly thorough supervision of paroles. Some attempts have been made, also, to base parole decisions upon something more than mere guesswork. On the basis of this experience, as

it has been recorded in the preceding chapters, certain tentative generalizations may be ventured, as to the proper administrators of parole in particular as it applies to the state of Pennsylvania.

Selection Authority

Who should have the authority to grant or to refuse release on parole? In Pennsylvania, as we have seen, this right is given to the institutional Boards of Trustees (in the case of the penitentiaries, acting formerly through the Board of Pardons). Certain other states have created central agencies, independent of their penal institutions, and have charged them with the exclusive performance of this function. Which is the preferable plan?

Many students of the subject uphold the idea of an independent state board of parole.[1] In Minnesota, the Crime Commission has just recommended the abolition of the present Board of Parole, which is made up principally of penal administrators, and the substitution of an independent, paid agency.[1] A bill was introduced at the 1925 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which would provide this state with a similar body. Where arguments might be presented in support of such action. Where parole authority is exercised by institutional administrators there is danger that considerations of prison discipline wll play too great a part in their decisions. Thus the sycophant, the warden's handy man, or, perhaps, the extremely troublesome prisoner may be given an early release without reference to the probable nature of his future conduct. Prison trustees serve the state without pay. It is therefore unreasonable to expect them to devote more than a small portion of their time to this work. Their major interest may often be in phases of prison management other than parole. Parole selection is a function which differs from penal problems of a purely administrative nature. It is argued therefore that it should be exercised by different individuals. An independent board of parole would centralize responsibility. It would unify parole policy throughout the state. If composed of technically qualified, experienced men, well paid for giving their undivided attention to its work, such a board might develop an expertness in selection which might well increase the measure of securtiy afforded the community by the present system of parole.

[1] See "Report of Sub-Committee on Probation and Parole," "Proceedings of the National Conference on Social Work," 1919, p. 117; Brown, B. W,. "Parole, An Institution of the Future," "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," Vol. 6, p. 67; Gillin, J. L., "Criminology and Penology," p. 698-699, etc.

[1] "Report of the Minnesota Crime Commission," 1927, pp. 58-61.

There is another side to the picture. The evidence now at hand does not indicate that centralization of authority in and of itself brings expertness in parole selection. On the contrary, it appears that many independent paroling agencies are doing their work in a manner which is far from scientific. In one state we find a careless policy of wholesale release. In another we and a board actuated largely by sentiment. In a third the policy is largely one of putting down the screws without carefully studying the case of the individual offender. Lazy, uninformed, inefficient methods are pursued by many independent paroling authorities, be they "soft-hearted" or "hard-boiled." Added to this, there is the danger of corruption.

Here and there officials have been known to play politics with parole releases in order to keep in office. Personal and political pressure have doubtless led to the release of many men who are unfit to be at large. Elsewhere there have been well-substantiated rumors of bribery. A parole official, clothed by the law with great discretion in granting releases, if he were less scrupulous than he might be, could line his pockets handsomely within a few months of service. Many prisoners have friends who can and will pay handsomely for their release, making their payments in a manner well calculated to escape detection. When parole becomes a graft it ceases to protect society. It forfits the respect of the prisoner and, consequently, loses its control over him. It is no longer entitled to the confidence of the community. This situation affords a strong, almost a conclusive, argument against the establishment of a powerful independent paroling authority. The danger that the offices created under any central plan for parole selection would become political prizes is so great that the state should hesitate to create them.

The Pennsylvania system of parole selection, whatever its deficiencies, provides the state with certain protection against fraudulent release. Criminals may attempt to buy their way out of prison,[1] but it is unthinkable that they can ever succeed in doing so. Before an inmate is paroled from the penitentiary the judge and the district attorney who participated in his trial are given an opportunity to protest. Nine responsible citizens, unpaid, non-political appointees, pass on his case. The Board of Pardons, consisting of the highest officials of the state, must confirm their action and the Governor himself sign the parole. Any one of these sixteen men could, if he wishd, prevent the release. Certainly it would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise a system which more adequately safeguarded the public interest. This fact, in itself, argues strongly for the preservation of the existing process of parole selection in Pennsylvania.

[1] See statement by Chairman, Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, in "Philadelphia Inquirer" and "Evening Public Ledger," October 5, 1926.

There are other considerations, nearly as important, which lead to a similar conclusion. Institutional Boards of Trustees may generally have a more intimate knowledge of the cases upon which they are passing than would an itinerant, politically appointed, inadequately compensated state board of parole. The creation of such a body in Pennsylvania, moreover, might further complicate the state's rather awkward selection machinery. Unless the constitution of the state were amended, the parole board's decisions would still have to be submitted to the state Board of Pardons for final action. Through this body, already charged with responsibility for paroles through the mandate of the basic law, many of the advantages of centralized responsibility and unified policy attaching to an independent paroling authority may still be achieved.

Again, a state board of parole, if it consisted of experts, well qualified and well paid, even though it did improve the quality of the state's parole releases, would be an enormously expensive proposition. Certainly technicians of outstanding ability could not be secured for much less than $10,000 each annually. A board of five such men, presenting the state with a budget of $50,000 per annum for the performance of a function that is now fulfilled without cost to the taxpayer is not to be expected in the immediate future. Perhaps such a body would pay for itself, in time, through the superior protection offered the community by the expertness of its action. But it is unfortunately the case, finally, that the professional experts themselves have as yet developed no technique through which reformation may be judged. The physician, the psychologist, the social worker, the psychiatrist is not yet ready to offer an authentic prognosis of future conduct for all or even most of those on whose cases it would be necessary to pass. And there are other and non-scientific considerations which must enter into parole decisions—questions of community attitude, of the deterrent effect of imprisonment on others—upon which these experts are no better qualified to act than is the layman. All in all, it does not seem likely that it would be wise, for the present, at least, to disturb Pennsylvania's machinery for parole selection. Institutional Boards of Trustees are not releasing prisoners wholesale. Generally they are avoiding the extremes of excessive severity and excessive leniency. Their work, on the whole, is done as honestly, as carefully, as conscientiously, as that of any paroling authority in the United States.

Selection Technique

How can paroling authorities determine which applications to grant; which to refuse? It is obvious that the pleas made by personal friends, by political associates, by the prisoner's relatives or even by his victimes should not be the deciding factors in parole release. The law itself sometimes establishes certain restrictions upon the authority of boards of parole, but it does not generally set up a workable criterion of parole. Prisoners, according to the law, are to be liberated when they have reformed or when it may be presumed that they will "live and remain at liberty without violating the law." But nothing short of omniscience can tell when this time has arrived. There is no real test of reformation. Every parole is and must be something of a gamble in which the element of uncertainty

looms large. It is the duty of the boards of parole, in so far as is humanly possible, to replace uncertainty with certainty, danger with security. This may be done, in a measure, through the exercise of shrewd personal judgment. In the long run it may be even better accomplished with the aid of science.

There are certain factors which are and must be taken into consideration by parole authorities everywhere. Of these one is prison conduct. It is evident that parole must be denied in cases of notoriously bad prison behavior if discipline is to be preserved. It does not follow, however, that obedience to prison rules is, in itself, an evidence of reformation. A prisoner, like any other man, may smile and smile and still be a villain. Unfortunately, this is a fact which is not always recognized by boards of parole.

A second factor generally considered is that of prior criminal record. It is pretty safe guess that repeated offenders, in the absence of tangible evidence of reformation, will be poor parole risks. The same thing is true of those who have broken previous paroles. Boards which refuse to release confirmed criminals are doubtless following the course of wisdom. But here, also, it is unsafe to assume, conversely, that all first offenders will behave themselves if favored with conditional release.

Paroling authorities also invariably give weight to the nature of the crime committed by the applicant. In many cases it is necessary, to be sure, to refuse early release to prisoners guilty of more serious offenses in order that others may, if possible, be deterred from committing them. The nature of the offense, again, may frequently afford an insight into the character of the offender which makes it possible a more intelligent disposition of his case. But it would probably be unsafe to follow the policy of denying release to all offenders against the person and granting it to all those guilty of offenses against property, for it is the universal testimony of penal officials that it is generally safer to release murderers than petty thieves. In many cases the old notion of making the penalty fit the crime compels the taxpayer to support a man who might better be earning his own salt and plagues him with the depredations of a horde of petty rogues who might better be subjected to permanent detention.

A fourth and final factor generally considered is the appearance, personality and attitude of the applicant for parole. This, it is true, may throw light upon his character which cannot be revealed by formal records, be they ever so carefully prepared. It may show up the self-apologist who has been able to rationalize his guilt away, the hardened, cold and unemotional lad who cannot be reached by pity, and others of their ilk. But it would indeed require more than human prescience invariably to judge such men aright.

It is safe to say that the decisions of most paroling authorities made, as they are, upon the basis of evidence such as the foregoing, are generally far from dependable. Professor Sam B. Warner, who made a careful study of 680 paroles from the Massachusetts Reformatory between 1916 and 1920, was able to find no correlation between reformatory conduct and parole success or between the nature of the prisoner's crime and his behavior after release. In the case of prior imprisonment there was but a slight correlation, first offenders constituting 19 per cent. of the parole successes and but 7 per cent. of the failures. He concluded that these criteria of parole as used by one of the best boards of parole in America were relatively worthless.[1]

[1]Warner, Sam B., "Facors Determining Parole from the Massachusetts Reformatory," "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," 14:2; August, 1923, pp. 172-208. See also the same author's "Picking Parole Successes" in the "American Journal of Psychiatry" for October, 1923, Vol. 3, pp. 273-283, and "Information Necessary for Parole" in the "American Prison Association" for 1923, pages 222-231. Other interesting articles on parole selection are those of Hornell Hart, "Predicting Parole Success," in the "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology" for November, 1923, Vol. 14, No. 3, pages 405-413, and Charles T. Judge in the "American Prison Association," 1924, pages 321-324.

If this be true, what other items of evidence might paroling authorities take into account? One factor, given comparatively little weight in most penitentiary paroles, is the prisoner's record of positive accomplishments in the institution's schools and shops. It seems probable that a man who is really equipped to earn an honest living will be a better parole risk than one who is not. Boards of parole should assure themselves that the parole applicant has mastered a trade. They should go even further and see to it that he is assured an opportunity to undertake work for which he is qualified upon his release. This assurance should be something more than a paper promise of employment. Its character should be verified by a careful independent investigation. Men who have been taught trades and supplied with good jobs in the callings for which they have been trained may not always go straight. But the chances that they will do so are probably improved.

Boards of parole should also attempt to learn something concerning the past personal, social and industrial history of the applicant, his early surroundings, his family and home, the circumstances leading up to his original offense. At times a careful investigation will reveal that clever crooks have gotten off with short sentences; that poor and friendless lads have been unduly punished for petty crimes. It sometimes occurs also that the offense actually committed by the applicant is quite a different one than that which appears on the record. Full knowledge of the situation which led to the initial offense may make possible a judgment concerning the likelihood of its repetition. Few will deny that the associates and surroundings of the parolee will exercise a great influence over his future conduct. By careful investigation an attempt should be made to discover the nature of the temptations the prisoner will be called upon to face subsequent to release and his ability to withstand them. A wise board of parole should then be able to prescribe a parole environment and parole supervision of the sort which should preclude the likelihood of early reversion to criminal ways.

Finally, every paroling authority should be provided with the opinion of competent mental experts based upon careful examination of each applicant for parole. The psychiatrist and the psychologist may not always be able to predict the nature of future behavior in the case of normal individuals. But they can certainly weed out the feeble-minded, the insane, the sexpervert, the epileptic, the psychopath. Some of these prisoners should certainly be detained for as long as the law permits and the expert can speak with more authority than the layman concerning the safety with which the others may be set at liberty. This is a first and most obvious step in the direction of scientific parole selection, a step which is now being urged in many American states.

It is by no means unreasonable to hope that parole selection may gradually be removed from the realm of mere guesswork. Real tests and criteria of parole are yet to be evolved, but they may be forthcoming. When the scientist can devise a test which will reveal the prisoner's ability to differentiate between right and wrong and tests which will show the strength of his determination to do the right, selection technique will have a firmer basis. Careful records and statistical generalizations, as well, may provide boards of parole with valuable knowledge. Tabulation of all partinent data concerning each prisoner (environment, habits, offense, mentality, recidivism, prison conduct, etc.), followed by a complete account of success or failure in later years may make possible statistical correlations which will reveal the reliability and value of specific factors in determining parole release. It may even be possible, in time, by discovering the usefulness of various facts and by properly weighing their significance, to work out a prognostic score of parole success similar to the actuarial basis of insurance contracts. It is only through developments such as these that boards of parole can attain sufficient expertness of judgment to entitle them to that measure of public confidence which must be secured if the ideal of the indeterminate sentence is ever to be realized.

In Pennsylvania, specifically, improved parole selection will require (1) the development of educational and vocational training within the state's penitentiaries accompanied by individual performance records; (2) channels through which the prisoner's past history and probable environment may be investigated in order that prison trustees may be provided with social data comparable to that already prepared in Massachusetts; (3) means for the independent investigation of offers of employment and sponsorship; and (4) psychological and psychiatric judgments on each applicant for parole similar to those supplied at the Elmira Reformatory. The state's reformatories and the Western State Penitentiary have already taken steps in this direction. It is certainly not impossible in Pennsylvania to build up a staff and equipment, a technique and a morale which will lead toward the eventual application of scientific methods in parole selection. The selecting authorities may at first misinterpret the material presented to them or refuse to give it consideration. But, at least, we can be assured that the state has done everything

in its power to avoid a capricious or purely arbitrary exercise of this most vital public function.

Parole Supervision

Unless prisoners are supervised subsequent to release, parole will be a mere reduction of sentence. The change from penal to free life will be as abrupt, as difficult as under a system of definite sentences. Real parole calls for a gradual transition, a period of readjustment under skilled direction. Many writers have referred to parole work as "after care," an apt designation, since the parole idea contemplates not a purely formal oversight involving written reports and mass treatment, but a constructive, individualized process of social readjustment. The parole officer should study the records on each case in advance, familiarize himself with its details and outline a tentative plan of treatment. He should develop a friendly personal contact with the parolee before the latter is released from the institution. He should prepare the parole environment—family, home and associates—for a favorable reception of the prisoners on his return. Most important of all, the parolee should be supplied with work. Proper placement in industry should go far toward success on parole. The officer, if he is to fulfill this important function, must know the labor situation and sell the parole idea to the business men in the communities in which he works. Provision should also be made for the continued medical treatment of the parolee, if he needs it, for his further education and for his religious and recreational needs. There can be little doubt that the man who is living a happy and healthy life will, if normal, be less tempted by crime than one who is not. To do this work the officer must enlist the co-operation of local social agencies, clinics, schools, churches and the like.

The parolee, once located, must be followed up. One man will require much care; another very little. But every prisoner should be visited at his home, in his work, from time to time. Generally the officer must do more than lend him money. He must give a commodity even rarer—informed personal counsel. The parolee mus be protected against irresponsible inquisitiveness, against unfair exploitation. He must be encouraged to resist temptation, to support himself, to stand on his own feet. He must be made to respect himself, to feel that he is a part of the community. Through a vigilant and kindly oversight the state may force the former criminal to avoid bad companions, to stay at home, to keep at work, pay his bills and support his dependents. Thus, within the community itself, even better, perhaps, than within the prison, the state may accomplish the task of character reformation. The aim of parole work should be definitely reformative, not in the sense of instilling certain religious beliefs and principles, but in the sense of turning conduct into channels that do not encroach upon the rights of others.

Such is the parole function. Who should undertake its performance? The task of supervision may be charged to the police, to private agencies and individuals, or to the state itself. The ticket-of-leave system in England involves report to the police. Here and there in America also sheriffs have been used for oversight and the police of upstate towns have been used by the Elmira Reformatory with the results which satisfy the management. But this is not really parole. The weight of opinion is against the practice.[1] Generally it is felt that the police lack the qualities essential to the work, are unable to treat the parolee with sympathy and are already overburdened with a multitude of other responsibilities.

[1]The International Prison Congress in London in 1925 took a decisive stand on the matter, passing a resolution that control "should not be exercised by the police." See "81st Annual Report, Prison Association of New York," page 80. See also "Bullein No. 44, Chicago Crime Commission," October 12, 1926.

It is possible that private parole work might be developed beyond its present scope. Churches, clubs and social agencies might be enlisted in the undertaking. Such bodies might in some cases approach the parolee on a more friendly basis than could the state. It would be necessary, however, to do a vast amount of educational work if these agencies were to be relied upon to do a real parole job. Private individuals who volunteer their services are not generally trained for the work and experience shows that they cannot be dependent on to continue with it. Social agencies often capable of bringing expert experience to the task are handicapped in its performance by the inadequacy of their financial resources. After all, it must be recognized that parole is a form of punishment, an alternative phase of penal discipline. The parole period is a part of the prisoner's sentence. During this period he is responsible to the state and the state should provide the means for his control. Parole work is as much a function of government as any other phase of penal administration and should be similar supported from the public purse. The state should provide its own parole officers.

Parole officers should be properly qualified, carefully selected, thoroughly trained and well paid. Positions in the parole service should not be political plums. They should be filled, if possible, by competitive examination, given by the Civil Service, as in Massachusetts, or by the state parole administrator. Parole agents so selected should possess sufficient courage, sincerity, tolerance, patience and human sympathy to inspire the respect and secure the confidence of their charges. In so far as possible they should be technically trained—they should be experienced in the methods of social case work. Once employed, they should be prepared for the specific task they are to assume by special courses of instruction, and by personal training in the field. Through the medium of lectures, group conferences, official bulletins and the like, they should be constantly encouraged to improve their technique. Parole officers should be paid a minimum of $2,000 a year and given increases to a possible $3,000 or more on the basis of merit. They should be given an adequate expense allowance to enable them effectively to cover the ground. And, finally, no officer should be asked to assume responsibility for more than fifty prisoners—seventy at the most. These are the requirements of a real parole service.

For adequate supervision the state requires, in addition to a staff of the sort described, an administrator to plan, direct and control its work. Such an official should select, examine, train and oversee the work of the field parole agents. Here and there an officer might take things easy and submit fictitious accounts of home visits and interviews. Another agent might accept gifts from parolees in return for the presentation of falsefied reports. Another might become too friendly with his charges and lose his control over them. Still another might pad his expense accounts and another might lack the courage to deal with serious cases. It should be the duty of the administrative head of the parole system to meet and solve these problems, to develop and improve the technique of parole treatment, to keep constantly informed concerning the work of each parole agent and the conduct of each parolee. In the absence of such a staff and such an administration the parole law can be little more than an expression of pious intent upon the pages of the statute book.

A Parole Service for Pennsylvania

If the Pennsylvania system of parole is ever to be more than a legal fiction the state must create real machinery for parole supervision along the lines suggested by the experience of other commonwealths. The principle features of the outstanding systems of supervision are geographical specialization and centralized administration. Considerations of efficiency and economy make clear the desirability of a division of the state into geographic districts for the supervision at least of the parolees from the penitentiaries and the Huntingdon Reformatory. The control of such a system should be centered at Harrisburg. This plan would possess distinct advantages in the training of officers for the parole service, the establishment of supervisory standards and the maintenance of adequate records of control. It would, moreover, represent a substantial saving to the state in the cost of transportation. It would insure uniformity in dealing with those paroled from these institutions and would provide a mechanism through which pressure might gradually be exerted toward the improvement of methods now used in the preparation and selection of prisoners for parole.

What would be the physical requirements for such a system? There were about 1200 adults on parole from Pennsylvania's institutions in October, 1926. Fifty of these were women. Three hundred others were men who were located in other states. There were left, then, some 850 parolees from the three penitentiaries and from the Huntingdon Reformatory who were on conditional liberty within the state at one time. An attempt was made to estimate what would be involved if the state should establish a minimum supervision for these parolees on the basis of the best modern standards. The location of each man was ascertained. The state was then divided into geographical districts along the lines indicated in the accompanying map. The plan given here is, of course, hasty and tentative and further study would doubtless

subject it to numerous changes. As it stands it calls for a staff of twelve field agents. Such a staff, in view of the state's area, its population and its penal population, would little more than place it on par with Minnesota, Massachusetts and Illinois, all of them states in which it is felt that the present parole provision is less than adequate.

A system such as this could not be developed without expense to the commonwealth. The table which follows presents a crude estimate of its probable annual cost. The salary provisions are based upon the state's probable needs as outlined in the foregoing paragraph and upon the best prevailing rate of remuneration in other states for similar activity. Allowance for travel, office expenses and equipment is based upon the budget of the Illinois Division of Pardons and Paroles in the Department of Public Welfare.

On the basis of this computation it seems reasonable to assume that a centralized system of supervision for adult males would cost the state about $75,000 a year, if not more. This estimate, in view of the annual budget of $175,000 in Illinois, is certainly not excessive.

Probable Annual Cost of Centralized System for Minimum Supervision of Adult Male Paroles in Pennsylvania

	Minimum Budget	Moderate Budget
Salary of administrator	$3,600	$5,000
Salaries of 12 parole officers:		
At $2,000 each	24,000	
At $2,500 each		30,000
Traveling expenses:		
At two-thirds the Illinois rate	23,000	
At three-quarters the Illinois rate		24,000
Clerical assistance	2,400	5,000
Office expense:		
At two-thirds the Illinois rate	2,600	
A three-fourths the Illinois rate		3,200
Equipment:		
At two-thirds the Illinois rate	2,400	
At three-quarters the Illinois rate		2,800
Totals	$58,000	$80,000

These calculations include no provision for the supervision of female or juvenile parolees. There are fifty women on parole in the state, thirty-five of them subject to the State Home at Muncy and fifteen paroled from local institutions and theoretically under the supervision of the parole officer at the Eastern Penitentiary. It would probably be desirable to employ for their oversight one woman parole officer, who would travel throughout the state, using the Harrisburg office as her headquarters. The Muncy parole officer could continue her institutional duties and the supervision of the few girls who are located within a short radius of the Home. There might be added to the responsibilities of the new women parole agent the duty of supervising girls on parole from the Glen Mills School and the Pennsylvania Training School, who are located in the central and northern sections of the state, remote from these institutions.

There are now more than two thousand children on parole from these two establishments. Each institution has two full time officers to accomplish their supervision. With the development of the new supervisory machinery the activities of these officers might be restricted to the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia areas, where they are located, and boys on parole from juvenile institutions might be supervised by the state's parole officers located in the other districts, specifically in those districts which are numbered from three to eight, inclusive, on the accompanying parole map. It is even possible that the centralized parole machinery might gradually be developed in such away as to make a far more adequate provision for the handling of juvenile parolees. The desirability of this arrangement depends, of course, upon the character and calibre of the individuals selected by the state to perform the actual work of supervision.

There are many considerations which indicate that the state's supervisory machinery would be called upon to do more rather than less work than that indicated above. The computation which has been given, for instance, makes no provision for the supervision of prisoners on parole from county jails or work-houses. The state may continue the present practice of judicial paroles for local prisoners and impose the duty of supervision upon the centralized machinery or it may abolish judicial paroles on sentences of less than one year and require the state officers to supervise all those paroled from local institutions on longer sentences. In either case, the work of the state supervisory machinery would be enormously increased. Here, moreover, there is no consideration of the necessity for an improved system of supervising those now placed on probation by the courts. Although probation and parole are different in nature, there is nothing in this difference which would prevent the ultimate development of a unified and co-ordinated probation and parole service as an efficient administrative expedient.

There are further possibilities which lead to the belief that the work of the parole system would increase with the passage of time. The facilities of the system might be extended to the supervision of those paroled to Pennsylvania from other states, not as a favor to these commonwealths but for the greater protection of Pennsylvanians. It is also possible that the paroling authorities, in the presence of an efficient system of supervision in Pennsylvania, might permit fewer of those released on parole to leave the state before the expiration of their maximum sentences. Finally, it seems advisable that boys released from the Huntingdon Reformatory should be continued on parole for a longer period than the present one of six months. Many other states require twelve, twenty-four or thirty-six. If Pennsylvania were to follow the lead of New York and insist on a twenty-four-month parole the number of Huntingdon parolees demanding supervision would increase from two hundred to eight hundred and it would be necessary to rearrange parole districts and add to the staff of field agents.

A highly important function to be performed by the state's parole officers, in addition to their primary task of accomplishing the prisoner's social readjustment, would be in the collection of complete information relative to his personal, family and social background and the circumstances leading up to his crime. Such information would be of paramount importance to the administrators of penal institutions in individualizing their treatment of the offender and to the parole authorities in arriving at their decisions as to the proper time for his liberation and the conditions which should govern it. Such data would also be useful in the development of any adequate plan for parole treatment. It has already been suggested that penitentiary and reformatory trustees and the State Board of Pardons, under existing arrangements, are not provided with adequate information to permit them in all cases to arrive at an intelligent decision. Through the development of state parole machinery, general and special investigations would be possible which might, in a large measure, remedy this deficiency.

The adoption of any such program as that suggested in the foregoing pages would not lead to any considerable reduction in present institutional budgets. At the Huntingdon Reformatory, for instance, the parole work is purely clerical and occupies but a portion of the time of one secretary. The major part of his duties would remain under the new system. At both the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries we find three employes who give a part of their time to parole activities. At each institution it involves the full time of one man, perhaps, to carry on the paper work of supervision, which, under the system suggested, might be transferred to Harrisburg. The maximum possible saving here, then, would be less than $4,000 per year. The functions which the institutional officers perform in connection with parole selection, record keeping, the transfer of convicts, the arrest and return of escaped prisoners and parole violators, the representation of the institution at the meetings of the State Board of Pardons—all this work is essential and the retention of employes to perform it would still be necessary.

The creation overnight of an elaborate mechanism for the supervision of all adults, male and female, on parole from the state's penal institutions, all county parolees, all juvenile parolees and all probationers would be a project so vast and so expensive as to be well-nigh impossible of accomplishment,

even though such an arrangement might be regarded as the ultimate goal of the parole system. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to take the initial step with only one of these groups. The relative seriousness of the crimes committed by the inmates of the penitentiaries and the men's reformatory and the total inadequacy of the present supervision of their parolees would seem to indicate that the start should be made there. It is, however, open to serious question whether an attempt should be made to apply close and continuous supervision to convicts who have already been permitted to serve several months on parole without it. It would perhaps be possible gradually to apply the supervisory machinery to the care of those released after a certain date with the object of building up to a more complete system in the course of one or two years. The problem of adding to the responsiblities of the supervisory agency may well for the present be omitted from consideration. The elaborate machinery existing in Illinois is the result of a gradual development which dates back over a period of ten years. It is by no means impossible to hope that the next decade might see an even greater growth in the service performed by the state of Pennsylvania for the rehabilitation of her prisoners and the greater protection of the lives and property of her citizens.

Preparation for Parole

Careful selection and thorough supervision must be preceded in a complete parole program by institutional activities which prepare prisoners for parole. If this is to be done it will be necessary for penal administrators to abandon the old notion that imprisonment is purely retributive, exacting an ounce of suffering for each ounce of wrong-doing, and conceive of it, rather, as a period of education, during which the offender's thoughts, habits and desires may be so shaped as to decrease the probability that he will return to a life of crime. An outline of the proper methods of preparing prisoners for parole would involve a detailed treatise on the whole subject of penal administration—something which is far beyond the scope of the present study. It may be permissible, however, briefly to suggest certain principles that are coming to be generally recognized and certain practices that are growing in use from year to year.[1]

[1]On this matter see Doll, Edgar A., "Common Sense and Science in Preparing Prisoners for Parole," "American Prison Association," 1925, pp. 337-350; MacCormick, Austin H., "To Make Prisoners Produce," Survey," March, 1926, p. 601; "The Handbook of American Prisons," 1926; "The Report of the Committee on Probation and Parole," "American Prison Association," 1920; "The Penal Problem in Ohio," 1926.

The first step in any program which aims to prepare the prisoner for his return to society must be a study of the individual. Careful social investigation and expert mental examination are the sine qua non of effective treatment. By this method only can the feeble-minded, the psychopathic, the epileptic, the perverted, the definitely anti-social offender be discovered, segregated and subjected to a specialized routine. Such a procedure makes possible the more economical application of reformatory measures to the remainder of the prison population. Obviously, provision must be made for the prisoner's health. This necessitates physical examination, the segregation and care of the diseased, proper diet and sanitation, medical and surgical attention, health education and opportunities and facilities for recreation. Intelligent treatment also calls for humane disciplinary measures, well supported religious activities and formal education. Prison schools should afford instruction in English, in the responsibilities of citizenship, in honorable means of gaining a livelihood. They should be well equipped. They should be conducted by competent, experienced and well-paid teachers. Finally, every prisoner who is physically able to work should be continuously employed.

Idleness is the worst curse of imprisonment. It is as unreasonable to expect honest and efficient workers to come from months and years of forced inactivity as it would be to expect strong and healthy men to emerge from the germ-laden, vermin-infested pest houses which were typical prisons of a generation gone by. The elimination of idleness should be a first responsibility of penal administration. The market for prison products should be expanded, perhaps by giving to prison labor a much larger part of the state's work than it now receives. Prisoners should be required to work a full day, to produce goods in quantity and in quality comparable with those of free industry. They should be paid good wages for their work, but their dependents and, perhaps, the prison itself should be supported from these earnings, thus removing from the shoulders of private charity and of the taxpayers the unfair burden they are now required to bear.

But prison industry should not be conducted for profit alone. It should serve, in the main, as a means of education for free life. The shops should be many and varied. Equipment and methods of production should be as nearly comparable as possible to those of the outer world. Adaptation to task should be on the basis of the best personnel practice and real instruction should be given in trades that may be honorably and remuneratively followed in free society. This is not "coddling the criminal." It is simply a method of insuring society against a resumption of criminal activity on his part. The development of penal methods such as this might go a long way toward making parole less of a gamble than it is today.

In Pennsylvania, specifically, such a program would require (1) the further development of the work of social investigation and mental examination, already begun, (2) considerable new construction—An entire new plant for the Eastern Penitentiary, decent chapels, schoolhouses and gymnasiums for all the penitentiaries, a hospital at the Huntingdon Reformatory, modern industrial buildings at the Western Penitentiary, and so on; (3) provision of an adequate staff for school and vocational education and (4) a great expansion of the market for the products of prison labor. All this, and more, must be done before the state can adequately prepare her prisoners for parole.

Parole is economical. It is far less costly to make offenders support themselves and their dependents in the community than to maintain them in idleness at public expense. The most elaborate, extravagant or inefficient system of parole supervision could not begin to approach the cost of imprisonment. Conditional release, also, holds open the right to reincarcerate without a trial and thus affords the state a real saving in costs of prosecution. Real parole, moreover, should reduce recidivism and lessen crime, thus checking the enormous social waste involved in criminal activity. A thorough parole system should eventually pay for itself.

The Results of Parole

Parole has been spoken of in these pages as a method of protecting the community against crime. In the long run, therefore, parole must be judged as a tree is judged by its fruits, by reformations achieved. The ultimate justification for the establishment of a comprehensive parole system be that such a system in its operation will prevent prisoners from resuming lawless lives upon release. The real test of parole then, must be its effectiveness in preventing recidivism. There is today little or no real evidence which conclusively demonstrates that it accomplishes this result.

It has already been pointed out that official figures which record successes and failures of parole in the various states are of dubious value.[1] Generally they relate only to the brief period of parole. No state keeps a record of the conduct of prisoners after this period has expired. It is obvious, however, that parole must be tested by the conduct of parolees during a period longer than the usual twelve or more months of conditional liberation. Very few studies have been made which go beyond this period. Zebulon R. Brockway tells that a "competent clerk" was employed in 1888 to make a "searching inquiry" into the later conduct of all prisoners who had been released from the Elmira Reformatory up to that time. The men themselves were approached and questions were asked of their friends and relatives. The study revealed that 78.5 per cent. of the reformatory's graduates were successful in later life.[2] It is impossible now, however, to judge how carefully this study was made and it would be difficult to assign credit for its showing to the parole method of release as distinct from any other element in the reformatory system.

In 1912 the New York Prison Association, with the aid of the Russel Sage Foundation, undertook the task of tracing the later careers of a large number of former prisoners at the New York State Reformatory. The Association found that it was impossible to locate many of these men and the study was dropped after the expenditure of thousands of dollars, because of the inconclusiveness of its results.[3] In 1926 Professor A. F. Kuhlman directed an examination of the later record of 1,079 recent paroles from the Missouri Reformatory

[1]See pages 195 to 198.
[2]"Fifty Years of Prison Service," page 297.
[3]Cass, E. R., "A Study of Parole Laws and Methods in the United States," page 12.

for the Missouri Association of Criminal Justice. This investigation showed that 51.9 per cent. of the group had made good on parole and that 46.81 per cent. had failed.[4] A similar study is now under way in Massachusetts, where investigators have been spending several years in following up five hundred prisoners consecutively paroled from the state's reformatory in order to discover the nature of their subsequent behavior.

[4]Missouri Crime Survey," pages 447-488.

Thorough-going investigations of this nature are difficult, time-consuming and costly. A specific group must be selected for study. A card must be prepared covering each member of the group. A staff must be employed to follow each case through police and court records and through the agencies for criminal identification. This should be supplemented, perhaps, by written and personal inquires addressed to the prisoner himself and to his employers, relatives and friends. A large number of cases must be followed up in this way if the tabulated results are to be of particular value. The desirability of disturbing former prisoners who are now leading honorable lives is open to grave doubt. Nor is it possible, even if these men are located, to accept as true all information given concerning them by friends, relatives or employers. There is the alternative of relying entirely on formal records, but this, too, is dangerous. Means of identification are so incomplete as to raise considerable question as to the authenticity of the data so secured and the assumption that a man's conduct has been good if no record comes to light to show further criminal activity is scarcely a justifiable one.

Even when accurate results are obtained, their interpretation presents further difficulties. A high percentage of recidivism among the prisoners paroled today from any penal institution in America would not necessarily prove that the system of parole was a failure, nor would a low percentage of recidivism show that it was a success. It might equally well be argued from any figures so obtained that the prison in question had too much or too little educational work, that its inmates were treated too harshly or too leniently, that they should have been released sooner or held longer. Mere percentage of good conduct in later life obtainable today can prove nothing with relation to the value of parole.

There can be no real test of parole until there is a real system of parole. Certain states and certain institutions today possess some of the features of a thorough system. But no state and no institution has yet developed all these features in their entirety. Elmira, with all its expertness in parole selection, has a sadly inadequate system of supervision. Massachusetts, excellent though its records may be, woefully overburdens its parole agents. Illinois, to be sure, has a large supervisory staff, but this staff is not composed of experts in social work and the state still has far to go in developing the other elements in a real system of parole. It will not be possible fairly to test the efficacy of parole until some state or some individual institution develops a scientific selection technique and adequate machinery for thorough and sympathetic parole supervision.

With such a plan in operation parole might really be tested. Suppose six hundred prisoners were to be held for similar terms and subjected to similar courses of training prior to release. Suppose, then, that three hundred of these were to be given absolute releases. Suppose that the other three hundred were to go out on parole. Suppose that a complete and accurate record were kept on every case. Suppose that at the end of five years a comparison were to be made of the recidivism among the parolees and among those absolutely released. If the parolees were to show the higher percentage of later crime it might then well be argued that parole had failed. But if, on the contrary, recidivism were far higher in the group absolutely released it might be safely assumed that parole was a success. Unfortunately, no such comparison is possible today. But it still may be possible, at some future time, to submit parole to the test of results.

The intelligent parole administrator of the future may well come to use complete records and statistical methods to guide him in his work. The man who has all possible pertinent data on every parolee and who knows, in addition, exactly which ones have failed and which ones have succeeded in later life can work out rules of procedure which will be of great value in the parole service of the future. He will be able to tell whether offenders of certain types should be placed in urban or rural environments, returned to their old homes or sent into new communities, encouraged to enter certain occupations, denied the right to enter others. By a careful study of the environment which faces the parolee, by a careful study of the technique of supervision, by a careful record of methods used and results achieved, a parole service may be developed which will reclaim a large majority of society's offenders to honorable and useful lives.[1]

[1]The possibilities of the statistical method as a guide to parole administration are suggested by the following studies: "The Missouri Crime Survey," Chapter 9; Witmer, H. L., "Adult Parole with Special Reference to Wisconsin," Chapter 7 and 8 of the unpublished manuscript; Christian, Frank L., "A Study of Five Hundred Parole Violators" in "Extracts from Penological Reports and Lectures," pages 164-195; Heacox, F. L., "Parole Violators," "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," Vol. 8, pages 233-259, July, 1917.

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REPORT FROM SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIVE TO JUDGES' SALARIES

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1927.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the provisions of Concurrent Resolutions of the Senate, Number one, I have the honor to submit herewith the information therein requested.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE BILL NO. 434

SUMMARY

	Proposed Bill Requirements		1925-1927 Biennial Appropriation	Bill No. 434 over 1925-1927 Appropriation
	One Year	Two Years		
SUPREME COURT	$141,000	$282,000	$246,000	$36,000
SUPERIOR COURT	127,000	254,000	225,000	29,000
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT	69,500	139,000	97,000	42,000
PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT	115,500	231,000	161,000	70,000
COMMON PLEAS	1,404,700	2,809,400	2,180,000	629,400
ORPHAN'S COURT	272,000	544,000	432,000	112,000
	2,129,700	4,259,400	3,341,000	918,400
PER DIEM EXPENSES AND SALARY, Estimated	57,500	115,000	57,500	57,500
TOTAL	$2,187,200	$4,374,400	$3,398,500	$975,500

HOUSE BILL NO. 434

	Population	Class of District	Basic Salary Provided by Amendments	Additional Compensation for Multi-County Districts and State Duty	President Judges Additional Salary	Total Salary as Amended	Total for one year
SUPREME COURT							
Von Moschzisker, P. J.			$21,000				
Fraser			20,000				
Walling			20,000				
Simpson			20,000				
Kephart			20,000				
Sadler			20,000				
Schaffer			20,000				
SUPERIOR COURT							141,000
Porter, P. J.			19,000				
Henderson			18,000				
Trexler,			18,000				
Keller			18,000				
Linn			18,000				
Gawthrop			18,000				
Cunningham,			18,000				
PHILLADELPHIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL							127,000
MacNeille, P. J.			11,500		500	12,000	
Walsh			11,500			11,500	
Bonniwell			11,500			11,500	
Brown			11,500			11,500	
Gorman			11,500			11,500	
Lewis			11,500			11,500	
Knowles			11,500			11,500	
Cassidy			11,500			11,500	
Crane			11,500			11,500	
Glass			11,500			11,500	
							115,500

HOUSE BILL NO. 434—Continued

	Population	Class of District	Basic Salary Provided by Amendments	Additional Compensation for Multi-County Districts and State Duty	President Judges Additional Salary	Total Salary as Amended	Total for one year
ALLEGHANY COUNTY COURT							
Kennedy, P. J.			11,500		500	12,000	
Jones			11,500			11,500	
Miller			11,500			11,500	
Snee			11,500			11,500	
Foster			11,500			11,500	
McKim			11,500			11,500	
							69,500
COMMON PLEAS JUDGES							
District							
1. Philadelphia County	1,839,729	First					
5 Pres. Judges			15,000		2,500	77,500	
10 Judges			15,000			150,000	227,500
2. Lancaster	173,797	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
3. Northampton	153,506	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
2 Judges			12,000			24,000	36,500
4. Tioga	37,118	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000			9,000	9,000
5. Alleghany	1,185,808	Second					
1 Pres. Judge			15,000		500	15,500	
13 Judges			15,000			195,000	210,500
6. Erie	153,536	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
7. Bucks	82,476	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000				11,000
8. Northumberland	122,079	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
9. Cumberland	58,578	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000				10,000
10. Westmoreland	273,568	Third					
1 Pres. Judge			13,000		500	13,500	
2 Judges			13,000			26,000	39,500
11. Luzerne	390,991	Third					
1 Pres. Judge			13,000		500	13,500	
4 Judges			13,000			52,000	65,500
12. Dauphin	153,116	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000	4,000	500	16,500	
2 Judges			12,000	8,000		32,000	48,500
13. Greene	30,804	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000			9,000	9,000
14. Fayette	188,104	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
2 Judges			12,500			25,000	38,000
15 Chester	115,120	Fifth					
1 President			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
16 Somerset	82,112	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000			11,000	11,000

HOUSE BILL NO. 434—Continued

	Population	Class of District	Basic Salary Provided by Amendments	Additional Compensation for Multi-County Districts and State Duty	President Judges Additional Salary	Total Salary as Amended	Total for one year
COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—Cont'd.							
District							
17. Union and Snyder*	32,979	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000	1,000		10,000	10,000
18. Clarion	36,170	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000			9,000	9,000
19. York	144,521	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
20. Huntingdon, Bedford & Mifflin	109,564	Fifth					
1 Judge			12,000	1,000		13,000	13,000
21. Schuylkill	217,754	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
2 Judges			12,500			25,000	38,000
22. Wayne	27,435	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000			9,000	9,000
23. Berks	200,854	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
24. Blair	128,334	Fifth					
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	12,000
25. Clinton, Cameron & Elk	74,833	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000	1,000		11,000	11,000
26. Columbia & Montour	62,429	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000	1,000		11,000	11,000
27. Washington	188,992	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
28. Venango	59,184	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000			10,000	10,000
29. Lycoming	83,100	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000			11,000	11,000
30. Crawford	60,667	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000			10,000	10,000
31. Lehigh	148,101	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
32. Delaware	173,084	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
33. Armstrong	75,568	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000			11,000	11,000
34. Susquehanna	34,763	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000			9,000	9,000
35. Mercer	93,788	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000			11,000	11,000

HOUSE BILL NO. 434—Continued

	Population	Class of District	Basic Salary Provided by Amendments	Additional Compensation for Multi-County Districts and State Duty	President Judges Additional Salary	Total Salary as Amended	Total for one year
COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—Cont'd.							
District							
36. Beaver	111,621	Fifth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,000		500	12,500	
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	24,500
37. Warren & Forest	47,501	Eighth					
1 Judge			9,500	1,000		10,500	10,500
38. Montgomery	199,310	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
39. Franklin	62,275	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000			10,000	10,000
40. Indiana	80,910	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000			11,000	11,000
41. Juniata & Perry	37,339	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000	1,000		10,000	10,000
42. Bradford	53,166	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000			10,000	10,000
43. Monroe & Pike	31,113	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000	1,000		10,000	10,000
44. Wyoming and Sullivan	23,621	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000	1,000		10,000	10,000
45. Lackawanna	286,311	Third					
1 Pres. Judge			13,000		500	13,500	
2 Judges			13,000			26,000	39,500
46. Clearfield	103,236	Fifth					
1 Judge			12,000			12,000	12,000
47. Cambria	197,839	Fourth					
1 Pres. Judge			12,500		500	13,000	
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	25,500
48. McKean	48,934	Eighth					
1 Judge			9,500				9,500
49. Center	44,304	Eighth					
1 Judge			9,500				9,500
50. Butler	77,270	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000				11,000
51. Adams and Fulton	44,200	Eighth					
1 Judge			9,500	1,000			10,500
52. Lebanon	63,152	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000				10,000
53. Lawrence	85,545	Sixth					
1 Judge			11,000				11,000
54. Jefferson	62,104	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000				10,000
55. Potter	21,089	Ninth					
1 Judge			9,000				9,000
56. Carbon	62,565	Seventh					
1 Judge			10,000				10,000

HOUSE BILL NO. 434—Concluded

	Population	Class of District	Basic Salary Provided by Amendments	Additional Compensation for Multi-County Districts and State Duty	President Judges Additional Salary	Total Salary as Amended	Total for one year
ORPHAN'S COURT JUDGES							
Philadelphia County		First					
1 Pres. Judge			15,000		500	15,500	
4 Judges			15,000			60,000	75,500
Berks County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Alleghany County		Second					
1 Pres. Judge			15,000		500	15,500	
2 Judges			15,000			30,000	45,500
Lackawanna County		Third					
1 Judge			13,000				13,000
Lancaster County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	12,500
Luzerne County		Third					
1 Judge			13,000			13,000	13,000
Schuylkill County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500			12,500	12,500
Westmoreland County		Third					
1 Judge			13,000			13,000	13,000
Washington County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Montgomery County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Fayette County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Cambria County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Delaware County		Fourth					
1 Judge			12,500				12,500
Erie County		Fifth					
1 Judge			12,000				12,000
SALARIES PER ANNUM—GRAND TOTAL							$2,129,700

RECAPITULATION

	1 Year	Two Years
Salaries, Supreme Court	$141,000	$282,000
Salaries, Superior Court	127,000	254,000
Salaries, Phila. Municipal	115,500	231,000
Salaries, Allegheny County	69,500	139,000
Salaries, Common Pleas Judges	1,404,700	2,809,400
Salaries, Orphans' Court Judges	272,000	544,000
Total	$2,129,700	$4,259,400
Estimated Salaries and Expense—Per Diem Rate*	57,500	115,000
Total	$2,187,200	$4,374,400

*The Present Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses of Judges

Per Diem Rate is	60,000
Deficiency Request is	20,000
Making a Total of	$80,000

Of the $80,000 it is estimated that $57,500 was used for salaries at the $20 a day rate. Under the proposed Bill the rate is $40 a day which will double the amount needed. Hence the amount estimated to be needed under the new Bill is 2 times $57,500 or $115,000.

INDEX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1927

INDEX TO THE PROCEEDINGS

ACCIDENT INSURANCE (see insurance).

ACCIDENTS (see motor vehicles, Workmen's Compensation Board.)

ACCOUNTANTS, member of State Board for Examination of Public, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

ACTIONS before justices of peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in

House Bill No. 1393.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 935.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 935.

ACTIONS before justices of the peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in

Senate Bill No. 723.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 764.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 764.
Reported without amendment, 1154.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1338.
Recommitted, 1395-1396.

ACTIONS OF ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS, by permitting defendants in actions of trespass to set off or set up counterclaims, amending act of 1913, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in

House Bill No. 665.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.
Reported without amendment, 1648.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1970-1971.
Third reading ad final passage, 2160.

In Senate (No. 1285).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 3656.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Recommitted, 4028-4029.

ACTIONS OF ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS in courts of common pleas,by removing exemption allowed municipalities from filing affidavits of defense, amending act of 1915, relating to

House Bill No. 91.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 446.
Recommitted, 502.
Re-reported without amendment, 646.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 749-750.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill defeated on final passage, 803-804.

Remarks on, by
Wilson, 803.
Sowers, 803.

ACTIONS OF ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS, with regard to admission of plaintiff's statement of facts if not denied, amending act of 1915, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in

House Bill No. 518.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 199.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 199.

ACTIONS (see also damages, decedents' estates, motor vehicles, service of process, testimony).

ACTS approved by Governor after adjournment of Legislature, session of 1925, list of, presented to Senate, 22; to House, 35; appendix, 4467.

ADAM, JOHN, Representative from Philadelphia County(Seventeenth District).

ADAM, JOHN.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 232.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia, 131.

No. 396.
Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 182.

No. 401.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 183.

Election Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 74.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

ADAMS COUNTY (see highway).

ADAMS, MRS. ELLA C., Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 746.
Repealing section 8 of act of 1836, relating to support and employment of poor, which authorizes the putting out of children as apprentices, 271.

No. 764.
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 304.

Bills reported by
No. 1397.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 1649.

No. 1697.
Providing that the record of the Auditor General's Department shall be confidential, 2133.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 90.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

ADAMS, PAUL G., Representative from Lebanon County.

Bills introduced by
No. 785.
Repealing act of 1867, relating to hawkers and peddlers in Lebanon and Wyoming Counties, so far as same relates to Lebanon County, 344.

No. 812.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 345.

No. 814.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon, 345.

No. 1523.
Creating a commission to study the laws relating to townships of first class, and making appropriation, 1169.

Bills reported by
No. 1379.
Authorizing cities of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 1353.

No. 1739.
Providing for election of tax collectors in cities of second class A, 2133.

ADAMS, PAUL G.—Continued.

No. 1740.
Creating a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes in cities of second class A, 2133.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 111.
Recommit Bill No. 785, repealing act of 1867, relating to hawkers and peddlers, so far as same relates to Lebanon, 555.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

ADDRESSES (see mortgages).

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Homsher, fixing April fourteenth as date of final, 8; ret. from House conc. in, 19; conc. in by House, 59; Senate adjourned, 4329; House adjourned, 4462.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until January seventeenth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Weingartner, authorizing, 8; ret from House conc. in, 19; conc. in by House, 59.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until January twenty-fourth, concurrent, resolution (Senate) by Leslie, authorizing, 81; ret. from House conc. in, 88; conc. in by House, 101.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until January thirty-first, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, authorizing, 122; ret. from House conc. in, 124; conc. in by House, 135.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until February seventh, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Leslie, authorizing, 164; ret. from House conc. in, 174; conc. in by House, 193.

ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE until February fourteenth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing, 235; ret. from House conc. in, 244; conc. in by House, 266.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until February twenty-first, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, authorizing, 328; ret. from House conc. in, 343; conc. in by House, 372.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until February twenty-eighth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing, 537; ret. from House conc. in, 545; conc. in by House, 558.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until March seventh, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, 688; ret. from House conc. in, 712; conc. in by House, 759.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until March fourteenth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, authorizing, 994; ret. from House conc. in, 1009-1010; conc. in by House, 1022.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until March twenty-first, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing, 1208; ret. from House conc. in, 1320; conc. in by House, 1373.

ADJOURNMENT of Legislature until March twenty-eighth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing, 1656; ret. from House conc. in, 1733; conc. in by House, 1751.

ADJOURN SINE DIE, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to, 4275; Senate committee appointed, 4275; ret. from House conc. in, 4275; Senate committee reports, 4275; House committee appointed, 4406; House committee reports, 4406.

ADJOURN SINE DIE, resolution (House) by Heffernan, authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is ready to, 4396; committee appointed, 4396; committee reports to Senate, 4275; committee reports to House, 4406.

ADJOURN SINE DIE, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to, 4274; committee appointed, 4274; committee reports to Senate, 4275; committee reports to House, 4405.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, Frank D. Beary, nominated as, 88, confirmed, 89-90.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE of 1923, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, amending

ADMINISTRATION CODE.—Continued.

House Bill No. 917.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 352.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758.
Recommitted, 759-760.
Re-reported with amendment, 940.
Recommitted, 1094.
Re-reported as amended, 1603.
Second reading, 1758-1777.
Third reading and final passage, 2025-2029.
Returned from House with amendments in which House concurred, 3945-3946.
Signed by Speaker, 4116.
Approved by Governor, 4329.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 2025-2027.
Kahle, 2027.
Alexander, 2027, 2028.
Davidson, 2027.
Marcus, 2027.
Staudenmeier, 2028.

In Senate (No. 1122).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2062.
Reported with amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2370.
Second reading, 2456-2474.
Over in its order, 2676-2677, 2875.
Third reading and amended, 3123-3141.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3380-3399.
Resumed and passed finally, 3547-3565.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3813.
Signed by President, 4007.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE of 1923, by providing for the personnel of the Executive Board, amending the

House Bill No. 1.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 90.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 90.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE of 1923, so as to consolidate the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure and the Board of Osteopathic Examiners into a Board of Medical Education and Healing Art Licensure, amending and repealing part of

House Bill No. 1492.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1091-1092.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1092.
Reported without amendment, 1648-1649.
First reading, 1800.
Seond reading, and recommitted, to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2258-2260.

ADMINISTRATORS (see decedents' estates, writs of attachment).

ADOPTION, by giving jurisdiction to court of common pleas instead of orphans' court, amending act of 1925, relating to

House Bill No. 424.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 865.

ADOPTION OF ADULTS, amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, by providing that the consent of a parent or parents shall not be necessary in

Senate Bill No. 137.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 138.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 138.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 338-339.
Second reading, 419-420.
Third reading and final passage, 470-471.

In House (No. 1160).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 549.

ADOPTION, repealing act of 1925, relating to

House Bill No. 1441.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1016.

ADOPTION (see also court).

ADOPTION shall be exclusively in the orphans' court of the county where the petitioner permanently resides, providing that jurisdiction to decree

House Bill No. 864.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.

ADRIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

ADULTS (see adoption).

ADULTERATION (see milk).

ADVERTISING, OUTDOOR, on private property in such manner as to be readable from State highways, controlling.

Senate Bill No. 1091.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2101.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2346.

ADVERTISEMENT AND ADVERTISING (see also banks, boroughs, contracts, corporate charters, corporations, firearms, mercantile appraisers, publication, school, sheriffs' sales).

AERONAUTICS, establishing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in the Department of Internal Affairs, and regulating licensing of aircraft and airmen, relating to

House Bill No. 995.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 391.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, and amended, 583-584.
Third reading and final passage, 662-663.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 1637.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1940.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2119-2120.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid on table, 2409.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3486.
Resolution returned from Senate conc. in, 3509.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3745.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 642).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported with amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1335.
Third reading and amended, 1394.
Final passage, 1486-1487.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1575-1576.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1907.
Signed by President, 2039.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment conc. in, 3486.
Signed by President, 3527.

AERONAUTICS, making appropriation to Department of Internal Affairs for the enforcement of laws relating to

House Bill No. 1872.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1929.

AERONAUTICS, to make uniform the law with reference to

House Bill No. 874.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 349.

AFFIDAVITS (see appeals, justices of peace).

AFFIDAVITS OF DEFENSE (see actions of assumpsit and trespass).

AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME (see appropriation to).

AGREEMENTS, INTERPARTY, and to make uniform the law relating thereto, relating to

Senate Bill No. 663.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, for Mr. Salus, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Postponed, 2048.
Third reading and final passage, 2321.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

Remarks on, by
Kunkle, 2321.

In House (No. 2054).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3977.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS, and for the encouragement of agriculture, for the two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1925, making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1917, providing State aid for certain

House Bill No. 160.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 126.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 126.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 869.
Third reading and final passage, 955-956.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1600.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 794).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1166-1167.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1398.
Signed by President, 1652.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS (see also taxation).

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS to acquire lands and property by purchase, gift or exercise of right of eminent domain, authorizing

House Bill No. 607.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 248.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 248.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, and making appropriation for carrying same into effect, further supplementing act of 1863, to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of

Senate Bill No. 537.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 537.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 537.
Reported with amendment, 1382.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1502.
Third reading and final passage, 1657.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate conc., 3533.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1941).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported with amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2622.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—Continued.

Second reading, 2772-2773.
Third reading and final passage, 3340.
Returned from Senate with House amendments conc. in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, amending act of 1923, relating to appropriations by county commissioners for agricultural and horticultural societies, by requiring county commissioners to appropriate annually moneys to certain incorporated

House Bill No. 1188.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baker, 575.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 575.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE from plant pests, amending, revising and consolidating the law relating to the protection of

House Bill No. 1147.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 546.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 546.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 577.
Second reading and amended, 682-685.
Third reading and final passage, 737-740.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 959.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Approved by Governor, 1132.

Remarks on, by
Haines, 737.

In Senate (No. 662).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 693.
Reported without amendment, 693.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, and amended, 793-796.
Third reading and final passage, 916.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 928.
Signed by President, 1010.

AGRICULTURE, and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of 1917, for the encouragement of

House Bill No. 1014.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 430.
Referred to Committee on Apropriations, 430.

AGRICULTURE and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of 1917, for the encouragement of

House Bill No. 1041.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 484-485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.

AGRICULTURE and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of 1917, for the encouragement of

House Bill No. 1453.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1016.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for administration and enforcement of laws, making appropriation from the Dog Fund to

Senate Bill No. 1105.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1819.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1819.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 2090.
Third reading and final passage, 2320.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3517.

In House (No. 2053).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3274.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for erection of a building at Harrisburg to be used jointly for State farm products show and armory, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1796.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2425.
Reported without amendment, 2423.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2580.
Third reading and final passage, 3278.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3993-3994.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1516).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and amended, 3636-3637.
Resumed and passed finally, 3778-3779.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3898.
Signed by President, 4075.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for outbreaks of injurious insect pests, plant and animal diseases, and making appropriation, establishing an emergency fund to be used by

House Bill No. 1587.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1174.
Re-referred to Committe on Appropriations, 1648.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, making deficiency appropriation to

House Bill No. 652.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 251.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 251.
Reported without amendment, 642.
First reading, 751.
Second reading, 859.
Recommitted, 946.
Re-reported with amendment, 1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1184-1185.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.
Approved by Governor, 4092.

In Senate (No. 899).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2304.
Signed by President, 2905, 3520.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 155.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 126.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 126.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 726.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF, to pay outstanding claim of Dr. William Moore, making appropriation to.

Senate Bill No. 658.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 688.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 688.

AGRICULTURE, SECRETARY OF, Charles G. Jordan, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

ALCOHOL (see liquors).

ALDERMEN, MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, amending act of 1879, to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, by further enlarging the civil jurisdiction of

ALDERMEN, MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, —Continued.

House Bill No. 115.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 113.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 113.

ALDERMEN, MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, or transcripts of their dockets, supplementing existing laws relating to returns of

House Bill No. 554.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 245.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 245.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1110.
Third reading and final passage, 1248.

In Senate (No. 883).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1158.

ALDERMEN, nominated and confirmed, 68; nominated, 242; confirmed, 243; nominated and confirmed, 336-337; nominated and confirmed, 544; nominated and cofirmed, 709-710; nominated and confirmed, 1731-1732; nominated and confirmed, 2918-2919

ALDERMEN (see also actions, appeals, disorderly conduct, dogs, fees, motor vehicles).

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C., Representative from Delaware County (Second District).

Acting Speaker, 502.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 15, authorizing judges of courts of common pleas in counties of fourth class to employ stenographers, typists and clerks, 159-160.

Bill No. 20, regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, 383.

Bill No. 667, amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, 858.

Bill No. 668, relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, 2850.

Bill No. 1415, amending School Code, by providing for attendance of pupils to high schools not of district without examination, 2509.

Bills introduced by
No. 1.
Amending the Administrative Code of 1923, by providing for the personnel of the Executive Board, 90.

No. 2.
Creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in the Department of Internal Affairs, 90.

No. 3.
Providing for supervision by the Department of Internal Affairs over the several State parks, 90.

No. 4.
Creating a Bureau of Labor and Industry in Department of Internal Affairs, 90.

No. 5.
Creating a Geographic Board in the Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

No. 6.
Creating the Public Service Commission in the Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

No. 7.
Organizing a Department of State Police, creating a Bureau of Fire Protection therein and providing for a State Police Force, 91.

No. 8.
Creating a Bureau of Forests in Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

No. 9.
Creating a Bureau of Waters in the Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 10.
Creating a Bureau of Agriculture in Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

No. 11.
Creating a Bureau of Welfare in Department of Internal Affairs, 91.

No. 12.
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels taxes, and making appropriations, 91.

No. 13.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, Delaware County, 91.

No. 14.
Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), 91.

No. 15.
Authorizing the judges of the courts of common pleas in counties of fourth class to employ stenographers, typewriters and clerks, 91.

No. 16.
To repeal act of 1913, regulating Primary elections, 91.

No. 17.
Amending act of 1921, providing for the nomination and election of judges of courts of record, by eliminating the provisions referring to primaries, 91.

No. 18.
Amending the School Code, by modifying the provisions relating to the removal of school directors for refusal or neglect to perform mandatory duties, 91.

No. 19.
Amending the School Code, by permitting notice of proposed purchase of supplies by mail, 91.

No. 20.
Regulating the trial of cross actions in trespass and the effect of verdicts therein when tried separately, 91.

No. 21.
Making appropriation to trustees of Western State Penitentiary for erection of new building for execution of condemned criminals, 92.

No. 22.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 282, from West Chester to the Delaware State line, 92.

No. 225.
Creating office of tax collector in each city of third class, borough, town and township, 131.

No. 227.
Amending act of 1859, relating to void marriages, by enlarging the jurisdiction of courts to annul marriages on ground of bigamy, 131.

No. 320.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, making office of Secretary of Internal Affairs appointive instead of elective, and decreasing tenure of office of Auditor General and State Treasurer, 178.

No. 637.
Making appropriation to the Glen Mills Schools in Eastern District, 250.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 667.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels and regulating service of subpoenas, 252.

No. 668.
Relating to the extradition of persons charged with crime, 252.

No. 670.
Lapsing unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Water Supply Commission for widening deepening and improving French Creek in Crawford County, 252.

No. 912.
Amending Decedent's Estates Act of 1917, by removing the requirement for the probate of wills and letters under which foreign fiduciaries are acting, 352.

No. 914.
Providing for imposition of taxes for State purposes on transfers of property from resident and non-resident decedents made by will or under interstate laws, 352.

No. 917.
Amending the Administrative Code of 1923, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 352.

No. 1210.
Repealing act of 1915, to provide for the modification of the plans of the Western Penitentiary in Centre County so as to consolidate the Eastern and Western Penitentiary into the State Penitentiary, 635.

No. 1230.
Making appropriation to Board of Fish Commissioners for the establishment of additional fish hatcheries, 636.

No. 1372.
Defining and regulating the licensing of business of auctioneers, 934.

No. 1415.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for attendance of pupils to high schools not of district without examination, 936.

No. 1511.
Amending act of 1917, relating to the qualification and duties of registers of wills, by granting right of appeal from the determination or decision of the orphans' court in certain cases, 1169.

No. 1512.
Providing for the collection and payment of occupation and poll taxes by employers, 1169.

No. 1526.
Prescribing the duties of the president judge of the court of common pleas where there are two or more judges of such court, 1170.

No. 1544.
Amending act of 1919, fixing number, compensation, mileage and duties of certain officers and employes of the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 1171.

No. 1563.
Creating a Commission on Penal Institutions and making an appropriation, 1172.

No. 1865.
To provide a standard provision for all liability insurance policies whereby the insurer shall not be released because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the assured, 1929.

Bills reported by
No. 295.
Making appropriation to York Hospital, 1805.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 446.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, 1094.

No. 513.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 1935-1936.

No. 694.
To validate private sales of real estate by cities of third class, 642.

No. 696.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class, 642.

No. 827.
Amending act of 1915, regulating employment of convicts on public highways, 1599.

No. 911.
To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 1748.

No. 917.
Amending the Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 940.

No. 960.
Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 1807.

No. 980, (Senate No. 65).
Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument at Chester in memory of John Morton, 2111, 3920.

No. 988, (Senate No. 238).
Providing for a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Twenty-third Judicial District, 646.

No. 1021.
Making appropriation to Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 1139.
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania, 2402.

No. 1141.
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, of Pittsburgh, 2402.

No. 1385.
Making appropriation to Nanticoke State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1398.
Making appropriation to Polk State School, 1936.

No. 1529.
Making appropriation to Delaware County Hospital, at Upper Darby, 2831-2832.

No. 1544.
Amending act of 1919, fixing number, compensation, etc., of officers and employes of General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 2832.

No. 1671, (Senate No. 66).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 2111, 3920.

No. 1784, (Senate No. 814).
Prohibiting the insurance of motor vehicles or the guarantee of attorneys' services by corporations not registered and licensed by the Insurance Department, 2965.

No. 1974, (Senate No. 1046).
Validating divorce on ground of hopeless insanity, 3012.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 2067, (Senate No. 241).
Making appropriation to Children's Society of Pennsylvania, 3054.

No. 2069, (Senate No. 249).
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society of Greensburg, 3054.

Congratulations upon perfect accord and harmony existing between himself and the Chief Executive through the Session, 3226.

Election Returns, 25.

Member of Conference Committee, 4338.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 468, amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 4166.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1544, amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4401.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 125.

Extend time of postponement of Bill No. 1167, (Senate No. 345), authorizing boards of health to require roving bands of gypsies declared to be nuisances to leave municipalities, 1450.

Postpone Bill No. 20, regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, 397.

Postpone Bill No. 22, amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 282, from West Chester to the Delaware State line, 2176.

Postpone Bill No. 741, amending School Code, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids, 975.

Postpone Bill No. 1093, permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 1051.

Postpone Bill No. 1167, (Senate No. 345), authorizing boards of health to require roving bands of gypsies declared to be nuisances to leave municipalities, 981.

Postpone Bill No. 1426, (Senate No. 468), amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting the exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 3333.

Postpone Bill No. 1487, to provide for the making, adoption and administration of general plans for public improvements, 2856.

Postpone Bill No. 1664, providing that municipal corporations operating their own street cleaning or highway repairing plants shall be liable for negligence of employes, 2168.

Recommit Bill No. 12, Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 1424.

Recommit Bill No. 980, (Senate No. 65), authorizing appointment of a commission for erection of a monument at Chester in memory of John Morton, 2561.

Recommit Bill No. 1526, prescribing the duties of President Judge of court of common pleas where there are two or more judges of such court, 3326.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1621, (Senate No. 619), creating a commission to provide for the erection of an additional interstate bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 2174.

Recommit Bill No. 1671, (Senate No. 66), making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 2561.

Recommit Bill No. 1785, (Senate No. 820), lapsing all unexpended balances of appropriation from the General Fund in the State Treasury made by General Assembly of 1923, 2273.

Recommit Bill No. 1811, to provide for incorporation of companies not for profit and chartered for charitable purposes and organized to pretent trespasses upon real estate and to protect livestock and personal property from theft, 3739.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 668, relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, 2850.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1182, amending School Code, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 1183.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1237, amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 3301.

Suspend Rule 23, providing that motion for reconsideration shall be within five days after decision, 3301.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to John Eberle, Clerk to Speaker, 4363.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative for the Ninth District of Allegheny County, 4164.

Remarks by, on
Appreciation of courteous treatment received from Members of House during Session, 4363.

Bill No. 14, providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 188-190.

Bill No. 73, to restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 4-35.

Bill No. 82, amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 440.

Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 1456.

Bill No. 227, amending act relating to void marriages, 369.

Bill No. 288, authorizing referees in bankruptcy to administer oaths and receive fees the same as aldermen, justices of peace, notaries public and commissioners of deeds, 2858.

Bill No. 319, to create a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 2121.

Bill No. 720, defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 1479.

Bill No. 898, to provide for pensioning of judges who resign after attaining the age of seventy-five years or more, 1265.

Bill No. 917, amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 2027, 2028.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

Bill No. 978, amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, 3298.

Bill No. 1182, amending School Code, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 1183.

Bill No. 1030, declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain motor vehicle by agreeing to pay rental for use thereof, 1365.

Bill No. 1193, to provide for publication of Superior Court Reports, from Vol. one to sixty, 2417-2418.

Bill No. 1220, to prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have been previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2123-2124.

Bill No. 1237, amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 2018-2019, 3301.

Bill No. 1460, authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims when more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, 2974.

Bill No. 1504, permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 2846-2848.

Bill No. 1544, amending act of 1919, relating to the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4401.

Bill No. 1553, validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1788.

Bill No. 1657, to regulate the pay of witnesses, 3325.

Bill No. 1886, supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3728.

Degree of Doctor of Oratory received by him, 1265-1266.

Motion to amend Senate concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until eight o'clock, March twenty-eighth, 1752.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 366-367.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing election of certain officers of House, 33.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. Ellwood J. Turner on death of his mother, 3958.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing joint convention to hear Governor's Message, compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for election of Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, 34.

Directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to codify the divorce laws, 157.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 668, relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, 2158.

ALIEN WIDOWS, (see Workmen's Compensation).

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, (see Armistice Day Constitution, counties of second class, county commissioners, court, election officers, fire marshal, highway, judge, normal school, probation officers, surveyors, tipstaves).

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT, (see attorneys' fees, court).

ALLEGHENY RIVER COMMISSION, and providing for its participation in flood control, navigation improvement, correction of stream pollution and development of water supply and electrical power, establishing

ALLEGHENY RIVER COMMISSION.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 929.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1311.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, (see also appropriation to and Hospital for Insane).

ALLEYS, PRIVATE, in cities of third class, providing for the abatement of nuisances in

Senate Bill No. 371.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 327.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 327.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 628.
Second Reading, 699.
Third reading and final passage, 780-781.
Returned from House without amendment, 1734.
Signed by President, 2488.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House, (No. 1424).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1427.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1794.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

ALLUM, EDWARD LEE, Representative from Mercer County.

Communication from Mrs. Edward Lee Allum expressing appreciation of kindnesses extended during illness and death of her husband, 229.

Election Returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 97.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Resolution authorizing adjournment of House in memory of, (House) by Himes, 114; House adjourned, 116.

Resolution relative to death of, 155.

ALLUM, HON. EDWARD LEE, deceased, elected a Representative in the General Assembly from Mercer County, making an appropriation to the legal representative of the estate of

House Bill No. 1327.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 797.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 797.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425-1426.
Second reading, 1628-1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1785-1786.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate, (No. 1060).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 3399.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3639.
Third reading and final passage, 3791.
Signed by President, 4071.

ALMIRA HOME ASSOCIATION, (see appropriation to).

ALMSHOUSES, (see soldiers and sailors).

ALTER, HON. GEORGE E., privilege of House extended to, 648.

ALTOONA HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

AMBULANCES, MOTOR, authorizing municipalities to acquire and to operate and maintain

House Bill No. 1325.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 797.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 797.
Reported without amendment, 1259.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, and amended, 1439.

AMBULANCES, MOTOR.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1639.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 3011.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate, (No. 1007).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1577.
Reported with amendment, 1904.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2314-2315.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 1920.
Signed by President, 3524.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, (see appropriation to).

AMERICAN LEGION, (see Civil War Veterans).

AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION, (see Legislators' Association).

AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

AMERICAN PATRIOTS' WEEK, (see Flag).

AMUSEMENT PLACES AND AMUSEMENTS, (see Sunday sports, tickets).

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO, by providing for payment of fines collected to county treasury of county wherein offense was committed, amending act of 1869, for punishment of

House Bill No. 1475.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1017.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305-1306.
Second reading, 1358.
Third reading and amended, 1473.
Final passage, 1645.

In Senate, (No. 1008).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1577.

ANIMALS, (see also Agriculture, horses, spraying).

ANNEXATION of a part of a township to a contiguous city, amending act of 1903, for the annexation of any city, borough, township or part of a township to a contiguous city, by requiring approval by the State Council of Education as a prerequisite to

House Bill No. 1231.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 637.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1296-1297.
Third reading and final passage, 1364.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate, (No. 934).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 1409.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1562.
Third reading and final passage, 1716.
Signed by President, 2330.

ANNEXATION of boroughs, townships, or parts of townships, to cities of third class, providing a method of

House Bill No. 904.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 351.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 351.
Reported with amendment, 958.
First reading, 1056-1057.
Second reading, and amended, 1283-1286.
Third reading and final passage, 1461-1464.

Remarks on, by
Haas, 1463-1464.
Brown, Ed., 1463-1464.

ANNEXATION.—Continued.

In Senate, (No. 995).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1917.

ANNEXATION of territory to any city of second class A shall constitute part of the poor district of such city, providing that the

House Bill No. 370.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 181.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 181.
Reported without amendment, 1751.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, and amended, 2269.
Postponed, 2852-2853.
Dropped from Calendar, 3727.

ANNIE M. WARNER HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

ANNUITIES, (see retirement).

ANNULMENT, (see marriages).

ANTHRACITE, ANTHRACITE COAL AND ANTHRACITE PRODUCERS, (see Mine Cave Fund, mine inspectors, mines, Public Service Companies, tax).

ANTHRACITE HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

APARTMENT HOUSES to be heated by the owner or landlord, requiring

House Bill No. 32.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 93.

APPEALS and certiorari in landlord and tenant cases to recover possession of real estate brought before aldermen, magistrates or justices of peace, to provide for supersedeas in all

House Bill No. 1645.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1351.

APPEALS from justices of the peace and aldermen, by regulating appeal affidavits, amending act of 1897, relating to

Senate Bill No. 62.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 87.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 338.
Second Reading, 417-418.
Recommitted, 469.

APPEALS in criminal cases, regulating

House Bill No. 716.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schantz, (by request), 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3309.
Second reading, 3480-3481.
Dropped from calendar, 3741.

APPEALS, (see also courts).

APPENDIX, index to

Acts of Assembly passed during session of 1925, and approved after final adjournment of Legislature, 4467.

Auditor General's report, 5048.

Auditor General's statement relative to compensation and car fare paid to judges for services rendered outside their own Judicial Districts for 1925 and 1926, 5015.

Board of Directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia, report of, 5354.

Budget, State, for biennium 1927 to 1929, 4718.

Commission on Old Age Pensions, report of, 5271.

Commission to study and revise the statutes relating to children, report of, 5345.

APPENDIX.—Continued.

Commission to study consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, report of, 5029.

Delaware River Bridge Commission, report of, 5025.

Giant Power Board, report of, 4584.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, report of, for 1926, 4691.

Pennsylvania State Parole Commission, report of, 5386.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, report of, for 1926, 4694.

Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Bank, 143 semi-annual report of, 4699.

Reasons for Pardons granted by Governor, 4481.

Savings Fund Society of Germantown, 72nd annual report of, 4689.

Tax Law Commission, final report of, 5177.

Washington's Birthday, concurrent resolution from U. S. Congress inviting cooperation in celebration of two hundredth anniversary of, 5047.

Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, report of, for 1926, 4691.

APPOINTMENTS, interim, resolution, (Senate), by Davis, authorizing printing of, 7.

APPOINTMENTS made by House officers, 35-36; 59.

APPOINTMENTS made by Senate officers, 120.

APPORTIONMENT, (see Legislative Districts).

APPRAISERS, (see taxes).

APPRENTICES, (see children, minors).

APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES, (see budget).

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, interest on public debt and support of public schools for two years beginning June 1, 1927, making general

(GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL).

House Bill, No. 1003.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 391.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported with amendment, 646.
First reading, 646.
Second reading, and recommitted, 725-736.
Re-reported with amendment, 2135.
Third reading and final passage, 2591-2605.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4368-4371.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate, (No. 1321).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2492.
Reported with amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3163-3176.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 3543.
Re-reported without amendment, 3906-3907.
Over in its order, 4029, 4180.
Third reading and final passage, 4217-4231.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES of Executive and Judicial Departments, supplement to General Appropriation Act of 1925, providing for deficiencies in

(DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL).

House Bill No. 736.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 357-358.
Second reading and recommitted, 395-396.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES.—Continued.
Re-reported with amendment, 1094.
Third reading and final passage, 1270-1272.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2623.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2975.
Signed by Speaker, 2997.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3000-3001.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3348.
Final passage, 3426-3428.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate, (No. 914).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1307-1308.
Reported with amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2082-2084.
Third reading and final passage, 2305.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2632.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3520.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3527-3528.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION, (see also agricultural, agriculture, Allum, Archeological Commission, armories, armory, Art Healing Commission, Battlefield Commission, bond, Brady, bridge, bridges, budget, building, Bushy Run, Battlefield Commission, Cartwright, Chadds Ford, chain stores, cities, claims, Coax, crossings, deer, Delaware River, Department of Justice, disabled veterans, dog fund, Election Law Commission, Erie Harbor, Executive Mansion, Fairmount Park, fire companies, fish hatcheries, forest fires, forests, French Creek, game, highways, history, hospital, hospitals, Housing Commission, inaugural, Indian relics, Insurance Law Commission, Kinsley, Lake Erie, libraries, liquid fuels, Mifflin, mine inspectors, mines, Morton, Mothers' Assistance Fund, museum, Museum Division, National Guard, normal school, Old Age Pension Commission, Old Portgage Railroad Celebration Commission, parole laws, penal institutions, Penal Law Commission, penitentiary, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, Penrose, Pieper, post, Property and Supplies, Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir salaries, school districts, Smith, Snyder, soldiers, State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Steffens, Sunday laws, taxes, Township Road Commission, townships, Valley Forge Park Commission, Vicksburg Military Park, Washington, Washington Crossing Park, Wieser Memorial Park).

APPROPRIATION TO ADRIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Punxsutawney, making

House Bill No. 306.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and final passage, 2191.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1208).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2884.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, at Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 1694.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1590.
Reported with amendment, 2403.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2578.
Third reading and final passage, 3101.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME.—Continued.

In Senate, (No. 1489).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3632.
Signed by President, 4074.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME at Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 275.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 438.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2295.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2022).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3257-3258.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL, at Tarentum, making

House Bill No. 184.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.
Reported with amendment, 1804-1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2185.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1195).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430-2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2881.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 169.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 150.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 150.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2066.
Third reading and final passage, 2287.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3530.
Signed by President, 3781.

In House (No. 1898).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3035.
Re-reported with amendment, 3225.
Third reading and final passage, 3447.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3717.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 730.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 790.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 790.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 919.
First reading, 928.
Second reading, 1008.
Third reading and final passage, 1073.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1602).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3271.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO ALMIRA HOME ASSOCIATION of New Castle, making

Senate Bill No. 319.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second Reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2643.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2072).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3442-3443.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO ALTOONA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 76.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred A. Bell, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and final passage, 2179.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1181).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2877-2878.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 629.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 625.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 625.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2076.
Third reading and final passage, 2299.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2029).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3038.
Third reading and final passage, 3259.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 396.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1991-1992.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2195.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1218).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2885-2886.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO ANNIE M. WARNER HOSPITAL, of Gettysburg, making

House Bill No. 599.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 248.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 248.

APPROPRIATION TO ANNIE M. WARNER HOSPITAL of Gettysburg, making

Senate Bill No. 431.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2073.
Third reading and final passage, 2295.
Returned from House without amendment,
Signed by President, 3186.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3188.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202-3203.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3401-3402.
Resumed and passed finally, 3536-3537.
Return from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3575.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 2019).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3256-3257.
Resolution recalling bill from Givernor concurred in, 3305.
Signed by Speaker, 3420.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3720-3721.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO ANTHRACITE HOSPITAL, of Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 128.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.

APPROPRIATION TO ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1412.

Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2616-2617.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3938.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1359).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2946.
Recommitted, 3181.
Re-reported without amendment, 3399.
Second reading,
Third reading and final passage, 3609.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1809.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1740.
Reported with amendment, 1937.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2412.
Third reading and final passage, 2618.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred 3941.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1363).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2749.
Reported with amendment, 2938.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading and recommitted, 3181.
Re-reported with amendment, 3399-3400.
Third reading and final passage, 3610.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3813.
Signed by President, 4075.

APPROPRIATION TO B'BY WELFARE ASSOCIATION, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1067.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 486.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3095.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1474).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3629.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO BEACON LIGHT MISSION, near Bradford, making

House Bill No. 535.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3088.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1459).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3625.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, of New Brighton, making

House Bill No. 1127.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 545.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 545.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3095.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1475).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3629.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, at New Brighton, making

House Bill No. 544.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 224.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 224.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2204.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1238).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO BELVEDERE GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1071.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 486.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2220-2221.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1274).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, at Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 117.
Read in place in House by Mr.Whitehouse, 113.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 113.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3082-3083.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1446).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3622.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 745.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. B. Smth, 271.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 271.
Reported with amendment, 2423.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2580.
Third reading and final passage, 3278-3279.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1507).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3634-3635.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 698.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 268.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 268.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2210.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1249).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 276.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO BETHEL ORPHANAGE, at Osceola, Tioga Co, making

House Bill No. 392.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3085.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate, (No. 1451).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3623.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAULAH ANCHORAGE, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 1114.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 2035.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2035.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and amended, 2676.
Resumed and passed finally, 2870.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House, (No. 2124).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3222.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3309.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3695.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 699.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 268.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 268.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2210-2211.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate, (No. 1250).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 277.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 829.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 346.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 869.
Third reading and final passage, 955.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2411.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2500.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 2969.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3302.
Final passage, 3424.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3720.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate, (No. 804).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 932.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1319.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2358, 2361.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3535.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1356.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 933.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 933.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2612.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate, (No. 1349).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3607.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 511.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 868-869.
Third reading and final passage, 955.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1423.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate, (No. 798).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 931.
Reported with amendments, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1318-1319.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1562.
Signed by President, 1653.

APPROPRIATION TO BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, making

House Bill No. 1124.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.

APPROPRIATION TO BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County, making

Senate Bill No. 441.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second Reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House, (No. 2079).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3239.
Third reading and final passage, 3434-3435.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 537.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldridge, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, and amended, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2203.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate, (No. 1236).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADFORD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 533.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2202.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate, (No. 1234).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2889.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, for erection and equipment of a Nurses' Home, making

House Bill No. 1245.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 638.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 638.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, for erection and equipment of a Nurses' Home, making

Senate Bill No. 575.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 562.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 562.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 206.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 25.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2064.
Third reading and final passage, 2285.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1981).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3245-3246.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1091.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2003-2004.
Third reading and final passage, 2221-2222.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurs, 3347.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to, 3509.
House insists upon non-concurrence and appoints Conference Committee, 3509-3510.
Report of Conference Committee presented and adopted, 4112.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of Conference Committee, 4135.

In Senate, (No. 1276).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported with amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2744.
Re-reported without amendment, 2862.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-conc. in, Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints Conference Committee, 3351.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of Conference Committee, 3528.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of Conference Committee report and Senate adopts report, 4050.

APPROPRIATION TO BUTLER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Butler, making

House Bill No. 366.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bartley, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2192.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House conc., 3938.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate, (No. 1211).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading and recommitted, 2737.
Re-reported with amendment, 3188.
Third reading and final passage, 3601.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 390.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.

APPROPRIATION TO CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2195.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1217).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2885.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO CARBONDALE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 71.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and final passage, 2179.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1180).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2877.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 87.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 105.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 105.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065.
Third reading and final passage, 2286.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1984).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3246.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL, at Bellefonte, making

House Bill No. 358.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1990.
Recommitted, 2192.
Re-reported with amendment, 2400.
Third reading and final passage, 2619-2620.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate, (No. 1339).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported without amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3604.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 941.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, 2001.
Third reading and final passage, 2217.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate, (No. 1266).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2743.
Third reading and final passage, 2896.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL, at Charleroi, making

House Bill No. 100.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 111.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2180-2181.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3942-3943.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate, (No. 1184).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported with amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2734.
Re-reported without amendment, 3106.
Third reading and final passage, 3600.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, at West Chester, making

Senate Bill No. 174.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 164.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 164.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2066-2067.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1990).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3248.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME, making

House Bill No. 1309.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 717.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 717.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3099.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate, (No. 1483).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3631.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 216.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 1805.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2185-2186.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 3936-3937.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate, (No. 1196).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Over in its order, 2881.
Recommitted, 3143.
Re-reported with amendment, 3399.
Third reading and final passage, 3600.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2811.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 158.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 139.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 139.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, of Franklin County, making

House Bill No. 939.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575-2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3094-3095.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3955, 3956.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate, (No. 1473).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3376.
Re-reported with amendment, 3406.
Third reading and final passage, 3628-3629.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 841.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 347.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 347.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3093.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate, (No. 1470).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3628.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME of Bethlehem, making

Senate Bill No. 580.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 562.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 562.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3515.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME.—Continued.

In House, (No. 2087).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3239.
Third reading and final passage, 3434.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 503.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3088.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1458).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3625.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME, of York, making

House Bill No. 1047.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 474.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClure, 197.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 197.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3087.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3956.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1456).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported with amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3624-3625.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 440.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second Reading, 2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2296.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2023).
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 2496.
Third reading and final passeg 2896.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037-3038.
Third reading and final passage, 3258.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPRORIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 136.
Read in place in House by Mr. Muldowney, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In House (No. 1190).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2879-2880.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S SOCIETY of Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 241.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 2322.
First reading, 2364.
Second Reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2642.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407-3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2067).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3437.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL, of Sharon, making

House Bill No. 899.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 351.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 351.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2001.
Third reading and final passage, 2216.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1262).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2896.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1695.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1590.
Reported with amendment, 2403.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2578.
Third reading and final passage, 3102.

In Senate (No. 1490).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Postponed, 3632.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME, of Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 291.
Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrehn, 154.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 154.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3084.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1449).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3623.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO CITIZENS' GENERAL HOSPITAL, of New Kensington, making

House Bill No. 377.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2192-2193.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1212).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2884.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL, of New Kensington, making

Senate Bill No. 972.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1381.

APPROPRIATION TO CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 201.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 206-207.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 207.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2067.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.
Returned from House without amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3528-29.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1992).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3035.
Re-reported with amendment, 3307.
Third reading and final passage, 3449.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1410.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2615-2616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1357).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3609.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 681.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 253.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 253.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 868.
Third reading and final passage, 953-954.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 802).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading and recommitted, 1153.
Re-reported without amendment,
Third reading and final passage, 2658.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO COATESVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 505.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2201.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1231).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2888-2889.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED BOYS, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 866.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 348.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 348.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3093-3094.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1471).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3628.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED ORPHANS' HOME, of North Side, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 476.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 467.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 467.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 142.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 138.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2640.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 2513.

In House (No. 2062).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3440-3441.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 62.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1982.
Third reading and final passage, 2177-2178.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1177).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2479-2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2876-2877.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 350.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2192.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3937.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1210).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2736.
Re-reported with amendment, 3187.
Third reading and final passage, 3600-3601.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1409.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2383.
Third reading and final passage, 2615.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1356).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3600-3609.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 723.
Read in place in House by Mr. King, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2211.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate, (No. 1252).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO COUDERSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 486.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and final passage, 2199.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate, (No. 1226).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO COUDERSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 254.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.

APPROPRIATION TO CURTIS HOME, of North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 724.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3089-3090.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate, (No. 1462).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374-3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO CURTIS HOME, of North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1140.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.

APPROPRIATION TO DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1432.
Read in place in House by Mr. Yerg, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1015.

APPROPRIATION TO DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 694.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3205.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House, (No. 2035).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3266.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO DELAWARE COUNTY HOSPITAL, at Upper Darby, making

House Bill No. 1529.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1170.

APPROPRIATION TO DELAWARE COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2831-2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3051.
Third reading and final passage, 3242.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate, (No. 1512).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3635-3636.
Signed by President, 4073.

APPROPRIATION TO DELAWARE COUNTY HOSPITAL, at Upper Darby, Delaware County, making

Senate Bill No. 1099.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2033-2034.
First reading, 2101.
Second reading, 2346.
Third reading and final passage, 2675.

In House, (No. 2115).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.

APPROPRIATION TO DIXMONT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 758.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hagmaier, 304.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 304.
Reported with amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2506.
Second reading, 2773.
Third reading and final passage, 3279. .
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4151.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate, (No. 1508).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Recommitted, 3635.
Re-reported with amendment, 3780.
Third reading and final passage, 4036.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4244.

APPROPRIATION TO DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, making

Senate Bill No. 432.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2073.
Third reading and final passage, 2295.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3204-3205.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2020).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3263. . .
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO DuBOIS HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 851.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1063.

APPROPRIATION TO DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1790.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1738.

APPROPRIATION TO DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST, at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 943.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 1378.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1378.

APPROPRIATION TO EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, making

House Bill No. 1383.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weaver, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported with amendment, 1808.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2004-2005.
Third reading and final passage, 2223-2224.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate, (No. 1281).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Signed by President, 3524.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, making

House Bill No. 36.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 93.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 93.
Reported without amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3080-3081.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate, (No. 1441).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3621.
Signed by President, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 85.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2179-2180.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3011.
Vote reconsidered and House concurs in Senate amendments, 3345-3346.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1182).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported with amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2878.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3351.
Signed by President, 3527.

APPROPRIATION TO ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Ridgway, making

House Bill No. 836.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 347.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 347.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.

APPROPRIATION TO ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, 2000.
Third reading and final passage, 2215.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate, (No. 1260).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO ELLWOOD CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 421.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported with amendments, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and final passage, 2197.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate, (No. 1222).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

House Bill No. 1009.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 430.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 430.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

House Bill No. 1178.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3098.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate, (No. 1482).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3630.
Signed by President, 4070.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE INFANTS' HOME AND HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1174.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576-2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3097-3098.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate, (No. 1480).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3630.
Signed by President, 4070.

APPROPRIATION TO EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 966.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 389.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 389.
Reported with amendment, 1807.

APPROPRIATION TO EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2002-2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2219.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate, (No. 1271).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, by providing that same may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings, amending act of 1925, making

Senate Bill No. 1103.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.
Reported without amendment,
First reading,
Second reading, 2731-2732.
Third reading and final passage, 2875.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4086.

In House, (No. 2129).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3223.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3948.
Third reading and final passage, 4104.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

APPROPRIATION TO FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 697.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House, (No. 2036).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3266.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1137.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3096.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate, (No. 1476).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3629.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 475.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 467.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 467.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE, of Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 437.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2077).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3435.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 1176.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3098.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate, (No. 1481).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3630.
Signed by President, 4070.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, at Germantown, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 288.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 234.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 234.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 470.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 196.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 196.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3086-3087.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3956-3957.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1455).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported with amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3624.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 1101.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2370.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and final passage, 2675.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3517.

In House, (No. 2116).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3055.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME.—Continued.

First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3443.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 815.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 346.
Reported with amendment, 2401-2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3093.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

In Senate, (No. 1469).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3627-3628.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 273.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 743.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2212.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1254).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2894.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 264.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 152.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 152.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1988.
Third reading and final passage, 2188.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1201).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2882.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 545.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 224.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 224.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2206.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1239).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 300.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 235.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 235.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2642-2643.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2070).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3441-3442.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO GARRETSON HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 687.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burns, 267.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 267.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2209-2210.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1248).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2892.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL HOSPITAL, of East Stroudsburg, making

House Bill No. 447.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 186.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 186.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1992-1993.
Third reading and final passage, 2197-2198.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1223).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 242.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2069.
Recommitted, 2290.
Re-reported with amendment, 2322-2323.
Third reading and final passage, 2642.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In House (No. 2068).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3441.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 1139.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3096.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1477).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3629.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS in the Eastern District, making

House Bill No. 637.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 250.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 250.
Reported with amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2380-2381.
Third reading and final passage, 2609-2610.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3939.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1342).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported with amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3605.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 812.
Read in place in House by Mr. Paul G. Adams, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2000.
Third reading and final passage, 2214-2215.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1259).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO GRAND VIEW HOSPITAL, near Sellersville, Bucks County, making

Senate Bill No. 253.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2069-2070.
Recommitted, 2291.
Third reading and final passage, 2871.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3782.

APPROPRIATION TO GRAND VIEW HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In House (No. 2127).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3222.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3308.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3694.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO GRAND VIEW INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF POOR CONSUMPTIVES, of Oil City, making

House Bill No. 254.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 151.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 151.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2187.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1199).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2881-2882.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Waynesburg, making

Senate Bill No. 726.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 765.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 765.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925-1926.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2302.
Returned from House without amendment, 3813.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2045).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 3422.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3951.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Waynesburg, making

Senate Bill No. 1096.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 901.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marstellar, 351.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 351.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2001.
Third reading and final passage, 2216.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1263).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433-2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2896.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 905.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 351.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 351.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2001.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2216-2217.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1264).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2896.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 386.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2194.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1215).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2885.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 267.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunsicker, 232.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 232.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2070.
Third reading and final passage, 2291.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2005).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3253.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 266.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunsicker, 232.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 232.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2070.
Third reading and final passage, 2291.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2004).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3261-3262.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 1175.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1808.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2004.

APPROPRIATION TO HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2223.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1279).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2899.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO HANOVER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1094.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2517.
Third reading and final passage, 2978.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3940.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1386).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2923.
Reported with amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3366.
Third reading and final passage, 3612-3613.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 468.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 196.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 196.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and final passage, 2198.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1225).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 504.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2200-2201.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3008.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1230).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported with amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2888.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1365.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 709.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2079.
Third reading and final passage, 2301.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2039).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3268-3269.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1403.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2383.
Third reading and final passage, 2615.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1355).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3608.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 1513.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2412.
Third reading and final passage, 2617.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1361).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2938.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3181.
Third reading and final passage, 3610.
Signed by President, 4073.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 465.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 196.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 196.
Reported with amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1961.
Third reading and final pasage, 2158-2159.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1283).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 175.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 164.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 164.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of West Chester, making

House Bill No. 497.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1993-1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2199-2200.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1228).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2888.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, of Reading, making

House Bill No. 395.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, of Reading, making

House Bill No. 769.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 304.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 304.
Reported with amendments, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2213.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1256).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2894.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 141.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 138.
Reported with amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2640.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 2061).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3440.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN, of Easton, making

House Bill No. 44.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3081.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1442).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3621.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 628.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 625.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 625.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2440-2441.
Third reading and final passage, 2653.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2090).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3445-3446.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1141.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3096-3097.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4151-4152.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1478).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3376.
Recommitted, 3630.
Re-reported with amendment, 3780.
Third reading and final passage, 4035.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4245.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 958.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1380.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 469.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 196.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 196.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3086.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1454).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373-3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3624.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 363.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 286.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 286.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2644.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS.—Continued.

In House (No. 2075).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3436.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 807.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3091.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

In Senate (No. 1465).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3626-3627.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 274.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, of Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 59.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3081-3082.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1443).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3622.
Signed by President, pro tempore, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 740.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 919.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 919.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441.
Third reading and final passage, 2654.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2093).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241-3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3444.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 1144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 382.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 328.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 328.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2294.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2015).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3262.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 383.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 328.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 328.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2644.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2076).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3436.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR VETERANS OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC AND WIVES, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 236.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pennock, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported without amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3083-3084.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1448).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3623.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 814.
Read in place in House by Mr. Paul G. Adams, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3092.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

In Senate (No. 1468).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3627.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 756.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 924.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 924.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441-2442.
Third reading and final passage, 2655.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2094).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3444.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS of the City of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 166.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 140.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 140.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2641.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 2064).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3438.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 628.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 250.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 250.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2207.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1242).
Referred to Committeè on Appropriation, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2891.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Germantown, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 287.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 234.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 234.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2004.
Third reading and final passage, 2222.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1277).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading and recommitted, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2899.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 49.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1982.
Third reading and final passage, 2176-2177.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1175).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2479.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2876.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 24.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED WORKING GIRLS, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1816.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lynch, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1740.

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 301.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 235.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 235.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2437-2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2643.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2071).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3439.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Huntingdon, making

House Bill No. 619.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffner, 249.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 249.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 162.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 139.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 139.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2066.
Third reading and final passage, 2287.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3207.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1986).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported with amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3247.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of its Hospital, making

House Bill No. 97.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooke, 111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 111.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2180.
Returned from Senate without amendment, in which House concurred, 3005-3006.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1183).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported with amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2878.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2919.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 82.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 104.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 104.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065.
Third reading and final passage, 2285-2286.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2321.
Third reading and final passage, 2639.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 2060).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240-3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3439-3440.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 246.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.

APPROPRIATION TO JULIA WHITE PRISCILLA HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE, at LaMott, Montgomery County, making

House Bill No. 1382.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weaver, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3099.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate, (No. 1484).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3631.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Kane, McKean County, making

House Bill No. 534.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2203.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate, (No. 1235).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2889.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1156.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matthew Patterson, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1807-1808.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2004.
Third reading and final passage, 2222.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate, (No. 1278).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2899.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO KITTANNING GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 153.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 126.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 126.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2184.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1192).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2880.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC HOME DEPARTMENT, at Hawkins Station, Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 570.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldridge, 246.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 246.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573-2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3089.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1460).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3625.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, making

House Bill No. 559.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3053.
Third reading and final passage, 3243-3244.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1506).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3221.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.—Continued.

Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY operating the Rossmere Sanatorium, at Lancaster, making deficiency

House Bill No. 1229.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 636.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 636.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3053.
Third reading and final passage, 3244.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate, (No. 1511).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3635.
Signed by President, 4070.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 69.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and final passage, 2178-2179.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1179).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2877.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 223.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3055.
Second reading, 3237.
Third reading and final passage, 3431.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate, (No. 1568).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3529.
Reported without amendment, 3539.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3882-3883.
Third reading and final passage, 4040.
Signed by President, 4243.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 251.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2069.
Third reading and final passage, 2290.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2001).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3251-3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, making

Senate Bill No. 706.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2078-2079.
Third reading and final passage, 2301.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House, (No. 2038).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3268.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 461.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sheffer, 196.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 196.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 139.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 138.
Reported without amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065.
Third reading and final passage, 2286.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3517.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3542.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3574.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3785.
Resumed and passed finally, 4010.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4078.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House, (No. 1985).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3246-3247.
Signed by Speaker, 3664.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3718.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred in, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

APPROPRIATION TO LITHUNIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC "VILNIUS" HOME of the United States of America, at Lake Winola, Overfield, making

Senate Bill No. 421.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.
Reported with amendment, 3105.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3539.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4188.

In House, (No. 2156).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3921.
Second reading,
Third reading and final passage, 4331-4332.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 548.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 543.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 543.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL.—Continued

Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2075.
Recommitted, 2297-2298.
Re-reported with amendment, 2360.
Third reading and final passage, 2650-2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House, (No. 2084).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3444-3445.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Shenandoah, making

House Bill No. 351.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, at Shenandoah, making deficiency

House Bill No. 514.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 873-874.
Third reading and final passage, 965-966.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 3010.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate, (No. 775).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 1152.
Re-reported with amendment,
Third reading and final passage, 2657.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1411.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate, (No. 1358).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3609.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO LYING-IN-CHARITY HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 844.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 347.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 347.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading and amended, 2000-2001.
Third reading and final passage, 2215.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate, (No. 1261).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.

APPROPRIATION TO LYING-IN-CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO MAPLE AVENUE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of DuBois, making

Senate Bill No. 202.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 207.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2067.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3207-3208.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1993).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported with amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3248-3249.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sunbury, making

House Bill No. 274.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 153.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 153.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1988.
Third reading and final passage, 2188-2189.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1203).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2882-2883.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 388.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2194.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1216).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2885.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 538.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 353.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 285.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 285.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2293.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3568-3569.
Signed by President, 3782.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In House, (No. 2012).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported with amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3693.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE AGED, making

House Bill No. 420.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3085.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1452).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3623-3624.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 408.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and final passage, 2195-2196.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1219).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Monongahela City, Washington County, making

House Bill No. 519.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCallister, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1994-1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2201-2202.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate, (No. 1232).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2889.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Mount Pleasant, making

House Bill No. 371.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harkins, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3055.
Second reading, 3237.
Third reading and final pasage, 3430-3431.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate, (No. 1567).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3529.
Reported without amendment, 3539.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3882.
Third reading and final passage, 4039-4040.
Signed by President, 4243.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Mount Pleasant, making

Senate Bill No. 250.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2069.
Third reading and final passage, 2290.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3208.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2000).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported with amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3251.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3418.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL at Roxborough, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 492.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and final passage, 2199.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate, (No. 1227).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2887-2888.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCER COTTAGE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1479.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1018.
Reported with amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2117.
Second reading, 2532.
Third reading and final passage, 3020.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate, (No. 1415).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3368.
Third reading and final passage, 3616.
Signed by President, 4073.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Altoona, making

House Bill No. 68.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred A. Bell, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and final passage, 2178.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3005.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate, (No. 1178).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported with amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2877.
Reeurned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2919.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of DuBois, making

Senate Bill No. 600.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Johnstown, making

Senate Bill No. 592.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier for Mr. Baumer, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL(, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 287.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 154.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 154.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading,
Third reading and final passage, 2189.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1204).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2883.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 584.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 563.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 563.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 1050.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 322.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2071.
Third reading and final passage, 2292-2293.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2010).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3254-3255.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, at Blakely, making

House Bill No. 52.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 1804.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1982.
Third reading and final passage, 2177.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1176).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2479.
Second reading, 2733.
Third reading and final passage, 2876.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO MILLIKIN HOSPITAL, of Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 120.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 113.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 113.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1984-1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1186).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2878-2879.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS' HOSPITAL OF NORTHERN CAMBRIA, at Spangler, making

House Bill No. 174.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2184.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate, (No. 1193).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2880.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 593.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.

APPROPRIATION TO MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL, of Stroudsburg, making

House Bill No. 449.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 186.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 186.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and final passage, 2198.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate, (No. 1224).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 1085.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3293.
Third reading and final passage, 3691-3692.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4150-4151.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 3691.

In Senate, (No. 1571).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3568.
Reported with amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3883.
Third reading and final passage, 4040.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4244.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 448.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL, at Norristown, making

House Bill No. 532.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 223.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 223.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2202.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate, (No. 1233).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2889.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 380.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriaions, 181.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1990-1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2193.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1213).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2884.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Spring, Blair County, making

Senate Bill No. 105.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 106.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 106.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, at Doylestown, making

Senate Bill No. 183.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 173.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 173.
Reported with amendment, 1821.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.—Continued.

First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2067.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House, (No. 1991).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3261.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 954.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. B. Smith, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2218.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate, (No. 1269).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Over in its order, 2897.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3526.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, for maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 735.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 903.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 903.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, for supplies and equipment, making

Senate Bill No. 724.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 764.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 764.

APPROPRIATION TO NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1385.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2383.
Third reading and final passage, 2614.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate, (No. 1353).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3608.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, making

House Bill No. 231.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, making

House Bill No. 260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 152.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 152.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1987-1988.
Third reading and final passage, 2187.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3007.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate, (No. 1200).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported with amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2882.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2919.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO NAZARENE HOME FOR THE AGED, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1170.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. Boud Smith, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2576.
Third reading and final passage, 3097.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate, (No. 1479).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3630.
Signed by President, 4070.

APPROPRIATION TO NEW FUTURE ASSOCIATION, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 1053.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1732.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1732.
Reported without amendments, 2358.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2671-2672.

In House, (No. 2108).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.

APPROPRIATION TO NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1384.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2613-2614.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate, (No. 1352).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3607-3608.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, at Austin, making

House Bill No. 485.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 197.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 197.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, at Austin, making

Senate Bill No. 256.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2070.
Third reading and final passage, 2291.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House, (No. 2003).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3252-3253.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1083.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2221.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 3009.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate, (No. 1275).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported with amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2898-2899.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 80.
Read in place in House by Mr. Colville, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3082.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate, (No. 1444).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3622.
Signed by President, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 403.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2517.
Recommitted, 2969.
Re-reported with amendment, 3055.
Third reading and final passage, 3276.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1524).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3352.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Third reading and final passage, 3797.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN TIER HOME, of Harrison Valley, Potter County, making

House Bill No. 487.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 2401.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN TIER HOME.—Continued.

First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3087-3088.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate, (No. 1457).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3625.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN TIER HOME, of Harrison Valley, Potter County, making

Senate Bill No. 255.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 222.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1534.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1170.
Reported with amendment, 1808.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2005.
Third reading and final passage, 2224.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3009.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate, (No. 1282).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported with amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3525.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 911.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1161.

APPROPRIATION TO OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, at McKees Rocks, making

House Bill No. 960.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 389.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 389.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2219.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1270).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO OIL CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 265.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 152.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 152.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1988.
Third reading and final passage, 2188.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1202).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.

APPROPRIATION TO OIL CITY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2882.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 884.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 350.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 350.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2406.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3094.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1472).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3628.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 813.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sullivan, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2575.
Third reading and final passage, 3092.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

Remarks on, by
Stadtlander, 3092.

In Senate (No. 1467).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3627.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO PASSAVANT HOMES FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS, at Rochester, making

House Bill No. 543.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 224.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 224.

APPROPRIATION TO PASSAVANT HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 621.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 249.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 249.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966-2967.
Second reading, 3293.
Third reading and final passage, 3691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 3691.

In Senate (No. 1569).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3568.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3883.
Third reading and final passage, 4040.
Signed by President, 4244.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, making

Senate Bill No. 701.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported with amendment, 1382.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL.—Continued.

First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1508.
Third reading and final passage, 1660.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3205-3206.
Signed by President, 3516.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3614.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3810.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3897-3898.
Resumed and passed finally, 4011.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4078.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1950).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported with amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3267.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3915.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4132.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 1086.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1817.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 172.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 164.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 164.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2436.
Recommitted, 2641.
Re-reported with amendment, 2936.
Third reading and final passage, 3111.
Returned from House without amendment, 4052.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2150).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3664.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3948.
Third reading and final passage, 4103.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM, of Chester County, making

Senate Bill No. 556.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 560.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 560.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2075.
Third reading and final passage, 2298.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2025).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3038.
Third reading and final passage, 3258.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY AND FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 98.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooke, 111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 111.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2571.
Third reading and final passage, 3082.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4152.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 1445).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Recommitted, 3622.
Reported with amendment, 3780.
Third reading and final passage, 4035.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4243.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, at Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 714.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2302.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2042).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3269-3270.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME, of Brookville, making

House Bill No. 234.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3949.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4350.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1610).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3913.
Reported without amendment, 3816.
First reading, 3910.
Second reading, 4060.
Third reading and final passage, 4185.
Signed by President, 4270.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME of Brookville, making

Senate Bill No. 26.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.
Reported with amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2638.
Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate concurred, 3529.
Signed by President, 3781.

In House (No. 2058).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3056-3057.
Second reading, 3241.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3440.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 83.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 104.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 104.
Reported with amendments, 1820-1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065.
Third reading and final passage, 2286.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208-3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1983).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3246.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1209.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 635.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 635.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND Society, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 557.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunsicker, 561.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 561.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2085).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3445.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 721.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3089.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1461).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS HOME, at Erie, for maintenance and administration expenses, and providing for payment into State Treasury of all moneys received from the United States Government, making

House Bill No. 879.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 349.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 349.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2381.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2611.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1346).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, at Erie, making

House Bill No. 826.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 346.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2381.
Third reading and final passage, 2610.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4131.

In Senate (No. 1345).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, at Erie, making deficiency

House Bill No. 731.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 870.
Third reading and final passage, 960.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Approved by Governor, 2622.

In Senate (No. 780).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1318.
Signed by President, 1653.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL, at Scotland, making

House Bill No. 1340.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 798.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 798.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF, at Scranton, making

House Bill No. 241.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2379.
Third reading and final passage, 2608.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3942.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1338).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported with amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3604.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, at Elwyn, Delaware County, making

House Bill No. 13.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported without amendment, 1935.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2379.
Third reading and final passage, 2607.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1335).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported without amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3603-3604.
Signed by President, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, of Morganza, making

Senate Bill No. 727.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 765.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 765.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2080-2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2303.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2046).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3270-3271.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 232.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3083.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1447).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3622.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN, making

House Bill No. 725.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fuller, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN, making

House Bill No. 1406.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 936.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2577-2578.
Third reading and final passage, 3100-3101.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1487).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3631-3632.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

House Bill No. 802.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3090-3091.
Returned from Senate without amendment,
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1464).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

Senate Bill No. 625.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 624.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 624.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS, making

House Bill No. 1405.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 936.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 936.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3100.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1486).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3631.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, making

Senate Bill No. 168.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 140.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 140.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2066.
Third reading and final passage, 2287.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3204.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1988).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3260-3261.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, making

House Bill No. 307.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, making

House Bill No. 349.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooke, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1989.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2191.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1209).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2884.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, making

Senate Bill No. 385.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2294.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3204.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2016).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3262.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 731.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 903.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 903.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2335-2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2654.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2092).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3446.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 944.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 1378.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1378.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2340-2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2664.
Returned from House without amendment, 3814.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2099).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3422.
First reading, 3422-3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3951.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 181.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 173.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 173.
Reported without amendment, 993.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1073.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1140-1141.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.

In House (No. 1617).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2172.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

APPROPRIATION TO PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 381.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gyger, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2193-2194.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1214).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2884-2885.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

House Bill No. 1564.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1172.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2578.
Third reading and final passage, 3101.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1488).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3632.
Signed by President, 4074.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, making

House Bill No. 779.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. T. Bell, 305.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 305.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3090.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1463).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 134.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2182.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1188).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2879.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 1378.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3293.
Third reading and final passage, 3690.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4150.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

Remarks on, by
Purucker, 3690.

In Senate (No. 1573).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3568.
Reported with amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3883.
Third reading and final passage, 4041.
Signed by President, 4245.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 165.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hefferon, 126.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 126.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 320.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2071.
Third reading and final passage, 2292.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3528.
Signed by President pro tempore,

In House (No. 2008).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3037.
Re-reported with amendment, 3307.
Third reading and final passage, 3448-3449.
Returned from Senate with House amendents concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker,

APPROPRIATION TO POLK STATE SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 1398.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2383.
Third reading and final passage, 2614.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1354).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3608.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSTOWN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 289.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 154.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 154.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and final passage, 2189-2190.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 3007.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1205).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported with amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2883.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2919-2920.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 290.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 154.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 154.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.
Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and final yassage, 2190.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3008.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1206).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported with amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2883.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred, in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 253.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 151.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 151.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2186-2187.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1198).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2881.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1106.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 488.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Jefferson County, making

House Bill No. 228.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Jefferson County, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 704.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1059-1060.
First reading, 1089.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Second Reading, 1151-1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1317.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1677).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 3011.
First reading, 3013.
Second reading, 3239.
Third reading and final passage, 3433.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 28.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065.
Third reading and final passage, 2285.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3529-30.
Signed by President, 3781.

In House (No. 1982).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported with amendment, 3011.
First reading, 3013.
Second reading, 3239.
Third reading and final passage, 3433-3434.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

APPROPRIATION TO READING HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 768.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 304.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 304.

APPROPRIATION TO READING HOSPITAL of West Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 239.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2068-2069.
Third reading and final passage, 2290.
Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate concurred, 3530.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1999).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3036.
Re-reported with amendment, 3225.
Third reading and final passage, 3448.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 2960.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 678.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gann, 252.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 252.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1997-1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2209.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1247).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2892.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sayre, making

House Bill No. 235.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Moore, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sayre, making

Senate Bill No. 143.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 138.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2065-2066.
Third reading and final passage, 2286-2287.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2322.
Third reading and final passage, 2641.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3530.
Signed by President, 3781.

In House (No. 2063).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3438-3439.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT WOOD HOME, OF PHILADELPHIA, making

Senate Bill No. 912.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 1161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1161.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2444.
Third reading and final passage, 2663.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2098).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3443.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

APPROPRIATION TO ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 542.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 224.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 224.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2204.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1237).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 695.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 268.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 268.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 872.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 349.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 349.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 381.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 328.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 328.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2293-2294.
Returned from House without amendment, 3575.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 2014).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3255-3256.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3712.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 401.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 167.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 140.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 140.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2066.
Third reading and final passage, 2287.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1987).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3034-3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3247-3248.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO SACRED HEART HOSPITAL, of Allentown, making

Senate Bill No. 597.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT AGNES' HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 822.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 346.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT AGNES' HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 614.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 614.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 614.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2335.
Third reading and final passage, 2652.

In House (No. 2089).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1299.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 716.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 716.
Reported with amendment, 1808.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2004.
Third reading and final passage, 2223.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1280).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2899-2900.
Signed by President, 3524.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 823.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 346.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 932.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCann, 353.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 353.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 330.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 283.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 283.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2071.
Third reading and final passage, 2293.
Returned from House without amendment, 3575.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 2011).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3255.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3711-3712.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 354.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2380.
Third reading and final passage, 2853.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 2853.
McBride, 2853.
Mudowney, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1376).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2917.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3365.
Third reading and final passage, 3611.
Signed by President, 4065.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 601.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie for Mr. Einstein, 572.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 572.
Reported without amendment,

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, of Carbondale, making

House Bill No. 55.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, of Lancaster, making

Senate Bill No. 586.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 563.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 563.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 618.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 614.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 614.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, South Side, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 585.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 563.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 563.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S INFANT ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 595.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, at Bethlehem, making

Senate Bill No. 236.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2068.
Third reading and final passage, 2289-2290.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 1998).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3250-3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 244.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2186.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1197).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2881.
Signed by President, 3525.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, at Bethlehem, making

House Bill No. 404.
Read in place in House by Mr.Sinwell, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 583.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 563.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 563.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT MARY'S KELLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 596.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 568-569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S ASSOCIATION, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 666.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 252.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 252.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2208.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1245).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2892.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 594.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.

APPROPRIATION TO SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 579.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 247.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 247.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1996-1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2207.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1241).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2891.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN, at Ambler, making

Senate Bill No. 342.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 284.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 284.
Reported with amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2643-2644.

In House (No. 2073).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1367.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2612-2613.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1350).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3607.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 1368.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1936.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2613.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1351).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3607.
Signed by President, 4071.

APPROPRIATION TO SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, making

House Bill No. 1813.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erdley, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938-1939.
Second reading, 2412.
Third reading and final passage, 2618.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1364).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 3399.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Third reading and final passage, 3794.
Signed by President, 4075.

APPROPRIATION TO SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, making

Senate Bill No. 984.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1486.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2666.
Returned from House without amendment, 3814.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2105).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3950.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, of Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 180.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hagmaier, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2185.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1194).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2481.
Second reading, 2735.
Third reading and final passage, 2880.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, of Allegheny County, making

Senate Bill No. 355.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Pfischner, 285.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 285.

APPROPRIATION TO SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 707.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported with amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1317.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1678.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3267-3268.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPIAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 708.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1317-1318.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.

In House (No. 1679).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 1937.
First reading, 1939.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2395.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

APPROPRIATION TO SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL at New Castle, making

Senate Bill No. 318.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2070-2071.
Third reading and final passage, 2292.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2007).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3254.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Susquehanna, making

House Bill No. 672.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 252.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 252.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2209.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3993.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1246).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2740.
Recommitted, 3143.
Re-reported with amendment, 3539.
Third reading and final passage, 3793.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3900.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Susquehanna, making

Senate Bill No. 197.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 206.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 206.

APPROPRIATION TO SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL, at Scotland, making

Senate Bill No. 599.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.
Reported without amendment, 1819-1820.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2075.
Third reading and final passage, 2298.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2028).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3264.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 950.
Read in place in House by Mr. Soffel, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2217-2218.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1267).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2743.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO SPENCER HOSPITAL, of Meadville, making

House Bill No. 414.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and final passage, 2196
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

Remarks on, by
Evans, Frank D, 2201.

In Senate (No. 1220).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, making

Senate Bill No. 692.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2034).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2835.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.—Continued.

First reading, 2840-2841.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3265-3266.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 693.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones,762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1317.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.

In House (No. 1675).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 1936-1937.
First reading, 1939.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2394-2395.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

APPROPRIATION TO STETSON HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 638.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 250.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 250.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2208.
Third reading and final passage, 2208.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1243).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2891.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Bellevue, Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 799.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2000.
Third reading and final passage, 2213-2214.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1257).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2894-2895.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN, at Doylestown, making

Senate Bill No. 223.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2641.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 2065).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3241.
Third reading and final passage, 3442.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL, ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 709.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2211.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1251).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL, of Ridley Park, Delaware County, making

House Bill No. 110.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 112.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 112.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1185).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2878.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL, of Ridley Park, making

Senate Bill No. 344.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 284.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 284.

APPROPRIATION TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1037.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 484.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 484.
Reported with amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2117.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 2532.
Re-reported with amendment, 2834.
Third reading and final passage, 3280.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2931.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (Na. 1510).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3635.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, at Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 60.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2379.
Third reading and final passage, 2607-2608.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3943.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1336).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported with amendment, 2936.

APPROPRIATION TO THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Continued.

First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3178.
Third reading and amended, 3400.
Resumed and passed finally, 3566.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 3810.
Signed by President, 4064.

APPROPRIATION TO TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 417.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and final passage, 2196-2197.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1221).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2737.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1434.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1015.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2411-2412.
Third reading and final passage, 2617.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1360).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2938.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3181.
Third reading and final passage, 3609.
Signed by President, 4072.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 696.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1317.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.

In House (No. 1676).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 1937.
First reading, 1939.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2395.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 923.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1311.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2084.
Third reading and final passage, 2305.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2047).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3272.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

APPROPRIATION TO TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 727.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2212.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1253).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2893-2894.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO TWO LICK HOSPITAL, of Dixonville, making

House Bill No. 996.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 391.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported with amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2381.
Third reading and final passage, 2611.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1347).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.
Signed by President, 4069.

APPROPRIATION TO TWO LICK HOSPITAL, of Dixonville, making

Senate Bill No. 384.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 328.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 328.

APPROPRIATION TO UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES, of West Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 698.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported with amendment, ———.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441.
Third reading, 2654.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2091).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3446.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 764.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Ella C. Adams, 304.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 304.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2212-2213.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1255).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL.—Continued.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2740-2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2894.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED CHARITIES, of Hazleton, making

House Bill No. 1391.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 935.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 935.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2577.
Third reading and final passage, 3099-3100.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1485).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 3190-3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3631.
Signed by President, 4076.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED ZION HOME, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County, making

House Bill No. 1612.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1349.
Reported with amendment, 2836.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3053.
Third reading and final passage, 3244-3245.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3955.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1513).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, and amended, 3378-3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3636.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in.
Signed by President, 4074.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 230.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2068.
Third reading and final passage, 2289.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1995):
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3249-3250.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 231.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2068.
Third reading and final passage, 2289.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1996).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3250.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Polyclinic Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 232.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2068.
Third reading and final passage, 2289.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1997)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3250.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, making

Senate Bill No. 228.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported without amendment, 2035.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2332.
Re-reported without amendment, 2862.
Third reading and final passage, 3112.
Returned from House without amendment, 3813.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 2131).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3303.
Reported without amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3950.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, making

Senate Bill No. 229.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported without amendment, 2035.
First reading, 2094.
Second Reading, and recommitted, 2332.
Re-reported with amendment, 2862.
Third reading and final passage, 3112.
Returned from House without amendment, 4052.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2132).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3303.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3948.
Third reading and final passage, 4103.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, for general maintenance and equipment, and for teaching facilities for students in the School of Medicine, making

House Bill No. 931.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 353.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 353.
Reported with amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2117.
Second reading, 2532.
Third reading and final passage, 3019-3020.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3940.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1414).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported with amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3215-3216.
Second reading, 3369.
Third reading and final passage, 3616.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1052.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2220.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1273).
Referred to Committee on Apropriation, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.
Signed by President, 3523.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 428.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 713.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 763.
Referred to Committee on Apropriations, 763.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second Reading, 2079-2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2301-2302.
Return from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3206.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2041).
Referred to Committee on Apropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, and amended, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3269.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 137.
Read in place in House by D. Glenn Moore, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1985-1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2183-2184.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1191).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2880.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPROPRIATION TO WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Honesdale, making

House Bill No. 133.
Read in place in House by Mr. Petrick, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1808.
Second reading, 1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2182.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3006.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1187).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported with amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2879.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2919.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 331.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 283.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 283.
Reported with amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2938.
Second reading, 3151.
Third reading and final passage, 3538-3539.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4188.

In House (No. 2155).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3921.
Second reading,
Third reading and final passage, 4332.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBORO HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 940.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2506.
Second reading, 2773.
Third reading and final passage, 3279.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3955.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1509).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3192.
Reported with amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3635
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in,
Signed by President, 4068.

APPROPRIATION TO WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 702.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2300-2301.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2037).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3041.
Third reading and final passage, 3267.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 135.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.
Reported with amendment, 1804.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2182-2183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3001.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 1189).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2480.
Second reading, 2734.
Third reading and final passage, 2879.
Signed by President, 3517.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 327.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 283.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 283.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, at Pittsburgh, to cover deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, making

House Bill No. 560.
Read in place in House by Mr. Muldowney, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1069).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3157.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF, at Edgewood, making deficiency

House Bill No. 428.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 185.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 185.
Reported without amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2572-2573.
Third reading and final passage, 3086.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1453).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3624.
Signed by President, 4066.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 359.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 286.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 286.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second Reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2644.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2074).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME.—Continued.

Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3437.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, of Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 379.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Greensburg, making

Senate Bill No. 249.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2642.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2069).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3437-3438.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 378.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.

In Senate (No.).

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Greensburg, making

Senate Bill No. 252.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2069.
Third reading and final passage, 2290-2291.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2002).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage, 3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 221.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pennock, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, making

Senate Bill No. 358.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 285.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 285.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2293.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3782.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3614.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4003.
Final passage, 4189.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4269.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—Continued.

In House (No. 2013).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3037.
Re-reported without amendment, 3422.
Third reading and final passage, 3696.
Resolutions recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3915.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4368.
Signed by Speaker, 4406.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 551.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1812.
Second reading, 1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2206-2207.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1240).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2739.
Third reading and final passage, 2890-2891.
Signed by President, 3520.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 310.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 1821-1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2070.
Third reading and final passage, 2292.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209-3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2006).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3036.
Third reading and final passage 3253.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL, of Scranton, for flushing mine workings beneath and adjacent to nurse's home, making

House Bill No. 1366.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3428.
Third reading and final passage, 3692.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1572).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3568.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3883.
Third reading and final passage, 4040-4041.
Signed by President, 4245.

APPROPRIATION TO WIKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1049.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 321.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2071.
Third reading and final passage, 2292.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2009).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3254.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOME FOR GIRLS, making

House Bill No. 810.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 2402.
First reading, 2405.
Second reading, 2574.
Third reading and final passage, 3091.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

In Senate (No. 1466).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3190.
Reported without amendment, 3194.
First reading, 3219.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final pasage, 3627.
Signed by President, 4067.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 806.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 345.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 345.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1813.
Second reading, 2000.
Third reading and final passage, 2214.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1258).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2485.
Second reading, 2741.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3521.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 278.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS, making

Senate Bill No. 272.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 233.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 233.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLS HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 425.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunsicker, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1923-1924.
Second reading, 2073.
Third reading and final passage, 2294-2295.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLS HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In House (No. 2018).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3256.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 953.
Read in place in House by Mr. William B. Smith, 388.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Reported with amendments, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2218.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1268).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2743-2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 499.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 198.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 198.
Reported with amendment, 1806.
First reading, 1811.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2200.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1229).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2432.
First reading, 2483.
Second reading, 2738.
Third reading and final passage, 2888.
Signed by President, 3519.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 591.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2075.
Third reading and final passage, 2298.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2027).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833-2834.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3038.
Third reading, and final passage, 3259.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 590.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2075.
Third reading and final passage, 2298.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3205.
Signed by President, 3515.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Continued.

In House (No. 2026).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3263-3264.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1021.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 483.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 483.
Reported with amendment, 1807.
First reading, 1814.
Second reading, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2220.
Returned from Senate witnout amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1272).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.
Signed by President, 3522.

APPROPRIATION TO WOODS RUN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1138.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546.

APPROPRIATION TO WOODS RUN SETTLEMENT HOUSE, of Allegheny County, making

Senate Bill No. 439.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 407.
Refered to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2438-2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2078).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3056.
Second reading, 3239-3240.
Third reading and final passage, 3435.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, at Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 436.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2295.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2021).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2833.
First reading, 2839.
Second reading, 3037.
Third reading and final passage, 3257.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 295.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 155.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 155.
Reported with amendment, 1805.
First reading, 1810.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and final passage, 2190.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 1207).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2431.
First reading, 2482.
Second reading, 2736.
Third reading and final passage, 2883.
Signed by President, 3518.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS, making

House Bill No. 294.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 155.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 155.
Reported with amendment, 2401.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2572.
Third reading and final passage, 3084-3085.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1450).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3189.
Reoorted without amendment, 3193.
First reading, 3218.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3623.
Signed by President, 4065.

ARBITRATION of disputes in all contracts, to make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for

House Bill No. 318.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 177.
Reported with amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, and amended, 1623-1625.
Third reading and postponed, 1779-1781.
Resumed and passed finally, 2017.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3421-3422.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3509.
Signed by Speaker, 3510.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3769.
Final passage, 3927-3929.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3999.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1118).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2061.
Reported without amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2370.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2676.
Signed by President, 3380.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3350.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3814.
Signed by President, 4065.

ARBITRATION, so as to prohibit compulsory reference to any suit or action unless continued for next term, amending act of 1836, relating to reference and

House Bill No. 92.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA, and making appropriation, creating.

House Bill No. 1509.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 1168-1169.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1169.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 844.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 1382.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1511.
Third reading and final passage, 1664.

In House (No. 1946).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.

ARCHITECTS, member of State Board of Examiners of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; Nomination recalled, 88.

ARCHITECTS (see also Engineers).

ARMISTICE DAY purposes, authorizing cities of second class to appropriate moneys for

House Bill No. 1379.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 934.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425.
Seond reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1784.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1062).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2040.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2344.
Third reading and final passage, 2672.
Signed by President, 3524.

ARMISTICE DAY purposes, authorizing counties of second class to appropriate moneys for

House Bill No. 1377.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, ,934.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1755.
Third reading and final passage, 2021.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1126).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3588-3589.
Signed by President, 4071.

ARMISTICE DAY (see also Memorial Day).

ARMORIES, STATE, and stables for Pennsylvania National Guard, and other incidental expenses in connection therewith, making appropriation for erection and completion of

House Bill No. 1499.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1092.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1956.
Third reading and final passage, 2154.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1301).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2901.
Signed by President, 3524.

ARMORY at Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for payment of rent for use by the National Guard of the

ARMORY.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 617.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 614.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 614.

ARMORY at Carbondale, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erecting an

House Bill No. 1272.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 714.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 714.

ARMORY at East Stroudsburg, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 437.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 185.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 185.

ARMORY at Erie, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for completion of

House Bill No. 733.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.

ARMORY at Harrisburg, to be available for use for State farm products show, agricultural, industrial and educational exhibition, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 24.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.
Reported with amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, and amended, 457.
Postponed, 519.
Time of postponement extended, 719, 1052, 1803.

ARMORY at Huntingdon, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 1532.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffner, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1170.

ARMORY at Lancaster, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 63.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.

ARMORY at Latrobe, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 25.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.

ARMORY at Lewisburg, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 1311.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baker, 717.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 717.

ARMORY at Lock Haven, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erecting an

Senate Bill No. 128.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

ARMORY at Norristown, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of The General Thomas J. Stewart Memorial

House Bill No. 760.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 304.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 304.

ARMORY at Pittsburgh, making appropriation to Department of Military for use of Armory Board for altering and repairing Hunt

ARMORY.—Continued.—

House Bill No. 1629.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1350.

ARMORY at Pittsburgh, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 1433.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1015.

ARMORY at Scottdale, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an

House Bill No. 959.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 389.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 389.

ARMORY at Wilkes-Barre, making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an

Senate Bill No. 435.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 407.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 407.
Reported without amendment, 1009.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1075.
Third reading and final passage, 1142.

In House (No. 1619).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1352.

ARMORY (see also Agriculture).

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES F., Representative from Armstrong County.

Bills introduced by

No. 689.
Providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain county bridges on State highways, 267.

No. 857.
Amending act of 1907, imposing a license tax on all stock brokers, bill brokers, etc., by reducing amount of the license tax, 348.

No. 858.
Imposing a State tax on net profits of persons, corporations, associations and companies doing business as private bankers, investment bankers and brokers, 348.

No. 893.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department by changing route 251, from Franklin to Kittanning, 350.

No. 1239.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a State Highway Department, by changing route 71, from Kittanning to Butler, 637.

No. 1416.
Providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain county bridges on State Highways, 936.

No. 1417.
Amending act of 1911, for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by increasing salaries, 937.

No. 1710.
Providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as State Park and Forest Reservation, 1591.

No. 1741.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 1593.

No. 1895.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 1931.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES F.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 408.
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 1805.

No. 492.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 519.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association, of Monongahela City, 1806.

No. 745.
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 2423.

No. 758.
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 2505.

No. 940.
Making an appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 2505.

No. 1347, (Senate No. 454).
Amending act of 1919, fixing salary and milage of Members of General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceased members thereof, 1353.

No. 1680, (Senate No. 738).
Providing for the transfer from the Secretary of Internal Affairs to the Department of Highways of records and papers relative to roads, 1749.

No. 1710.
Providing for the asquisition of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a State park and forest reservation, 2423, 2966.

No. 1796.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture erection of a building at Harrisburg to be used jointly for State farm products show and armory, 2423.

No. 1833, (Senate No. 703).
Creating Housing Commission, 3724.

No. 1896.
Providing for maintenance, repair and replacement of mile posts on the National Highway, 3011.

No. 1941, (Senate No. 537).
Further supplementing act of 1863, to accept grant of public lands by U. S. for endowment of agricultural colleges, 2425.

No. 1942, (Senate No. 626).
Making appropriation to S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as Mercantile license taxes, 2834.

No. 1969, (Senate No. 607).
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor and county commissioners, to relocate certain roads or highways, 3224.

No. 2027, (Senate No. 591).
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, 2833.

No. 2063, (Senate No. 143).
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, 3054.

Election returns, 23.

Members of Conference Committee, 3947-4166.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 151.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES F.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 426, regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1095.
Recommit Bill No. 1710, providing for acquisition of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for a State park and forest reservation, 2580.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Petition presented by,
Against weakening the Sunday Rest Law, 801.

Point of order raised by, on

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 426, regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1095.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 195, regulating Sunday sports, 1422.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 378.

Bill No. 426, regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1096.

Bill No. 1220, to prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have been previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2123.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 736, Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 2623.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY (see highway).

ARMY ORGANIZATIONS (see Armistice Day, Civil War Veterans, lodges, Memorial Day, soldiers).

ARON, MAX, Senator from Fifth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by
No. 440.
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, 407.
No. 583.
Making appropriation to St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, 563.

No. 1331.
Amendindg act of 1889, relating to taxation, by crediting transportation companies, etc., with payments of gasoline tax when making gross receipt tax returns, 2679.

No. 1332.
Supplementing act of 1842, enabling creditors to attach legacies and properties inherited in the hands of executors and administrators, by providing methods for service of writs of attachment in certain cases, 2679.

Bills reported by
No. 62.
Amending act of 1897, relating to appeals from justices of peace and aldermen, 326.

No. 132.
Fixing salary of members of board of revision of taxes in counties containing a population of one million two hundred and fifty thousand or over, 429.

No. 136.
Amending act of 1923, regulating business of dry cleaning and dyeing, 281.

No. 137.
Amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, 326.

No. 189.
Providing for the holding over of officers of municipal corporations until their successors are elected or appointed, 281.

ARON, MAX.—Continued.

No. 202 (Senate No. 407).
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, 467.

No. 219.
Amending act for government of cities of first class, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to population, 559-560.

No. 329.
Amending act of 1925, relating to pension fund for employes of cities of second class, 560.

No. 371.
Providing for the abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of third class, 610.

No. 387.
Relating to municipal indebtedness, 572, 693.

No. 449.
Making it obligatory for cities of third class to pay claims against said cities for materials and supplies furnished, 560.

No. 512 (House No. 673).
Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 902.

No. 541.
Amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 610.

No. 560.
Amending act of 1921, dedicating certain lands for Erie State Park, by providing for a yacht harbor and club buildings, 790.

No. 561.
Authorizing council or other body in charge of water works' property in cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of the water works, 790.

No. 634 (House No. 269).
Amending act of 1919, empowering cities of second and third classes, borough and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds, etc., by extending act to include parks, 902.

No. 897 (House No. 393).
To further regulate construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1485.

No. 934 (House No. 1231).
Amending act of 1903, for the annexation of any city, borough, township or part of township to a contiguous city, 1409.

No. 942.
Fixing salary of mayor and members of council in cities of second class, 1482.

No. 947.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by adding section authorizing the acquisition of more land than is needed for extension by municipalities and the State, 1482.

No. 956.
Authorizing mortgages of fruits, crops and produce, 2861.

No. 960.
Amending Third Class City Act, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving sidewalks, 1482.

No. 1006 (House No. 1218).
Amending act for government of cities of first class, by enlarging powers and duties of the Civil Service Commission, 1903.

ARON, MAX.—Continued.

No. 1034 (House No. 1508).
Authorizing cities of first class to appropriate up to five millions of dollars for payment of Sesqui-Centennial debt, 1903.

No. 1139 (House No. 490).
Authorizing cities of third class to establish pension fund for employes, 2679.

No. 1151 (House No. 1703).
Amending Township Code, with regard to assessment of property owners for lighting streets and highways, 2679.

No. 1389 (House No. 1408).
Amending act of 1923, regulating boxing and wrestling matches, 3188.

No. 1493 (House No. 1757).
Authorizing cities of second class to store abandoned or seized motor vehicles and to sell same if not reclaimed within thirty days, 3399.

No. 1501 (House No. 1766).
Amending act of 1911, creating office of fire marshall in cities of first class, 3771.

No. 1562 (House No. 1527).
Supplementing act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, creating Department of City Planning, 3411.

No. 1597 (House No. 1306).
To enable cities to adopt city manager plan of government with proportional representation, 3790.

Leave of absence granted, 1135.

Member of Conference Committee, 4087.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 515, the Borough Code, 2038.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 82, making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 2321.

Recommit Bill No. 311, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the terms and provisions of burglary insurance, 780.

Recommit Bill No. 534, (House No. 809), enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships to regulate construction, etc., of buildings by ordinance, 1495.

Recommit Bill No .977, (House No. 1296), amending act requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 3790.

Recommit Bill No. 1412, (House No. 863), supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to revise laws relating to children, 3643.

Recommit Bill No. 1580, (House No. 1744), providing for the licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ballrooms in townships, 4043.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 82, making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 2321.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 657, amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 2055.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. McNichol, 1566.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 916-917.

ARON, MAX.—Continued.

Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), to provide for safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second Class A, 3801-3802.

Resolution offered by
Extending sympathy of Senate to family of Hon. William J. McNichol, 1565-1566.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing printing 1,000 copies of memorial services held in honor of the late Hon. William J. McNichol, 1656.

ARSENAL (see Armory, Attorney General's Office).

ART COMMISSION, member of State, nominated, 21; nomination laid upon table, 21; Nominations recalled, 88.

ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; Nominations recalled, 88.

ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriations to).

ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES for State and county purposes, establishing in counties of third class a Board for

Senate Bill No. 841.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1062.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1342-1343.
Recommitted, 1401.

ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES, in cities of second class A, creating a Board for the

House Bill No. 1740.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2535-2536.

Remarks on, by
Miller, Christian, 3024.
Davies, 3024.

ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES in counties of third class, creating a Board for

Senate Bill No. 1104.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.

ASSESSMENT FOR TAXES in townships of first class, by authorizing the county to pay for clerk hire, amending act of 1923, relating to

Senate Bill No. 452.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 408.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 408.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1404-1405.
Third reading and final passage, 1494-1495.
Return from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1831).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2559.
Third reading and final passage, 3064.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

ASSESSMENT of taxable property in counties of second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes, and providing method for appointment of assessors, relating to

House Bill No. 1888.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1930.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES in all counties other than those of first class, cities of third class, boroughs, towns, townships, and school districts, to consolidate and revise the laws relating to

Senate Bill No. 461.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 408.

ASSESSMENT (see also borough sewers, cities of third class, Constitution, highways, taxation, taxes, trees).

ASSESSMENTS of real property between the triennial assessments, authorizing county commissioners to correct improper and unlawful

House Bill No. 705.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 268.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 268.

ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS in cities of third class, and fixing their compensation, providing for and re-establishing

House Bill No. 316.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 177.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 177.

ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS in cities of third class for purpose of performing election duties, providing for and re-establishing

Senate Bill No. 579.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 562.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 562.

ASSESSORS-AT-LARGE, (see boroughs).

ASSESSORS, BOROUGH, concerning the assessment of property for borough purposes, and providing for election of

House Bill No. 1651.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1416.

ASSESSORS in certain boroughs, and providing for payment thereof by the county, providing for appointment by councils of additional

House Bill No. 385.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 181.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 181.

ASSESSORS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY in counties of first class, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 243.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 132.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 132.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, 229.
Third reading and final passage, 259.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1940-1941.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 307).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1333-1334.
Over in its order, 1388.
Third reading and amended, 1493.
Resumed and passed finally, 1656.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1907.
Signed by President, 2327.

ASSESSORS, REAL ESTATE, in counties of first class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 147.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 126.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 126.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, 227.

ASSESSORS, REAL ESTATE.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 256-257.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2952.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

Remarks on, by
Haws, 256.

In Senate (No. 303).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2364-2365.
Second reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2643.
Signed by President, 3517.

ASSIGNMENT, (see married women, mortgages).

ASSISTANCE TO VOTERS, (see election, elections).

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, John H. Fertig, Esq., presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4364.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, (see district attorneys).

ASSISTANT READING CLERK of House, O. E. Martin, presentation of testimonial to, 4361.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT CLERK of House, appointment of I. Dale Meals, as, 59.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT CLERK, I. DALE MEALS, presentation of testimonial to, 4361.

ASSISTANT SENATE LIBRARIAN, appointment of A. S. Cooper as, 21.

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY SOLICITORS, by limiting expenses of annual convention, further amending act of 1913, organization a State

House Bill No. 789.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 344.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 344.

ASSOCIATIONS, (see agricultural, building and loan, civic, insurance, Legislators, register of wills, school directors secret oath-bound society, sheriffs, taxpayers, thrift, township commissioners, township officers).

ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS, (see actions of, etc.).

ASTON, RICHARD, Representative from Luzerne County, (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 490.
Authorizing cities of third class to establish pension fund for employes, 198.

No. 1049.
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, 485.

No. 1050.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 485.

Committee appointed to attend funeral of, 3718.

Election Returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 114, 224, 304, 431, 576, 803, 1093, 1417, 1940, 2754.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 176.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS, (see Sunday).

ATHLETIC COMMISSION, STATE, members of, nominated, 20-21; nomination, laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 150; nominations confirmed, 164-165.

ATTACHMENT, (see chattels).

ATTORNEY GENERAL, Thomas J. Baldridge, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, and salary of keeper of Harrisburg Arsenal and employes of the State Arsenal, repealing act of 1887, increasing salary of Deputy Attorney General, providing for number of employes in

House Bill No. 1105.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 488.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1297.
Third reading and final passage, 1364-1365.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 933).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2340.
Third reading and final passage, 2664.
Signed by President, 3523.

ATTORNEY-IN-FACT before taking out letters testamentary or of administration, requiring non-residents to appoint a local

House Bill No. 1871.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2514.
Third reading and final passage, 2977.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1402).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Over in its order, 4032.
Third reading and final passage, 4063.
Signed by President, 4271.

ATTORNEYS and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts, repealing act of 1887, relating to admission of

House Bill No. 1098.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 488.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1109-1110.
Third reading and final passage, 1247.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 886).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Signed by President, 4069.

ATTORNEYS' FEES as part of taxable costs in cases in Courts of Common Pleas, Allegheny County Court and Philadelphia Municipal Court, and on appeals to Superior and Supreme Courts, relating to

House Bill No. 1665.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1417.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2524-2525.
Third reading and amended, 2983.
Resumed and passed finally, 3311-3312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1540).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3415.

ATTORNEYS' FEES.—Continued.
Second reading, 3646.
Third reading and final passage, 3800.
Signed by President, 4074.

ATTORNEYS to practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth, repealing act of 1885, to further regulate the admission of

House Bill No. 608.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 248.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 446.
Third reading and final passage, 501.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.

In Senate (No. 511).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1721.
Over in its order, 1879, 2046.
Third reading and final passage, 2296-2297.
Signed by President, 2904.

AUCTIONEERS, defining and regulating the licensing of business of

House Bill No. 1372.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1648.
First reading, 1799-1800.
Second reading, 1971-1972.
Third reading and final passage, 2161.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3945.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1296).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading and amended, 3162.
Third reading and final passage, 3602.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4071.

AUDITOR GENERAL relative to compensation due the loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, communication from, 575-576.

AUDITOR GENERAL, report of, presented to Senate, 22; appendix, 5048.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, by authorizing employment of additional clerks, etc., and fixing their salaries, amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in the

House Bill No. 1698.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2569-2570.
Third reading and final passage, 3079-3080.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 3079.
Wheeler, 3079.

In Senate (No. 1491).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3195.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3632.
Signed by President, 4075.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT shall be confidential, providing that the record of the

House Bill No. 1697.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2534.
Postponed, 3022.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 3022.
Wheeler, 3022.

AUDITOR GENERAL, (see also brokers, budget, Constitution, corporations, Executive Mansion, judges, Steffens, taxation, taxes).

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT on finances, repealing act of 1885, providing for additional copies of

House Bill No. 606.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 248.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 722.
Third reading and final passage, 896.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 746).
Referred to Committee on Public Printing, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1581.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1724.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Signed by President, 2329.

AUDITORS, (see school districts of second class, school system, township).

AVIATION LANDING FIELDS, authorizing cities of third class to acquire land for establishment and maintenance of municipal airdromes or

House Bill No. 1858.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2137.
Second reading, 2542-2543.
Third reading and final passage, 3027.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1424).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3149.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3369.
Third reading and final passage, 3618.
Signed by President, 4075.

BABY WELFARE ASSOCIATION, (see appropriation to).

BAIL in criminal cases, regulating the taking of

House Bill No. 717.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, (by request), 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2525.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2983-2984.

Remarks on, by
Witkin, 2983-2984.
Sowers, 2984.

BAIL, (see also sheriffs).

BAILEE, (see larcency).

BAILY, NORMAN, Representative from Chester County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 505.
Making appropriation to Coatesville Hospital, 198.

No. 690.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 267.

No. 700.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 268.

No. 762.
Amending act of 1921, to apportion the State into Representative Districts, as apportions legislative districts in Chester County, 304.

No. 937.
Amending State Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for the payment by the State of damages to land occasioned by the change in width, lines and locations of State highways, 387-388.

No. 1053.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by empowering townships of second class to provide a supply of water and for the necessary water mains and connections, 485.

No. 1608.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 1348-1349.

No. 1614.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through boroughs or incorporated towns, 1349.

No. 1651.
Concerning the assessment of property for borough purposes, 1416.

No. 1729.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 1592.

No. 1791.
Prohibiting the placing and spraying of chemicals and poisons injurious to animal life on grass and vegetation within the lines of public highways, 1738.

No. 1907.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by regulating improvement of State-aid highways, 1932.

Election Returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading af Journal, 195.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Granting privilege of Hall of House to Boys' High School Band of Coatesville, 2118.

BAINBRIDGE, (see bridge).

BAKERIES, by prescribing penalties for the violation thereof, amending act of 1919, requiring ventilation, drainage, sanitation and purity of

House Bill No. 1850.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1741.

BAKER, FRANCIS T., Representative from Union County.

Bills introduced by
No. 1187.
Fixing salaries of directors of the poor in counties of eighth class, 575.

No. 1188.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys to incorporated agricultural and horticultural societies, 575.

No. 1311.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an armory at Lewisburg, 717.

No. 1848.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Union County, 1741.

Election Returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 223.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BAKER, W. HARRY, as Secretary of Senate, election of, 8.

BAKER, W. HARRY, Secretary of Senate, on birthday anniversary, presentation of testimonial to, 2282-2283.

BALDI, CHARLES C. A. JR., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Second District).

Acting Speaker, 747.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of the State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 459.

Bills introduced by
No. 122.
Providing for the service of process in civil suits upon non-resident chauffeurs, operators or owners of motor vehicles operated within this Commonwealth without being licensed under the State laws, 113.

No. 130.
Requiring and regulating the examination, licensure and registration of all persons entering the business of burying the dead, 114.

No. 151.
Repealing act of 1819, (7 Sm. L. 148), supplementing act regulating banks, 126.

No. 199.
Making it unlawful for mutual savings fund or building and loan associations to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of a certain amount, 129.

No. 436.
Amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of the county treasurer of counties of first class, by increasing salaries thereof, 185.

No. 845.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to establish financial responsibility as a pre-requisite to the registration of motor vehicles, by carrying motor vehicles liability insurance, 347.

No. 1154.
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia, 547.

No. 1253.
Permitting licensing and regulation of horse racing, and creating a racing commission, 638.

No. 1254.
Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, by

BALDI, CHARLES C. A., JR.—Continued.

permitting building and loan associations to have contingent funds not in excess of fifteen per centum of their assets, 638.

No. 1255.
Providing that the negligence of an employe of any city of the first class in the equipment, operation and maintenance of vehicles shall be attributable to city, 638.

No. 1400.
Permitting, licensing, and regulating horse racing and creating a racing commission, 936.

Bills reported by
No. 121.
Relating to the carrying and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons and explosives, 491.

No. 176.
Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 491.

No. 264.
Making appropriation to Franklin Hospital, 1805.

No. 743.
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 1807.

No. 687.
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 928.
Requiring owners of property claiming exemption from taxation to make proof of the right to such exemption at each triennial assessment, 1093.

No. 1356.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1422 (Senate No. 248).
Limiting the amount of withdrawal or membership fees of building and loan associations, 2834.

No. 1962 (Senate No. 941).
Creating a State Commission to study distribution of State subsidies to school districts, 2835.

No. 2064 (Senate No. 166).
Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners of the City of Philadelphia, 3054.

Election Returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 2505.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 244.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 2850.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Remarks by, on
Resolution instructing the Chief Clerk of the House to purchase boxing gloves for Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House, 433-434.

Resolutions offered by
Extending congratulations to Hon. Joseph C. Marcus on his birthday, 509.
Instructing the Chief Clerk of the House to purchase boxing gloves to be presented to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House for his self defense, 433-434.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 2276.

BALDI, CHARLES C. A., JR.—Continued.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 3742.

Unanimous consent to meeting of Committee on Banks and Banking during Session of House requested, 2851.

BALDRIGE, CARL C., Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 537, making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 1995.

Bill No. 1400, permitting, licensing and regulating horse racing, 2763.

Senate concurrent resolution relative to act increasing salaries of judges, 256, 508-509.

Bills introduced by
No. 537.
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 223.

No. 570.
Making appropriation to Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home Department, at Hawkins Station, Allegheny County, 246.

Bills reported by
No. 203.
Amending act of 1911, for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by extending act to orphans' courts, 187.

No. 292.
Regulating introduction of reputation and character testimony, 491.

No. 785.
Repealing act of 1867, relating to hawkers and peddlers, so far as same relates to Lebanon County, 491.

No. 878.
Amending Dog License Act, by allowing county treasurers to retain fees for their services, 3047.

No. 894.
Repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to miners, 659.

No. 1079.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing injunctions, 1178.

No. 1438.
Amending act of 1878, authorizing courts to provide by rule as to return of writs, by changing return days, 1935.

No. 1657.
Regulating pay of witnesses, 2756.

No. 1803.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 2424.

Congratulations extended to, upon birth of a son, 1261.

Election Returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 304.

Member of standing committee, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 267.

Postpone Bill No. 1975, (Senate No. 657), amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3953.

Postponed Senate concurrent Resolution relative to act increasing salaries of judges, 157.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 434, fixing salaries of judges, 455.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 376-377, 379.

Bill No. 510, permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the administration and enforcement of health laws, 745.

Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1424.

Bill No. 1460, authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims when more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, 2973-2974.

Bill No. 1639, supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2985-2986.

Bill No. 1975, (Senate No. 637), amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3954.

Senate concurrent resolution relative to act increasing judges' salaries, 509.

BALDWIN, FRANK E., (Senator from Twenty-fifth District, McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 386, abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1074.

Bill No. 588, amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property of another received for storage or safekeeping, 789.

Bill No. 1121, (House No. 908), amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property for State, county and city purposes, 3588, 3897.

Bill No. 1168, (House No. 993), supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 4084.

Bill No. 1265, (House No. 927), amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 2743.

Bill No. 1322, (House No. 1199), providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, etc., 2927.

Bill No. 1368, (House No. 1352), providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2928.

Bill No. 1369, (House No. 1353), amending act of 1927, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting from act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 2930.

Bill No. 1595, (House No. 850), imposing State tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3894-3895.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of commission to study the crime situation, 3898.

Bills introduced by
No. 233.
Providing a standard provision for all liability insurance policies, 209.

No. 254.
Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 222.

No. 255.
Making appropriation to Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley, Potter County, 222.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

No. 256.
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 222.

No. 257.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 258.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 259.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 260.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 261.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 262.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 263.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 222.

No. 360.
Requiring certain standard provisions in all liability, casualty or other like insurance policies, 286.

No. 387.
Relating to municipal indebtedness, 338.

No. 469.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 409.

No. 470.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 409.

No. 471.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 409.

No. 588.
Amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property of another received for storage or safe-keeping, by excluding banks, banking corporations and trust companies from act, 563.

No. 723.
Increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in actions before justices of the peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, 764.

No. 1098.
Making appropriation for refund of mercantile license taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 1818.

No. 1130.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, with regard to apportionment of cost of State-aid highways in counties of eighth class or townships within such counties, 2063.

No. 1334.
Amending act of 1923, relating to county bridges, by providing for payment from tolls collected of expenses of operating and maintaining same, 2680.

Bills reported by

No. 45.
To provide for trial of criminal cases in courts of quarter sessions without a jury, 467.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

No. 70.
Repealing act of 1925, providing for admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a retrial, 467.

No. 138.
Validating affidavits, marriages, etc., performed by justices of peace within nine months after expiration of their commission, 232.

No. 308 (House No. 285).
Amending act regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1310.

No. 326.
Amending act of 1901, relating to negotiable instruments, 327.

No. 386.
Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 994.

No. 430.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, with regard to settlement by the Auditor General and State Treasurer of accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, 623.

No. 485 (House No. 27).
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 1154.

No. 718.
Amending act establishing Bureau of Forest Protection, by providing further penalty for setting fire to any woodlot, forest or wild land, 1154.

No. 723.
Increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in actions before justices of peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, 1154.

No. 766 (House No. 1099).
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing cities of third, fourth and fifth classes to levy and collect taxes, 2060.

No. 826 (House No. 596).
Repealing act of 1885, relating to bituminous coal mines, 2034.

No. 828 (House No. 891).
Repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance to their homes of persons injured in or about mines, 2034.

No. 829 (House No. 894).
Repealing act of 1883, providing for furnishing of props and timbers to miners, 2034.

No. 881 (House No. 1302).
To prohibit sale of liquid fuels and lubricating oils under false or fictitious names, 1309.

No. 922.
Requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 1320.

No. 989 (House No. 446).
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by extending the use of the county share of said tax to the construction and maintenance of county bridges, 2933.

No. 997 (House No. 928).
Requiring owners of property claiming exemption from taxation to make proof of right to such exemption at each triennial assessment, 3511.

No. 1002 (House No. 1310).
Further amending Tax Act of 1889, by providing that corporations, etc., must file annual report with Auditor General on or before March fifteenth for next preceding year, 4010.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

No. 1068 (House No. 1553).
Validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 2282.

No. 1117, (House No. 314).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by reducing interest rate on unpaid taxes, 3511.

No. 1120 (House No. 790).
Imposing an annual charge on land of State institutions for road and school purposes, 2627.

No. 1297 (House No. 1395).
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, with regard to trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 2862.

No. 1317.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale, transfer and conveyance of franchises and property of water or water power companies organized prior to April 1, 1905, 2626.

No. 1318.
Amending act of 1921, relative to merger of water or water power companies, 2626.

No. 1322 (House No. 1199).
Providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, etc., in certain cases, 2626.

No. 1331.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by crediting transporttion companies, etc., with payments of gasoline tax when making gross receipt tax returns, 2681.

No. 1367 (House No. 1200).
Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, 2749.

No. 1368 (House No. 1352).
Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2749.

No. 1369 (House No. 1353).
Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting from act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 2749.

No. 1383 (House No. 400).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional tax equal to federal credits, 3350.

No. 1428 (House No. 1354).
To consolidate and revise the law relating to the imposition and collection of bonus on capital stock of domestic corporations, 2933.

No. 1429 (House No. 1699).
Amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of the first class therefrom, 3197.

No. 1436, (House No. 1928).
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by exempting corporations of the first class and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, 3197.

No. 1503, (House No. 276).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 3197.

No. 1505, (House No. 194).
Amending Tax Act of 1844, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neatcattle over the age of four years, 3350.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

No. 1521, (House No. 1092).
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from act, 3511.

No. 1590, (House No. 1884).
Amending act of 1907, levying a tax on capital stock of certain corporations, by providing that act shall not include stock relieved from same, 3655.

No. 1591, (House No. 1886).
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3655.

No. 1592, (House No. 1900).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, providing reciprocity between various States and territories and for the filing of liens 3655.

No. 1595, (House No. 850).
Imposing State tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3655-56.

No. 1604. (House No. 1810).
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by providing that there shall be no tax on gross receipts from operation of public utilities owned by or leased to or from municipalities, 3655.

No. 1607, (House No. 1860).
Amending act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, by fixing time when such tax shall cease and rate of said tax, 3655.

Member of Conference Committee, 3897, 4087, 4186.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 993, supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 3896.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 545, 2947.

Fix order of business, 2349.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1322, (House No. 1199), providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, etc., in certain cases, 3188.

Read certain bills for first time, 1582.

Recommit Bill No. 268, fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of seventh class, 566.

Recommit Bill No. 387, relating to municipal indebtedness, 621.

Recommit Bill No. 723, increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in actions before justices of peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, 1395-1396.

Recommit Bill No. 1019, (House No. 943), fixing salaries of county treasurers and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 3546-3547.

Recommit Bill No. 1050, providing for acquisition of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a State Park and forest reservation, 2343.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1121, (House No. 908), amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 3897.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1168, (House No. 993), supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 4084.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1322, (House No. 1199), providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, etc., 2926.

BALDRIGE, CARL C.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1368, (House No. 1352), providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2927.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1369, (House No. 1353), amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting from act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 2929.

Reconsider vote on Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of commission to study the crime situation, 3898.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 1574.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions reported from committee to lie on table one day, 337, 3351.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Samuel W. Salus, 4250-4251.

Remarks by, at
Presentation of testimonial to Hon. David J. Davis, retiring Lieutenant-Governor. 2036.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 177, prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 1385-1386.

Bill No. 312, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1066.

Bill No. 386, abolishing certain special funds in the Treasury, 1493.

Bill No. 657, amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 1884-1885.

Bill No. 893, (House No. 1281), further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted along State highways, 3546.

Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), amending act of 1921, for appointment of an Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, 4045.

Bill No. 1595, (House No. 850), imposing State tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 4047.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in the Senate during the Session of 1925, 7.

BALLOT-BOXES, BALLOT CHECK LISTS AND BALLOTS (see election, election officers, elections).

BALLROOMS (see dance halls).

BANK DEPOSITS, BANKERS AND BANKS (see also brokers, capital stock, checks, corporations, funds, loans, mortgages, tax, taxes).

BANKING DEPARTMENT ACT of 1923, amending

House Bill No. 647.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 251.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 251.
Reported with amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Recommitted, 805.
Re-reported with amendment, 957.
Second reading, 1036-1039.
Postponed, 1184.
Resumed on Third reading and amended, 1263.
Final passage, 1450-1454.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 2961-2962.
Signed by Speaker, 3510.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3742.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3765.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3947.

BANKING DEPARTMENT ACT.—Continued.

Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments and finally, 4098-4102.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 991).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, and amended, 1914-1917.
Recommitted, 1917.
Re-reported as amended, 2062-2063.
Third reading and final passage, 2306-2310.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2921-2922.
Signed by President, 3380.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3595.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4051.
Signed by President, 4244.

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF, amending act of 1923, organizing the Department of Banking, by requiring building and loan associations to pay cost of examinations by

House Bill No. 1035.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 484.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 484.
Reported without amendment, 937.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1103-1104.
Postponed, 1239-1240.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 1778.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4092.

In Senate (No. 1058).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1904.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2318.
Signed by President, 2905.

BANKING DEPARTMENT ACT of 1923, by providing that abstract summaries of reports required to be made to the Secretary of Banking shall be advertised and published in accord with Clause (2) of Section 3, amending

House Bill No. 429.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 185.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 185.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and amended, 1787.
Resumed and passed finally, 2008-2009.

In Senate (No. 1109).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1920.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2101.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2347.
Re-reported with amendment, 3584.
Recommitted, 3791.

BANKING, PRIVATE, by providing for distribution of the assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, amending act of 1911, to provide for licensing and regulating

House Bill No. 285.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 154.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 154.
Reported without amendment, 187.
Second reading, 228,229.
Third reading and final passage, 258.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1747.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

BANKING, PRIVATE.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 308).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 243.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1404.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1493.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 1579-1580.
Signed by President, 2039.

Remarks on, by
Homsher, 1579.
Sones, 1579-1580.
Davis, 1580.
Leslie, 1580.
MacDade, 1580.
Kunkle, 1580.

BANKING, SECRETARY OF, Peter G. Cameron, nominated as 88-89; confirmed, 89-90.

BANKRUPTCY, REFEREES IN, to administer oaths, etc., and to receive fees the same as aldermen, justices of peace, notaries public and commissioners of deeds, authorizing

House Bill No. 288.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson,. 154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 154.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2509-2510.
Third reading and final passage, 2857-2858.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2858.
Wilson, 2858.

In Senate (No. 1375).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2917.

BANKRUPTCY (see also insurance policies).

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES from provisions of act, amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property of another received for storage or safe-keeping, by excluding

Senate Bill No. 588.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 563.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 563.
Reported without amendment, 625.
First reading, 631.
Second reading, 706-709.
Third reading and amended, 789.
Resumed and passed finally, 908-910.
Returned from House without amendment, 3186.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 1472).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2563.
Third reading and final passage, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3917-3918.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 177.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 164.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 164.
Reported without amendment, 211.
First reading, 217.
Second reading, and recommitted, 240.
Re-reported with amendment, 1320.
Motion to recommit bill defeated and bill passed third reading and finally, 1384-1388.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3532-3533.
Signed by President, 3781.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Daix, 1385-1388.
Leslie, 1385-1387.
Baldwin, 1385-1386.
Salus, 1387-1388.

In House (No. 1773).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1596-1597.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2560.
Re-reported with amendment, 2836.
Third reading and final passage, 3341-3342.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

BANKS, BRANCH, sub-offices and sub-agencies in counties of first class, prohibiting the establishment and operation of

House Bill No. 1870.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2530-2531.
Postponed, 3018.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 2531.

BANKS, NATIONAL, which were attempted to be made escheatable by act of June 7, 1915, and have been wrongly collected from said banks, to provide for the refunding by the State of moneys to

Senate Bill No. 481.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 468.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 468.
Reported without amendment, 625.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 700-701.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 783.
Re-reported without amendment, 2282.
Third reading and final passage, 2648-2649.
Returned from House without amendment, 3900.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 2083).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3973.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, by removing the restriction on employment of cashiers when permitted by board of directors, amending act of 1876, for the incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 1875.
Read in place in House by Mr. Finchbaugh, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 1929.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, by shortening period of advertisements of notice of applications and renewals for charters and for the increase of capital, amending act of 1876, for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 286.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 154.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 154.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, 227-228.
Third reading and final passage, 258.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 309).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 244.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 624.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 696.
Recommitted, 780.
Re-reported without amendment, 1310.
Recommitted, 1389.
Re-reported without amendment, 1654.
Third reading and final passage, 1875-1876.
Signed by President, 2327.

BANKS or other dspositories, by lengthening term of imprisonment amending act of 1876, providing punishment for unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open

House Bill No. 178.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.

BANKS, PRIVATE, by exempting express, steamship and telegraph companies from provisions of act, amending act of 1911, providing for licensing and regulating

House Bill No. 191.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 129.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 129.
Reported with amendment, 355.
First reading, 399-400.
Second reading, 447.
Third reading and final passage, 502-503.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 941-942.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 499).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 480.
Reported with amendment, 626.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 701-702.
Third reading and final passage, 785.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 921.
Signed by President, 1010.

BANKS, repealing act of 1819, (7 Sm. L. 148), supplementing act regulating

House Bill No. 151.
Read in place in House By Mr. Baldi, 126.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 126.
Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 319.
Third reading and final passage, 372-373.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 406).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 342.
Reported without amendment, 625.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 699.
Third reading and final passage, 781-782.
Signed by President, 1010-1011.

BANKS, SAVINGS, from persons or corporations, regulating the aggregate amount of deposits which may be received by

Senate Bill No. 667.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 711.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 711.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1071.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3108.

In House (No. 1599).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 2111.

BANKS, SAVINGS.—Continued.

First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2560.
Third reading and final passage, 3067.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

BARBERS, providing for examination and licensing of

House Bill No. 682.
Read in place in House by Mr. Deitrich, 253.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 253.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, and amended, 1441-1443
Postponed, 1640-1641.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 2011-2012.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 2969-2970.

BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Simon H. Barnes, etc.).

BARNETT, MISS M. OLIVE, Stenographer of Chief Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4362.

BARTLEY, W. E., Representative from Butler County.
Bills introduced by

No. 366.
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, of Butler, 180.

No. 1721.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County, 1592.

Election Returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 2963.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 304.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BASKETS (see fish).

BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION for erection of monuments in France and Belgium, reappropriating the unexpended balance of appropriation made by section 3 of act of 1923, to the

Senate Bill No. 1325.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 2494.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3176-3177.
Third reading and final passage, 3543.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2167).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3762.
Reported without amendment, 3920.
First reading, 3921.
Second reading,
Third reading and final passage, 4330-4331.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, authorizing appointment of committee to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of, 2091; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2091; reported with amendments, 2626-2627; adopted by Senate, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; ret. from House conc. in, 3570; conc. in by House, 3678.

BAUMER, HERMAN E., Senator from Thirty-fifth District (Cambria County).

Bills Introduced by
No. 592.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Johnstown, 568.

No. 737.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act

BAUMER, HERMAN E.—Continued.

regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 903.

Leave of absence granted, 61, 325, 1059.

Member of Conference Committee, 2092, 3657.

Member of special committee, 7.

Member of standing committee, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1005 (House No. 1179), amending Township Code, by authorizing for grading and paving of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class, 2667.

BAUMGARDNER, HARRY L., Representative from Fulton County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1500, amending School Code, by providing for transportation of pupils in school districts of fourth class instead of erecting new buildings, 1951.

Bills introduced by
No. 838.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fulton County, 347.

No. 839.
Providing State assistance to certain county libraries, and making appropriations, 347.

No. 1055.
Amending act of 1913, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in counties of fourth class, by increasing salary thereof, 485.

No. 1190.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fulton County, 575.

No. 1477.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that the State shall reimburse district for payment of teachers' salaries when schools are closed, 1018.

No. 1500.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for transportation of pupils in school districts of fourth class instead of erecting new buildings, 1092.

Bills reported by
No. 1005.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 376, beginning at a point in Westmoreland County between Greensburg and Washington and extending to Hays Borough, 939.

No. 1287.
Providing that highways abandoned as State highway routes shall revert for maintenance to the party responsible for maintenance prior to becoming same, 1177.

Bill returned by
No. 1587.
Establishing an emergency fund to be used by the Department of Agriculture for outbreaks of injurious insect pests, 1648.

Election Returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 4088.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 344.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Sympathy of House extended to, upon death of father, 4166.

BEACON LIGHT MISSION (see appropriation to).

BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation to).

BEAVER COUNTY (see also highway).

BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BEDFORD COUNTY (see highway).

BEGGING (see solicitation).

BELL, FRED A., Representative from Blair County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 68.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, 95.

No. 74.
Further amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by discontinuing the tax on property passing to direct heirs, 96.

No. 76.
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 96.

No. 902.
Creating the Old Portage Railroad Celebration Commission, and making appropriations, 351.

Bills reported by
No. 117.
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, at Pottsville, 2401.

No. 180.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association of Allegheny County, 1804.

No. 272.
Amending act of 1913, relative to appropriation to Military organizations for Memorial Day expenses, 187.

No. 512.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 1600.

No. 542.
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 1806.

No. 579.
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 736.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 357.

No. 757.
Requiring the carrying of the United States flag at the head of public parades, 491.

No. 1254.
Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 939.

No. 1595.
Authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the Governor certain funds to the credit of the National Guard Units, 1260.

No. 2005 (Senate No. 267).
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, 2833.

No. 2017 (Senate No. 424).
Making appropriation to Public Service Commission for construction, alteration or abolition of railroad or railway crossings on certain highways, 2834.

No. 2092 (Senate No. 731).
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 3055.

Election Returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 4088.

BELL, FRED A.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 387.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BELL, HARRY J., Senator from Thirty-second District (Fayette County).

Bills introduced by
No. 302.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 366, from Connellsville to New Lexington, 243.

No. 736.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of fourth class to appoint county detectives, by increasing detectives' salaries, 903.

No. 1043.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section in Uniontown, Fayette County, being an extension of existing State highways running to the limits of such city, 1582.

No. 217.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of county officers and clerks in counties of sixth class, 481.

No. 493 (House No. 661).
Amending School Code, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to State Associations of School Directors, 2032.

No. 789 (House No. 972).
Further amending School Code, by changing date for election of officers in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 1136.

No. 1019 (House No. 943).
Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 2033, 3574.

No. 1092.
Defining and regulating practice of chiropody, 2680

No. 1300 (House No. 1456).
Amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2861.

No. 1384 (House No. 496).
Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 3349.

Election returns, 4.

Member of Conference Committee, 3351.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Read certain bills for first time, 1087, 3656.
Recommit Bill No. 1276, (House No. 1091), making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 2744.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4180.

BELL, WILLIAM T., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 138.
Making it unlawful to operate a motor boat on certain lakes, 125.

No. 779.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 305.

BELL, WILLIAM T.—Continued.

No. 1653.
Providing for licensing of private trade schools, 1416.

Bills reported by
No. 49.
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 1804.

No. 569.
Fixing salaries of Storeroom Superintendents of the Senate and House of Representatives, 2831.

No. 708.
Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 1600.

No. 902.
Creating Old Portage Railroad Celebration Commission, 2109.

No. 931.
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh, for general maintenance and equipment, for teaching facilities for students in the School of Medicine and erection of a building for School of Dentistry, 2110.

No. 1067.
Making appropriation to Baby Welfare Association, of Philadelphia, 2402.

No. 1154.
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 1156.
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, of Philadelphia, 1807-1808.

No. 1991 (Senate No. 183).
Making appropriation to National Farm School, at Doylestown, 2834.

No. 1996 (Senate No. 231).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, 2832.

Election Returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 74, 2505.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 430.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BELVEDERE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES (see insurance).

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

BENTLEY, MISS ALICE M., Representative from Crawford County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 171, authorizing the Secretary of Forests and Waters to refund moneys contributed for purpose improving French Creek, 458.

Bills introduced by
No. 171.
Authorizing the Secretary of Forests and Waters to refund moneys contributed for purpose of deepening, widening and improving French Creek in Crawford County, 127.

No. 389.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 238, from New Castle, to Meadville, 182.

No. 408.
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 183.

No. 414.
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 184.

BENTLEY, MISS ALICE M.—Continued.

No. 417.
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 184.

No. 420.
Making appropriation to Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged, 184.

No. 974.
Further amending School Code of 1911, with regard to the filing of program of studies with the secretary of the board by the principals, 390.

No. 975.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of accounts of auditors, etc., in certain districts, 390.

No. 1034.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 484.

No. 1241.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 637.

No. 1242.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 638.

No. 1243.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 638.

No. 1244.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 638.

No. 1374.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 934.

No. 1375.
Amending act of 1909, to provide for State registration of nurses, by requiring the equivalent of four years high school course for registered nurses and abolishing office of State Educational Director of training school for nurses, 934.

No. 1480.
Providing for and regulating the State registration of nurses and licensed attendants, 1018.

Bills reported by
No. 1109.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by defining "original member," 718.

No. 1535.
Amending State Employes' Retirement System, by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishment of present retirement system, 1650.

Election Returns, 25.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 483.

Oath of office administered to, 74.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to Pages for their attention to duties, 4396.

BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, (see appropriation to).

BERKS COUNTY, (see highway, judge).

BERWICK HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

BETHEL ORPHANAGE, (see appropriation to).

BEULAH ANCHORAGE, (see appropriation to).

BICKETT, MILTON A., Representative from Lawrence County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 751, (Senate No. 154), providing for an additional judge of court of common pleas of the Fifth-third Judicial District, 464.

Bills introduced by
No. 421.
Making appropriation to Ellwood City Hospital, 184.

No. 648.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 251.

No. 649.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 251.

No. 650.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 251.

No. 651.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 251.

No. 1650.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing rewards for roads in townships of second class, 1416.

No. 1788.
Regulating the letting of contracts for insurance by boroughs and school districts of third class, 1738.

No. 1789.
Regulating the securing of insurance by boroughs and school districts of third class, 1738.

Bills reported by
No. 143.
Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards, 224.

No. 170.
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 385.

No. 339.
Repealing act of 1879, reducing number of councilmen in cities of third class, 201.

No. 340.
Repealing act of 1879, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 201.

No. 410.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, bonds, offices and supplies of certain county officers in counties of sixth class, 356.

No. 575.
Repealing act of 1885, authorizing acquisition of turnpikes, roads or highways near or through any borough or township upon which tolls are charged, 1177-1178.

No. 737 (Senate No. 69).
Amending act of 1917, relating to lights on county bridges, 576.

No. 887.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by increasing the maximum for license taxes for general revenue purposes, 385.

No. 922.
Fixing salaries of court criers, tipstaves, interpreters, deputies and clerks in the several counties by the judge or judges, 550.

No. 946.
For the government of boroughs which at the time of incorporation included territory in more than one county, 576.

No. 977.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 1601.

BICKETT, MILTON A. —Continued.

No. 1151.
Providing that the times for opening and closing of tax duplicates in cities of first class shall be as prescribed by councils of said cities, 658.

No. 1153.
Relating to the advertisement of regulations, ordinances and other general laws of boroughs, 1421.

No. 1179.
Amending Township Code, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class, 1094.

No. 1181.
Amending Township Code, by limiting compensation of treasurer of townships of first class, 800.

No. 1232.
Amending act of 1921, relating to police pension funds in cities of third class, 1601.

No. 1269 (Senate No. 217).
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of county officers and clerks in counties of sixth class, 1353.

No. 1273.
Amending Second Class City Act, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 1601.

No. 1436.
Supplementing act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities with regard to proceedings to cancel debts authorized but not incurred, 1260.

No. 1528.
Amending Township Code, by authorizing the appointment of a township manager in townships of first class, 1353.

No. 1674 (Senate No. 881).
Amending Township Code, by increasing the compensation of township Commissioners in townships of first class, 2111.

No. 1858.
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire land for establishment and maintenance of municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 2134.

Election Returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 532.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 545.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 541, defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 523.

Bill No. 751, (Senate No. 154), providing for an additional judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District, 527.

BICYCLES, (see motor vehicles).

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F., Representative from Lycoming County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 441, amending Game Code, by further protecting ruffed grouse, 394.

Bill No. 632, amending Fish Code, by further regulating nursery streams and lakes, 1631.

Bill No. 1114, amending Game Code, by prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or lights for hunting, 2977.

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 293.
Relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of indebtedness from taxation, 155.

No. 362.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by lengthening the closed season for certain species of trout, 180.

No. 441.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by further protecting ruffed grouse, 185.

No. 632.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by further regulating nursery streams and lakes, 250.

No. 806.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 345.

No. 807.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 345.

No. 810.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Training Home for Girls, 345.

No. 815.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission of Williamsport, 346.

No. 910.
Authorizing cities, boroughs, towns and townships to levy annually a special tax for erecting sewage treatment works and interception sewers, 351.

No. 911.
To preserve and improve the purity of waters, and providing additional remedies for abating pollution of waters, 351-352.

No. 1114.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or lights thereon for hunting, 489.

No. 1180.
Amending School Code of 1911, by further limiting compensation of treasurers of school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 547-548.

No. 1181.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by limiting compensation of treasurer of townships of first class, 548.

No. 1182.
Amending School Code of 1911, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in districts of second, third and fourth classes, 548.

No. 1547.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, 1171.

No. 1611.
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, providing for compensation and mileage of members of board in counties of sixth class, 1349.

No. 1613.
Fixing salary of county commissioners of counties of sixth class, 1349.

No. 1694.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 1590.

Bills reported by
No. 288.
Authorizing referees in bankruptcy to administer oaths, etc., and to receive fees the same as alder-

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F.—Continued.

men, justices of peace, notaries public and commissioners of deeds, 2106.

No. 811.
Amending the Fee Bill of 1814, by increasing fees of coroner in certain counties, 801.

No. 943.
Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 550-551.

No. 1164 (Senate No. 326).
Amending act relating to negotiable instruments, by defining endorsement thereof, 1602.

No. 1181.
Amending Township Code, by limiting compensation of treasurer of townships of first class, 2974.

No. 1213.
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Indiana County, 800.

No. 1421 (Senate No. 194).
Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of poor directors, by increasing the compensation in certain districts, 1749.

No. 1463 (Senate No. 430).
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, with regard to settlement by Auditor General, and State Treasurer of accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, 1178.

No. 1570.
Amending Penal Code, by increasing penalty for dynamiting motor trucks, automobiles, etc., 2106.

No. 2170 (Senate No. 1334).
Amending act of 1923, relating to county bridges, 3920.

Election Returns, 26.

Member of conference committee, 2128.

Member of special committee, 34.

Member of standing committee, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 575.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1181, amending Township Code, by limiting compensation of treasurer of townships of first class, 2017.

Postpone Bill No. 1181, amending Township Code, by limiting compensation of treasurer of townships of first class, 1180.

Postpone Bill No. 1182, amending School Code, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 1183.

Postpone Bill No. 2024 (Senate No. 464), amending County Poor Relief Act, with regard to term of officers, duties of county controller and guardianship of paupers, 3975.

Recommit Bill No. 734, amending Game Code, by providing for hunters' license buttons instead of tags, 395.

Recommit Bill No. 911, to preserve and improve the purity of waters, 2005.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 263, repealing section 265, of the Fish Code, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 3318.

Bill No. 911, to preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3497-3498.

Motion to postpone Bill No. 979, (Senate No. 46), making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 605.

BIDS, (see school system, townships of second class).

BIGAMY, (see marriages).

BILL-BOARDS, (see advertising).

BILLIARD ROOMS, (see bowling alleys).

BILLS IN HOUSE, resolution (House) by Marcus, fixing March twenty-third as last day for introduction of, 603;

BILLS IN HOUSE, resolution (House) by Sowers, fixing March sixteenth as last day for introduction of, 551.

BILLS OR JOINT RESOLUTIONS in Senate until after appointment of standing committees, resolution (Senate) by Buckman, deferring presentation of, 7.

BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES, further amending act of 1921, requiring the immediate registration of all births and deaths to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, by increasing fee for

House Bill No. 1205.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 635.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 635.
Reported without amendment, 957.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and amended, 1115-1116.
Third reading and final passage, 1263-1264.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 975).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1412-1413.
Reported without amendment, 2281-2282.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2444.
Third reading and final passage, 2665.
Signed by President, 3523.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, by providing that no fee shall be collected for certified copy of birth record to prove child is of legal age for admission to public schools or for eligibility to an employment certificate, amending act of 1915, to provide for immediate registration of

House Bill No. 1857.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 1741-1742.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2132-2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2533-2534.
Recommitted, 3022.

BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, amending act of 1915, for the registration of births and deaths, by exempting soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses and their dependents from payment of fees for certified copies of

House Bill No. 1540.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 1170-1171.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2534.
Third reading and final passage, 3022-3023.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1420).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2925-2926.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3368-3369.
Third reading and final passage, 3617.
Signed by President, 4073.

BITUMINOUS, (see Mines).

BLACK, HON. D. FRANK, of Philadelphia, privilege of floor of House granted to, 34-35.

BLAIR COUNTY, (see highway).

BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to J. C. Blair, etc).

BLIND, amending the Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing for the relief and care of the

Senate Bill No. 198.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 206.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 206.
Reported without amendment, 481.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 565.
Returned from House without amendment, 1160.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1308.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 1268).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 640.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1035.
Third reading and final passage, 1181-1182.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

BLIND, member of State Council for, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BLIND, (see also Constitution, solicitation).

BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, (see also appropriation to).

BLUE LAWS, (see fish, fishing, Sunday).

BLUETT, THOMAS, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-fifth District).

Address by, in appreciation of election as Speaker, 33.

Bills introduced by
No. 243.
Providing for appointment of assessors of personal property in counties of first class, 132.

No. 244.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, for maintenance, 132.

No. 1355.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of a portion of registration, and license fees to counties of first class, 933.

No. 1668.
Establishing as State highways certain streets in the city and county of Philadelphia, 1588.

Election Returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, as Member, 31, as Speaker, 33.

Resolution instructing the Chief Clerk of the House to purchase boxing gloves for, 433-434.

Speaker of House, nomination and election as, 31-33.

Speaker of House, resolution of thanks for able performance of duties as, 4396.

Testimonial, presentation to, and acceptance of, 4359-4360.

Thanks of House extended to, for efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Speaker, 4330.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD M., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1626, further amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by fixing compensation of judges, 1977.

Bills introduced by
No. 61.
Regulating the sale of tickets to theatres and places of amusement, 95.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD M.—Continued.

No. 388.
Making appropriation to Maternity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 182.

No. 1314.
Amending act of 1897, relating to proceedings where goods or chattels have been levied upon or seized by the sheriff, by providing for the effect of the non-filing of an inter-pleading bond, 717.

No. 1626.
Further amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by fixing compensation of judges, 1350.

No. 1800.
Fixing fees chargeable for watchmen appointed by sheriffs and making same recoverable as costs, 1739.

No. 1801.
Authorizing sheriffs to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge and fixing fees, 1739.

No. 1916.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by providing for the payment of said taxes in annual installments under certain circumstances, 1932-1933.

Bills reported by
No. 95.
To validate certain deeds and conveyances made by trustees without setting forth their authority to convey, 1649.

No. 182.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of clerks by judges of orphans' court in certain counties, 644.

No. 400.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional taxes equal to federal credits, 2108.

No. 644.
Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 644.

No. 682.
Providing for examination and licensing of barbers, 1260.

No. 748 (Senate No. 3).
Authorizing and regulating the establishment and operation by counties of hospitals for treatment of women afflicted with nervous diseases, 432.

No. 908.
Amending section 1 and 17 of act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 1421.

No. 916.
For the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 644-645, 957.

No. 1171.
Amending act of 1911, prohibiting the sale of adulterated or deleterious sausage, 658.

No. 1309.
Making appropriation to Chester Day Nursery and Children's Home, 2402.

No. 1361.
Amending act of 1874, relating to the organization and jurisdiction of orphans' courts, 1600.

No. 1382.
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, at LaMott, 2402.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD M.—Continued.

No. 1408.
Amending act creating State Athletic Commission, by increasing salary of secretary of commission, exempting certain amateur contests and permitting attendance of children under certain conditions, 2108.

No. 1461 (Senate No. 147).
Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 1178.

No. 1638.
Regulating the effect of wage contracts for work in erection, repair or removal of any buildings or improvements, 2964.

No. 1703.
Amending Township Code, with regard to assessment of property owners for lighting township streets and highways, 1650.

No. 1989 (Senate No. 169).
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 2832.

No. 2132 (Senate No. 229).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania Museum, 3676.

Election Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 634.

Recommit Bill No. 1638, regulating the effect of wage contracts for work in the erection, repair or removal of any buildings or improvements, 3504.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1036, making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of the loan and transfer agent, 3059.

Bill No. 1456, amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2150-2152.

Bill No. 1801, authorizing sheriffs to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge, 3502.

Resolution offered by
Extending best wishes of House for the speedy recovery of Hon. James V. Lafferty of Philadelphia, confined to the Eagleville Sanitorium, 97.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, member of State, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS, members of, nominated and confirmed, 572;

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS of Philadelphia, report of, appendix, 5354.

Presented to Senate, 22.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS, member of State, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF FINANCE OF REVENUE, (see Motor License Fund).

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS, (see fish hatcheries).

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS, member of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF HEALTH, (see diseases).

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES, member of State, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HEALING ART LICENSURE, (see Administrative Code).

BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE, STATE, (see Administrative Code).

BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS, member of State, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS, (see Administrative Code).

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Philadelphia, member of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, members of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 21; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, members of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, members of, nominated, 20-21, 68; nominations laid upon table, 21, 68; nomination recalled, 88; member of, nominated and confirmed, 415; nominated, 569; confirmed, 572.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, member of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

BOARD (see also armory, assessment, chiropody, chiropractic, cosmetologists, elections, electricians, libraries, milk control, mines, naturopathy, notary public examining, osteopathy, parole commissioners, school, tax, taxes, Tioga County State Hospitals, viewers).

BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT, member of, nominated, 569; confirmed, 572.

BOARD WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 150; nominations confirmed, 164-165.

BOARDING HOUSES (see oleomargarine, rooms).

BOARDS OF VISITATION (see children).

BOATS, MOTOR, on certain lakes, making it unlawful to operate

House Bill No. 138.
Read in place in House by Mr. William T. Bell, 125.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 125.

BOATS (see also fishing).

BOILER ROOM EXPLOSION (see Cartwright, Smith).

BOILERS used in drilling oil and gas wells, amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection

Senate Bill No. 40.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 73
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 173.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, 214-215.
Third reading and final passage, 235.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 749).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 271-272.
Reported without amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2622.
Second reading, 2768-2769.
Third reading and final passage, 3336.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

BOILERS used in drilling oil wells, amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection

House Bill No. 51.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 94.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry , 94.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L., Senator from Thirty-third District (Adams and Franklin Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 208, validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 292.

Bill No. 279, amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for judges of certain courts, 425,426, 3401.

Bill No. 332, amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 428.

Bill No. 430, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, with regard to settlement by the Auditor General and State Treasurer of accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, 782.

Bill No. 431, making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 3402.

Bill No. 834, (House No. 1109), amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by defining "original member", 1401.

Bill No. 845, prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 1401.

Bill No. 1122, (House No. 917), amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 3141, 3398-3399.

Bills introduced by
No. 208.
Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 207.

No. 279.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for certain judges, by providing that a room shall be furnished to Justices of Supreme Court, Judges of Superior Court, of courts of common pleas, orphans' court, Philadelphia Municipal Court and Allegheny County Court, 233.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

No. 332.
Amending act of 1923, relating to liens for taxes and municipal improvements, by extending act to provide for filing and collection of municipal claims for power rates, 283.

No. 429.
Establishing as State highway to a certain section of public road in Adams County, 406.

No. 430.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, with regard to appeals from settlement of accounts made by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, 406.

No. 431.
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 406.

No. 553.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Franklin County, 560.

No. 599.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Scotland, 569.

No. 659.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York and Adams Counties, 688.

No. 660.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 688.

No. 688.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 761.

No. 755.
To carry into effect provisions of act of 1919, providing assistance to certain mothers, by making appropriations, 924.

No. 816.
Amending act of 1923, allowing and regulating boxing, sparring and wrestling matches and creating a State Athletic Commission, by providing for payment of fees received by said Commission into general fund of State Treasury, 1008.

No. 845.
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 1062-1063.

No. 858.
Amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing for the laying out and opening of private roads to lands owned by the Commonwealth, 1138-1139.

No. 946.
Further amending act of 1891, to facilitate the labors of justices of Supreme Court by providing clerical assistance, by authorizing payment of expenses and increasing amount now allowed therefor, 1379.

No. 1039.
Joint resolution creating an election law commission, and making appropriation, 1581.

No. 1084.
Concerning damages recoverable in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, 1817.

No. 1085.
Creating a State Institution Building Commission, and making appropriation, 1817.

No. 1566.
Amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to elections and primary elections, 3512.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 59.
Providing for a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 120.

No. 60.
Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 120.

No. 177.
Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, sub-offices or sub-agencies, 211, 1320.

No. 218.
Amending act fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas of counties of first class, by extending act to clerks of court of quarter sessions, 326.

No. 243.
Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 231.

No. 345.
Authorizing boards of health to require roving banks of gypsies declared to be nuisances to leave municipalities, 326.

No. 420 (House No. 418).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy a special assessment for public improvements, 610.

No. 545.
Amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and election expenses, by further regulating same, 1377.

No. 665.
To repeal act of 1925, concerning conditional sales of chattels attached or to be attached to realty, 1483.

No. 722 (House No. 182).
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of clerks by judges of orphans' court in certain counties, 2031.

No. 850.
Providing for the postponement of the lien of a mortgage and bond accompanying the same to the lien of another mortgage or mortgages, 1136.

No. 866.
Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy, by exempting prescriptions for alcoholic liquors from requirement of keeping same on file for five years, 1483

No. 875 (House No. 957).
Amending Banking Department Act, by providing for publishing in summary for a statement of financial condition of building and loan associations, 1409.

No. 893 (House No. 1281).
Further amending Highway Department Act, with regard to planting of grass, shrubs and vines along State highways, 3906.

No. 903 (House No. 896).
To validate sheriffs' deeds made and recovered prior to January 1, 1907, when not acknowledged or the acknowledgement was defective, 1483.

No. 918 (House No. 1113).
Authorizing natural or manufactured gas companies, to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, 1654.

No. 991 (House No. 647).
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, 1654.

No. 1020 (House No. 963).
Regulating the conduct and operation of public eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 3149.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

No. 1109 (House No. 429).
Amending Banking Act of 1923, by providing that abstract summaries of reports required to be made to the Secretary of Banking shall be advertised and published in accordance with act, 2060.

No. 1533 (House No. 1131).
Amending act of 1891, for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 3404.

Member of special committees, 1156, 4275.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 223, 429.

Appoint committee to escort the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, David J. Davis, into the presence of the Senate, 2035.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 627, relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3542.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1122, (House No. 917), amending the Administrative Code, 3380.

Read certain bills for first time, 240.

Recommit Bill No. 30, amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by exempting motor vehicles in employ of U. S. mail service from payment of registration fees, 2639.

Recommit Bill No. 48, amending act of 1923, establishing Industrial State Highway between Philadelphia and Chester, 2639.

Recommit Bill No. 496 (House No. 18), amending School Code, by modifying provisions relating to removal of school directors for refusal or neglect to perform mandatory duties, 4054.

Recommit Bill No. 497, (House No. 19), amending School Code, by permitting notice by mail of proposed purchase of supplies, 4054.

Recommit Bill No. 620, (House No. 434), fixing salaries of judges, 789, 1495.

Recommit Bill No. 806, (House No. 859), providing for the regulation of child placement, 1896.

Recommit Bill No. 807, (House No. 860), prohibiting child placement for gain, hire or reward, 1896.

Recommit Bill No. 808, (House No. 862), regulating maternity homes and hospitals, 1896.

Recommit Bill No. 900, (House No. 701), amending School Code, by providing for levying of a special tax in school districts of third and fourth class when necessary to refund taxes based on assessments judicially determined to be excessive, 3639.

Recommit Bill No. 1002, (House No. 1310), further amending Tax act of 1889, by providing that corporations, etc., must file annual report with Auditor General on or before March fifteenth for next preceding year, 3585.

Recommit Bill No. 1045, amending act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 1919.

Recommit Bill No. 1071, (House No. 865), to prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 2673.

Recommit Bill No. 1109, (House No. 429), amending Banking Department Act, by providing that abstract summaries of reports shall be advertised and published in accord with Act, 3791.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1149, (House No. 1538), amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, 3141.

Recommit Bill No. 1155, (House No. 12), Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 2732. 4179.

Recommit Bill No. 1161, (House No. 1624), further amending act relating to decedents'estates, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust funds, 2733.

Recommit Bill No. 1366, (House No. 1142), relative to payment of net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and from insurance of motor vehicles, 4030.

Recommit Bill No. 1418, (House No. 1755), requiring public almshouses, hospitals, etc., to keep on file and forward to Department of Welfare a copy of record of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors admitted thereto, 3617.

Recommit Bill No. 1473, (House No. 939), making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, 3376.

Recommit Bill No. 1547, (House No. 1866), amending act organizing Pennsylvania National Guard, by fixing term, appointment and retirement of the Major General, 3824.

Recommit Bill No. 1551, (House No. 1235), authorizing and regulating the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna River between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, 3803.

Recommit Bill No. 1555, (House No. 1545), repealing act of 1917, relating to payment of taxes on seated lands, 3804.

Recommit Bill No. 1566, amending and consolidating the laws relating to elections and primary elections, 4039.

Recommit Bill No. 1604, (House No. 1810), amending Tax Act of 1889, with regard to tax on gross receipts of public utilities of municipalities, 4048.

Recommit Bill No. 1607, (House No. 1860), amending act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 4049.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 279, amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for judges of certain courts, 3401.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 431, making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 3401.

Suspend for remainder of Session, Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3404.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2326, 3207.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Augustus F. Daix, Jr., 4252.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1570-1571.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. David J. Davis, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, 2035.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 977, (House No. 1296), amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 3581.

Bill No. 1019, (House No. 943), fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 3116.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

Bill No. 1020, (House No. 963), regulating the conduct and operation of eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 2668.

Bill No. 1039, Joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission, 2316-2317.

Bill No. 1316, amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing compensation for persons injured while working in violation of safety laws, 2903.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4234.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 812, further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in weight of motor vehicles havng six wheels, 1663.

Resolution offered by
Congratulating Mr. Frank Thompson upon his thirty-ninth birthday, 4054.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January thirty-first, 122.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-first, 328.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March seventh, 688.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March fourteenth, 994.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, 4275.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 431, making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 3188.

BOND, WALTER J., for damages sustained to his Winton Sedan Car by collision with riderless horses of the National Guard, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1625.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3052.
Third reading and final passage, 3243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1514).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3636.
Signed by President, 4074.

BONDS and other securities to the highest responsible bidder after due public notice, requiring counties and other municipalities to sell

House Bill No. 1925.
Reading in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1933.

BONDS FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES to amount of $50,000,000, prescribing method for exchanges and transfers of registered and coupon bonds issued under authority of said act, supplementing act of 1925, authorizing issue and sale of

Senate Bill No. 577.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 562.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 562.
Reported without amendment, 610-611.
First reading, 630.

BONDS FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES.—Continued.

Second reading, 704-705.
Third reading and final passage, 788.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651-1652.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2323.
Resolution returned from House cuncurred in, 2409.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2629.
Resumed and passed finally, 2865.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 2935.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1429).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1618.
Signed by Speaker, 1747.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2360.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2999.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

BONDS (see also cities of first class, Constitution, contractors, contracts, counties of fourth class, electric wiring, indebtedness, sheriffs, taxes).

BONUS (see capital stock, Constitution).

BOROUGH CONTROLLERS, amending Borough Code of 1915, by imposing penalties on

House Bill No. 710.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 269.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 269.

BOROUGH COUNCIL to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, amending the Borough Code of 1915, by authorizing

House Bill No. 500.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 198.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 198.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Second reading, 679.
Third reading and postponed, 747-748.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 945-946.

Remarks on, by
Hagmaier, 945.
Hricko, 945-946.
Brown, Thos. J., 945-946.
Davidson, 945.

BOROUGH LAWS, revising and consolidating the

House Bill No. 515.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClure, 199.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 199.
Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 307.
Re-reported with amendment, 660.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 806-857.
Re-reported with amendment, 1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1185-1239.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurs, 2106.
House appoints conference committee, 2128.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2273.
House adopts report of conference committee, 2781-2831.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 2957.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3922.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3954.

BOROUGH LAWS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 898).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
Reported withoua amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading and amended, 1512-1561.
Third reading and amended, 1666-1715.
Resumed and passed finally, 1825-1874.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, and Senate adheres to its amendments, 2038.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee and Senate appoints conference committee, 2092.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee and Senate adopts report of conference committee, 2681-2730.
Signed by President, 3525.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3781.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES, providing for and regulating the validation of certain

House Bill No. 643.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 250.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 250.

BOROUGH PLANNING COMMISSION to the territory three miles beyond the borough limits, amending Borough Code of 1915, by extending the jurisdiction of

Senate Bill No. 576.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 562.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 562.
Reported without amendment, 901.
First reading, 926.
Over in its order, 1002.
Second reading, 1075.
Third reading and final passage, 1143.

In House (No. 1620).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1352.

BOROUGH POLICE, amending Borough Code of 1915, by authorizing burgesses of boroughs, with the approval of councils, to appoint and remove

House Bill No. 230.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 131.
Refererd to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.

BOROUGH SEWERS, repealing act of 1879, relative to assessments for

House Bill No. 347.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.
Reported without amendment, 273.
First reading, 274.
Second reading, 323.
Third reading and final passage, 382.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 419).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3567.
Signed by President, 4065.

BOROUGH WARRANTS issued for municipal indebtedness, and countersigned by borough controllers, to validate certain

House Bill No. 761.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 304.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 304.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 556.
Second reading, 675.
Third reading and final passage, 743.

BOROUGH WARRANTS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 676).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 713.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1004.
Third reading and final passage, 1072.
Signed by President, 1157.

BOROUGHS, classifying and extending terms of office of councilmen in certain

House Bill No. 1864.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1929.

BOROUGHS divided into wards may provide for the election of all councilmen-at-large, providing a method whereby

Senate Bill No. 817.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 1008.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1008.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1509-1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1663.

In House (No. 1944).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3484.
Recommitted, 3959.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating proceedings by councils in

House Bill No. 27.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 92.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 92.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 442.
Third reading and final passage, 494.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Approved by Governor, 2622.

In Senate (No. 485).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1154.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1390.
Signed by President, 1652.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating proceedings by councils in

House Bill No. 170.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 127.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 127.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading and amended, 461-462.
Third reading and final passage, 524.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Approved by Governor, 2622.

In Senate (No. 516).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1164-1165.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1391.
Signed by President, 1652.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens filed therefor, validating proceedings by councils in

House Bill No. 1459.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1017.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating procedings by councils in

Senate Bill No. 734.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 903.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 903.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing of public highways, by extending act to include improvements to cartways and footwalks, amending act of 1925, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in

House Bill No. 412.
Read in place in House by Marsteller, 184.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 184.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading and amended, 986-987.
Third reading and final passage, 1050-1051.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 825).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1013-1014.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1664.
Signed by President, 2328.

BOROUGHS having one or more police officers, abolishing the office of high constable in

House Bill No. 968.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hagmaier, 389.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 389.
Reported without amendment, 431.
First reading, 531-532.
Second reading, 551.
Third reading and final passage, 601.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Vetoed by Governor, 3766.

In Senate (No. 624).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 624.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1508.
Third reading and final passage, 1659.
Signed by President, 2330.

BOROUGHS may elect five councilmen at large, providing method whereby

House Bill No. 1530.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtzman, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1170.

BOROUGHS, providing for election of assessors at large in

House Bill No. 1018.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 430.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 430.

BOROUGHS, relating to advertisement of regulations, ordinances and other general laws of

House Bill No. 1153.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 547.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 547.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1944.
Third reading and final passage, 2138.

In Senate (No. 1143).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2093.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Recommitted, 3593.

BOROUGHS, relating to purchases by

House Bill No. 967.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 389.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 389.
Reported with amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1953-1954.
Third reading and final passage, 2147-2148.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1142).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Recommitted, 3593.
Re-reported without amendment, 3771.
Third reading and final passage, 4025.
Signed by President, 4244.

BOROUGHS (see also annexation, assessors, buildings, contracts, dance halls, disposal plants, elections, health laws, health officers, garbage, highway route, highways, insurance, insurance contracts, motor vehicles, municipal claims, officers, park, plans, policemen, poor, retailers, tax, taxation, tax collectors, taxes, taxpayers, associations, water systems).

BOROUGHS to adopt the manager plan of government with proportional representation, to enable

House Bill No. 1330.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 798.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 798.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1934.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3225-3226.
Second reading, 3467-3470.
Third reading and final passage, 3737.

In Senate (No. 1599).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3772.
First reading, 3909.
Second reading, 4060.
Recommitted, 4062.

BOROUGHS to appropriate money for purchase of fire hose, amending act of 1923, authorizing boroughs to purchase fire engines and apparatus, by empowering

House Bill No. 387.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 182.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 182.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 447-448.
Third reading and final passage, 503-504.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2130.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3299-3300.

In Senate (No. 507).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 534.
Reported with amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1908.
Third reading and final pasasge, 2045-2046.
Signed by President, 2039.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2091.
Signed by President, 2491.

BOROUGHS to appropriate moneys or levy and collect a special tax for building fire houses, lockups and municipal buildings, authorizing

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1413.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 936.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 936.
Reported with amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3051.
Third reading and final passage, 3329-3330.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1535).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, 3645.
Third reading and final passage, 3799-3800.
Signed by President, 4072.

BOROUGHS to elect their councils by proportional representation, to enable

House Bill No. 1329.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 798.
Referred to Comittee on Judiciary Local, 798.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3470-3473.
Third reading and final passage, 3738.

In Senate (No. 1598).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3771.
First reading, 3909.
Second reading, 4060.
Recommitted, 4062.

BOROUGHS to levy and collect a special tax for lighting streets, highways and other public places, authorizing

House Bill No. 965.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 389.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 389.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Second reading, 679.
Third reading and final passage, 748.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 682).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 713.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1508.
Third reading and final passage, 1659-1660.
Signed by President, 2330.

BOROUGHS to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, authorizing

House Bill No. 1547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships 1171.

BOROUGHS, to validate certain proceedings for municopal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 145.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 125.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 125
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 224.
Second reading, 262.
Postponed, 276.
Third reading and final passage, 309.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.
Signed by Speaker, 4107.

In Senate (No. 390).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 340.
Reported without amendment, 2861.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

First reading, 2938.
Second reading, 3151.
Third reading and final passage, 3566.
Signed by President, 4064.

BOROUGHS which, at the time of incorporation, included territory in more than one county, for the government of

House Bill No. 946.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 388.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 388.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 721.
Third reading and final passage, 894-895.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3004-3005.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 748).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 922.
Reported without amendment, 2360.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441.
Over in its order, 2654.
Third reading and final passage, 2873.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3522.

BOROUGHS, with regard to assessment and collection of cost of grading, curbing and paving streets, lanes or alleys, amending act of 1915, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 391.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 182.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 182.

BOWERS, FRANK L., Representative from Fayette County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1066.
Amending Township Code, by fixing rate of levy of road tax in townships of second class, 486.

No. 1308.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fayette County, 717.

Bills reported by
No. 1413.
Authorizing boroughs to appropriate moneys or levy and collect a special tax for building fire houses, lockups and municipal buildings, 2831.

No. 1557.
Amending Township Code, by providing that the minute book and other records of townships of second class shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, 1354.

Election Returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 304.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 714.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BOWLING ALLEYS, amending act of 1905, regulating public pool rooms, billiard rooms and bowling alleys, by removing the restriction to the presence of persons under eighteen years of age in

House Bill No. 84.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.

BOWLING ALLEYS, and tenpin alleys, by permitting employment therein of male minors under eighteen years of age, amending act of 1905, for the better regulation of public

BOWLING ALLEYS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 166.
Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 126-127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.
Reported with amendment, 2423.
First reading, 2425.
Second reading, 2578-2579.
Third reading, amended and final passage, 3312.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3995.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1523).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3352.
Reported with amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3643-3644.
Third reading and final passage, 3797.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4064.

BOWLING ALLEYS in or near Edinboro, Erie County, repealing act of 1869, to prohibit licensing of any billiard table or ten-pin or

House Bill No. 1689.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3225.
Second reading, 3466.
Third reading and final passage, 3737.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1603).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3656.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Third reading and final passage, 4048.
Signed by President, 4246.

BOXING AND WRESTLING MATCHES, and creatng a State Athletic Commission, by increasing salary of secretary of commission, exempting certain amateur contests and permitting attendance of children under certain conditions. Amending act of 1923, regulating

House Bill No. 1408.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 936.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 936.
Reported with amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2979.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3934.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1389).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.
Reported with amendment, 3188.
First reading, 3214-3215.
Second reading, 3366-3367.
Third reading and final passage, 3613.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4072.

BOXING GLOVES to be presented to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House, for his self defense, resolution (House) by Baldi, instructing the Chief Clerk of the House to purchase, 433-434.

BOXING (see also State Athletic Commission).

BOYD JAMES S., Senator from Twelfth District (Montgomery County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 689, 776.

Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 2043.

BOYD, JAMES S.—Continued.

Bill No. 852, authorizing the Department of Highways to rebuild, rebuild and construct roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, 2360.

Bills introduced by
No. 89.
Limiting the number of notaries public, 105.

No. 90.
Amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, by increasing amount of acreage allowed, 105.

No. 91.
Amending act of 1917, establishing nine county industrial farms, workhouses and reformatories, by providing for formation of additional districts, 105.

No. 92.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing removal of county jails, prisons or workhouses from public parks in counties of fourth class, by regulating the location and acreage of such jails, etc., 105.

No. 93.
Fixing minimum annual levy for purposes of general taxation in boroughs, 105.

No. 94.
Amending act of 1909, authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys, by extending act to counties of fourth and fifth classes and increasing compensation of said stenographers, 105.

No. 147.
Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 138.

No. 148.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, 138-139.

No. 149.
For the protection of the public from exorbitant charges for rooms in hotels, inns, boarding houses and other places of public accommodation, 139.

No. 209.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 207.

No. 342.
Making appropriation to School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, 284.

No. 699.
Further amending act of 1874, for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by eliminating the provisions authorizing certain corporations of the first class to be incorporated by the Governor, 762.

No. 924.
Legalizing the practice of spiritualism, 1311.

No. 925.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, 1311.

No. 953.
Fixing the salary of the district attorney and assistant district attorneys in counties of fourth class, 1379.

No. 954.
Amending School Code of 1911, by compelling free transportation for pupils living more than three-quarters of a mile from a public school in districts of the third class, 1379-1380.

No. 955.
Making deficiency appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for payment of rent due for office rooms, 1380.

BOYD, JAMES S.—Continued.

No. 982.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing the formation of a State Association of Sheriffs, with regard to payment of expenses in connection with meetings thereof, 1486.

No. 983.
Fixing salary of sheriff in counties of fourth class, 1486.

No. 1047.
Fixing the salaries of county commissioners for acting as such and as directors of the poor in counties of seventh and eighth class, 1655.

Bills reported by
No. 94.
Amending act of 1909, authorizing district attorneys to employ stenographers, 609-610.

No. 149.
For protection of the public from exorbitant charges for rooms in hotels, inns and other places of public accommodation, 1409.

No. 639 (House No. 757).
Requiring the carrying of the United States flag at the head of public parades, 1580.

No. 796, (House No. 477).
Amending act of 1921, authorizing removal of county jails from public parks in counties of fourth class, 2280.

No. 797 (House No. 491).
Amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, 2280.

No. 834 (House No. 1109).
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by defining "original member," 1161.

No. 1171 (House No. 1381).
Amending Game Code, with regard to revocation of hunters' licenses, 2862.

No. 1418 (House No. 1755).
Requiring public almshouses, hospitals, etc., to keep on file, and forward to Department of Welfare, copy of record of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors admitted thereto, 3199.

Election returns, 2.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 2494.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3417.

Consent to Executive nominations, 2493.

Postpone Bill No. 710, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 2359.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 852, authorizing the Department of Highways to build, rebuild and construct roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, 2360.

Read certain bills for first time, 2364.

Recommit Bill No. 94, amending act of 1909, authorizing district attorneys to employ stenographers, 539.

Recommit Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 539.

Recommit Bill No. 305, (House No. 209), amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 779.

Recommit Bill No. 309, (House No. 286), amending act of 1876, for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, 1389.

BOYD, JAMES S.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 796, (House No. 477), amending act of 1921, authorizing the removal of county jails from public parks in counties of fourth class, 1725.

Recommit Bill No. 797, (House No. 491), amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, 1726.

Recommit Bill No. 1582, (House No. 1877), requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of the personal property tax to townships, boroughs and cities to be used for road purposes, 3892.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 776.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 2043.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 710, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 2358-2359.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 2493.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), amending act of 1919, to provide for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1657, 2043.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4234.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 2283.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 3186.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation to).

BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BRADFORD COUNTY (see highway).

BRADFORD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BRADY, CAPTAIN JOHN, and making appropriation, Joint resolution creating a commission to provide a memorial for

House Bill No. 934.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 387.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 387.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1959.
Third reading and final passage, 2156.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3420-3421.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1287).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2746.
Recommitted, 2901.
Re-reported with amendment, 2936.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 3528.
Signed by President, 3526.

BRANCH BANKS (see banks).

BREAD, to prevent fraud, by regulating the weight, marking and sale of

Senate Bill No. 216.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 208.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 208.

BRENNAN, GEORGE J., of the Philadelphia Inquirer, to sing "Pennsylvania", privilege of House extended to, 4166.

BRENNEMAN, B. L., Representative from York County (second District).

Bills introduced by

No. 248.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 151.

No. 249.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 151.

No. 250.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York and Adams Counties, 151.

No. 251.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 151.

No. 252.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York and Adams Counties, 151.

No. 267.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York and Adams Counties, 152.

No. 433.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways from Motor License Fund to carry out provisions of act of 1923, for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 185.

No. 531.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 492, beginning in York County on route 126, and extending to York New Salem, 223.

No. 590.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 247.

No. 617.
Amending School Employes' Retirement Act of 1917, by extending time for a "present employe" as defined in act to elect to be covered by the retirement system, 249.

No. 713.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 269.

No. 868.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York and Adams Counties, 349.

No. 1094.
Making appropriation to Hanover General Hospital, 487.

No. 1357.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 933.

No. 1358.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 933.

No. 1359.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 933.

No. 1360.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 933.

No. 1515.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1169.

No. 1931.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1934.

BRENNEMAN, B. L.—Continued.

No. 1932.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1934.

No. 1933.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 250, from York to Harrisburg, 1934.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 797.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BRIDGE AND BRIDGES (see also Delaware River, injuries, liquid fuels).

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER at the United States Air Depot, Middletown, between Dauphin and York Counties, providing for appointment of a commission to act in conjunction with a Federal commission to investigate the necessity of a

House Bill No. 308.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriatians, 177.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, and making appropriation, requiring the State Highway Department to construct

Senate Bill No. 690.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441.
Recommitted, 2654.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, and making appropriation, requiring the State Highway Department to construct

Senate Bill No. 843.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2338-2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2661.

In House (No. 2095).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2949.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, and making appropriation, authorizing and regulating the construction of a

House Bill No. 1235.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 637.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 637.
Reported with amendment, 2965.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3236-3237.
Third reading and final passage, 3430.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1551).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3412.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3650.
Recommitted, 3803.
Re-reported without amendment, 3906.
Over in its order, 4039.
Third reading and final passage, 4061.
Signed by President, 4270.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER from Bainbridge, Lancaster County, to a point in York County, providing for appointment of a commission to act jointly with a Federal Government Commission to investigate the necessity of a

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1849.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second Reading, 2535.
Third reading and final passage, 3023.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1423).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3638.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4033.
Signed by President, 4246.

BRIDGES, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP, on primary State highway routes, shall be taken over by the State, providing that all

House Bill No. 405.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

BRIDGES, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP, on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, providing that all

House Bill No. 179.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 127.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, by providing for payment from tolls collected of expenses of operating and maintaining same, amending act of 1923, relating to

Senate Bill No. 1334.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 2680.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2680.
Reported without amendment, 2863.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3544.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4255.
Signed by President, 4273.

In House (No. 2170).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3762.
Reported without amendment, 3920.
First reading, 3920.
Second reading and amended, 4107.
Third reading and final passage, 4367.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4406.
Signed by Speaker, 4406.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain

Senate Bill No. 46.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported without amendment, 231.
First reading, 240-241.
Second reading, 288.
Third reading and final passage, 329.
Returned from House without amendment, 615.
Signed by President, pro tempore, 623-624.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 924.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 1009.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1080.
Resumed and passed finally, 1139.
Returned from House with amendments concurred in, 1307.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1308.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 979).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported without amendment, 511.

BRIDGES, COUNTY.—Continued.

First reading, 511.
Second reading, 552.
Third reading and final passage, 605-606.
Signed by Speaker, 650.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1022.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1256-1257.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund to carry out provisions of act of 1923, providing for the rebuilding of certain

House Bill No. 433.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 185.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 185.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1424-1425.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1781.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1056).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1734.
Reported without amendment,—
First reading,—
Second reading, 2731.
Third reading and final passage, 2874-2875.
Signed by President, 3519.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund to carry out provisions of act of 1923, providing for the rebuilding of certain

House Bill No. 1522.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, to Committee on Appropriations, 1951.
Re-reported without amendment, 2401.
Third reading and final passage, 2620-2621.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3941.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1362).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748-2749.
Reported without amendment, 2938.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3181.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading as amended, 3197-3198.
Third reading and final passage, 3610.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4073.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, on State highways, providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain

House Bill No. 689.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 267.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 267.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, on State highways, providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain

House Bill No. 1416.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 936.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 936.
Reported without amendment, 1748.
First reading, 2005.
Second reading, 2263.
Third reading and final passage, 2386.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1160).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2349.
Reported without amendment, 2931.

BRIDGES, COUNTY.—Continued.

First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3161.
Third reading and final passage, 3594.
Signed by President, 4072.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, on State highways shall be constructed and maintained by the Commonwealth in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, providing that all

House Bill No. 103.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 112.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 112.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, over four hundred feet in length on improved State highway routes in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes by Department of Highways, providing for rebuilding of

Senate Bill No. 558..
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 561.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 561.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3900.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 2086).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3223-3224.
First reading, 3505.
Second reading, 3747.
Over in its order, 3965.
Third reading and final passage, 3978-3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

Remarks on, by
Hantz, 3965.
Moore, Frank N., 3965.
Sowers, 3965.
Hess, 3965.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, requiring counties to build temporary bridges when erecting or rebuilding

Senate Bill No. 39.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.
Reported without amendment, 429.
First reading, 429.
Second reading, 476.
Recommitted, 538.

BRIDGES forming parts of State highway routes by the Department of Highways or in conjunction with counties or the United States Government, providing for the building of certain

House Bill No. 226.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

BRIDGES, INTER-COUNTY, amending act of 1917, relating to lights on county bridges, by providing for establishment of lights on

Senate Bill No. 69.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 87.
Reported with amendment, 150.
First reading, 150-151.
Second reading, 171-172.
Third reading and final passage, 212.
Returned from House without amendment, 921.
Signed by President pro tempore, 928.
Approved by Governor, 1413.

In House (No. 737).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 686.
Second reading, 725.
Third reading and final passage, 898.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.

BRIDGES, INTER-COUNTY, requiring the assent of electors before building certain

House Bill No. 1026.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 483.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 483.
Reported with amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads, 987.

BRIDGES, TOLL, and making appropriation, empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain

House Bill No. 279.
Read in place in House by Mr. Proyor, 153.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 153.

BRIDGES, TOLL, and making appropriation, empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain ?

House Bill No. 1654.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1416.
Reported with amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2510-2511.
Third reading and final passage, 2970.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1396).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4031.
Signed by President, 4246.

BRIGADIER GENERALS, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, nominated, 68; nomination laid upon table, 68; nominations recalled, 88.

BROKERS AND PRIVATE BANKERS, with regard to return to Auditor General of gross receipts of stock, bill, exchange and merchandise brokers, amending act of 1861, relating to

House Bill No. 1701.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2565.
Recommitted, 2969.

BROKERS, (see also real estate, tax).

BROKERS, STOCK, by the Department of Banking, providing for the examination and inspection of books, papers, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business ...

Senate Bill No. 126.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 118.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 118.
Reported without amendment, 211.
First reading, 217.
Second reading and recommitted, 237-240.
Re-reported without amendment, 1310.
Third reading and amended, 1384.
Recommitted, 1486.

BROMLEY, WALLACE, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fourteenth District).

Acting Speaker, 1606.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1303, further amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that corporations of first class may adopt by-laws permitting a quorum of less than a majority, 2262.

Bill No. 1316, amending act of 1807, for erection of a poor house in townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, 2268.

BROMLEY, WALLACE.—Continued.

Bill introduced by
No. 492.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, 198.

No. 923.
To exempt from taxation property of charitable, educational, religious and burial grounds, public parks, and property of military posts, 353.

No. 924.
Relating to the effect of the negotation, under certain conditions, of security receipts and equipment trust certificates as therein defined, 353.

No. 928.
Requiring owners of property claiming exemptions from taxation to make proof of the right to such exemption at each triennial assessment, 353.

No. 929.
Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by providing for taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, 353.

No. 1185.
Joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, 548.

No. 1303.
Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that corporations of first class may adopt by-laws permitting a quorum of less than a majority, 716.

Bills reported by
No. 477.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing removal of county jails from public parks in counties of fourth class, 644.

No. 491.
Amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, by increasing amount of acreage allowed, 644.

No. 526 (Senate No. 106).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 357, 646.

No. 850.
Imposing State tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3305.

No. 912.
Amending act of 1917, relating to decedent's estates, by removing the requirement for probate of wills and letters under which foreign fiduciaries are acting, 1176-1177.

No. 1117 (Senate No. 138).
Validating affidavits, marriages, etc., performed by justices of peace within nine months after the expiration of their commission, 1650.

No. 1257.
Providing for recorder of deeds of counties of first class to make abstracts of all instruments placed of record, 2755.

No. 1578.
Amending act of 1897, regulating practice, bail, costs and fees on appeals to Supreme and Superior Courts, 3223.

No. 1623.
Requiring keepers, owners or proprietors of storage establishments warehouses, second hand stores or junk shopsto keep record of disposition of goods delivered from stores, 2133.

No. 1690.
Making it unlawful for engineers, architects or other State or municipal employes to bid on any public work, 2424.

BROMLEY, WALLACE.—Continued.

No. 1700.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of court of common pleas of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, 1649.

No. 1798.
Fixing compensation of recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class, 1748.

No. 2083 (Senate No. 481).
To providing for the refunding by the State of certain moneys to national banks, 3306.

Bills returned by
No. 293.
Relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of municipal indebtedness from taxation, 639.

No. 298.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to religious, charitable or educational institutions, 639.

No. 314.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by reducing interest rate on unpaid taxes, 639.

No. 400.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, 640.

No. 413.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of actual places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 640.

No. 415.
Amending act of 1925, fixing marriage license fees, 639.

No. 993.
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 640.

Election Returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 803.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 161, 3103.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 1185, Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, 3767.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1148, providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 3422.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1185, Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, 3302.

BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to).

BROWN, EDWARD, Representative from Luzerne County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1018.
Providing for the election of assessors at large in boroughs, 430.

No. 1080.
Amending the Township Code of 1917, by increasing salaries of township supervisors, 487.

No. 1397.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 935.

BROWN, EDWARD.—Continued.

No. 1567.
Amending act requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of county superintendent of schools, by providing for a stenographer in counties having less than 300 teachers, 1172.

No. 1568.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 1172.

No. 1610.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by permitting the use of fish or eel baskets, 1349.

No. 1724.
Fixing fees of recorder of deeds in counties of third class, 1592.

No. 1725.
Providing that persons tried for murder shall not be acquitted on ground of insanity, 1592.

No. 1879.
Fixing salary of sheriff in counties of third class, 1930.

Bills reported by
No. 73.
To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 254.

No. 1099.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing cities of third, fourth and fifth classes to levy and collect taxes, 659.

No. 1419 (Senate No. 72).
Fixing salary of poor directors in districts of third and fourth classes, 2965.

No. 1749.
Continuing commission to investigate condition of disabled veterans of the World War, 2424.

Election returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1015.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 904, providing a method of annexation to boroughs, townships or parts of townships to cities of third class, 1463-1464.

Bill No. 1237, amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 2019.

Bill No. 1567, amending act requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of County Superintendent of Schools, 3071.

BROWN, EDWIN P., Representative from Susquehanna County.

Bills introduced by
No. 549.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, 244.

No. 662.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 252.

No. 672.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, os Susquehanna, 252.

No. 892.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 350.

BROWN, EDWIN P.—Continued.

No. 1014.
Making appropriation to carry out act of 1917, for the encouragement of agriculture and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, 430.

No. 1020.
Amending act of 1925, regulating the buying and selling of milk and cream, 483.

No. 1542.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 1171.

No. 1548.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 468, from LeRaysville, Bradford County, to the New York State line 1171.

No. 1712.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 174, from Honesdale to Montrose, 1591.

No. 1796.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for erection of a building at Harrisburg to be used jointly for State farm products show and armory, 1739.

Bills reported by
No. 602.
Providing for the vacation of certain roads as public roads in townships of second class, 354.

No. 1282.
Amending act authorizing use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction, 1259-1260.

No. 1681 (Senate No. 815).
Providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, 1751.

No. 1955 (Senate No. 227).
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting registration for and issuance of license to any person against whom an unpaid judgment for damages is standing, 3224.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1091.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BROWN, THOMAS J., Representative from Lancaster County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 62.
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 95.

No. 633.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 250.

No. 1275.
Authorizing the incorporation of thrift associations, and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Banking, 714.

No. 1310.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing date for the filing of report by corporations, joint stock associations, etc., with the Auditor General, 717.

No. 1443.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 1016.

BROWN, THOMAS J.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 661.
Amending School Code, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to State Associations of School Directors, 354.

No. 729.
Amending School Code, by regulating locking of water closets, 354.

No. 742.
Amending School Code, by regulating payment of indebtedness of school districts, 354.

No. 973.
Amending School Code, by exempting pupils not within two miles of a public highway from attendance unless free transportation is provided, 643.

Election returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 431.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1168.

Recommit Bill No. 540, requiring a crew of two on each street railway car, 3578.

Recommit Bill No. 1275, authorizing the incorporation of thrift associations, 2517.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 500, amending Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 945-946.

Bill No. 765, relative to filing of plans and specifications for buildings and public works in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 1273.

Bill No. 1092, amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, 3227.

Bill No. 1275, authorizing the incorporation of Thrift Associations, 3711.

Bill No. 1553, validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1788.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J., Senator from Tenth District (Bucks County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 182, Making deficiency appropriation to Washington Crosing Park Commission, 918.

Bill No. 577, Supplementing act of 1925, authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 2629.

Bill No. 662, (House No. 1147), Amending and consolidating the law relating to protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 796.

Bills introduced by
No. 12.
Providing for appointment of commission to operate, in conjunction with New Jersey, ice boats to keep navigable the Delaware River, 71.

No. 80.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 104.

No. 140.
Authorizing district attorneys in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes to appoint and fix the salary of a detective, 138.

No. 170.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to article nine, section four, of Constitution of Pennsylvania,

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, 163-164.

No. 182.
Making deficiency appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission, 173.

No. 183.
Making appropriation to the National Farm School at Doylestown, 173.

No. 220.
Making deficiency appropriationn to commission for acquisition of toll-bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 208.

No. 221.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 208.

No. 222.
Creating office of controller in counties of sixth class, 208.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown, 208.

No. 224.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by appropriating moneys in motor license fund for maintenance and repair of interstate bridges over the Delaware River, 208.

No. 225.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for repairs to, and construction and maintenance of highways in Washington Crossing Park, 208.

No. 226.
Making appropriation to Washington Crosing Park Commission for acquisition of land and property, 208.

No. 227.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, prohibiting registration for and issuance of license to any person against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from auto accident is standing, 208-209.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, Bucks County, 210.

No. 265.
Amending the Township Code of 1917, by providing that only roads and streets may be accepted by townships of second class as part of the highway system, 232.

No. 323.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 282-283.

No. 324.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 283.

No. 325.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, 283.

No. 326.
Amending act of 1901, relating to negotiable instruments, by defining endorsement thereof, 283.

No. 424.
Making appropriation to Public Service Commission for construction, alteration or abolition of railroad or railway crossings on certain highways, 406.

No. 480.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 373, from Limekiln Turnpike Road intersection to Silverdale Borough, 468.

No. 481.
To provide for the refunding by the State of moneys to national banks which were attempted to be made escheatable by act of June 7, 1915, which have been wrongly collected from said banks, 468.

No. 577.
Supplementing act of 1925, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of fifty millions of dollars for highway purposes, prescribing the method for exchanges and transfers of registered and coupon bonds issued under authority of said act, 562.

No. 604.
Amending act of 1925, conferring on the Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, by dispersing with necessity of securing consent of property owners, 612.

No. 605.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by conferring aditional powers on the Secretary of Highways, 612-613.

No. 606.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for the removal by the county of certain structures located within the lines of a relocated State highway, 613.

No. 607.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor and county commissioners to relocate certain roads or highways, 613.

No. 608.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for certain payments to contractors performing highway improvements in advance of completion of work, 613.

No. 609.
Amending act of 1925, relative to erection of snow fences, by providing that such fences may be placed between November first and April first of the succeeding year, 613-614.

No. 610.
Further amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of public highways, by providing that when any borough street forming part of a State highway is closed the Department of Highways shall be notified of the opening and closing of the detour, 614.

No. 611.
Amending act of 1909, regulating petitions for the laying out or vacation of public roads, by requiring the clerk of court to certify the action of the court on the report of viewers, 614.

No. 612.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width, lines and location of State-aid highways, 614.

No. 613.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to join two or more State highway routes by the construction of connecting roads under certain conditions, 614.

No. 631.
Making appropriation to Commission constituted for purpose of acquiring toll bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 626.

No. 658.
Making appropriation to the Department of Agriculture to pay outstanding claim of Dr. William Moore, 688.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 685.
Constituting a commission to act with a similar commission of New Jersey for purpose of providing a new bridge over the Delaware River from Morrisville to New Jersey, 761.

No. 738.
Providing for the transfer of records and papers relating to roads from the Secretary of Internal Affairs to the Department of Highways, 903.

No. 739.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Bucks Counties, 903.

No. 815.
Providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, 994.

No. 1087.
Supplement to act of 1919, for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll-bridges over the Delaware River, so as to provide for free bridges, 1817.

No. 1088.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, regulating the refund of said taxes by the Auditor General when erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 1817.

No. 1089.
Amending act of 1915, creating Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, by providing for payments out of said fund on requisition of Secretary of Labor and Industry instead of Workmen's Compensation Board, 1817.

No. 1090.
Providing for the service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators or owners whose motor vehicles are operated within the State without being licensed under the laws of this State, 1817-1818.

No. 1091.
To protect the public safety through controlling outdoor advertising placed on private property in such manner as to be readable from State highways, 1818.

No. 1092.
Defining and regulating the practice of Chiropody, 1818.

No. 1324.
Rendering checks issued by the State Treasurer void unless presented for payment within sixty days from date thereof, 2494.

No. 1330.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by eliminating township commissioners of Department of Highways from having jurisdiction in awarding highway contracts, 2627.

Bills reported by
No. 9.
Making motor vehicle owners liable for payment of all garage and storage rent, 231-232.

No. 48.
Amending act of 1923 establishing an Industrial State Highway between Philadelphia and Chester, 2931.

No. 69.
Amending act of 1917, relating to lights on county bridges, 150.

No. 110.
Providing for taxation of personal property of decedents' estates found liable to taxation under act of 1913, 326.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 140.
Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 223, 281.

No. 224.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by appropriating moneys in Motor License Fund for maintenance and repair of Delaware River interstate bridges, 281.

No. 227.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting registration for and issuance of license to any person against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from accident is standing, 1483.

No. 265.
Amending Township Code, by providing that townships of second class may accept only roads and streets as part of the highway system, 281, 429.

No. 413 (House No. 616).
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 512, from the Fruitville turnpike to Croff's Corner, 536.

No. 474 (House No. 217).
Amending act of 1876, extending Corporation Act to all who may have right to vote for directors, managers or trustees, 993.

No. 521 (House No. 296).
Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 2034.

No. 538.
Relating to such highways as are opened by order of the Public Service Commission in proceedings relating to the elimination of grade crossings, 625.

No. 572.
Providing for the relocation and change in width and lines of State highways in boroughs by the Secretary of Highways, 3150.

No. 577.
Supplementing act of 1925, authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes to amount of fifty millions of dollars, 510-611.

No. 604.
Amending Act of 1925, conferring upon the Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, 1816.

No. 605.
Amending Highway Department Act, by conferring additional powers upon the Secretary of Highways, 1060.

No. 606.
Further amending Highway Department Act, by providing for the removal by the county of certain structures located within the lines of a relocated State highway, 1060.

No. 607.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor and county commissioners, to relocate certain roads or highways, 1060-1061, 1816.

No. 608.
Amending Highway Department Act, by providing for certain payments to contractors performing highway improvements in advance of completion of work, 1061.

No. 609.
Amending act of 1925, relative to the erection of snow fences, 1061.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 610.
Further amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of public highways, 1061.

No. 611.
Amending act of 1909, regulating petitions for the laying out or vacation of public highways, 1061.

No. 612.
Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width, lines and location of State-aid highways, 1061-1062.

No. 613.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to join two or more State highway routes by the construction of connecting roads under certain conditions, 1062.

No. 619.
Creating commission for erection of an additional interstate bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 709.

No. 627.
Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3105.

No. 644 (House No. 205).
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 321, from Peckville on route 6 in Blakely Borough, Lackawanna County, to Clifford, Susquehanna County, 2282, 3907.

No. 648 (House No. 610).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 2034.

No. 650 (House No. 704).
Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 901.

No. 661 (House No. 327).
Repealing act of 1879, to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 693.

No. 662 (House No. 1147).
Consolidating the law relating to protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 693.

No. 710.
To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1483.

No. 738.
Providing for transfer from Secretary of Internal Affairs to the Department of Highways of records and papers relative to roads, 1062.

No. 744 (House No. 451).
Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 994.

No. 812.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in registration fees and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 1483.

No. 815.
Providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways, and appropriating moneys in the Motor License Fund for such purposes, 1062.

No. 852.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to build, rebuild and construct roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, 1816.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 858.
Amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing for the laying out and opening of private roads to lands owned by the Commonwealth, 2285.

No. 867, (House No. 426).
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 2861.

No. 893, (House No. 1281).
Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted and maintained along State highways, 2931.

No. 894, (House No. 1284).
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, 1816.

No. 895, (House No. 1285).
Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing that the limits of width of highways fixed therein shall not include additional width required to provide for necessary slopes, 1816.

No. 896, (House No. 1290).
To provide that where the Department of Highways has acquired the abandoned right of way of a canal, railroad or turnpike company to form a part of a State highway route, the part within the borough shall be deemed to be a borough street, 2282.

No. 908, (House No. 1283).
Providing for the refunding of moneys deposited by the Department of Highways in the State Treasury through error, 1816.

No. 909, (House No. 1286).
Providing that all moneys received by the Department of Highways from sale of maps, etc., shall be deposited in the State Treasury to credit of Motor License Fund, 1816.

No. 939, (House No. 1031).
Amending Penal Code, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of larceny if he fails to return bailed property in accordance with agreement, 2034.

No. 940, (House No. 1185).
Joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, 1816.

No. 1003, (House No. 1349).
Further amending act of 1885, for incorporation of natural gas companies, 1654.

No. 1014, (House No. 575).
Repealing act of 1885, authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes, roads or highways near or through any borough or township upon which tolls are charged, 2680.

No. 1026, (House No. 1337).
Amending Omnibus Road Act of 1925, by changing State highway route 527, from Quarryville to Oxford, 4039.

No. 1033, (House No. 1476).
Amending act of 1917, authorizing municipalities to enter into contracts to aid in construction and maintenance of highways, 2282.

No. 1087.
Supplementing act for acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll-bridges over the Delaware River, so as to provide for free bridges, 2034.

No. 1090.
Providing for service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators or owners whose motor vehicles are operated within the State without being licensed under the State laws, 2034.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1091.
Controlling outdoor advertising on private property in such a manner as to be reasonable from State highways, 2034.

No. 1150, (House No. 1548).
Amending act establishing public roads as State highways, by changing route 468, from LeRaysville to the New York State line, 3907.

No. 1157, (House No. 1239).
Amending Highway Department Act, by changing route 71, from Kittanning to Butler, 2626, 2938, 3907.

No. 1163, (House No. 1666).
Regulating operation of motor vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 2626, 3105, 3908.

No. 1292, (House No. 1289).
Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that roads therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 2627.

No. 1305, (House No. 1579).
Amending act of 1919, prescribing powers and duties of Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture, 2626.

No. 1334.
Amending act of 1923, relating to county bridges, by providing for payment from tolls collected of expenses of operating and maintaining same, 2863.

No. 1373.
Amending Township Code, by increasing amount of State reward for certain township road improvements, 2936.

No. 1378, (House No. 1303).
Further amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that corporations of first class may adopt by-laws permitting a quorum of less than a majority, 3149.

No. 1396, (House No. 1654).
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain toll bridges, 3512.

No. 1403, (House No. 1895).
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees, and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 3618, 3907, 4083.

No. 1574, (House No. 2057).
Omnibus Road Bill, 3573.

No. 1609, (House No. 1907).
Amending Highway Department Act, by further regulating improvement of State-aid highways, 3772.

Election returns, 2.

Members of Conference Committee, 3810, 4082, 4186.

Member of special committee, 21, 90, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 14, 68, 90, 111, 123, 222, 243, 415, 616, 776, 921, 1323, 2919.

Recess, 8, 83, 88, 243, 923, 1013, 2918, 2933, 3897, 4060, 4084, 4275.

Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 1239, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by changing certain highway routes, 4082.

Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4186.

Senate to proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 1239, amending Highway Department Act, by changing certain highway routes, 4258.

Senate to proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4261.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 111, 124, 343, 483, 634, 2754, 3910.

Appoint a committee to confer with Department of Property and Supplies relative to adequate committee rooms, 90.

Close nominations for President pro tempore of Senate, 6.

Consent to Executive nominations, 14, 68, 89, 110, 123, 150, 222, 243, 415, 616, 776, 920, 1323, 2919.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 81, 163, 467, 533, 559, 901, 1307, 1815, 4169.

Open returns for election of Senators, 2, 205.

Postpone consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 114, providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 1080.

Print in appendix a Legislative Journal, information submitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth relative to salaries of judges, 765.

Print in Legislative Journal, statement from Governor relative to appropriations for State hospitals, penal and correctional institutions and hospitals for insane, 766.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1574, (House No. 2057), the Omnibus Road Bill, 4169.

Proceed to consideration of bills on third reading, 3538.

Read certain bills for first time, 123, 150, 217, 711, 796, 925, 1920.

Recommit Bill No. 99, authorizing Department of Highways to construct footwalks or paths along the sides of State highways through unincorporated towns and villages, 565.

Recommit Bill No. 140, authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 217, 236.

Recommit Bill No. 222, creating office of county controller in counties of sixth class, 424.

Recommit Bill No. 253, making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, 2291.

Recommit Bill No. 265, amending Township Code, by providing that townships of second class may accept only roads and streets as part of highway system, 417.

Recommit Bill No. 360, requiring certain standard provisions in all liability, casualty or other like insurance policies, 913.

Recommit Bill No. 481, to provide for the refunding by the State of certain moneys to national banks, 783.

Recommit Bill No. 619, creating commission for erection of an additional bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 693, 711.

Recommit Bill No. 643, (House No. 82), amending act of 1911, authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, 3817.

Recommit Bill No. 644, (House No. 205), amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 321, from Peckville on route 6 in Blakely Borough, to Clifford, 2653.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 651, (House No. 718), providing for and regulating the subpoena of witnesses to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, 3573.

Recommit Bill No. 656, (House No. 881), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 2048.

Recommit Bill No. 710, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1072-1073.

Recommit Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), Amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3577.

Recommit Bill No. 812, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 1079.

Recommit Bill No. 939, (House No. 1031), Amending the Penal Code, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of larceny if he fails to return bailed property in accordance with agreement, 1900.

Recommit Bill No. 1026, (House No. 1337) Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 527, from Quarryville to Oxford, 2669.

Recommit Bill No. 1157, (House No. 1239), Amending Highway Department Act, by changing route 71, from Kittanning to Butler, 2912, 3161.

Recommit Bill No. 1163, (House No. 1666), Regulating the operation of motor vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 2912.

Recommit Bill No. 1184, (House No. 100), Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 2734.

Recommit Bill No. 1210, (House No. 350), Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 2736.

Recommit Bill No. 1211, (House No. 366), Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, 2737.

Recommit Bill No. 1293, (House No. 1292), Relative to fires and fire prevention and imposing certain powers upon State Police, 3601.

Recommit Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in registration fees and in weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 3820.

Recommit Bill No. 1492, (House No. 1865), To provide a standard provision for all liability insurance policies whereby the insurer shall not be released because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the assured, 3822.

Recommit Bill No. 1538, House No. 1544), Amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4273.

Recommit Bill No. 1539, (House No. 1659), Amending act of 1856, relating to damages for injuries producing death, 3800.

Recommit Bill No. 1574 (House No. 2057), The Omnibus Road Bill, 3891.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 577, Supplementing act of 1925, authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 2629.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 651, (House No. 718), Providing for and regulating the subpoena of witnesses to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, 3572.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Refer to Committee on Finance, House concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Federal Inheritance Tax, 108.

Refer to Committee on Finance, nominations of Public Service Commissioners, 107.

Refer to Committee on Judiciary General, House concurrent resolution directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to codify the divorce laws, 148.

Refer to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, House concurrent resolution relative to payment of damages by counties for relocation or improvement of highway routes, 409.

Return certain nominations to Governor, 88.

Suspend Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2327, 2362, 2633, 3203.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 14, 68, 89, 110, 123, 150, 222, 243, 415, 616, 776, 920, 1323, 2919.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Presentation of gavel to Hon. Samuel W. Salus, President pro tempore of Senate, 4252.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Meeting of the Committee on Public Roads and Highways to consider question of the Omnibus Road Bill, 2916.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. Edward W. Patton, 1156.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1156.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1156.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. William J. McNichol, 1156.

Deferring presentation of bills or joint resolutions in Senate until after appointment of standing committees, 7.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February fourteenth, 235.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-eighth, 537.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-first, 1308.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-eighth, 1656.

Directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to codify the divorce laws, 2282.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 577, Supplementing act of 1925, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, prescribing method for exchanges and transfers of registered and coupon bonds, 2323.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 815, providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, 3149.

Remarks by, at
Memorial session for the late Hon. Edward W. Patton 1572.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 498, (House No. 75) Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 916.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Bill No. 656, (House No. 881), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issues for soldiers' bonus, 2048.

Bill No. 657, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' licensee fee, 1884-1886.

Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), Amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3576-3577, 3788.

Bill No. 959, Making the tulip tree the Pennsylvania State tree, 1901.

Bill No. 1163, (House No. 1666), Regulating the operation of motor vehicles and bycicles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 4217.

Bill No. 1292, (House No. 1289), Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that routes therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 3601.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4236.

Bill No. 1439, (House No. 978), Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, 3621.

BUCKS COUNTY (see highway).

BUDGET of the probable State revenues for the next biennium, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, requesting, 688; ret. from House conc. in, 712; conc. in by House, 759; approved by Governor, 1080; report presented to Senate 2918; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2918; report presented to House, 3054.

BUDGET, providing that the chairman of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees, and the Auditor General, shall meet with the Budget Officer of the Commonwealth to assist in preparation of

Senate Bill No. 152.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 139.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 139.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 339.
Second reading and amended, 420-421.
Third reading and final passage, 471.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 471.

In House (No. 1161).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 549.

BUDGET, STATE, for biennium 1927 to 1929, appendix, 4718; statement regarding State aided hospitals and homes, 336; statement of recommendations for appropriations for State and State-aided hospitals and institutions, presented to Senate, 765-766; to House, 801-802.

BUFFINGTON, WILLIAM G., Representative from Jefferson County.

Bills introduced by
No. 34.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 93.

No. 206.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 130.

No. 228.
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 131.

No. 234.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 132.

No. 306.
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, 177.

No. 309.
Making re-appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, out of funds heretofore appropriated to the Department of Welfare, 177.

BUFFINGTON, WILLIAM G.—Continued.

No. 397.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 182.

No. 425.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 184.

No. 427.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 184.

No. 805.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Jefferson Counties, 345.

No. 1236.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 637.

No. 1245.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, for erection and equipment of a Nurses' Home, 638.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1348.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BUHL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Christian H. Buhl, etc.)

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, amending Banking Department Act of 1923, by providing for publishing in summary for a statement of financial condition of

House Bill No. 957.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 388-389.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 389.
Reported without amendment, 798.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1024-1025.
Third reading and final passage, 1124.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 875).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1409.
First reading, 1411-1412.
Second reading, 1511-1512.
Third reading and final passage, 1665.
Signed by President, 2329.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, and restricting each class in the loaning of money, classifying

House Bill No. 284.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 154.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 154.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS for money borrowed, prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by

House Bill No. 956.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 388.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 388.
Reported with amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 883.
Third reading and final passage, 975-976.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2831.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2957.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3230.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—Continued.

Final passage, 3423-3424.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3720.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 764).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 929.
Reported without amendment, 1381.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1509.
Third reading and final passage, 1661-1662.
Signed by President, 2329.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor, concurred in, 2730.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3535.
Signed by President, 4068.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in syndicated or equal lien loans, prohibiting investment of funds of

Senate Bill No. 113.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 107.
Reported without amendment, 211.
First reading, 217.
Second reading and recommitted, 237.
Re-reported without amendment, 626.
Recommitted, 689.
Re-reported without amendment, 789.
Recommitted, 910-911.
Re-reported without amendment, 2282.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2640.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 910-911, 2640.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, limiting the amount of withdrawal of membership fees of

Senate Bill No. 248.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 210.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 210.
Reported with amendment, 625-626.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 695.
Third reading and final passage, 779.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3514.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4009.
Resolution returned from House non-concurred in, 4064.

In House (No. 1422.)
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3281.
Third reading and final passage, 3491-3492.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor, non-concurred in, 4130.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, MUTUAL SAVING FUND, by providing that withdrawing stockholders shall receive such profits as prescribed by Board of Directors, amending act of 1879, relating to

House Bill No. 552.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 245.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 245.
Reported with amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 874.
Third reading and final passage, 966.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Vetoed by Governor, 3766.

In Senate (No. 776.)
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1310.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, MUTUAL SAVINGS FUND.—Continued.

First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1406.
Over in its order, 1497.
Third reading and final passage, 1662.
Signed by President, 2329.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, prescribing a uniform method for issuance of full paid stock by

House Bill No. 955.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 388.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 388.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 882.
Third reading and final passage, 975.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 763.)
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 929.
Reported without amendment, 1381.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1508-1509.
Third reading and final passage, 1661.
Signed by President, 2329.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, regulating loans by

House Bill No. 1446.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1016.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (see also banking, banks).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to have a solicitor learned in the law, requiring

House Bill No. 1938.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1934.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to have contingent funds not in excess of fifteen per centum of their assets, amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, by permitting

House Bill No. 1254.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 638.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 638.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1111-1112.
Third reading and final passage, 1250.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2274.
Signed by Speaker, 2500-2501.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 890.)
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1409.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1512.
Third reading and amended, 1665-1666.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1824-1825.
Resumed and passed finally, 2044.
Signed by President, 2491.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 1825.
MacDade, 1825.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to increase their capital stock irrespective of the limitations of their charcters, authorizing

House Bill No. 501.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 198.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 198.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1025.
Third reading and final passage, 1124-1125.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Resolution recalling bill from House concurred in, 2127-2128.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 869.)
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1409.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1511.
Over in its order, 1665.
Third reading and final passage, 1897.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House, 2059.
Resolution recalling bill from House returned concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2092.
Re-reported without amendment, 3511.
Third reading and final passage, 3780.
Signed by President, 4066.

UILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to issue stock to minors, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 374.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 327.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 327.
Reported without amendment, 625.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 699.
Over in its order, 781.
Third reading and final passage, 913.
Returned from House without amendment, 3186.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 1468).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2563.
Third reading and final passage, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

BUILDING AND LOAN OR MUTUAL SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATIONS to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of a certain amount, making it unlawful for

House Bill No. 199.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 129.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 129.

BUILDING COMMISSION (See penitentiary, State Institution).

BUILDING, OFFICE, in Capitol Park, and grade and terrace the ground, and making appropriation, authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to erect an

Senate Bill No. 1051.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 1717.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1717.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2087-2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2317.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2051).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3273-3274.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

BUILDINGS by ordinance, enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, alteration, sanitation, etc., of

House Bill No. 809.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 345.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 345.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 462-463.

BUILDINGS.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 525.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3671-3672.

In Senate (No. 534).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 536.
Reported without amendment, 572.
First reading, 574.
Second reading, 623.
Over in its order, 692-693.
Recommitted, 787.
Re-reported without amendment, 1409-1410.
Recommitted, 1495.
Re-reported without amendment, 2278.
Over in its order, 2650.
Third reading and final passage, 2872.
Signed by President, 3521.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 787.

BUILDINGS not in cities of first class, second class and second class A, by regulating construction thereof, to provide for the safety of persons in certain

House Bill No. 1807.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lynch, 1739-1740.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2537-2539.
Postponed, 3025.
Third reading and final passage, 3313.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4155.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1546).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3354.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3647-3649.
Motion to recommit defeated and bill passed third reading and postponed for present, 3801-3802.
Third reading and final passage,
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3907.
Final passage, 4018-4021.
Signed by President pro tempore.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4246.

Remarks on, by
Parkinson, 3801.
Aron, 3801-3802.
Davis, 3801-3802.

BUILDINGS ON BOUNDARY LINES to enter upon adjoining lands to make repairs or improvements in certain cases, authorizing owners of

House Bill No. 58.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 870.
Third reading and final passage, 959-960.

In Senate (No. 771).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 929.

BUILDINGS (see also Agriculture, cities of first class, cities of second class, dry cleaning, penitentiary, plans, school, State Institution for Feeble-Minded, wage contracts

BUILDINGS used as dwellings or business purposes to furnish heat when outside temperature falls below fifty degrees Fahrenheit, requiring owners, agents and lessees of

House Bill No. 1132.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 545-546.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 546.
Reported without amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Dropped from Calendar, 3727.

BUREAU (see probation, teachers).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE (see Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF BUILDING INSPECTION (see cities of first class).

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION (see police).

BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION (see police).

BUREAU OF FORESTS (see Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (see Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF MARKETS (see Markets).

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (see Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS (see birth and death certificates).

BUREAU OF WATERS (see Internal Affairs).

BUDEAU OF WELFARE (see Internal Affairs).

BURGESSES (see borough, disorderly conduct).

BURGLARY (see insurance, robbery).

BURGNER, MILTON K., Resident Clerk of House, presentation of, testimonial to, 4360.

BURIAL, BURIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND BURIAL GROUNDS (see cemeteries, coal, soldiers, taxation).

BURKE, THOMAS J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1475, Amending act of 1869, for punishment of cruelty to animals, 1473.

Bills introduced by
No. 600.
Prohibiting the possession of punch boards for gambling purposes, 248.

No. 780.
Amending act of 1889, relating to corporations for insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, etc., from loss by reason of defective titles, liens and incumbrances, by extending provisions of title insurance policies to subsequent owners, 305.

No. 781.
Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 305.

No. 782.
Providing that the address of all mortgagees of second mortgages shall be noted on the margin of record of the first mortgage, 305.

No. 1048.
Requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice dentistry, 485.

No. 1475.
Amending act of 1869, for the punishment of cruelty to animals, by providing for payment of fines collected to the county treasurer, 1017.

No. 1584.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, 1174.

Bills reported by
No. 243.
Providing for appointment of assessors of personal property in counties of first class, 187.

No. 455.
Amending act of 1897, to prevent and punish the loan, sale or distribution of indecent and immoral writings or pictures, by permitting sale of contraception drugs, 1261.

No. 456.
Amending act of 1870, to prevent and punish publication of obscene advertisements and sale of noxious medicines, by permitting the sale of contraception drugs, 1261.

No. 1075.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 1260.

BURKE, THOMAS J.—Continued.

No. 1167 (Senate No. 345).
Authorizing boards of health to require gypsies declared to be a nuisance to leave municipalities, 659.

No. 1576.
Authorizing landlords to distrain for arrears of rent on goods leased, hired or conditionally sold to a tenant, 1420.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1057.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1416.
Postpone Bill No. 781, Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 521.

Recommit Bill No. 600, Prohibiting the possession of punch boards for gambling purposes, 434.

Recommit Bill No. 781, providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 604.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1048, Requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice dentistry, 972.

Resolution offered by
Extending congratulations to Hon. Edward J. Cooke on his birthday, 529.

BURNS, RICHARD D., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Tenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 275, Amending Public Service Company Act, by adding anthracite producers to list of public service companies, 3742.

Bills introduced by
No. 275.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by adding anthracite producers to list of public service companies, and also by defining anthracite producers, 153.

No. 687.
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 267.

No. 1607.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, 1348.

No. 1797.
To provide for the examination and registration of master and supervising master electricians, and creating a State board therefor, 1739.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1479.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 933,1588.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BUSH, JOSEPH K., Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1896, Providing for maintenance, repair and replacement of mile posts on National Highway, 3713.

BUSH, JOSEPH K.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 878.
Amending act of 1921, requiring the licensing of dogs, by allowing county treasurers as agents of Commonwealth to retain certain fees for their services, 349.

No. 883.
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by permitting county treasurers to retain commissions collected as agents of Commonwealth, 350.

No. 885.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by permitting county treasurers to retain for their own use the fees collected for service as agents of Commonwealth, 350.

No. 1091.
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 487.

No. 1413.
Authorizing boroughs to appropriate moneys or levy and collect a special tax for building fire houses, lockups and municipal buildings, 936.

No. 1570.
Amending the Penal Code of 1860, by increasing penalty for dynamiting motor trucks, automobiles, et cetera, 1173.

No. 1896.
Providing for maintenance, repair and replacement of mile posts on the National highway, 1931.

Bills reported by
No. 1689.
Repealing act of 1869, to prohibit licensing of any billiard table or ten-pin or bowling alleys in or near Edinboro, 3223.

No. 1780 (Senate No. 683).
Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 2110-2111.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 254, 431.

Member of standing committees, 75-79, 98.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1133.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1738.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

BUSH RUN BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 1042.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1582.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926-1927.
Second reading, 2087.
Third reading and final passage, 2317.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3206-3207.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2050).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, and amended, 3042-3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3272-3273.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

BUSINESS (see dry cleaning, loaning money, tax).

BUTLER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

BUTLER COUNTY (see also highways).

BUTTER AND CHEESE, repealing act of 1878, to prevent deception in sale of

House Bill No. 335.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 178.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 319.
Third reading and final passage, 374.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1178-1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1258.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 410).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 343.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 1001.
Third reading and final passage, 1067.
Signed by President, 1157.

BUTTERINE (see oleomargarine).

BUTTERMILK (see milk).

CABOOSE CARS (see railroads).

CAMBRIA COUNTY (see highway, taxes).

CAMDEN (see Delaware River).

CAMERON COUNTY (see highway, Poor Relief).

CANAL COMPANY (see highway route).

CANDIDATES (see elections).

CANNED PRODUCTS, regulating the sale and distribution of

House Bill No. 1590.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCann, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1175.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 3450.
Dropped from calendar, 3712.

CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

CAPITAL STOCK of domestic corporations, banks, trust companies and certain partnerships, to consolidate and revise the law relating to bonus, and providing for the imposition and collection of bonus for State purposes on

House Bill No. 1354.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 933.
Reported with amendment, 2274.
First reading, 2275.
Second reading, 2543-2544.
Third reading and final passage, 3027-3028.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3932.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1428).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2926.
Reported with amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2947.
Second reading, 3183-3184.
Third reading and final passage, 3619.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4071.

CAPITAL STOCK of domestic corporations, regulating the imposition, computation and payment of bonus upon

House Bill No. 1111.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 489.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 489.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1031-1032.
Recommitted, 1130.

CAPITAL STOCK (see also building and loan associations, railway company, tax, taxation, taxes).

CAPITOL PARK (see building, Penrose).

CAPITOL POLICE (see police).

CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY (see Brady).

CARBONATED BEVERAGES (see drinks).

CARBON COUNTY (see highway).

CARBONDALE (see armory).

CARBONDALE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CARLISLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CARS (see motor vehicles, railroad, railway).

CARTWAYS (see boroughs).

CARTWRIGHT, SOLOMON, killed in an explosion in the boiler room of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, making appropriation to the widow of

House Bill No. 1643.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1351.

CASHIERS (see banks).

CATTLE (see tax).

CEMETERIES IN TOWNSHIPS, regulating the location of

Senate Bill No. 356.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Pfischner, 285.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 285.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 1000-1001.
Recommitted, 1067.
Re-reported with amendment, 1136.
Third reading and final passage, 1313-1314.
Returned from House without amendment, 4054.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1673).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1595.
Reported without amendment, 3675.
First reading, 3676.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and final passage, 4112-4113.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

CEMETERIES (see also coal, taxation).

CENTRAL AMERICAN DISTURBANCES, concurrent (House) by Marcus, relating to 114; referred to Committee on Federal Relations in Senate, 148; adopted by House, 155.

CENTRAL STATE PENITENTIARY (see penitentiary).

CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CENTRE COUNTY (see also highway).

CERTIFICATES (see birth and death, optometrists, tax liens).

CHADDS FORD, Delaware County, for a public park, making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at

Senate Bill No. 66.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 87.
Reported without amendment, 121.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 142-143.
Rereported without amendment, 303.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Re-reported with amendment, 626.
Over in its order, 688.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 778.
Re-reported without amendment, 1162.
Third reading and final passage, 1312-1313.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 1671).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1595.
Reported without amendment, 2111.

CHADDS FORD.—Continued.

First reading, 2398.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2561.
Re-reported without amendment, 3920.
Third reading and final passage, 4141-4142.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

CHAIN STORES, GROCERY OR MEAT, and making appropriation, Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the objects, methods and practices of

Senate Bill No. 863.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1139.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1139.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1407-1408.
Recommitted, 1500.

CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHAPLAIN of House, Rev. George P. Donehoo, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to ,4362.

CHAPLAIN of House, Reverend George P. Donehoo, resolution (House) by Wells, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

CHAPLAIN OF SENATE, REV. W. W. HALL, resolution (Senate) by Leslie, tendering thanks of Senate to, 4274.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (see taxation, taxes).

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS (see solicitation of money).

CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHARTERS (see banks, corporate, corporations).

CHATTELS (see also conditional sales).

CHATTELS when no one is found on the premises, providing for the service of writs and warrants for the seizure, levy or attachment of goods and

Senate Bill No. 10.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 71.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 71.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 240.
Second reading, 288.
Third reading and amended, 329.
Resumed and passed finally, 415-416.

In House (No. 1115).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 489.

CHAUFFEURS (see motor vehicles).

CHECKS issued by the State Treasurer void unless presented for payment within sixty days from date thereof, rendering

Senate Bill No. 1324.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2494.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 2903.
First reading, 2943-2944.
Second reading, 3176.
Third reading and final passage, 3543.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2166).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3762.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4334.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

CHECKS without sufficient funds to cover same, amending act of 1919, relating to the drawing of checks with intent to defraud, by declaring it a felony to make or draw

House Bill No. 1844.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1741.

Cheese (see butter).

CHEMICALS (See spraying).

CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHESTER COUNTY (see also hoghway, Legislative Districts).

CHESTER DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation to).

CHESTER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHIEF CLERK of House, election of Eugene F. White as, 33; oath of office administered, 34.

CHIEF CLERK of House, Eugene F. White, presentation of testimonial to, 4360

CHIEF CLERK of House, Eugene F. White, to delegation from Delaware County, remarks by, 959.

CHIEF DEPUTY SHERIFF (see sheriff).

CHIEF OFFICIAL REPORTERS (see reporters).

CHIEF PAGE of House, Clarence E. Seiler, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4364.

CHILD LABOR ACT of 1915, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, amending

House Bill No. 876.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 390.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 390.
Re-referred to Committee on Education, 548.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 751-752.
Second reading and amendmed, 862-863.
Second reading and amendmed, 862-863.
Third reading and final passage, 949-950.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 811).
Referred to Committee on Education, 932.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2659.
Signed by President, 3522.

CHILD LABOR, by requiring four years attendance in high school, amending act of 1915, regulating

House Bill No. 114.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 112-113.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 113.

CHILD PLACEMENT, and for supervision thereof by the Department of Welfare, providing for the regulation of

House Bill No. 859.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 863-864.
Third reading and final passage, 951.

In Senate (No. 806).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported with amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1726.
Recommitted, 1896.

CHILD PLACEMENT for hire, gain or reward, prohibiting

House Bill No. 860.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 863.
Third reading and final passage, 951.

In Senate (No. 807).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1726.
Recommitted, 1896.

CHILDREN as apprentices, repealing section 8 of act of 1896, relating to support and employment of poor, which authorizes the putting out of

CHILDREN.—Continued.

House Bill No. 746.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Ella C. Adams, 271.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 271.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 751.
Second reading, 860.
Third reading and final passage, 947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 803).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported without amendment, 2063.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2658-2659.
Signed by President, 3521.

CHILDREN, by continuing said commission and making appropriation, supplementing act of 1923, creating commission to revise laws relating to

House Bill No. 863.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 640.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2117.
Second reading, 2531-2532.
Third reading and final passage, 3019.

In Senate (No. 1412).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported with amendment, 3400.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, and recommitted, to Committee on Judiciary General, 3642-43.

CHILDREN, DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT, providing for appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies and associations caring for

House Bill No. 1914.
Read in place in Hoose by Mr. Cooke, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1932.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2540.

CHILDREN, report of commission to study and revise the statutes relating to, presented to House, 431; appendix, 5245.

CHILDREN residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, to prevent employment in this State of

House Bill No. 865.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Education, 348.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 587-588.
Re-reported as amended, 1603.
Third reading and final passage, 1794-1795.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1071).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2344.
Recommitted, 2673.
Re-reported without amendment, 3574.
Third reading and final passage, 3791.
Signed by President, 4068.

CHILDREN (see also adoption, boxing, court, institution, institutions, insurance, minors, school).

CHILDREN, so as to apply only to cities of first class, amending act of 1901, establishing in cities of first and second class a house or houses of detention for delinquent and neglected

House Bill No. 1442.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1016.

CHILDREN.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2511.
Third reading and final passage, 2970-2971.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1390).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367.
Over in its order, 3613.
Third reading and final passage, 3794-3795.
Signed by President, 4072.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

CHIROPODY, and creating a State Board of Chiropody Examiners, defining and regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 1092.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1818.
Reported with amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2909-2911.
Third reading and final passage, 3120-3122.

In House (No. 2144).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3418.
Reported without amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3755.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4110-4111.

Remarks on, by
Heffran, 4111.

CHIROPRACTIC, and providing for the appointment and maintenance of a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, to regulate the practice of

House Bill No. 933.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 353.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 353.
Reported without amendment, 956.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1112-1114.
Third reading and final passage, 1251-1256.

Remarks on, by
Grimes, Miss, 1251-1255.
Howe, 1252.
Sowers, 1252.
Heffernan, 1252.
Hart, 1252-1253.
Kahle, 1253-1254.
Wilson, 1254-1255.
Steedle, 1254-1255.

In Senate (No. 884).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1158.

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CHRISTIAN HOME (see appropriation to).

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

CHURCHES (see coal, taxation, taxes).

CITIES into seven classes, repealing act of 1887, dividing

House Bill No. 1097.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 488.
Reported without amendment, 659.

CITIES.—Continued.

First reading, 757.
Second reading, 888.
Third reading and final passage, 978.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953-2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.
Concurrent Resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3922.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3954.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4092-4093.
Final passage, 4354.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4400.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 765).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 929.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2655.
Signed by President, 3523.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3781.
Signed by President, 4248.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4249.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by changing number of councilmen and the councilmanic districts, and for the count of the councilmanic vote, amending act of 1919, for government of

House Bill No. 1454.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1017.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS by court of quarter sessions, providing for the division of certain wards in

House Bill No. 1903.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2508.
Postponed, 2856.
Third reading and final passage, 3492-3493.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4116.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4112.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4130.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4166-4167.
Final passage, 4365-4366.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4406.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

Remarks on, by
Emlen, 3492.
Emhardt, 3492.

In Senate (No. 1563).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3411.
Reported without amendment, 3412.
First reading, ———.
Second reading, 3655.
Third reading and final passage, 3808-3809.
Signed by President, 4008.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4050.
Bill returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3808-3809.
Daix, 3808.
Salus, 3808-3809.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by permitting air space in lieu of cellar, amending act of 1899, creating a Bureau of Building Inspection in

House Bill No. 947.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emlen, 388.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 388.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, and amended, 1440-1441.
Third reading and final passage, 1639-1640.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1004).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1576.
Reported without amendment, 2679-2680.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2909.
Third reading and final passage, 3115-3116.
Signed by President, 3526.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to population, amending act of 1919, for further government of

Senate Bill No. 219.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 208.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 208.
Reported with amendment, 559-560.
First reading, 573.
Over in its order, 618.
Second reading, and amended, 694-695.
Over in its order, 778.
Third reading and final passage, 911-912.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President pro tempore, ———.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, —.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2360.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3186.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Signed by President, 3513.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 911-912.

In House (No. 1470).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1621.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2409.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3304.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by providing that the park commission may regulate buildings within three hundred feet of any park or playground, amending act of 1919, for better government of

Senate Bill No. 542.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 537.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 537.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS held pursuant to act of 1923, authorizing the use of money borrowed for purposes that have proved impracticable for other lawful municipal purposes, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of

House Bill No. 440.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 185.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 185.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, and amended, 264-265.
Third reading and final passage, 277-278.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 510.
Signed by Speaker, 551.
Approved by Governor, 802.

In Senate (No. 369).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 294-295.
Reported without amendment, 326.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.
First reading, 340.
Second reading, 428-429.
Third reading and final passage, 476.
Signed by President pro tempore, 542.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS held pursuant to act of 1923, authorizing the use of money borrowed for purposes that have proved impracticable for other lawful municipal purposes, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of

House Bill No. 444.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 186.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 186.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Dropped from calendar, 314.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS in equipment, operation and maintenance of vehicles, shall be attributable to the city, providing that negligence of employes of

House Bill No. 1255.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 638.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 638.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, regulating the number and extent of wards in

House Bill No. 1815.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emlen, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1740.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, and to appoint a commission and bureau of zoning, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 243.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 210.
Reported without amendment, 231.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, and recommitted, 292-294.
Re-reported without amendment, 902.
Recommitted, 996.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS to appropriate up to five millions of dollars for payment of Sesqui-Centennial debt, authorizing

House Bill No. 1508.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1168.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1168.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1446.
Third reading and final passage, 1616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498-2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 1034).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2315.
Signed by President, 2905.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, to further regulate construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in

House Bill No. 393.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 182.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 182.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1053-1054.
Second reading, 1104.
Third reading and final passage, 1241.

In Senate (No. 897).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1898.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1898.
Daix, 1898.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A, amending act of 1895, dividing cities into three classes, by classifying cities into four classes, and providing for government of

Senate Bill No. 129.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 137.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 137.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 173.
Second reading, 216.
Third reading and final passage, 236.
Returned from House without amendment, 533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 623.
Approved by Governor, 1080.

In House (No. 750).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 272.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 404.
Second reading, 464.
Third reading and final passage, 528.
Signed by Speaker, 650.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A, authorizing councils to provide by ordinance for filing of maps of excavations under highways in

House Bill No. 1636.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 1751.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2269.
Third reading and final passage, 2390.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1162).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2628.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, 2912.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3526.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A, providing for election of tax collectors in

House Bill No. 1739.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2536-2537.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3024.

Remarks on, by
Davies, 3024.
Perry, 3024.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS A (see also assessment, electors).

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, authorizing the enactment of zoning regulations, supplementing act of 1901, for the government of

House Bill No. 991.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 390.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 390.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, and amended, 885-888.
Third reading and final passage, 1041-1043.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1417-1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 831).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 1087.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153-1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1319.
Signed by President, 1653-1654.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by fixing the maximum compensation of councilmen, amending act of 1901, for government of

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 641.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 250.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 250.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 462.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 524.
Re-reported without amendment, 1421.
Third reading and final passage, 1621-1622.
Returend from Senate with amendment in which House concurred, 3344-3345.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1015).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1577.
Reported with amendment, 2633.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2909.
Third reading and final passage, 3116.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3350.
Signed by President, 3527.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, amending act of 1901, for government of.

House Bill No. 1273.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 714.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 714.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1955-1956.
Third reading and final passage, 2152-2153.

In Senate (No. 1291).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2679.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, 2913.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3144.
Re-reported without amendment, 3583.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2793.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by limiting compensation of police magistrates, amending act of 1901, for the government of

House Bill No. 1056.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sullivan, 485.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 485.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, and amended, 888-889.
Third reading and postponed, 1043-1044.
Resumed and passed finally, 1122.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 876).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2930.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Signed by President, 4069.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by providing for assessment of a less tax upon buildings than upon the land exclusive of buildings, amending act of 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 1525.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1169-1170.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1170.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by restricting number of stories, size and construction of buildings, and the location, use and occupancy thereof, amending act of 1919, regulating buildings in

House Bill No. 962.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 389.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 389.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 757.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 884-885.
Postponed, 1040-1041.
Time of postponement extended, 1041-1803.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, creating a Department of City Planning, supplementing act of 1901, for the government of

House Bill No. 1527.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1423.
Re-reported with amendment, 2965.
Second readng, 3282-3284.
Third reading and final passage, 3496.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3992.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1562).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3410.
Reported with amendment, 3411.
First reading, ———.
Second reading and amended, 3652-3655.
Third reading and final passage, 3805-3808.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4073.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, fixing the salary of the mayor and members of council in

Senate Bill No. 942.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 1378.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1378.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1963).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3331.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS for payment of salaries, classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in

Senate Bill No. 127.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 118-119.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 119.
Reported without amendment, 150.
First reading, 151.
Second reading, 172.
Third reading and final passage, 212.
Returend from House without amendment, 1907.
Signed by President, 2488.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3350.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3528.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3790.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3790.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3898.

In House (No. 739).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 271.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1448.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1620.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2009-2011.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3510.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 1423-1424, 1620.
Stadtlander, 1424-2010.
Sowers, 1424.
Baldrige, 1424.
Davidson, 2010.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS in loans, repealing act of 1883, directing the investment of moneys remaining in sinking funds of

House Bill No. 798.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 345.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 345.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 393.
Second reading, 465.
Third reading and final passage, 529.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 533).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 536.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2335.
Third reading and final passage, 2650. ..
Signed by President, 3521.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, conferring upon

House Bill No. 75.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 96.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 96.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, 451-452.
Third reading and final passage, 507.

In Senate (No. 498).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 480.
Reported without amendment, 623.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 701.
Third reading and postponed, 784-785.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 916-917.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 784-785, 916-917.
Harris, 784-785, 916-917.
Davis, 785, 916-917.
Buckman, 916.
Aron, 916-917.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, providing for the establishment of a Department of City Development, supplementing act of 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 873.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 349.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 349.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 393.
Second reading, 465.
Third reading and final passage, 529.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 958.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Approved by Governor, 1419.

In Senate (No. 535).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 436.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 702.
Third reading and amended, 787.
Resumed and passed finally, 906-907.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 928.
Signed by President, 1010.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, regulating erection, alteration or construction of tenement houses in

House Bill No. 1894.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2274.
First reading, 2275.
Second reading, 2545-2546.
Third reading and final passage, 3030.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1430).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3216-3217.
Second reading, 3370.
Third reading and final passage, 3619-3620.
Signed by President, 4076.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, repealing act of 1883, relating to the public health and sanitary condition of

House Bill No. 906.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 351.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 351.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 878.
Third reading and final passage, 970-971.
Returned from Senate without amenment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 787).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and final passage, 1895.
Signed by President, 2329.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to fix salary of mayor, authorizing council of

House Bill No. 636.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 250.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 250.
Reported with amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 462.
Third reading and final passage, 525.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 958.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1261.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1355.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1420.
Final passage, 1604.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1747.
Signed by Speaker, 2105, 2399.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 531).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 536.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 702.
Third reading and postponed, 786-787.
Resumed and passed finally, 917-918.
Signed by President, 1010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1160.
Bill returned from House with admenments, in which Senate concurred, 1575.
Signed by President, 2039, 2327.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 786.
Leslie, 786-787.
Schantz, 786.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to increase salaries of certain employes, requiring

House Bill No. 1543.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak,1171.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 2133-2134.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2540.
Third reading and final passage, 3025.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4350.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1421).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3771.
First reading, 3909.
Second reading, 4056.
Third reading and final passage, 4182.
Signed by President, 4270.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to name hour of holding their sessions, repealing act of 1879, authorizing select and common councils of

House Bill No. 342.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 264.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 313-314.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 401).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, 2334.
Third reading and final passage, 2646.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to purchase or acquire private property for playgrounds, swimming-pools and indoor recreation centers, authorizing

House Bill No. 951.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 388.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 388.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1031.
Third reading and final passage, 1130.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 874).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1162.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1345.
Third reading and final passage, 1402.
Signed by President, 1653.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, and providing for filing claims therefor, to validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 1554.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371-1372.
Second reading, 1443-1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1614.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1035).
Referred to Commirttee on Judiciary General, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 3772.
First reading, 3908.
Second reading, 4054.
Third reading and final passage, 4178-4179.
Signed by President, 4270.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by bringing health officers within the act, amending act of 1917, relating to the appointment of persons to the police department in

House Bill No. 712.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by bringing sanitary policemen and inspectors of the health department within the act, amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to fire departments in

House Bill No. 398.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 182-183.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 183.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754-755.
Second reading, and amended, 874-875.
Third reading and final passage, 966-967.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2008.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 774).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 930.
Reported with amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1509.
Third reading and final passage, 1662.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1907.
Signed by President, 2328.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by increasing the maximum for license taxes for general revenue purposes, amending act of 1913, for government of

House Bill No. 887.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 350.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 350.
Reported without amendment, 385.
Dropped from calendar, 531.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by making office of policeman and constable incompatible, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 118.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 113.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 113.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 224.
Second reading, 261-262.
Third reading and final passage, 276.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 366).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 294.
Reported without amendment, 3354-3355.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3638-3639.
Third reading and final passage, 3779.
Signed by President, 4064.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by permitting two additional copies of, and regulating time of signing petitions protesting against an ordinance, amending act of 1913, providing for regulating and government of

Senate Bill No. 1135.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 2064.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2064.
Reported without amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2371.
Second reading, 2478.
Third reading and final passage, 2678.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4086.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

In House (No. 2121).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2951.
Reported without amendment, 3675.
First reading, 3676.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and final passage, 4113.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing for the construction and maintenance of gutters, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 1183.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 548.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 548.
Reported without amendment, 1354.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1791-1792.

Remarks on, by
Hantz, 1791.
Horn, 1791.

In Senate (No. 1073).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1736.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing for the printing and publishing of ordinances, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation, regulation and government of

House Bill No. 1555.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 1260-1261.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, and amended, 1446-1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1643.

In Senate (No. 1009).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1577.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing the procedure for changing the corporate title thereof, amending act of 1913, providing for incorporations and government of

House Bill No. 352.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCallister, 180.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 180.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 596-597.
Third reading and final passage, 655.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1258-1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

Remarks on, by
Eaches, 655.
McCallister, 655.

In Senate (No. 645).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 633.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1069-1070.
Signed by President, 1157.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS of cost of grading and paving streets, repealing act of 1879, for assessment and collection in

House Bill No. 341.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 264.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 400).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2095.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Second reading, 2334.
Third reading and final passage, 2646.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, providing for creation and regulation of municipal liens for grading, curbing and paving, and proceedings for collection thereof in

House Bill No. 1869.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1929.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, repealing act of 1879, reducing number of councilmen in

House Bill No. 339.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 263-264.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 398).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2645-2646.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, repealing act of 1883, relating to city controllers in

House Bill No. 796.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 345.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 345.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 873.
Third reading and final passage, 965.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 781).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Agairs, 930.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2657.
Signed by President, 3521.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, repealing act of 1885, extending term of mayor in

House Bill No. 573.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 246.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 246.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 460.
Third reading and final passage, 522-523.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 529).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535-536.
Reported without amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2439-2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2650.
Signed by President, 3520.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, and collectors of city, school and poor taxes, providing that city treasurers of

Senate Bill No. 463.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 408-409.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 409.
Reported with amendment, 2040.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, and amended, 2334.
Third reading and final passage, 2648.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

In House (No. 2081).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2948.
Reported with amendment, 3013.
First reading, 3015.
Seond reading, 3286-3287.
Postponed, 3496.
Third reading and final passage,
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 3707-3708.

Remarks on, by
Talbot, 3707-3708.
Richards, 3707-3708.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to lease property not essential for operation of the water works, authorizing council or other body in charge of water works' property in

Senate Bill No. 561.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 561.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 561.
Reported without amendment, 790.
First reading, 797.
Second reading, 919.
Third reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3149.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3401.
Resumed and passed finally, 3537.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1497).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1093.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Seond reading, 1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2172-2173.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3304.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3722.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to pay claims against said cities for materials and supplies furnished, making it obligatory for

Senate Bill No. 449.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 407.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 407.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 622.
Third reading and final passage, 691.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3531.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1345).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 937.
Reported with amendment, 2836.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3282.
Third reading and final passage, 3492.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurerd in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving sidewalks, amending act of 1913, providing for the incorporation, government and regulation of

Senate Bill No. 960.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1380.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1730-1731.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 1902.
Resumed and passed finally, 2045.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4188.

In House (No. 1966).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4336.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, with regard to the grading, paving or improving of sidewalks at the expense of property owners, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 1752.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 1751.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2268.
Third reading and final passage, 2388.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1165).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, 2912.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3526-3527.

CITIES OF FOURTH CLASS, repealing act of 1878, to fix the terms of certain officers in

House Bill No. 328.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 263.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2952.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 393).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 340.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2094-2095.
Second reading, 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2644-2645.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF FOURTH CLASS to regulate terms of members in certain cases, repealing act of 1879, authorizing board of school directors in

House Bill No. 343.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Education, 179.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 441.
Third reading and final passage, 493.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1419.

In Senate (No. 491).
Referred to Committee on Education, 479.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 701.
Third reading and final passage, 784.
Signed by President, 1010.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS, repealing act of 1878, empowering the state superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in

House Bill No. 329.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Education, 178.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 353-354.
First reading, 397-398.
Second reading, 441.
Third reading and final passage, 492.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 490).
Referred to Committee on Education, 479.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 701.
Third reading and final passage, 783.
Signed by President, 1010.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS, repealing act of 1879, providing for election of members of select council of

House Bill No. 323.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 224.
Second reading, 262-263.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 309-310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 958-2952-2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 394).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2645.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS, repealing act of 1879, rgulating assessment and collection of taxes in

House Bill No. 338.
Read in place in House by Mr.Whitehouse,179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading ,263.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 311-312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 397).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2438.
Third reading and final passage, 2645.
Signed by President, 3518.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS, repealing act of 1879, relative to poor tax in

House Bill No. 336.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 200-201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 263.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 311.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 396).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2058.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2645.
Signed by President, 3525.

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS, repealing act of 1881, to provide for assessment of damages and benefits by altering or changing of channels of water courses in

CITIES OF FIFTH CLASS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 484.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 197.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 556.
Second reading, 674-675.
Third reading and final passage, 742.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Sogned by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 670).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 712.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1723.
Third reading and final passage, 1887.
Signed by President, 2328.

CITIES, RECLASSIFICATION OF, and making appropriation, creating a commission to study

Senate Bill No. 240.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 210.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 210.
Reported without amendment, 2322.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2641-2642.

In House (No. 2066).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2947.

CITIES (see also alleys, annexation, assessors, aviation landing fields, buildings, Civil Service Commission, contracts, courts, disposal plants, electors, fire marshal, firemen, flood control, health laws, highways, garbage, insurance, Memorial Day, mineral rights, motor vehicles, officers, parks, parkways, pension fund, plumbing, policemen, police pension fund, poor, Sunday, railway, railway corporations, real estate, recorder, retailers, second-hand dealers, tax, taxation, tax collector, taxes, taxpayers' association, trees).

CITIES to use for public purposes any public landing or public wharf fronting on any navigable river and found unnecessary for such purposes, authorizing

House Bill No. 196.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 129.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 129.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, 453.
Third reading and final passage, 515.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 803.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 520).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535.
Reported without amendment, 572.
First reading, 574.
Second reading, 623.
Third reading and final passage, 692.
Signed by President, 1010.

CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CITIZENS (see school teachers).

CITY MANAGER PLAN of government with proportional representation, to enable cities of the second and third classes to adopt

House Bill No. 1306.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 716.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 716.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1648.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3473-3476.
Third reading and final passage, 3738-3739.

In Senate (No. 1597)
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3597.
Reported with amendment, 3790.
First reading, 3909.
Second reading, 4056-4060.
Recommitted to Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation, 4063.

CITY TRUSTS OF PHILADELPHIA, report of Board of Directors of, presented to Senate, 22; appendix, 5354.

CIVIC AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS, to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, requiring

Senate Bill No. 1153.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2283.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2283.
Reported without amendment, 2429.
First reading, 2479.
Second reading, 2732.
Third reading and final passage, 2875-2876.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4086

In House (No. 2130).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3223.
Reported without amendment, 3422.
First reading, 3755.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and final passage, 4111.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, C. H., 4111.
Sowers, 4111.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, amending act of 1919, for the better government of cities of first class, by enlarging the powers and duties of

House Bill No. 1218.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 636.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 636.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, and amended, 1436.
Third reading and final passage, 1638-1639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 1006).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1576-1577.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2314.
Signed by President, 2905.

CIVIL SERVICE of the Commonwealth, to regulate and improve

Senate Bill No. 244.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 210.

CIVIL SUITS (see court, motor vehicles).

CIVIL WAR VETERANS' GRAVES, amending act authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate to army organizations toward Memorial expenses, by authorizing appropriations to organizations agreeing to decorate

Senate Bill No. 116.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 117.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS (see also Memorial Day).

CLAIM AND CLAIMS (see also cities of third class, deer, forest fires, highways, municipal, State Institution for Feeble-Minded).

CLAIMS, UNPAID, owing by the Commonwealth for materials or supplies furnished through the Department of Property and Supplies, making appropriation for payment of

House Bill No. 1802.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2836.
First reading, 2842.
Second reading, 3053.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1517).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.

CLAIMS, UNPAID.—Continued.

First reading, 3222.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3637-3638.
Signed by President, 4075.

CLARION COUNTY (see highway, park).

CLARK, WILLIAM H., Senator from Nineteenth District (Chester County). (Elected Nov. 2, 1926, to fill vacancy caused by death of T. L. Eyre).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 701, making appropriation to Penhurst State School, 3898.

Bills reported by
No. 170.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for highway improvements, 481.

No. 720.
Authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings by Department of Forests and Waters, 1136.

No. 981.
Providing system of recording identification of criminals, 2861-2862.

Bills introduced by
No. 163.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 139-140.

No. 164.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing for appointment of deputy constables upon petition in townships of first class, 140.

No. 174.
Making appropriation to Chester County Hospital, at West Chester, 164.

No. 210.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 207.

No. 211.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 207.

No. 212.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 207.

No. 213.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 207.

No. 214.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 207-208.

No. 215.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 208.

No. 339.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester and Delaware Counties, 284.

No. 340.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Chester County, 284.

No. 341.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 284.

No. 432.
Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 406.

No. 433.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 406.

CLARK, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 434.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 406-407.

No. 555.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 560.

No. 566.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, of Chester County, 560.

No. 700.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 762.

No. 701.
Making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 762.

No. 981.
Providing for a system of recording the identification of persons convicted of crime and of fugitives from justice and habitual criminals, 1486.

No. 1086.
Maing deficiency appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 1817.

No. 1132.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 2064.

Election returns, 3.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Memorial Session to adjourn, 1571.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 701, making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 3897.
Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3204- 3205.

Oath of office administered to, 87.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1570.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 701, making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 3614.

CLAY MINES (see mines).

CLEANING (see dry cleaning).

CLEARFIELD COUNTY (see highway).

CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CLERK AND CLERKS (see also assessment, county treasurer, court, election officers, judges, jury commissioners, State Treasurer).

CLERK of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class, and fixing their compensation, relating to

Senate Bill No. 582.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 563.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 563.
Reported without amendment, 612.
First reading, 631.
Second reading, 706.
Third reading and final passage, 789.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1652.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2323.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2360.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3185.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3185.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Signed by President, 3515.

CLERK.—Continued.

In House (No. 1430).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1372-1373.
Second reading, 1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1618.
Signed by Speaker, 1747.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2409.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3304.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

CLERK TO COMMITTEE, resolution (House) by McBride, authorizing election of David Morgan as, 187.

CLERK TO SPEAKER, John Eberle, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4363.

CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, amending act of 1925, fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, by extending act to

Senate Bill No. 218.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 208.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 208.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 339.
Second reading, and recommitted, 422.

CLINTON COUNTY (see highway).

COAL and other minerals, and providing for use and expenditure of the funds derived therefrom, authorizing churches, cemetery companies and burial associations to lease or convey

House Bill No. 1647.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1416.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 1972.
Third reading and final passage, 2161-2162.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3420.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1306).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2357.
Reported without amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 3913.
Over in its order, 3144.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 3199.
Signed by President, 3526.

COAL from Pennsylvania mines, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Parkinson, authorizing investigation of rates for transportation of, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; ret. from House conc. in, 3570-3571; conc. in by House, 3678.

COAL OR COKE consisting of one ton or more sold or delivered to any city or borough, requiring the weighing of all quantities of

House Bill No. 1566.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1974-1975.
Postponed, 2165.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2176.
Postponed, 2413.

COAL (see also mines, Pennsylvania Training School, tax).

COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

COALITION (see elections).

COATESVILLE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL BAND, privilege of Hall of House granted to, 2118; music furnished by, 2127.

COATESVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

COAX, JOHN TAYLOR, former Assistant Deputy Warden of Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, making appropration to the widow and children of

COAX, JOHN TAYLOR.—Continued.

House Bill No. 728.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.

COCAINE (see drugs).

COKE (see coal).

COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED BOYS (see appropriation to).

COLLEGES (see school buildings).

COLONIES (see mentally defective prisoners).

COLORED ORPHANS' HOME (see appropriation to).

COLORED PERSONS (see marriage).

COLORED SOLDIERS (see soldiers).

COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

COLUMBIA COUNTY (see library, highway).

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

COLVILLE, ALEXANDER, Representative from Philadelphia County (Tenth District).

Bill introduced by
No. 80.
Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friend
Resolution of congratulations on eightieth birthday, 115.

Bills reported by
No. 718.
Providing for and regulating the subpoena of witnesses to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, 490.

No. 927.
Amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 1177.

No. 1104.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing an increase in the number of clerks employed in the office of State Treasurer, 1021.

No. 1178 (Senate No. 127).
Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1178.

Elections Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1928.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Resolution of congratulations on eightieth birthday, 114-115.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS (see fertilizers).

COMMISSION, ART, member of State, nominated, 21; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

COMMISSION, ATHLETIC, member of State, nominated, 2021; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88; nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 150; nominations confirmed, 164-165.

COMMISSION, PUBLIC SERVICE, members of, nominated, 19-20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominated, 68; nominations laid upon table, 68; nominated, 107; referred to Committee on Finance, 107; report of Finance Committee presented and adopted, 165-166; nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 174-175; reported from Committee and nominations confirmed, 175-176.

COMMISSION (see also Allegheny River, aeronautics, archaeological art healing, Battlefield, Brady, Bush Run Battlefield, chain stores, children, cities, civil service, criminal laws, deeds, Delaware River, disabled veterans election law, Executive Mansion, horse racing, housing, insurance, insurance law, liquid fuels, Mifflin, mines, municipalities, National Guard, Old Age Portage, Old Portage Railroad, Celebration, parole, parole laws, penal institutions, penal laws, peni-

COMMISSION.—Continued.

tentiary, Penn Memorial, Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor, planning, public service, safety, salaries, school districts, schools, Snyder, soldiers, State Athletic, State Institution Building, Sunday laws, tax law, township road, townships of first class, Valley Forge Park, Washington, Washington Crossing Park).

COMMISSIONER AND COMMISSIONERS (see also county, insurance, jury, parole, township).

COMMISSIONER, INSURANCE, Elinar Barford, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; Matthew H. Taggart nominated and confirmed, as, 89; 4249-4250.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, nominated and confirmed, 14; nominated, 108; confirmed, 110-111; nominated, 766; confirmed, 776; nominated and confirmed, 776; nominated, 1081; confirmed, 1086; nominated, 1322; confirmed, 1323; nominated, 1413; confirmed, 1415.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, Nathan R. Buller, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; re-nominated and confirmed, 89, 4249-4250.

COMMITTEE appointed at Session of 1925 to revise Rules of House, report of, 79; referred to Rules Committee of 1927; special order, 306; final report presented and adopted, 358-368.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 365.
Alexander, 366-367.
F. N. Moore, 367.
Perry, 367.
Staudenmeier, 367;
Hess, 367-368.

COMMITTEE, INAUGURAL, and making appropriation for expenses, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Earnest, authorizing appointment of, 7; ret. from House conc. in, 18; Senate committee appointed, 18; conc. in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 58; approved by Governor, 64.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS, resolution (House) by Voltz, directing the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the House to post on the blackboard all, 1021-1022.

COMMITTEE of Senate and House to study the split Legislative Session system, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Norton for Woodward, authorizing appointment of special, 8; ret. from House conc. in, 19; Senate committee appointed, 21; conc. in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 59; approved by Governor, 64.

COMMITTEE ON COMPARE BILLS, report of Senate on, 4275-4329; of House, 4408-4462.

COMMITTEE OF RULES of House, appointment of, 79.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, concurrent resolution (House) by Turner, authorizing appointment of joint legislative committee to confer with Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings with the view of securing adequate, 2117; conc. in by Senate, 2921; amended in House, 2968-2969; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3103.

COMMITTEE ROOMS for House, report of committee appointed by House of Representatives February 11, 1926, to provide adequate, presented to House, 98.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Steele, authorizing appointment of, 7; committee appointed in Senate, 7; res. ret. from House conc. in, 8; Senate committee reports, 9; conc. in by House, 34; House committee appointed, 34; House committee reports, 34.

COMMITTEE to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, authorizing appointment of, 2091; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2091; reported as amended, 2626-2627; adopted by Senate, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; ret. from House conc., in, 3570; conc. in by House, 3678.

COMMITTEE to confer with Department of Property and Supplies relative to adequate committee rooms, motion by Buckman for appointment of, 90.

COMMITTEE to escort Hon. William M. Hargest, to Senate to administer oath of office to Lieutenant-Governor-elect James, resolution (Senate) by Schantz, authorizing appointment of, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports, 81; oath of office administered, 82.

COMMITTEE to escort Lieutenant Governor-elect to Senate to take oath of office, resolution (Senate) by Joyce, authorizing appointment of, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports, 82; oath of office administered, 82.

COMMITTEE to escort Senate to Hall of House for joint session, resolution (House) by Hess, authorizing appointment of, 35; committee appointed, 35; committee reports, 36; joint session held, 36-58.

COMMITTEE to notify House that Senate is organized, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing appointment of, 7; committee appointed, 7; committee reports, 8.

COMMITTEE to notify House that Senate is ready to proceed to inaugural ceremonies of Governor, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing appointment of, 81; commitete appointed, 81; committee reports to Senate, 83; inaugural ceremonies, 83 committee reports to House, 98; inaugural address, 98-100.

COMMITTEE to notify Senate that House is organized, resolution (House) by Heffernan, authorizing appointment of, 34; committee appointed, 34; committee reports to Senate, 8; committee reports to House, 35.

COMMITTEE to represent Pennsylvania at the celebration at York of the Sesqui-Centennial of the meeting of the Continental Congress, concurrent resolution (House) by Hantz, authorizing appointment of, 2757; adopted by House, 3309-3310; conc. in by Senate, 3351; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3509.

COMMITTEES to study question of damages payable by counties for relocation and improvement of highway routes, concurrent resolution (House) by F. N. Moore, authorizing appointment of 306-307; adopted in House, 393; referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways in Senate, 409.

COMMITTEES of Senate by President pro tempore, resolution (Senate) by Vare, authorizing appointment of all, 6-7.

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL, of House, 34, 35, 59, 254, 2132, 3718, 4406.

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL, of Senate, 7, 21, 81, 90, 1156, 2035, 4272, 4274, 4275.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of House, 75-79, 98, 4168.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of Senate, 62-64, 90, 107, 151, 218, 480.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Harris, authorizing discharge of all, 4274.

COMMON CARRIERS (see motor vehicles).

COMMONWEALTH (see State).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (see diseases).

COMPANIES (see gas, insurance, Public Service, railroad, railway, water).

COMPENSATION (see salaries and salary, Workmen's).

COMPOUNDING OF CITIES (see crimes).

COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE (see motor vehicles).

CONDITIONAL SALE CONTRACTS, amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, by increasing fee for filing and entering

Senate Bill No. 336.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 284.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 284.
Reported without amendment, 2036.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2332-2333.
Recommitted, 2643.

CONDITIONAL SALE CONTRACTS in prothonotary's office, amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, by providing for the recording of certain

House Bill No. 1333.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 798.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 798.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1976.
Third reading and final passage, 2167.

Remarks on, by
Donnell, 2167.
Turner, 2167.

In Senate (No. 1170).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2350.

CONDITIONAL SALES' ACT of 1925, by including contracts for bailment and leasing of goods, amending

House Bill No. 1536.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1170.

CONDITIONAL SALES' ACT of 1925, by including contracts for the bailment and leasing of goods, amending

Senate Bill No. 14.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 71.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 71.

CONDITIONAL SALES, and repealing inconsistent legislation, amending sections one and seven of act of 1925, concerning

Senate Bill No. 313.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.
Reported with amendment, 902.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 1000.
Recommitted, 1067.
Re-reported as amended, 1485.
Third reading and final passage, 1657.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3903-3904.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 1940).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2102.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3281.
Third reading and amended, 3498-3499.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3706-3707.
Signed by Speaker,
Final passage, 3987-3988.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4095-4096.

CONDITIONAL SALES OF CHATTELS, attached or to be attached to realty, to repeal act of 1925, concerning

Senate Bill No. 665.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare for Mr. Salus, 710-711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 711.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Over in its order, 1886.
Third reading and final passage, 2049.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1971).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3974.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CONNELLSVILLE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

CONNER, PATRICK, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twentieth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1471, (Senate No. 581), Amending Decedents' Estates' Act, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 2174.

Bill No. 1557, Amending Township Code, by providing that the minute book and records of townships of second class shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, 1634.

CONNER, PATRICK.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 113.
Regulating the sale, transfer and possession of certain firearms, 112.

No. 132.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 125.

No. 462.
Amending act of 1901, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine, by exempting retailers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses from licensure, and requiring additional reports from manufacturers and wholesalers, 196.

No. 1067.
Making appropriation to Baby Welfare Association, of Philadelphia, 486.

No. 1070.
Making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1921, providing for the refunding of moneys paid to the State Highway Department for registration of motor vehicles and drivers' licenses not used, 486.

No. 1557.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that the minute book and other records of townships of second class shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, 1172.

No. 1558.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that accounts and all other records of school districts of third and fourth class shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, 1172.

Bills reported by
No. 290.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 1805.

No. 381.
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 1805.

No. 525 (Senate No. 71).
Authorizing board of trustees of the Allentown State Hospital to convey part of tract as site for Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 357.

Bills reported by
No. 613.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of interpreters in each county, 357.

No. 678.
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 1806.

No. 813.
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, 2402.

No. 1199.
Providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, limited partnerships, joint stock associations and companies in certain cases, 1420.

No. 1648.
Joint resolution creating Penal Law Commission, 1601.

No. 2011 (Senate No. 330).
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2833.

No. 2048 (Senate No. 974).
Authorizing cities of first class to condemn and use certain street railway transit facilities, 3013.

Election returns, 27.

Member of Special committee, 59.

CONNER, PATRICK.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2101.
Recommit Bill No. 462, amending act of 1901, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine, 2265.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK (see Weiser Memorial Park).

CONSTABLE AND CONSTABLES (see also boroughs, cities of third class, fees, townships of first class, townships of second class).

CONSTABLES, by increasing fees for making returns to court of quarter sessions, amending act of 1917, to regulate fees of

House Bill No. 1076.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 486.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 486.

CONSTABLES from office and appointment of successors thereto, amending act of 1821, relating to the election of county treasurers, by providing for removal by courts of quarter sessions of

House Bill No. 555.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 245.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 245.
Reported with amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1432-1433.
Third reading and final passage, 1608-1609.

In Senate (No. 1013).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1577.

CONSTABLES' FEES, to fix, regulate and establish

House Bill No. 419.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1429-1430.
Third reading and final passage, 1606-1607.

Remarks on, by
Wilson, 1636.

In Senate (No. 1012).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1577.

CONSTABLES, to limit the powers and prerogatives of office of

House Bill No. 961.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 389.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 389.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, adding section thirty-five, authorizing the acquisition of more land than is needed for extension by municipalities and the State, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 947.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1379.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and amended, 1900-1901.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of twenty-five millions of dollars for Pennsylvania State College, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1351.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 933.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 933.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of thirty-five millions of dollars for soldiers' bonus, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 881.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 349.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 349.
Reported without amendment, 511.

CONNER, PATRICK.—Continued.

First reading, 557.
Second reading, 596.
Third reading and final passage, 654-655.

Remarks on, by
Riddle, 1053.

In Senate (No. 656).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 634.
Reported without amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1908.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 2048.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 2048.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 276.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 153.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 153.
Reported without amendment, 2373.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2563.
Third reading and final passage, 3070-3071.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3071.

In Senate (No. 1503).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by President, 4065.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 119.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 118.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 118.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 610.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 249.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 249.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 595-596.
Third reading and final passage, 654.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 648).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 633.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2335.
Third reading and final passage, 2653.
Signed by President, 3520.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 170.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 163-164.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 164.
Reported without amendment, 481.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 565.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1267).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 640.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2560.
Third reading and final passage, 3066.
Signed by Speaker, 3228.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 564.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 561.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 561.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1391.

In House (No. 1774).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3484.
Special order, 3486.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3762-3765.

Remarks on, by
Hess, 3762.
Grimes, Miss, 3762-3763.
Moore, F. N., 3764-3765.
Sowers, 3765.
Sarig, 3763-3764.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, increasing indebtedness of Philadelphia, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 8 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 880.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 349.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 349.
Reported without amendment, 3305.
First reading, 3308.
Second reading, 3479-3480.
Third reading and final passage, 3740.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 1593).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3097.
Reported without amendment, 3617.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3894.
Third reading and final passage, 4046.
Signed by President, 4244.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 18 of article 3 of

House Bill No. 89.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 97.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 97.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1027.
Postponed, 1126.
Third reading and postponed, 1455-1456.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2017.
Postponed, 2228.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2844-2845.

Remarks on, by
Howe, 1456, 2844.
Guerin, 1456, 2845.
Alexander, 1456.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, making office of Secretary of Internal Affairs appointive instead of elective, and decreasing tenure of office of Auditor General and State Treasurer, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 8 and 21, of article 4 of

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

House Bill No. 320.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 178.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 178.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 322-323.
Third reading and final passage, 380.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.

In Senate (No. 415).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 343.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1390.
Signed by President, 1652.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, permitting appointment of overseers from outside election districts, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 16, of article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 295.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, to be known as City of Pittsburgh, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 15 of

House Bill No. 270.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 153.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 153.
Reported with amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Motion to recommit bill defeated, 307.
Second reading, and amended, 321-322.
Third reading and final passage, 375-380.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 803.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 307, 376-379.
Howe, 307, 376.
Baldrige, 376-377, 379.
Stadtlander, 377.
Armstrong, 378.
Davidson, 378.
Evans, F. D., 378-379.
Wilson, 378-379.

In Senate (No. 414).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported without amendment, 480.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 542.
Recommitted, 567.
Re-reported without amendment, 625.
Third reading and final passage, 691.
Signed by President, 1010.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for reciprocity with other States in tax exemptions or rebates, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 913.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 352.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 352.
Reported without amendment, 532.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 598.
Third reading and final passage, 667-668.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 641).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 633.
Reported without amendment, 2932.
First reading, 2938.
Second reading, 3151.
Third reading and final passage, 3567-3568.
Signed by President, 4068.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for the optional use of voting machines at elections, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 7 of article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 78.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 104.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 104.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading, 1328.
Over in its order, 1383.
Third reading and final passage, 1490.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1819).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3281.
Third reading and final passage, 3490-3491.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that General Assembly may authorize Allegheny County to levy special assessments against abutting and non-abutting property owners for public improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 529.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 200.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 200.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 579.
Postponed, 646.
Time of postponement extended, 982.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against abutting and non-abutting property owners for public improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 418.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 184.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 184.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 323.
Third reading and final passage, 380-381.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 942.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.

In Senate (No. 420).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 343.
Reported with amendment, 610.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 700.
Third reading and final passage, 782.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 921.
Signed by President, 1010.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, regulating indebtedness of cities of second class, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 867.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 348.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 348.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 597.
Third reading and final passage, 660-661.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaer, 1259.

In Senate (No. 640).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1069.
Signed by President, 1157.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relative to pensioning of blind, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 18 of article 3 of

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

House Bill No. 688.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 267.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 267.
Reported without amendment, 532.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 597.
Third reading and final passage, 661.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.

Remarks on, by
Dunn, 661.

In Senate (No. 638).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 1481.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Third reading and final passage, 1883.
Signed by President, 2329.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, with regard to assessment of property owners of municipalities for highway improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1793.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 1738.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2582.
Third reading and final passage, 3316.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4397.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 1545).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3647.
Recommitted, 3801.
Re-reported with amendment, 4061.
Over in its order, 4183.
Third reading and final passage, 4239.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4257.
Signed by President, 4248.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES by referendum vote, providing for ratification of proposed amendments to

Senate Bill No. 114.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 107.
Reported without amendment, 121.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, 147.
Third reading and final passage, 171.
Returned from House without amendment, 631.
Signed by President pro tempore, 687.
Vetoed by Governor, 1080.

In House (No. 527).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 200.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 558.
Second reading, 599.
Third reading and final passage, 669-670.
Signed by Speaker, 759.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES (see also Eighteenth Amendment).

CONTINGENT FUNDS (see building and loan associations).

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS (see child labor).

CONTRACEPTION DRUGS (see drugs).

CONTRACTORS, GENERAL, to withdraw retained percentages on public works' contracts and to substitute therefor U. S. Government, State, or municipal bonds, permitting

House Bill No. 1449.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1016.

CONTRACTORS, GENERAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2530.
Third reading and amended, 3018.
Final passage 3486-3487.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1552).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3803.
Signed by President, 4072.

CONTRACTORS (see also highway improvements, Workmen's Compensation).

CONTRACTS between subdivisions, departments, bureaus, commissions and institutions of the Commonwealth and with educational and charitable institutions receiving State-aid, waiving bonds conditional for performance of

Senate Bill No. 1106.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 1904.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1904.
Reported without amendment, 2903.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3541-3542.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2164).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4334.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

CONTRACTS for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, regulating rate of interest on

House Bill No. 1922.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1933.

CONTRACTS for service by or to each other, and providing for payment of cost thereof, permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns, and townships to enter into

House Bill No. 1093.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little,487.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 487.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Recommitted, 721.
Re-reported with amendment, 801.
Second reading, 987-988.
Postponed, 1051.
Third reading and amended, 1456.
Postponed, 1646-1647.

CONTRACTS must be advertised in counties having a population of 100,000 and over, amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, by changing amount above which

House Bill No. 1010.
Read in place in House by Mr. Loucks, 430.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 430.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading, 985.
Third reading and final passage, 1048-1049.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 832).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 1903-1904.
First reading, 1926.

CONTRACTS.—Continued.

Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2303.
Signed by President, 2905.

CONTRACTS (see also arbitration, conditional sales, highway, insurance, marriage, townships of second class, wage).

CONTROLLER and CONTROLLERS (see borough controllers, cities of third class, county controller).

CONVICTS, by abolishing the minimum limit on certain criminal sentences, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain

House Bill No. 111.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 112.

CONVICTS, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain

House Bill No. 82.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 96.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading, and amended, 157-158.
Postponed, 188.
Third reading and recommitted, 226-227.
Re-reported without amendment, 392.
Postponed, 439-441.
Special order, 465.
Resumed and passed finally, 649.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 188.
Wilson, 439-441.
Alexander, 440.
Witkin, 441.

In Senate (No. 643).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 3582.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3817.

CONVICTS, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain

House Bill No. 96.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.

CONVICTS, by fixing minimum sentence for second conviction and second degree murder, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain

House Bill No. 1493.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, (by request), 1092.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1092.

CONVICTS, by removing the limit on minimum sentences, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain

House Bill No. 212.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 130.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 130.

CONVICTS on public highways, amending act of 1915, authorizing and regulating the employment of prisoners and

House Bill No. 460.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 195.

CONVICTS on public highways, by making same compulsory, amending act of 1915, regulating employment of

House Bill No. 827.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 346.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 346.
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1947.
Third reading and final passage, 2140-2141.

CONVICTS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Howe, 2140-2141.
Hess, 2140-2141.

In Senate (No. 1141).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2093.

CONVICTS to work on highways, authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence on

House Bill No. 496.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 198.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 198.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2525.
Third reading and final passage, 2983.

In Senate (No. 1384).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Over in its order, 3794, 4030.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4180-4181.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 4030.
Davis, 4030.
Leslie, 4180-4181.
Harris, 4181.
Bell, 4180.

COOKE, EDWARD J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 97.
Making appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of its Hospital, 111.

No. 98.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 111.

No. 349.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 179.

No. 1913.
Declaring office of notary public incompatible with any office or employment under the Commonwealth or any municipality, 1932.

No. 1914.
Providing for appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies and associations caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children, 1932.

Congratulations of House on birthday anniversary extended to, 529-530.

Election Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2372.

Motion by, to
Grant use of Hall of House to Cook Forest Association for purpose of showing motion pictures, 2137.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

COOK FOREST ASSOCIATION for purpose of showing motion pictures, granting use of Hall of House, to, 2137.

CO-OPERATIVE NON-PROFIT LIFE BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS (see insurance companies).

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION, in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation to maintain public roads through

House Bill No. 1328.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 798.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 798.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1938.
Second reading, 2381-2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2612.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1348).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3180.
Third reading and final passage, 3607.
Signed by President, 4071.

CORONER and fixing salary for said office, amending act of 1921, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by including office of

House Bill No. 108.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 112.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 112.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1944.
Third reading and final passage, 2137.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 1138).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2092-2093.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4025.
Signed by President, 4243.

CORONER in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, amending the Fee Bill of 1814, by increasing fees of

House Bill No. 811.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 345.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 345.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1034.
Third reading and final passage, 1180.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 901).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1654-1655.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1912.
Third reading and final passage, 2056.
Signed by President, 2491.

CORONER of counties of fourth class, to fix salary of

House Bill No. 808.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 345.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 345.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 599.
Second reading, 676.
Third reading and final passage, 745.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 678).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 713.
Reported without amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1908.
Third reading and final passage, 2049.
Signed by President, 2491.

CORONERS in counties of third class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 369.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 181.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 181.
Reported with amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading, 987.
Third reading and final passage, 1051.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 824).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1013.
Reported without amendment, 2280.
First reading, 2366-2367.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 2659.
Signed by President, 3518.

CORPORATE CHARTERS, amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for

House Bill No. 209.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 130.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 130.
Reported without amendments, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, 227.
Third reading and final passage, 257.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1256.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2121.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2127.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2410.
Final passage, 2507.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3679.
Final passage, 3923.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3999.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4000.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4094.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4167.
Final passage, 4366.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4406.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 305).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 243.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 696.
Recommitted, 779.
Third reading and final passage,
Re-reported without amendment, 993.
Signed by President pro tempore,
Over in its order, 1064.

Remarks on, by
Third reading and final passage, 1142.
Signed by President, 1652.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2038.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate non-concurred, 3404.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3814.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3898.
Signed by President, 4248.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4255.

CORPORATIONS before the recording of their charters, to validate acts done by

House Bill No. 355.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 180.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 180.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 266.
Second reading, 274.
Third reading and final passage, 308.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1258.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 402).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 341.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 1001.
Third reading and final passage, 1067
Signed by President, 1157.

CORPORATIONS, joint stock associations, etc., must file annual report with Auditor General on or before March fifteenth for next preceding year, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that

House Bill No. 1310.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, 717.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 717.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1355-1356.
Third reading and final passage, 1471-1472.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1002).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1563-1564.
Reported without amendment, 2931.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3156.
Recommitted, 3585.
Re-reported without amendment, 4010.
Third reading and final passage, 4178.
Signed by President, 4270.

CORPORATIONS may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, amending act of 1874, regulating certain corporations, by providing that certain

House Bill No. 1237.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 637.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1634.
Second reading, 1753.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2019.
Motion to reconsider vote on bill defeated, 3301.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2018-2019, 3301.
Huber, 2018-2019.
Brown, Edward, 2019.

CORPORATIONS not for profit and chartered and charitable purposes, and to prevent trespasses upon real estate, and to protect livestock and personal property from theft, to provide for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 1811.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3477.
Recommitted, 3739.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act of 1876, extending Corporation Act to all who may have right to vote for directors, managers or trustees, by regulating manner of voting in

House Bill No. 217.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 130-131.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 131.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 193.
Recommitted, 201.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

Re-reported without amendment, 306.
Second reading, 383.
Third reading and final passage, 397.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1257.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Approved by Governor, 2503-2504.

In Senate (No. 474).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 410.
Reported with amendment, 993.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1075.
Third reading and final passage, 1142-1143.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1307.
Signed by President, 1652.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS may adopt by-laws permitting a quorum of less than a majority, further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that

House Bill No. 1303.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 716.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 716.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, and amended, 2262-2263.
Third reading and final passage, 2851.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1378).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2917.
Reported without amendment, 3149.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3365.
Third reading and final passage, 3611.
Signed by President, 4070.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS to be incorporated by the Governor, further amending act of 1874, for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by eliminating provisions authorizing certain

Senate Bill No. 699.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 762.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1135.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1337.
Third reading and final passage, 1395.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3108.

In House (No. 1782).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2561.
Third reading and final passage, 3068.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, to validate acts done before granting of charters by courts of common pleas to

House Bill No. 432.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 448.
Third reading and final passage, 504.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022-1023.
Approved by Governor, 1419.

In Senate (No. 509).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 629-630.
Second reading, 702.
Third reading and final passage, 785.
Signed by President, 1010.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, to validate acts done befor granting of charter by court of common pleas to

Senate Bill No. 467.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 409.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 409.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to

Senate Bill No. 208.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 207.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 207.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, and amended, 291-292.
Third reading and final passage, 332-333.

In House (No. 987).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.

CORPORATIONS, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, amending act of 1874, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain

Senate Bill No. 284.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 233-234.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 234.
Reported without amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2908.
Third reading and final passage, 3112-3113.
Returned from House without amendment,
Signed by President pro tempore,

In House (No. 2141).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3418.
Reported withoutamendment, 3724.
First reading, 3725-3726.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4139.
Signed by Speaker,

CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN, to hold necessary real estate, by granting stockholders the right to inspect books and records the same as in domestic corporations, amending act of 1923, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 264.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 232.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 232.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2907-2908.
Third reading and final passage, 3112.
Returned from House without amendment,
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2140).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3417-3418.
Reported without amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3981.
Third reading and final passage, 4139.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

CORPORATIONS from pleading usury as a defense, prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 845.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1062-1063.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1344.
Third reading and amended, 1401.
Final passage, 1488.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1839).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1744.
Reported without amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2622.
Second reading, 2768.
Third reading and final passage, 3335-3336.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

CORPORATIONS of similar or like manner, making it unlawful for any person to serve as an officer or director of

CORPORATIONS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1720.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walker, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1592.

CORPORATIONS (see also capital stock, courts of common pleas, deeds, electricity, fires, gas companies, highways, insurance, officers, railway, real estate, sales, taxation, taxes, taxpayers' associations, trust companies).

CORPORATIONS, STOCK, other than building and loan associations and corporations transacting banking or insurance business to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, authorizing

House Bill No. 1445.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2541.
Recommitted, 3026.

CORPORATIONS to create and issue capital stock of any class or kind, validating shares of stock without nominal or par value issued under act of 1923, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 1444.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 1648.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1971.
Third reading and final passage, 2160.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3996.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1298).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2356.
Reported with amendment, 2357.
First reading, 2371.
Second reading, 2478-2479.
Recommitted, 2679.
Re-reported with amendment, 3583.
Third reading and final passage, 3793-3794.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4072.

CORPORATIONS to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, amending act of 1921, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 278.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 153.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 153.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 266.
Second reading, 274-275.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 307.

CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

COSMETOLOGISTS, and creating a State Board of Examiners for the licensing and registration of persons to carry on and teach cosmetology, defining and regulating the occupation of

House Bill No. 541.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 223.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 223.
Reported with amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 461-462.
Third reading and final passage, 523-524.

Remarks on, by
Bickett, 523.
Turner, 523.
Grimes (Miss), 523.
Sowers, 523.

In Senate (No. 527).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 535.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2908.
Recommitted, 3113.

COSMETOLOGISTS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 3113.
Freeman, 3113.

COSTS (see disorderly conduct, trespass).

COUDERSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE (see boroughs).

COUNCIL, COUNCILMEN AND COUNCILS (see borough, boroughs, cities of first class, second of second class, cities of third class, cities of fifth class).

COUNSEL (see mured cases).

COUNTIES AND COUNTY (see also assessment, assessors, bonds, boroughs, bridges, contracts, coroner, court criers, court, detective, detectives, district attorneys, election officers, elections, fire marshal, health laws, highways, hospitals, indebtedness, industrial farms, institutions, interpreters, jails, jail warden, jurors, jury commissioners, libraries, liquid fuels, Memorial Day, parks, plans, poor directors, poor districts, poor relief, recorder of deeds, register of wills, retirement, sheriffs, tax, taxation, tax collectors, taxes, tax funds, taxpayers' associations, viewers, workhouses).

COUNTIES a salary board to fix and determine the number and compensation of employes, creating in all

House Bill No. 663.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 252.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 252.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Recommitted, 680.
Re-reported with amendment, 2400.
Second reading, 2551-2553.
Postponed, 3061.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

COUNTIES, DIVISION OF, repealing act of 1879, supplementing act relating to

House Bill No. 346.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 322.
Third reading and final passage, 380.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 418).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3567.
Signed by President, 4065.

COUNTIES, NEW, repealing act of 1879, providing for transfers of actions, liens, etc., after formation of

House Bill No. 332.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 178.
Reported without amendment, 272-273.
First reading, 274.
Second reading, 323.
Third reading and final passage, 381-382.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 417).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3567.
Signed by President, 4065.

COUNTIES, NEW, repealing act of 1879, providing procedure to be followed after creation of

House Bill No. 322.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 178.
Reported without amendment, 272.

COUNTIES, NEW.—Continued.

First reading, 273-274.
Second reading, 323.
Third reading and final passage, 381.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 416).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3566-3567.
Signed by President, 4065.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS the tax levying body shall have power to fix number and salaries of all officers and employes whose salaries come out of the proceeds thereof, providing that in

House Bill No. 1918.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 3449-3450.
Recommitted, 3712.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS, to provide for a director of supplies in

Senate Bill No. 1102.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1818.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS, to provide for a purchasing agent in

Senate Bill No. 286.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 234.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 234.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS to acquire private property for establishing and maintaining public parks, and repealing act of 1913, relating thereto, empowering

House Bill No. 877.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 349.
Reported without amendment, 789.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1030-1031.
Third reading and amended, 1129.
Resumed and passed finally, 1275-1276.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1636.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 2623.

In Senate (No. 917).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1347
Second reading, 1408.
Third reading and final passage, 1500.
Signed by President, 2039.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS to increase salaries of certain employes, requiring

House Bill No. 578.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lynch, 247.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 247.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 890.
Second reading, 1024.
Recommitted, 1094.
Re-reported without amendment, 3307.
Third reading and final passage, 3505.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1564).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3411.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ———.

COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Second reading, 3655.
Third reading and final passage, 3809.
Signed by President, 4066.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 3809.

COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS, fixing salaries of county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in

Senate Bill No. 373.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 327.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 327.
Reported with amendment, 480.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 542.
Third reading and final passage, 567.
Returned from House without amendment, 2920-2921.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1271).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 641.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1035.
Postponed, 1183.
Time of postponement extended, 2011, 2974.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS, providing for election of one person as register of wills and clerk of orphans' court in

House Bill No. 1226.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 636.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 636.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1034-1035.
Third reading and final passage, 1181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 906).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 2063.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2340.
Third reading and final passage, 2663.
Signed by President, 3523.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS to arrange for and pay premiums on bonds required of delinquent tax collectors, authorizing

House Bill No. 141.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C.Evans, 125.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 125.
Reported with amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, and amended, 260.
Third reading and final passage, 275.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4235.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 367).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 284.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3817.
Third reading and final passage, 4021.
Signed by President, 4243.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS to pay one-fourth of the porsonal property tax to townships, boroughs and cities to be used for road purposes, requiring treasurers of

House Bill No. 1877.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters,1929-1930.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 3012.

COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS.—Continued.

First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3715.

Remarks on, by
Wheeler, 3715.
Peters, 3715.

In Senate (No. 1582).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3578.
Reported without amendment, 3584.
First reading, 3661.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 3892.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for acting as such and as directors of the poor in counties of seventh and eighth class, fixing salaries of

Senate Bill No. 1047.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1655.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1655.
Reported with amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2342.
Over in its order, 2671.
Recommitted, 2874.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties of second class, fixing compensation of

Senate Bill No. 328.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 283.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 283.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 339-340.
Second reading, 426.
Third reading and final passage, 473-474.
Returned from House without amendment, 1161.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1309.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1661.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 1733-1734.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2629-2630.
Resumed and passed finally, 2863.
Returned from House wit hSenate amendments concurred in, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

Remarks on, by
Mansfield, 473-474.
Leslie, 474.

In House (No. 1165).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 549.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1035.
Third reading and final passage, 1182.
Signed by Speaker, 1355.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1789.

Remarks on, by
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2998.
Signed by Speaker, 3228.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties of fourth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 147.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 138.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 138.
Reported without amendment, 480.
First reading, 482.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 539.
Re-reported without amendment, 611.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 689.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 776-777.
Resumed and passed finally, 903.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2283.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2361.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3186.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Signed by President, 1651.

In House (No. 1461).
Referred to Committee on Judiciar yGeneral, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1619.
Signed by Speaer, 1746.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor, concurred in, 2399.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, concurred in, 3304.
Signed by Speaker, 3915-3916.

Remarks on, by
Moore, F. N., 1617.
Sarig, 1619.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of

House Bill No. 1448.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2520.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of counties of sixth class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1613.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1349.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2520-2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2978-2979.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1393).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4030-4031.
Signed by President, 4245.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (see also agricultural societies, assessments, associations, county treasurers, judges, jury commissioners, poor directors, poor relief, prisoners, soldiers, tax).

COUNTY CONTROLLER in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants and over, with regard to contracts exceeding $500 made by county commissioners, amending act of 1895, creating office of

House Bill No. 1696.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1590.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in counties of sixth class, creating office of

Senate Bill No. 222.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 208.
Reported without amendment, 326.

COUNTY CONTROLLER.—Continued.

First reading, 339.
Second reading, and recommitted, 422-424.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS in counties of fourth class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1730.
Read in place in House by Mr.Horn, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1592.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3294.
Third reading and final passage, 3503.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1559).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ———.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3805.
Signed by President, 4075.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS in counties of fifth class, fixing salaries of

Senate Bill No. 973.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1381.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1381.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2665.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2102).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3750.
Third reading and final passage, 3969-3970.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

COUNTY OFFICERS and clerks in counties of sixth class, by further regulating the keeping of accounts, amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of

Senate Bill No. 217.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 208.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 208.
Reported without amendment, 481.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 565-566.
Returned from House without amendment, 1734.
Signed by President, 2488.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1269).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 640-641.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

COUNTY OFFICERS in counties of fifth class, by increasing salary of certain county officers, amending act of 1925, relating to certain

House Bill No. 239.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 132.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 132.

COUNTY OFFICERS in counties of fifth class, repealing act of 1883, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 897.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 351.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 351.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1057).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1734-1735.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2672.
Signed by President, 3522.

COUNTY OFFICERS in counties of sixth class, by further regulating the keeping of accounts, amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, bonds, offices and supplies of certain

House Bill No. 410.
Read in place in House by Mr.Marsteller, 183.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, and amended, 455.
Third reading and final passage, 517-518.

In Senate (No. 523).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 535.

COUNTY OFFICERS of Dauphin County, repealing act of 1839, providing for election of prothonotaries, clerks, recorders and registers, insofar as same relates to

House Bill No. 1225.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 636.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 636.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 990-991.
Second reading, 1034.
Third reading and final passage, 1180.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 905).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 2063.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2340.
Third reading and final passage, 2663.
Signed by President, 3523.

COUNTY OFFICERS, their deputies and clerks, in counties of first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes, providing for payment of fees and fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1198.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 634.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 634.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1100.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1302-1304.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSIONS therein, to provide for the better development of counties of the third, fourth and fifth classes, and creating

House Bill No. 442.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 186.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 186.
Reported without amendment, 253.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 315-316.
Third reading and final passage, 369-370.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 369-370.

In Senate (No. 411).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 343.
Reported with amendment, 611.
First reading, 628.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION.—Continued.

Second reading, and recommitted, 699-700.
Re-reported with amendment, 1310.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1389-1390.

COUNTY SOLICITORS in counties of fourth class, by increasing salary thereof, amending act of 1913, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of

House Bill No. 1055.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 485.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 485.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1755.
Third reading and final passage, 2021-2022.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1123).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4025.
Signed by President, 4244.

COUNTY SOLICITORS (see also association).

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS (see schools, school system).

COUNTY TREASURER and his clerks in counties of seventh class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 943.
Read in place in House by Mr. Garard, 388.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 388.
Reported without amendment, 550-551.
First reading, 600.
Second reading, 681-682.
Third reading and amended, 749.
Postponed, 892.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1361.
Re-reported as amended, 1421.
Third reading and final passage, 1622-1623.

In Senate (No. 1019).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2342.
Over in its order, 2668, 2874, 3116.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3399.
Recommitted, 3546-3547.
Re-reported without amendment, 3574.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 3774.

Remarks on, by
Parkinson, 3116.
Bonbrake, 3116.

COUNTY TREASURER in counties of first class, by increasing salaries thereof, amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of

House Bill No. 436.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 185.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 185.
Reported with amendment, 385.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, and amended, 459.
Third reading and final passage, 521-522.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1258.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2276.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2408.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 2850.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3742.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3765.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3947.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 524).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535.
Reported without amendment, 790.
First reading, 796.
Second reading, 918.
Over in its order, 997.
Third reading and amended, 1068.
Resumed and passed finally, 1140.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1307.
Signed by President, 1652.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2324.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3595.

COUNTY TREASURER in counties of second class to appoint a deputy county treasurer, authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 1319.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 2360.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2360.
Reported with amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2914.
Third reading and final passage, 3145-3146.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4086.

In House (No. 2148).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3418.
Reported without amendment, 3675.
First reading, 3676.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and final passage, 4113.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

COUNTY TREASURER of Elk and Forest Counties, repealing act of 1870, regulating fees of

House Bill No. 1702.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2513.
Third reading and final passage, 2975.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1398).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4032.
Signed by President, 4246.

COUNTY TREASURER to appoint a clerk, amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices, bonds and supplies of certain county officers, in counties of sixth class, by authorizing the

House Bill No. 261.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 152.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 152.

COUNTY TREASURERS in certain counties, amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing additional compensation for

House Bill No. 472.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 197.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 197.

COUNTY TREASURERS ineligible to office of county commissioner for two years after expiration of their terms as county treasurers, making

House Bill No. 821.
Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrehn, 346.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 346.

COUNTY TREASURERS from commissions and fees, amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, with regard to payment of compensation of

House Bill No. 1792.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1738.

COUNTY TREASURERS (see also animals, counties of fourth class, dog license, fishing license fee, fish wardens, game protectors, motor vehicle law violations).

COUNTY TREASURERS shall make report to and pay over monthly all moneys received by them from taxes to the municipality to which such taxes belong, providing that

House Bill No. 1278.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 714.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 714.
Reported with amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 3073-3074.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1499).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3643.
Third reading and final passage, 3796.
Signed by President, 4070.

COUNTY TREASURERS to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in collecting fish, hunters and dog license fees, amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, by permitting

House Bill No. 1856.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3291-3292.
Third reading and final passage, 3501.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1554).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3804.
Signed by President, 4075.

COUNTY TREASURERS to retain commissions collected as agents for the Commonwealth, amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by permitting

House Bill No. 883.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 350.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 350.
Reported without amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3047.
Second reading, 3458-3459.
Third reading and final passage, 3730.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 1588).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3596.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3893.
Third reading and final passage, 4044.
Signed by President, 4244.

COUNTY TREASURERS to retain for their own use the fees collected for services as agents of the Commonwealth, amending Fish Code of 1925, by permitting

House Bill No. 885.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 350.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 350.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1356.
Third reading and final passage, 1472.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 994).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 3511.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3818.
Third reading and final passage, 4024.
Signed by President, 4244.

COURT AND COURTS (see also adoption, attorneys, clerk, divorce, fees, judges, probation officers, surveyors, testimony, tipstaves, trials, trusts, writs).

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, by fixing salary of prothonotary for acting as clerk of said court, amending act of 1911, establishing

House Bill No. 1533.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2529.
Third reading and final passage, 3017.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1409).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3368.
Third reading and final passage, 3615-3616.
Signed by President, 4073.

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, by increasing jurisdiction thereof in civil actions to $2,500, amending act of 1911, establishing

House Bill No. 1920.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBridge, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2581.
Recommitted, 2757.

COURT, CHILDREN'S, of Philadelphia, establishing

Senate Bill No. 567.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 561.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 561.

COURT CRIERS, amending act of 1921, relating to court criers and tipstaves, in counties of fourth class, by increasing the maximum compensation of

Senate Bill No. 191.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 206.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 206.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 626.
Second reading, 694.
Third reading and final passage, 778.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651.
Approved by Governor, 2629.

In House (No. 1420).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1619-1620.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES in counties of third class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 944.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wolfe, 388.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 388.
Reported without amendment, 1261.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES.—Continued.

First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 2229.
Third reading and final passage, 2384-2385.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1156).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2349.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4025-4026.
Signed by President, 4244.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES in counties of fourth class, by increasing maximum salaries thereof, amending act of 1921, providing for salaries of

House Bill No. 262.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 152.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 152.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES in counties of seventh class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 502.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 198.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 198.

COURT CRIERS, tipstaves, interpreters, deputies and clerks in the several counties by the judge or judges, for the fixing of salaries of

House Bill No. 922.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 353.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 353.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Recommitted, 680.

COURT in civil and criminal proceedings, limiting the scope of the charge of

House Bill No. 1362.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1437.
Third reading and final passage, 1612.

In Senate (No. 1027).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1578.

COURT, JUVENILE, for one year, amending act of 1903, defining powers of courts of quarter sessions with reference to care of dependent, incorrigible and delinquent children, by requiring assignment of one judge to

House Bill No. 861.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.

COURT, JUVENILE, of said county, and providing for transfer of papers, etc., to courts of quarter sessions of the peace, repealing act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the

Senate Bill No. 1077.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 1816.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1816.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2089.
Third reading and final passage, 2320.

In House (No. 1977).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2411.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2758.
Recommitted, 2969.

COURT, MUNICIPAL, of Philadelphia, by providing compensation to be paid to the clerk, principal deputy and second deputy clerks, amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 277.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 153.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 153.

COURT, MUNICIPAL.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, and amended, 318.
Third reading and final passage, 371-372.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1367.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1374.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 1419.

In Senate (No. 409).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 342-343.
Reported without amendment, 609.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 699.
Third reading and final passage, 782.
Signed by President, 1010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1321.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by fixing compensation of judges, further amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 1626.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, and amended, 1976-1977.
Postponed, 2167-2168.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by giving said court exclusive jurisdiction in all adoption proceedings, amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 1711.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1591.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by providing for election of president judge, and conferring upon him certain powers of board of judges, amending act of 1913, establishing

Senate Bill No. 176.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 164.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 164.
Reported with amendment, 231.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 290-291.
Third reading and final passage, 332.

In House (No. 986).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by restricting the jurisdiction of said court, amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 1936.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1934.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2524.
Third reading and final passage, 2982-2983.

In Senate (No. 1404).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2924.

COURT REPORTS, SUPERIOR, from Volume one to sixty, to provide for the publication of

House Bill No. 1193.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1020.
First reading, 1098.
Second reading, 1292.
Postponed, 1362.
Recommitted, 1778.
Re-reported with amendment, 2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2417-2418.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

COURT REPORTS, SUPERIOR.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2417-2418.
Sowers, 2417-2418.
Peelor, 2418.

In Senate (No. 1312).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2363.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4029.
Signed by President, 4245.

COURT REPORTS, SUPREME, from Volume 1 to 97 inclusive, together with 81½, to provide for publication of

House Bill No. 1642.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1351.

COURT REPORTS, SUPREME, from Volume 1 to 97, inclusive, together with 81½, to provide for publication of

House Bill No. 1939.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1934.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113-2114.
Second reading, 2514-2515.
Third reading and final passage, 2977-2978.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1405).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4032.
Signed by President, 4247.

COURT REPORTS, SUPREME, from Volume 98 to 267, inclusive, to provide for publication of

House Bill No. 1336.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 798.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 798.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1368.
Second reading, 1427.
Postponed, 1605.
Recommitted, 1779.
Re-reported with amendments, 2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2419.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1314).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2363.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4029.
Signed by President, 4245.

COURT RULES shall be directory only in so far as they apply to forms, practice and procedure in such courts, providing that

Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1931.

COURT TRAFFIC, amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for a judge to hold a

House Bill No. 1734.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emlen, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2136.
Recommitted, 2411.

COURTS in certain cities, repealing act of 1878, to provide for the holding of

House Bill No. 345.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.

COURTS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 445.
Third reading and final passage, 499-500.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 505).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 533-534.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1878-1879.
Signed by President, 2328.

COURTS in certain cities, repealing act of 1879, to provide for the holding of

House Bill No. 340.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 264.
Postponed, 277.
Third reading and final passage, 312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 399).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 341.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, 2333.
Third reading and final passage, 2646.
Signed by President, 3518.

COURTS, MAGISTRATES', in Philadelphia, relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 553.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 245.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 245.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 307.

COURTS, MAGISTRATES', in Philadelphia, relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 1481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1100.
Second reading, 1298-1302.
Recommitted, 1367.
Re-reported without amendment, 2110.
Postponed, 2395-2396.
Third reading and final passage, 2423.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3944.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1315).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2363.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3362-3365.
Third reading and final passage, 3603.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4073.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS (see also actions, adoption, attorneys' fees, elections, judge, judges, marriages, names, Roach Stave Company, school districts of second class, sidewalks, Workmen's Compensation Board).

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS to alter and direct mode of preparing and keeping indices, repealing act of 1878, authorizing

House Bill No. 344.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 445.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 504).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 533.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1878.
Signed by President, 2328.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS where defendant is a chartered corporation, repealing act of 1885, relating to practice in

House Bill No. 571.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers (by request), 246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 246.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 384.
Second reading, 395.
Third reading and final passage, 438-439.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 483).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1877.
Signed by President, 2329.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS (see clerks, constables, plans, trial).

COURTS, ORPHANS', by extending partition proceedings to heirs and surviving spouse of alienee, amending act of 1917, relating to jurisdiction and procedure of

House Bill No. 1251.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 638.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 638.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1436.
Third reading and final passage, 1610-1611.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4350.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1022).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 3908.
First reading, 3908.
Second reading, 4054.
Third reading and final passage, 4178.
Signed by President, 4270.

COURTS, ORPHANS', by increasing salary of third assistant clerk in counties of third class, amending act of 1874, relating to the organization and jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 1361.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1952.
Third reading and final passage, 2147.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1145).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Third reading and final passage, 3792.
Signed by President, 4071.

COURTS, ORPHANS', in certain cases, amending act of 1917, relating to qualifications and duties of registers of wills, by granting right of appeal from the determination or decision of

House Bill No. 1511.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2511.
Third reading and final passage, 2972-2973.

In Senate (No. 1392).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.

COURTS, SUPREME AND SUPERIOR, by fixing time within which appeals may be allowed and heard, amending act of 1897, regulating practice, bail, costs and fees on appeals to

House Bill No. 1578.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1173.
Reported with amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3225.
Second reading, 3466.
Third reading and final passage, 3736-3737
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4401-4402.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 1600).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3597-3598.
Reported wihout amendment, 3617.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Recommitted, 4048.
Re-reported with amendment, 4061.
Over in its order, 4185.
Third reading and final passage, 4239-4240.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4273.
Signed by President, 4248.

COURTS, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT, for purpose of lien within the counties, repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of

House Bill No. 246.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 151.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 151.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 863.
Third reading and final passage, 950.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 795).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2336-2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2657.
Signed by President, 3517.

Remarks on, by
Salus, 2657.
Ealy, 2657.

COYNE, JAMES J., Senator from Forty-third District (Allegheny County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 103.
Fixing salary of jail warden ad jail physician in counties of second class, 106.

No. 175.
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 164.

No. 381.
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 328.

COYNE, JAMES J.—Continued.

No. 448.
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, 407.

No. 969.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary to pay cost of appraisal of property, 1381.

No. 1372.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 396, commencing on route 257 about three-quarters of a mile east of Allegheny-Washington County line to Sturgeon, 2863.

Bills reported by
No. 394 (House No. 323).
Repealing act of 1879, providing for election of members of select council of cities of fifth class, 2060.

No. 518 (House No. 173).
Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 2626.

No. 535 (House No. 873).
Supplementing act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, providing for establishment of a Department of City Development, 611.

No. 1126 (House No. 1377).
Authorizing counties of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 2904.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64, 480.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (see French Creek, highway).

CREAM (see milk).

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS (see convicts, extradition, felony, finger prints, identification, institution).

CRIMES, COMPOUNDING OF, relating to and defining

Senate Bill No. 43.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.

CRIMINAL CASES (see appeals, bail, subpoena, testimony, trial, witnesses).

CRIMINAL LAWS, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Salus, authorizing appointment of commission to study, read and adopted, 2917; laid over for printing in House, 2996-2997; ret. from House conc. in, 3570; conc. in by House, 3677-3678; concurrent resolution recalling resolution from Governor, (Senate) by Salus, 3772; conc. in by House, 3948; approved by Governor, vote on adoption reconsidered and resolution amended in Senate 3,898; ret. from House with Senate amendments conc. in, 4009; ret. from Senate with amendments in which House conc., 4093-4094.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (see Penal Law Commission).

CRIPPLES (see solicitation).

CROPS (see mortgages).

CROSSINGS, GRADE, relating to such highways as are opened by order of the Public Service Commission in proceedings relating to the elimination of

Senate Bill No. 538.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 537.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 537.
Reported with amendment, 625.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 702-703.
Third reading and final passage, 787.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2326.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1427).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1019.
Reported with amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1979.

CROSSINGS, GRADE.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2171.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2407.
Signed by Speaker, 2502

CROSSINGS, RAILROAD OR RAILWAY, on certain highways, making appropriation to Public Service Commission for construction, alteration or abolition of

Senate Bill No. 424.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 406.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 406.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2073.
Third reading and final passage, 2294.
Returned from House without amendment, 3208.
Signed by President, 3514.

In House (No. 2017).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039-3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3263.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

CROSS, JOHN A., Representative from Butler County.

Bills introduced by
No. 1211.
Prohibiting the transportation for hire of voters to election polls, 635.

No. 1212.
Amending act of 1906, regulating nomination and election expenses, requiring candidates to file accounts of expenditures within thirty days, 635.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2494.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (see animals).

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK W., Senator from Thirty-first District (Cumberland, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 139, Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 3785.

Bill No. 991, (House No. 647), Amending Banking Department Act, 1915.

Bill No. 1097, Fixing minimum compensation for Capitol police and elevator operators, 2674-2675.

Bills introduced by
No. 14.
Amending Conditional Sales' Act of 1925, by including in said act contracts for the bailment and leasing of goods, 71.

No. 15.
Amending act of 1907, regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners, by extending act to counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes and increasing said compensation, 71.

No. 16.
Amending State Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and locations of State highways, 71.

No. 17.
Modifying the common law rule relating to property hereafter acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties where such husband and wife are subsequently divorced, 71.

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK J.—Continued.

No. 18.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 71.

No. 19.
Amending Motor Vehicle Act of 1919, by reducing penalty for excessive capacity, length, etc., 72.

No. 20.
Further amending Primary Election Act of 1913, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 72.

No. 21.
Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to provide for erection of a monument to Thomas Mifflin, 72.

No. 87.
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 105.

No. 138.
Validating affidavits, marriages, etc., performed by justices of peace within nine months after expiration of commission, 138.

No. 139.
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 138.

No. 157.
Regulating the compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners in counties of seventh class, 139.

No. 173.
Establishing as State highways certain sections of public road in Perry County and Cumberland County, 164.

No. 268.
Fixing the salary of sheriffs in counties of seventh class, 232.

No. 374.
Authorizing building and loan associations to issue stock to minors, 327.

No. 684.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 507, from Camp Hill to Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland County, 761.

No. 846.
Amending School Code of 1911, by fixing the minimum salary of county superintendents in certain counties, 1063.

No. 847.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for the payment of claims for damages heretofore occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of employes, 1063.

No. 848.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, 1063.

No. 856.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 1086.

No. 863.
Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the objects, methods and practices of chain grocery or meat stores, 1139.

No. 930.
Fixing the salary of sheriffs in counties of seventh class for acting as jail warden, 1320.

No. 961.
Abolishing future estates by entireties, and declaring husband and wife hereafter acquiring property to be tenants in common, 1380.

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK J.—Continued.

No. 962.
Exempting from taxation sales of liquid fuels used by rural mail carriers in carrying United States mail, 1380.

No. 963.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 1380.

No. 964.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 1380.

No. 965 .
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 438, from East Salem to Dimmsville, Juniata County, 1380.

No. 1097.
Fixing a minimum compensation for capitol police and elevator operators, 1818.

No. 1134.
Providing an open season for doe deer and deer without visible antlers, 2064.

Bills reported by
No. 309 (House No. 286).
Amending act regulating banks of discount and deposit, by shortening period of advertisement of notice of applications and renewals for charters and for increase of capital, 1310, 1654.

No. 328.
Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 326.

No. 668 (House No. 334).
Repealing act of 1878, regulating sale of milk, 1378.

No. 717.
Further amending Tax Act of 1913, by providing a more efficient assessment of property and collection of taxes, 2930.

No. 763 (House No. 955).
Prescribing a uniform method for issuance of full paid stock by building and loan associations, 1381.

No. 764 (House No. 956).
Prescribing uniform method of issuing notes by building and loans associations for money borrowed, 1381.

No. 788 (House No. 935).
Amending act of 1909, regulating practice of osteopathy, 1483.

No. 814.
Prohibiting the insurance of motor vehicles or the guarantee of attorneys' services by corporations not registered and licensed by the Insurance Department, 1137.

No. 959.
Making the hemlock the Pennsylvania State tree, 1483.

No. 977 (House No. 1296).
Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 3149.

No. 1020 (House No. 963).
Regulating the conduct and operation of public eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 2277.

Leave of absence granted, 405, 559, 609.

Member of Conference Committee, 4186.

Member of standing committees, 62-64, 90.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 15, amending act of 1907, regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners, 141.

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 612, amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width, lines and location of State-aid highways, 1394.

Recommit Bill No. 863, Joint resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the objects, methods and practices of grocery or meat chain stores, 1500.

Recommit Bill No. 869, (House No. 501), authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock, 2092.

Recommit Bill No. 1505, (House No. 194), amending Tax Act of 1844, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neat cattle over four years of age, 3643.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 139, making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 3785.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 869, (House No. 501), authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock, 2092.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 637, (House No. 516), changing estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties, to tenants in common, in the event of divorce, 3779.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by,
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 139, making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 3542.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 501, authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock, 2059.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (see highways).

CURTESY (see real estate).

CURTIN, GOVERNOR ANDREW G. (see Vicksburg Military Park).

CURTIS HOME (see appropriation to).

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR., Senator from Seventh District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 187, (House No. 77), validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 472.

Bill No. 219, amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by providing for election councilmen in proportion to population, 695.

Bill No. 361, further amending act of 1919, for erection of the Philadelphia-Camden bridge, with regard to appointment of policemen, 905-906.

Bill No. 581, amending Decedents' Estates Act, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 788.

Bill No. 728, further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing, changing and revising compensation schedules, etc., 1909-1911.

Bill No. 915, (House No. 765), relative to filing of plans and specifications for buildings and public improvements, 2340.

Bills introduced by
No. 159.
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at sixteen, 139.

No. 160.
Amending act of 1913, relating to marriage licenses, with regard to issuance thereof by judge of orphans' court, 139.

No. 176.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for election of president judge, and conferring certain powers of board of judges upon him, 164.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 218.
Amending act of 1925, fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, by extending act to clerks appointed by clerk of quarter sessions, 208.

No. 219.
Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to the population, 208.

No. 361.
Further amending act of 1919, providing for erection of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, with regard to appointment of policemen, adoption of rules and regulations, etc., 286.

No. 362.
Amending Decedents' Estates Act of 1917, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, 286.

No. 385.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 338.

No. 581.
Amending Decedents' Estates Act of 1917, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 562.

No. 582.
Relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer, and quarter sessions of peace and municipal court of counties of first class, and fixing their salaries, 563.

No. 590.
Making appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 568.

No. 591.
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, 568.

No. 617.
Making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for payment of rent for the use by the National Guard of the Armory at Broad and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, 614.

No. 618.
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, 614.

No. 628.
Making appropriation to the Home for the Aged, at Philadelphia, 625.

No. 629.
Making appropriation to the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 625.

No. 724.
Making appropriation to the National Stomach Hospital of Philadelphia, for supplies and equipment, 764.

No. 725.
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 764.

No. 735.
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, 903.

No. 911.
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1161.

No. 974.
Authorizing cities of first class to condemn, enter upon and use certain street railway transit facilities, 1381.

No. 1105.
Making appropriation from the Dog Fund to the Department of Agriculture for administration and enforcement of laws, 1819.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 11.
Making appropriation for improvement of port facilities at Philadelphia, 2059.

No. 17.
Modifying the common law rule relating to property acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties where such husband and wife are subsequently divorced, 2279-2280.

No. 25.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 1820.

No. 26.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home of Brookville, 2278.

No. 28.
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 1820.

No. 82.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1820.

No. 83.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, at Philadelphia, 1820-1821.

No. 87.
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 1821.

No. 126.
Providing for examination and inspection of books, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business of stock brokers by the Department of Banking, 1310.

No. 139.
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 1821.

No. 141.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, of Pittsburgh, 2278.

No. 142.
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 2279.

No. 143.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, 1821.

No. 160.
Amending act of 1913, relating to marriage licenses, with regard to issuance thereof by judge of orphans' courts, 1484.

No. 162.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 1821.

No. 166.
Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners of Philadelphia, 2279

No. 167.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 1821.

No. 168.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museum, 1821.

No. 169.
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 1821.

No. 172.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, 2279.

No. 174.
Making appropriation to Chester County Hospital, at West Chester, 1821.

No. 183.
Making appropriation to National Farm School, at Doylestown, 1821.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 201.
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 1821.

No. 202.
Making appropriation to Maple Avenue Hospital Association, of DuBois, 1821.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, at Doylestown, 2279.

No. 226.
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission, 1821.

No. 228.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 2035.

No. 229.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania Museum, 2035.

No. 230.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Hospital, 1821.

No. 231.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, 1821.

No. 232.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Polyclinic Hospital, 1821.

No. 236.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, 1821.

No. 239.
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, of West Reading, 1821.

No. 240.
Creating a commission to study the reclassification of cities, 2322.

No. 241.
Making appropriation to Children's Society of Pennsylvania, 2322.

No. 242.
Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 1821, 2322-2323.

No. 243.
Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 902.

No. 249.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, of Greensburg, 2279.

No. 250.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, 1821.

No. 251.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 1821.

No. 252.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 1821.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, 1821.

No. 256.
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 1821.

No. 266.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1821.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 267.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, 1821.

No. 300.
Making appropriation to Friends' Home for Children, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 301.
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children, of Pittsburgh, 2279.

No. 303 (House No. 147).
Fixing salaries of real estate assessors in counties of first class, 2323.

No. 304 (House No. 203).
Amending act of 1911, for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, 923.

No. 307 (House No. 243).
Providing for appointment of assessors of personal property in counties of first class, 1138.

No. 310.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, of Scranton, 1821-1822.

No. 318.
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital, at New Castle, 1822.

No. 319.
Making appropriation to Almira Home Association of New Castle, 2279.

No. 320.
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 1822.

No. 321.
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, 1822.

No. 322.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, 1822.

No. 330.
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1822.

No. 332.
Amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 326.

No. 342.
Making appropriation to School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, 2059.

No. 353.
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 1822.

No. 356.
Regulating the location of cemeteries in townships, 923.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 1822.

No. 359.
Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 361.
Further amending act of 1919, for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, with regard to appointment of policemen, etc., 611.

No. 363.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, 2279.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 366, (House No. 118).
Amending Third Class City Act, by making office of policeman and constable incompatible, 3354-3355.

No. 374.
Authorizing building and loan associations to issue stock to minors, 625.

No. 381.
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1822.

No. 382.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 1819.

No. 383.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 385.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 1822.

No. 395, (House No. 330).
Repealing act of 1878, to more clearly define the duties of sealers of weights and measures, 1484.

No. 406, (House No. 151).
Repealing act of 1819, (7 Sm. L. 148), supplementing act regulating banks, 625.

No. 407, (House No. 202).
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, 2633.

No. 424.
Making appropriation to Public Service Commission for construction, alteration or abolition of railroad or railway crossings on certain highways, 1819.

No. 425.
Making appropriation to Wills Hospital, 1822.

No. 431.
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 1822.

No. 432.
Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 1819.

No. 436.
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeo-Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 1822.

No. 437.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, of Wilkes-Barre, 2279.

No. 438.
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 1822.

No. 439.
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement House of Allegheny County, 2279.

No. 440.
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1822.

No. 441.
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County, 2279.

No. 465.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to continue the Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 2279.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 481.
To provide for refunding by State of certain moneys to National Banks, 2282.

No. 483, (House No. 571).
Repealing act of 1885, relating to practice in courts of common pleas where defendant is a chartered corporation, 1484.

No. 487, (House No. 321).
Repealing act of 1879, to regulate fees of justices of peace and constables in case of vagrants, 1484.

No. 488, (House No. 324).
Repealing act of 1879, relating to fradulent debtors, 1484.

No. 489, (House No. 326).
Repealing act of 1879, providing for registry of real estate in cities of third class, 1484.

No. 501, (House No. 331).
Repealing act of 1878, to ascertain and appoint fees of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of courts, register of wills and recorders of deeds in cetain counties, 1484.

No. 502, (House No. 333).
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing assignment and satisfaction of record, and validating former satisfactions of record by married women of mortgages or judgments belonging to them, 1484.

No. 504, (House No. 344).
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing court of common pleas to alter and direct mode of preparing and keeping indices, 1484.

No. 505, (House No. 345).
Repealing act of 1878, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 1484.

No. 506, (House No. 348).
Repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of recorders in cities of third class, 1484.

No. 510, (House No. 482).
Repealing act of 1889, to fix salaries of judges of Supreme Court, 1485.

No. 511, (House No. 608).
Repealing act of 1885, to further regulate the admision of attorneys to practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth, 1485.

No. 515, (House No. 124).
Making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of taxes erroneously paid on gross receipts of notaries public, 1819.

No. 528, (House No. 556).
Making appropriation of moneys in Motor License Fund to meet deficiencies for sinking fund requirements, 1819.

No. 530, (House No. 613).
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of interpreters in each county, 923.

No. 532, (House No. 670).
Lapsing certain unexpended balances of appropriation for improvement of French Creek, 1819.

No. 548.
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 1822, 2360.

No. 556.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, of Chester County, 1822.

No. 557.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 580.
Making appropriation to Children's Home, of Bethlehem, 2279.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 581.
Amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 612.

No. 582.
Relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class, 612.

No. 590.
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1819.

No. 591.
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, 1822.

No. 599.
Making appropriation to Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Scotland, 1819-1820.

No. 614.
Making appropriation to Saint Agnes' Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2059.

No. 628.
Making appropriation to Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 629.
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 1822.

No. 631.
Making appropriation to Commission for acquisition of Delaware River toll bridges between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1820.

No. 633, (House No. 268).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 902.

No. 635, (House No. 317).
Authorizing married persons granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of his or her spouse, 1484.

No. 637, (House No. 516).
Changing estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties to tenants in common in event of divorce, 2034, 3582.

No. 643, (House No. 82).
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, 3582.

No. 646, (House No 572).
Repealing act of 1885, to perfect the records of deeds, motgages and other instruments in certain cases, 1485.

No. 651, (House No. 718).
Providing for and regulating the subpoena of witnesses to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, 2904.

No. 669, (House No. 481).
Repealing act of 1881, to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, 1485.

No. 670 (House No. 484).
Repealing act of 1881, to provide for assessment of damages and benefits by altering or changing of channels of water courses in cities of fifth class, 1485.

No. 671 (House No. 488).
Repealing act of 1881, to prohibit the defacing of fences, walls and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, 1485.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 677 (House No. 778).
Amending Decedents' Estates' Act, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, and powers of court in matter thereof, 2034.

No. 685.
Constituting a commission for providing a bridge over the Delaware River from Morrisville to New Jersey, 1822.

No. 687.
Making appropriation to Central State Penitentiary, at Rockview, 1822.

No. 690.
Requiring the State Highway Department to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna River between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, 2323.

No. 691.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 1820.

No. 692.
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1820.

No. 694.
Making appropriation to Danville State Hospital, 1822.

No. 697.
Making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, 1822.

No. 702.
Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 1820.

No. 706.
Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 1820.

No. 709.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg State Hospital, 1822.

No. 710.
To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 923.

No. 713.
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 1820.

No. 714.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 1820.

No. 721.
Making appropriation to Agricultural Experiment Station of State College for making experiments in tobacco culture, 1820.

No. 725.
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 1820.

No. 726.
Making appropriation to Greene County Memorial Hospital, of Waynesburg, 1820.

No. 727.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School, of Morganza, 1820.

No. 731.
Making appropriation to Phillipsburg State Hospital, 2033.

No. 736.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of fourth class to appoint county detectives, 1154.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 740.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Reading, 2279.

No. 751 (House No. 694).
To validate private sales of real estate by cities of third class, 1154.

No. 756.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, 2279.

No. 770 (House No. 26).
Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., by providing that judges shall fix time of holding jury trials, 1138.

No. 776 (House No. 552).
Amending act relating to mutual saving fund building and loan associations, by providing that withdrawing stockholders shall receive such profits as prescribed by Board of Directors, 1310.

No. 777 (House No. 558).
Making appropriation of moneys in Motor License Fund to meet sinking fund requirements of the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 1820.

No. 782 (House No. 801).
Repealing act of 1883, fixing compensation of judges of courts of common pleas, 1485.

No. 783 (House No. 803).
Repealing act of 1883, authorizing county commissioners to discharge prisoners confined in jail, without proceedings under insolvent laws, 1484.

No. 785 (House No. 847).
Amending act of 1846, relating to publishing of sheriffs' sales, by further regulating publishing of sheriffs' sales of real estate, 3582.

No. 800 (House No. 664).
Confirmatory of guardians' sales of real estate, 1154.

No. 803 (House No. 746).
Repealing section 8 of act of 1836, relating to support and employment of the poor, which authorized the putting out of children as apprentices, 2063.

No. 840.
Making appropriation to establish Eastern Pennsylvania State Psychopathic Hospital, 2059.

No. 843.
Requiring State Highway Department to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna River between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, 2033.

No. 855.
Making appropriation for purchase of History of Twenty-eighth Division, 1819.

No. 870 (House No. 592).
Repealing act of 1883, (1885), to designate the several Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, 2904.

No. 874 (House No. 951).
Authorizing cities of second class to purchase or acquire private property for playgrounds, swimming-pools and indoor recreation centers, 1162.

No. 882 (House No. 450).
Amending act of 1923, creating a Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 1820.

No. 886 (House No. 1098).
Repealing act of 1887, relating to admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts, 2904.

No. 889 (House No. 1103).
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing president judges of Judicial Districts to procure assistance from another district, 2904.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 892 (House No. 1280).
To authorize the incoming sheriff in any county to complete the official acts of his predecessor, 1717.

No. 899 (House No. 652).
Making deficiency appropriation to Department of Agriculture, for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, 1820.

No. 912.
Making appropriation to Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 914 (House No. 736).
Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1903.

No. 915, (House No. 765).
Relating to filing of plans and specifications for buildings, etc., in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 2040, 3618.

No. 917, (House No. 877).
Empowering counties of second class to acquire private property for establishing and maintaining public parks, 1310.

No. 923.
Making deficiency appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1820.

No. 944.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 2033.

No. 979.
Providing for a continuation of the Old Age Pension Commission, 2059.

No. 982.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing the formation of State Association of Sheriffs, 2627.

No. 984.
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 2033.

No. 993, (House No. 785).
Repealing act of 1867, relating to hawkers and peddlers in Lebanon and Wyoming Counties, so far as same relates to Lebanon County, 2933.

No. 999, (House No. 1051).
Amending act of 1907, relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, 3199.

No. 1016, (House No. 912).
Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by removing requirement for probate of wills and letters under which foreign fiduciaries are acting, 2903.

No. 1017, (House No. 926).
Providing penalties for trespassing on grounds of State institutions, 2904.

No. 1022, (House No. 1251).
Amending act of 1917, relating to the jurisdiction and procedure of orphans' courts, 3908.

No. 1029, (House No. 1376).
Providing for sale or disposition of personal property owned by joint owners not partners or husband and wife on petition of one of such joint owners, 2323.

No. 1030, (House No. 1388).
Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, 2323.

No. 1035, (House No. 1554).
To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 3772.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1036, (House No. 1593).
Amending act relative to marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, by making appropriation, 1820.

No. 1042.
Creating Bush Run Battlefield Commission, and making appropriation, 1820.

No. 1046.
Validating divorce on ground of hopeless insanity of the respondent, 1717.

No. 1048.
Authorizing Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital to convey certain lands in connection with the opening of a parkway in Harrisburg from Reservoir to Wildwood, 2347.

No. 1051.
Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to erect an office building in Capitol Park, 1903.

No. 1053.
Making appropriation to New Future Association, N. S. Pittsburgh, 2358.

No. 1061, (House No. 1348).
Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of the indigent insane, 1903.

No. 1068, (House No. 1553).
Validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1733.

No. 1076.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establish and maintain institutions for juvenile offenders, 1903.

No. 1077.
Repealing act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the Juvenile Court of said county, 1903.

No. 1078.
Authorizing the salary board to fix compensation of probation officers and assistants in counties of second class, 1903.

No. 1084.
Concerning damages recoverable in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, 1903.

No. 1089.
Amending act creating Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, by providing for payments out of said fund on requisition of the Secretary of Labor and Industry, 2903.

No. 1097.
Fixing minimum compensation for capitol police and elevator operators, 2322.

No. 1098.
Making appropriation to F. P. Holly, of Bradford, for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as mercantile license taxes, 2059.

No. 1099.
Making appropriation to Delaware County Hospital, of Upper Darby, 2033-2034.

No. 1101.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Philadelphia, 2279.

No. 1105.
Making appropriation from Dog Fund to Department of Agriculture for administration and enforcement of laws, 1820.

No. 1106.
Waiving bonds conditional for performance of contracts between subdivisions, departments, etc., and institutions of the Commonwealth receiving State-aid, 2903.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1114.
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 2279.

No. 1118, (House No. 318).
To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 2279.

No. 1119, (House No. 574).
Repealing act of 1885, supplementing act relating to appeal from decision of township auditors, 2903.

No. 1130.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, with regard to apportionment of cost of State-aid highways in counties of eighth class or townships within such counties, 2280.

No. 1140, (House No. 708).
Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 2282.

No. 1153.
Requiring civil and political associations to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, 2429.

No. 1155, (House No. 12).
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuel's taxes, 2430.

No. 1161, (House No. 1624).
Further amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by permitting fiduciaries to invest funds, 2429, 3582.

No. 1166, (House No. 1798).
Fixing compensation of recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class, 3583.

No. 1169, (House No. 1043).
Repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 3188.

No. 1175 (House No. 49).
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 2430.

No. 1176 (House No. 52).
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, 2430.

No. 1177 (House No. 62).
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 2430.

No. 1178 (House No. 68).
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, 2430.

No. 1179 (House No. 69).
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 2430.

No. 1180 (House No. 71).
Making appropriation to Carbondale General Hospital, 2430.

No. 1181 (House No. 76).
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 2340.

No. 1182 (House No. 85).
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 2430.

No. 1183 (House No. 97).
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of its Hospital, 2430.

No. 1184 (House No. 100).
Making appropriation to Charleroi- Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, 2430.

No. 1185 (House No. 110).
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, at Ridley Park, 2340.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1186 (House No. 120).
Making appropriation to Millikin Hospital, of Pottsville, 2430.

No. 1187 (House No. 133).
Making appropriation to Wayne County Memorial Hospital, at Honesdale, 2430.

No. 1188 (House No. 134).
Making appropriation to Pitsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 2430.

No. 1189 (House No. 135).
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2430.

No. 1190 (House No. 136).
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2430.

No. 1191 (House No. 137).
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital Association, 2430.

No. 1192 (House No .153).
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 2430.

No. 1193 (House No. 174).
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 2430.

No. 1194 (House No. 180).
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Inc., of Allegheny County, 2430.

No. 1195 (House No. 184).
Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, 2430-2431.

No. 1196 (House No. 216).
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 2431.

No. 1197 (House No. 244).
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2431.

No. 1198 (House No. 253).
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 2431.

No. 1199 (House No. 254).
Making appropriation to Grand View Institution for Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, of Oil City, 2431.

No. 1200 (House No. 260).
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, 2431.

No. 1201 (House No. 264).
Making appropriation to Franklin Hospital, 2431.

No. 1202 (House No. 265).
Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 2431.

No. 1203 (House No. 274).
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, of Sunbury, 2431.

No. 1204 (House No. 287).
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2431.

No. 1205 (House No. 289).
Making appropriation to Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, 2431.

No. 1206 (House No. 290).
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 2431.

No. 1207 (House No. 295).
Making appropriation to York Hospital, 2431.

No. 1208 (House No. 306).
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, 2431.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1209 (House No. 349).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 2431.

No. 1210 (House No. 350).
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 2431.

No. 1211 (House No. 366).
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, of Butler, 2431.

No. 1212 (House No. 377).
Making appropriation to Citizens' General Hospital, of New Kensington, 2431.

No. 1213 (House No. 380).
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2431.

No. 1214 (House No. 381).
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 2431.

No. 1215 (House No. 386).
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 2431.

No. 1216 (House No. 388).
Making appropriation to Maternity Hospital, of Philadelphia 2431.

No. 1217 (House No. 390).
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 2431.

No. 1218 (House No. 396).
Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 2432.

No. 1219 (House No. 408).
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 2432.

No. 1220 (House No. 414).
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 2432.

No. 1221 (House No. 417).
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 2432.

No. 1222 (House No. 421).
Making appropriation to Ellwood City Hospital, 2432.

No. 1223, (House No. 447).
Making appropriation to General Hospital, of East Stroudsburg, 2432.

No. 1224 (House No. 449).
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, of Stroudsburg, 2432.

No. 1225 (House No. 468).
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 2432.

No. 1226 (House No. 486).
Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 2432.

No. 1227 (House No. 492).
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, 2432.

No. 1228 (House No. 497).
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital, of West Chester, 2432.

No. 1229 (House No. 499).
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 2432.

No. 1230 (House No. 504).
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 2432.

No. 1231 (House No. 505).
Making appropriation to Coatesville Hospital, 2432.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1232 (House No. 519).
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association, of Monongahela City, 2432.

No. 1233 (House No. 532).
Making appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown, 2432.

No. 1234 (House No. 533).
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 2432.

No. 1235, (House No. 534).
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, 2432.

No. 1236, (House No. 537).
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 2432.

No. 1237, (House No. 542).
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 2432.

No. 1238, (House No. 544).
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, 2432.

No. 1239, (House No. 545).
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, at Philadelphia, 2432.

No. 1240, (House No. 551).
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2432.

No. 1241, (House No. 579).
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2433.

No. 1242, (House No. 628).
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital, 2433.

No. 1243, (House No. 638).
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, 2433.

No. 1244, (House No. 653).
Appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the General Fund of the State Treasury, 2433.

No. 1245, (House No. 666).
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of Erie, 2433.

No. 1246, (House No. 672).
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 2433.

No. 1247, (House No. 678).
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 2433.

No. 1248, (House No. 687).
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2433.

No. 1249, (House No. 698).
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 2433.

No. 1250, (House No 699)
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 2433

No. 1251, (House No. 709).
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 2433.

No. 1252, (House No. 723).
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital Association, 2433.

No. 1253, (House No. 727).
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, 2433.

No. 1254, (House No. 743).
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 2433.

No. 1255, (House No. 764).
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 2433.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1256, (House No. 769).
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, 2433.

No. 1257, (House No. 799).
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 2433.

No. 1258, (House No. 806).
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 2433.

No. 1259, (House No. 812).
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 2433.

No. 1260, (House No. 836).
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, 2433.

No. 1261, (House No. 844).
Making appropriation to Lying-in-Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2433.

No. 1262, (House No. 899).
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, 2433.

No. 1263, (House No. 901).
Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 2433-2434.

No. 1264, (House No. 905).
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 2434.

No. 1265, (House No. 927).
Amending act of 1923, for prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 2434.

No. 1266, (House No. 941)
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 2434

No. 1267, (House No. 950).
Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2434.

No. 1268, (House No. 953).
Making appropriation to Woman's Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1269, (House No. 954).
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1270, (House No. 960).
Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 2434.

No. 1271, (House No. 966).
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2434.

No. 1272, (House No. 1021).
Making appropriation to Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1273, (House No. 1052).
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 2434.

No. 1274, (House No. 1071).
Making appropriation to Belvedere General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2434.

No. 1275, (House No. 1083).
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1276, (House No. 1091).
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 2434.

No. 1277, (House No. 1154).
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1278, (House No. 1156).
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, of Philadelphia, 2434.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1279, (House No. 1175).
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, of Erie, 2434.

No. 1280, (House No. 1299).
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1281, (House No. 1383).
Making appropriation to Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, 2434.

No. 1282, (House No. 1534).
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2434.

No. 1283, (House No. 465).
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 2434.

No. 1284, (House No. 506).
Making appropriation to fire companies of Harrisburg, 2434.

No. 1285, (House No. 665).
Amending act of 1913, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 3656.

No. 1286, (House No. 730).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, 2435.

No. 1287, (House No. 934).
Joint resolution creating commission to provide a memorial for Captain John Brady, 2435.

No. 1291, (House No. 1273).
Amending Second Class City Act, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 3583.

No. 1293, (House No. 1292).
Relative to fires and fire prevention, 4050.

No. 1295, (House No. 1371).
Creating a commission for erection of a monument to the memory of George Washington, at Valley Forge, 2435.

No. 1298, (House No. 1444).
Authorizing certain corporations to create and issue capital stock of any class or kind, 2357, 3583.

No. 1301, (House No. 1499).
Making appropriation for erection and completion of State armories, 2435.

No. 1302, (House No. 1517).
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 2435.

No. 1303, (House No. 1488).
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for preparing and compiling the record of the Pennsylvania soldiers of the Spanish-American War, 2435.

No. 1304, (House No. 1563).
Creating a commission on Penal Institutions, 2435.

No. 1307, (House No. 1648).
Joint resolution creating a Penal Law Commission, 2435.

No. 1308, (House No. 1656).
Creating Insurance Law Commission, 2435.

No. 1309, (House No. 1700).
Amending act fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of court of common pleas of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, 2625.

No. 1310, (House No. 512).
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 2435.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1312, (House No. 1193).
To provide for the publication of Superior Court Reports from Vol. one to sixty, 3583.

No. 1314, (House No. 1336).
To provide for publication of Supreme Court Reports from Vol. ninety-eight to two-sixty-seven, 3583.

No. 1315, (House No. 1481).
Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, 3197.

No. 1316.
Amending Workmen's Compensation for persons injured while working in violation of safety laws, 2429.

No. 1324.
Rendering checks issued by the State Treasurer void unless presented for payment within sixty days from date thereof, 2903.

No. 1337, (House No. 131).
Amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to Workmen's Compensation Board when wrongfully brought, 3583.

No. 1365, (House No. 1122).
Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments recovered as a result of an automobile accident to the Secretary of Highways, 3150.

No. 1366, (House No. 1142).
Providing for payment by State Treasurer to the treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 3150.

No. 1381 (House No. 1570).
Amending Penal Code, by increasing penalty for dynamiting motor trucks, automobiles, etc., 3197.

No. 1390 (House No. 1442).
Amending act of 1901, establishing in cities of first and second class a house or houses of detention for delinquent and neglected children, 3150.

No. 1394 (House No. 1639).
Supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2932.

No. 1402 (House No. 1871).
Requiring non-residents to appoint a local attorney-in-fact before taking out letters testamentary or of administration, 3583.

No. 1405 (House No. 1939).
To provide for publication of Supreme Court Reports from Vol. one to ninety-seven, inclusive, together with eighty-one and one-half, 3583.

No. 1406 (House No. 1201).
Amending School Code, by providing for apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness of school districts, 3212.

No. 1410 (House No. 1658).
Amending act of 1849, to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, 3583.

No. 1411 (House No. 1868).
Amending act of 1915, permitting married woman separated from her husband for one year to become a feme sole trader, 3908.

No. 1427 (House No. 1126).
Amending act of 1887, for appointment of mercantile appraisers, by providing for a scale of advertising charges, and a sworn statement of circulation to accompany same, 3583.

No. 1437 (House No. 1438).
Amending act of 1878, authorizing the courts to provide by rule as to return of writs, 2936.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1494 (House No. 1795).
Amending act of 1919, relating to dance halls in cities of first, second and third class, 3199.

No. 1523 (House No. 166).
Amending act of 1905, for the better regulation of public bowling alleys, pool rooms, billiard rooms and tenpin alleys, 3403.

No. 1529 (House No. 970).
Protecting the lien of mortgages given by purchasers to sellers if recorded within thirty days, 3403.

No. 1530 (House No. 971).
Amending act of 1919, to quiet title of real estate, 3403.

No. 1536 (House No. 1439).
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas, 3404.

No. 1537 (House No. 1520).
Declaring certain marriages to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas, 3404.

No. 1539 (House No. 1659).
Amending act of 1856, relating to damages for injuries producing death, by extending act to other dependent next of kin, 3404.

No. 1540 (House No. 1665).
Relating to attorneys' fees as part of taxable costs in cases in courts of common pleas, etc., 3404.

No. 1542 (House No. 1690).
Making it unlawful for engineers, architects or other State or municipal employes to bid on any public work, 3604, 3908.

No. 1545 (House No. 1793).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to assessment of property owners of municipalities for highway improvements, 3404, 4061.

No. 1522 (House No. 1449).
Permitting general contractors to withdraw retained percentages on public work contracts and to substitute therefor U. S. Government, State or municipal bonds, 3411.

No. 1555 (House No. 1545).
Repealing act of 1917, relating to payment of taxes on seated lands, 3411, 4061.

No. 1556 (House No. 1800).
Fixing fees chargeable for watchmen appointed by sheriffs, 3411.

No. 1557 (House No. 1801).
Authorizing sheriffs to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge, 3411.

No. 1558 (House No. 1644).
Amending act of 1917, relating to free, public, non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries, 3411.

No. 1563 (House No. 1903).
Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3412.

No. 1565 (House No. 1743).
Providing for the re-recording of instruments in the office of recorder of deeds, 3412.

No. 1576 (House No. 948).
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 3583.

No. 1578 (House No. 1657).
To regulate pay of witnesses, 3583.

No. 1579 (House No. 1669).
Regulating the drawing of warrants on the State Treasurer, 3583.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

No. 1580 (House No. 1744).
Providing for the licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ballrooms in townships, 3583, 4061.

No. 1581 (House No. 1770).
Regulating indictments and trials in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, 3583-3584.

No. 1583 (House No. 1902).
Regulating sales in bulk of fifty-one per centum or more of stock of goods, wares or merchandise, 3584.

No. 1585 (House No. 1923).
Making the power of taxation of cities security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, 3584.

No. 1588 (House No. 883).
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by permitting county treasurers to retain commissions collected as agents for the Commonwealth, 3618.

No. 1593 (House No. 880).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, increasing indebtedness of Philadelphia, 3617.

No. 1596 (House No. 878).
Amending Dog License Act, by allowing county treasurers as agents of the Commonwealth to retain certain fees for their services, 3617.

No. 1600 (House No. 1578).
Amending act of 1897, regulating practice, bail, costs and fees on appeals to Supreme and Superior Courts, 3617, 4061.

No. 1608 (House No. 1898).
Amending act of 1836, relating to commencement of actions, 3617.

Member of Conference Committee, 3897.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 2040.

Recess, 3403, 3613.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 90, 151, 932, 1738, 2371, 3664.

Consent to Executive nominations, 2040.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 405.

Postpone Bill No. 581, amending Decedents' Estates' Act, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 3784.

Read certain bills for first time, 2479, 3412.

Recommit Bill No. 177, prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 1384.

Recommit Bill No. 218, amending act of 1925, fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, by extending act to clerks of court of quarter sessions, 422.

Recommit Bill No. 1285, (House No. 665), amending act of 1913, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 4028.

Recommit Bill No. 1291, (House No. 1273), amending Second Class City Act, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 3793.

Recommit Bill No. 1298, (House No. 1444), authorizing certain corporations to create and issue capital stock of any class or kind, 2679.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 361, further amending act of 1919, for erection of Philadelphia-Camden bridge, with regard to appointment of policemen, etc., 905.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2361, 3204, 3205.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 2040.

Point of order raised by, on
Remarks on motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 177, prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, 1385.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Reporting of bills out of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 211.

Remarks by, at
Presentation of testimonial to Hon. David J. Davis, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, 2036.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 177, prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 1385-1388.

Bill No. 637, (House No. 516), changing estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties, to tenants in common, in the event of divorce, 3779.

Bill No. 897, (House No. 393), to further regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1898.

Bill No. 1563, (House No. 1903), providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3808-3809.

Resolution offered by
Thanking Hon. William H. Earnest for services as Chairman of Inaugural Committee, 87-88.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 582, relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class, 2323.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 219, amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to population, 3186.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 582, relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of peace and municipal court of counties of first class, 3185.

Testimonial, presentation to, and acceptance of, 4252-4253.

DALMATIA (see bridge).

DAMAGES against counties and municipalities, regulating the filing of notice of injuries before commencing actions for

House Bill No. 1556.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading and amended, 1628.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1785.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, Chester H., 1785.

DAMAGES for injuries producing death, by extending act to other dependent next of kin, amending act of 1856, relating to

House Bill No. 1659.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1417.
Reported without amendment, 2108.

DAMAGES.—Continued.

First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2761.
Third reading and final passage, 3322-3323.

In Senate (No. 1539).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, 3646.
Recommitted, 3800.

DAMAGES recoverable in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, concerning

Senate Bill No. 1084.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 2090.
Third reading and final passage, 2320.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1979).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2411.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3757-3758.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

DAMAGES (see also deer, dogs, highways, motor vehicles).

DANCE HALLS AND BALLROOMS in boroughs and townships, amending act of 1919, relating to dance halls in cities of first, second and third class, by providing for the licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 1795.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 2568-2569.
Third reading and final passage, 3076.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1494).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3220.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3633.
Signed by President, 4075.

DANCE HALLS AND BALLROOMS in townships, providing for the licensing and regulation of public

House Bill No. 1744.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1594.
Reported with amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3013.
Second reading, 3454-3455.
Third reading and final passage, 3713.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1580).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3577-3578.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Recommitted, 4042.
Re-reported without amendment, 4061.
Third reading and final passage, 4184.
Signed by President, 4270.

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

DAUPHIN COUNTY (see bridge, highway, county officers, judges).

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY (see taxes).

DAVIDSON, ALBERT B., Representative from Allegheny County (Thirteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 184.
Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, 128.

No. 187.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating the manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 128.

No. 601.
Amending Code of 1923, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses, 248.

No. 799.
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 345.

No. 948.
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, by permitting the filing of tax liens and return of property for non-payment of taxes without the necessity of levying on and selling personal goods and chattels, 388.

No. 967.
Relating to purchases by boroughs, 389.

No. 1064.
Authorizing the election of an additional constable in townships of second class, 486.

No. 1550.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Beaver Counties, 1171.

Bills reported by
No. 141.
Authorizing counties of fourth class to arrange for and pay premiums on bonds required of county officers, employes and delinquent tax collectors, 187.

No. 145.
To validate certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 200.

No. 323.
Repealing act of 1879, providing for election of members of select council of cities of fifth class, 200.

No. 328.
Repealing act of 1878, to fix terms of certain officers in cities of fourth class, 200.

No. 330.
Repealing act of 1878, to more clearly define duties of sealers of weights and measures, 200.

No. 442.
To provide for the better development of counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, 253.

No. 480.
Repealing act of 1881, to consolidate the offices of receiver of taxes and collector of delinquent taxes, in cities of first class, 392.

No. 515.
Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 660.

No. 586.
Amending Township Code, by fixing number and salaries of township commissioners in townships of first class, 356.

No. 765.
Requiring the filing of plans and specifications for buildings or improvements undertaken by boroughs, townships, poor districts or school districts in counties other than first and second class, in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 658.

DAVIDSON, ALBERT B.—Continued.

No. 1010.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, 718.

No. 1055.
Amending act of 1913, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in counties of fourth class, 1421.

No. 1270 (Senate No. 317).
Amending act of 1925, fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 800-801.

No. 1390.
Fixing salaries of fire marshals and the deputies and assistants in counties of second class, and providing for their office and supplies, 2108.

No. 1440.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing a State Association of Township Officers, 2964.

No. 1527.
Supplementing act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, creating a Department of City Planning, 1260.

No. 1549.
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, and to extend time for collection of came for a period of two years, 2374.

No. 1556.
Regulating the filing of notice of injuries before commencing actions for damages against counties and municipalities, 1353.

No. 1832 (Senate No. 536).
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, and to extend time for collection of same for a period of two years, 2374.

No. 1944 (Senate No. 817).
Providing a method whereby boroughs divided into wards may provide for the election of all councilmen-at-large, 3012.

No. 2148 (Senate No. 1319).
Authorizing the county treasurer in counties of second class to appoint a deputy county treasurer, 3675.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2754.

Postpone Bill No. 781, Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 1479.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen, and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 2010.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 3015.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 378.

Bill No. 500, Amending Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 945.

Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen, and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 2010.

Bill No. 870, Amending act of 1925, for the selection of jurors, 1128.

DAVIDSON, ALBERT B.—Continued.

Bill No. 917, Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 2027.

Bill No. 1639, Supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2986.

Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3727.

DAVIES, JOHN T., Representative from Lackawanna County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 187, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 982-983.

Bill No. 370, Providing that the annexation of territory to any city of second class A shall constitute part of the poor district of such city, 2269.

Bill No. 1739, Providing for election of tax collectors in cities of second class A, 3024.

Bills introduced by
No. 368.
Amending act of 1913, fixing penalty for murder of first degree, by fixing time within which prisoners shall be delivered for purpose of execution by the proper county officer, 180.

No. 369.
Fixing salaries of coroners in counties of third class, 181.

No. 370.
Providing that territory annexed to any city of the second class shall constitute a part of the poor district of such city, 181.

No. 1738.
Further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by extending act to cities of second class A, 1593.

No. 1739.
Providing for election of tax collectors in cities of second class A, 1593.

No. 1740.
Creating a board for the assessment and revision of taxes in cities of second class A, 1593.

Election returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 803.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of House Bill No. 1738, further amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by extending act to cities of second class A, 3302.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2947.

Postpone Bill No. 370, providing that the annexation of territory to any city of second class A shall constitute part of the poor district of such city, 2853.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1740, creating a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes in cities of second class A, 3024.

Motion to discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of House Bill No. 1738, further amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by extending act to cities of second class A, 3302.

DAVIS, ALBERT, Senator from Twenty-second District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1387, (House No. 1224), Exempting ice cream cabinets and containers from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 3613.

Bills introduced by
No. 1.
Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners at elections and primary elections, 69.

No. 2.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by providing that new tariffs and schedules shall not go into force until after the approval of the commission, 69-70.

No. 3.
Authorizing and regulating the establishment and operation by counties of hospitals for treatment of women afflicted with nervous diseases, 70.

No. 4.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 70.

No. 5.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, 70.

No. 6.
Creating the "Anthracite Mine Cave Fund" and appropriating a portion of the State tax on anthracite coal to the use of the Commission, 70.

No. 129.
Amending act of 1895, dividing cities into three classes, by classifying cities into four classes, and providing for government of second class A, 137.

No. 194.
Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of poor directors, by increasing the compensation in certain districts, 206.

No. 195.
Establishing a State highway in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, 206.

No. 264.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, by granting stockholders the right to inspect books and records the same as in domestic corporations, 232.

No. 310.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association of Scranton, 282.

No. 363.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Scranton, 286.

No. 403.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna and Lackawanna Counties, 342.

No. 421.
Making appropriation to Lithuanian National Catholic "Vilnius" Home of the United States of America, at Lake Winola, Overfield, 406.

No. 422.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 406.

No. 552.
Further amending School Code of 1911, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix the compensation of auditors of school districts of second class, 560.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

No. 850.
Providing for the postponement of the lien of a mortgage and bond accompanying the same to the lien of another mortgage or mortgages and bonds accompanying, 1063.

No. 859.
Amending State Highway Route 6, between Scranton and Honesdale, Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, 1139.

No. 942.
Fixing the salary of the mayor and members of council in cities of second class, 1378.

No. 1371.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 6, from Scranton to Honesdale, 2863.

Bills roported by
No. 72.
Fixing salary of poor directors in districts of third and fourth classes, 612.

No. 113.
Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 211, 789.

No. 126.
Providing for examination and inspection of books, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business as stock brokers by the Department of Banking, 211.

No. 140.
Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 163.

No. 147.
Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 480.

No. 194.
Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of poor directors, 612.

No. 373.
Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 480.

No. 414 (House No. 270).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 480, 625.

No. 421.
Making appropriation to Lithuanian National Catholic"Vilnius" Home of the United States of America, at Lake Winola, Overfield, 3105.

No. 481.
To provide for refunding by the State of certain moneys to national banks, 625.

No. 521 (House No. 296).
Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1483.

No. 544.
Amending act of 1893, regulating election of public officers, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots, 1815.

No. 545.
Amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and election expenses, by further regulating the same, 1815-1816.

No. 576.
Amending Borough Code, by extending jurisdiction of Borough Planning Commission to territory three miles beyond borough limits, 901.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

No. 588.
Amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property of another received for storage or safe-keeping, 625.

No. 715.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 901.

No. 773 (House No. 247).
Relating to judicial sales and sales upon writs of execution or otherwise, 2031.

No. 795 (House No. 246).
Repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of the United States Circuit and District Courts, 2031.

No. 1001 (House No. 1145).
Amending act of 1868, for erection of a poor house by the townships of North Abington and Newton, Luzerne, 3349.

No. 1067 (House No. 1546).
Repealing act of 1885, concerning the appointment of road viewers and road damages in Northampton County, 2031.

No. 1074 (House No. 1557).
Amending Township Code, by providing that the minute book and other records of townships of second class shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, 3512.

No. 1115 (House No. 56).
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks except in cities of first class and counties of second class, 3349.

No. 1128 (House No. 1634).
Fixing time for filing nomination petitions with the county commissioners, 2938.

No. 1137 (House No. 107).
Further amending act of 1906, to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing the hours of registration days, 3149.

No. 1145 (House No. 1361).
Amending act of 1874, relating to the organization of orphans' courts, by increasing salary of third assistant clerk in counties of third class, 3349.

No. 1162 (House No. 1636).
Authorizing councils to provide by ordinance for filing of maps of excavations under highways in cities of second class A, 2628.

No. 1313 (House No. 1213).
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Indiana County, 3512.

No. 1391 (House No. 1506).
Amending Township Code, with regard to classification of townships by population, 3198.

No. 1398 (House No. 1702).
Repealing act of 1870, regulating fees of county treasurer in Elk and Forest Counties, 3512.

No. 1401 (House No. 1806).
Supplementing act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, 3106.

No. 1500 (House No. 1549).
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, 3198.

No. 1502 (House No. 1567).
Amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of County Superintendent of Schools, 3198.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

No. 1534 (House No. 1307).
Amending act of 1919, to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, 3406.

No. 1566.
Amending and consolidating the laws relating to elections and primary elections, 3574.

Election returns, 3.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Member of special committee, 81, 90, 1156, 2035.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 303, 478, 3187, 3403, 3788.

Recess, 88, 340, 1733, 3151, 3188.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 303, 1090, 3222.

Consent to Executive nominations, 302, 478, 3187, 3403, 3788.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1489, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of anthracite Inspectors' Examining Board, 4082.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1651.

Lay upon table certain nominations made by the Governor, 21.

Postpone Bill No. 194, amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 3784.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 893, (House No. 1281), further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted along State highways, 3545.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1416, (House No. 1503), relating to sale of pigeons, 3618.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1596, (House No. 878), Amending Dog License Act, by allowing county treasurers as agents of the Commonwealth to retain certain fees for their services, 4062.

Read certain bills for first time, 173, 303, 339, 429, 481, 543, 1410, 3212.

Recommit Bill No. 386, abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1142.

Recommit Bill No. 414, (House No. 270), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 567.

Recommit Bill No. 543, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1657.

Recommit Bill No. 544, Amending act of 1893, regulating election of public officers, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking ballots, 1504.

Recommit Bill No. 545, amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and election expenses, by further regulating same, 1504.

Recommit Bill No. 546, limiting and regulating expenditures of, for and on behalf of candidates for State or Federal offices at primary elections, 1507.

Recommit Bill No. 1163, (House No. 1666), Regulating operation of motor vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 3594.

Recommit Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4030.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1570, (House No. 783), making appropriation to pay for work done and services rendered in furnishing plans and estimates for building at State Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, 3883.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 916.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 531, (House No. 636), Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 917.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of an Anthracite Inspectors' Examining Board, 4082.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 302, 478, 3187, 3403, 3788.

Newspaper clippings on Senate Bill No. 1, relating to voting machines, submitted by, 1488-1489.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by
Against Bill to convert hunters' and fishermen's license funds into the general funds of the State, 559.

Against Senate Bill No. 178, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to levy and collection of taxes in certain counties and municipalities, 559.

Favoring the Anti-pollution Bill, 559.

Point of information raised by, on
Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Inspectors' Examining Board, 4045.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Senate Bill No. 147, Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 777.

Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), Amending act regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1580.

Bill No. 312, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1065.

Bill No. 386, Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1494.

Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground pasasgeways, 785, 916-917.

Bill No. 521, (House No. 296), Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1721.

Bill No. 527, (House No. 541), defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 3113.

Bill No. 531, (House No. 636), Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 786.

Bill No. 543, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1658.

Bill No. 589, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for the retirement of judges, 998.

Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 2043.

Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be created, 3542, 3590.

Bill No. 657, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 1885, 2055.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

Bill No. 829, (House No. 894), Repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to miners, 2660.

Bill No. 892, (House No. 1280), To authorize the incoming sheriff in any county to complete the official acts of his predecessor, 2055.

Bill No. 893, (House No. 1281), Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted along State highways, 3546.

Bill No. 1316, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing compensation for persons injured while working in violation of safety laws, 2903.

Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4030.

Bill No. 1439, (House No. 978), Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, 3621.

Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 3801-3802.

Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of an Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, 4044-4045.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1110, (House No. 915), Regulating the practice of engineering, including surveying, 4012.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1607, (House No. 1860), Amending act of 1921, imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, 4049.

Question of personal privilege relative to reporting of bills out of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 211.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing printing of interim appointments, 7.

DAVIS, HON. DAVID J., on retirement from office as Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, remarks by, 82.

DAVIS, HON. DAVID J., retiring Lieutenant-Governor, presentation of testimonial to, 2035-2038; acceptance of, 2038.

DEATH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES (see birth, damages, motor vehicles).

DEBTORS, FRAUDULENT, repealing act of 1879, relating to

House Bill No. 324.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 178.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 444.
Third reading and final passage, 497.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 488).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1877.
Signed by President, 2328.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, amending act of 1917, relating to administration and distribution of

Senate Bill No. 362.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 286.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents,

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.—Continued.

and the powers of the court in the matter thereof, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 778.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 305.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 305.
Reported without amendment, 549.
First reading, 599.
Second reading, 675.
Third reading and final passage, 744.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 2958-2959.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

Remarks on, by
Williams, 744.
Sowers, 744.

In Senate (No. 677).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 713.
Reported with amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2335.
Third reading and final passage, 2653.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2922.
Signed by President, 3521.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by giving orphans' court power to discharge executors and administrators where appointment has been merely formal, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 791.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 344.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 344.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, amending act of 1917, relating to administration and distribution of

Senate Bill No. 581.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 562-563.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 563.
Reported without amendment, 611-612.
First reading, 630-631.
Second reading, 705-706.
Third reading and amended, 788.
Resumed and passed finally, 907-908.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2361-2362.
Signed by President, 2489-2490.
Vetoed by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 1471).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1803.
Second reading, 1980-1981.
Third reading and amended, 2174.
Final passage, 2413-2414
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust funds, further amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 1624.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1349-1350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 2261-2262.
Third reading and final passage, 2385-2386.
Reurned from Senate with amendment in which House concurred, 3997.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1161).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2349-2350.
Reported with amendment, 2429.
First reading, 2479.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2733.
Re-reported without amendment, 3582-3583.
Third reading and final passage, 3792-3793.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4074.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by providing for the survival of causes of actions and extending the statutes of limitations in actions against decedents' estates, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 1842.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1740.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by removing the requirement for probate of wills and letters under which foreign fiduciaries are acting, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 912.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 352.
Reported without amendment, 1176-1177.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1431-1432.
Third reading and final passage, 1608.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1016).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1577-1578.
Reported without amendment, 2903.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3156-3157.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Signed by President, 4068.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES (see also Members of General Assembly, taxation, taxes, writs of attachment).

DEEDS and conveyances defectively acknowledged, to validate

House Bill No. 1640.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1351.

DEEDS and conveyances made by executors, to validate certain

House Bill No. 93.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.

DEEDS and conveyances made by trustees without setting forth their authority to convey, to validate certain

House Bill No. 95.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1975.
Third reading and final passage, 2165-2166.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1167).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3161.
Third reading and final passage, 3595.
Signed by President, 4064.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES affecting real estate of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations or limited partnerships or registered partnerships erroneously executed and acknowledged, validating

Senate Bill No. 22.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 72.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 72.
Reported without amendment, 121.
First reading, 123.
Second reading, 141.
Third reading and final passage, 166.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1162-1163.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1308.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1661.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 1733.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—Continued.

Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1904-1905.
Resumed and passed finally, 2041.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2092.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 520).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 199.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 598.
Recommitted, 668.
Re-reported with amendment, 940.
Third reading and amended, 1121.
Resumed and passed finally, 1273-1274.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1354.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1789.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2128-2129.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES and other instruments in certain cases, repealing act of 1885, to perfect the records of

House Bill No. 572.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers (by request), 246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 246.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and final passage, 650.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 646).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Third reading and final passage, 1883.
Signed by President, 2329.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES and other instruments in writing affecting real estate made by partnership associations, joint stock companies, limited partnerships, validating certain

House Bill No. 840.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES and other written instruments, and making appropriation, creating a commission to study laws relating to

House Bill No. 612.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 249.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 249.

DEEDS or conveyances creating naked trusts, to provide for disclosure of certain facts not included in

House Bill No. 900.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 351.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 2228-2229.
Postponed, 2384.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

DEEDS (see also recorder, recording, tax).

DEEDS, SHERIFFS', made and recorded prior to passage of this act, when not acknowledged or the acknowledgment was defective, to validate

House Bill No. 896.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 351.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1053.

DEEDS, SHERIFFS'.—Continued.

Second reading, 1104.
Third reading and final passage, 1240.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3301.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3303.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3768-69.
Final passage, 3926.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3999.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 903).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and final passage, 1898.
Signed by President, 2329.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3185.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3814-15.
Signed by President, 4068.

DEER AND ELK, and making appropriation, providing for payment of certain claims for damages done to orchards, fruit and general farm and truck crops by

House Bill No. 1585.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1174.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2506.
Second reading, 2773-2774.
Recommitted, 3325.

DEER, regulating open and closed season for

Senate Bill No. 1134.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 2064.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2064.

DEER (see also game).

DEFENDANT (see trials).

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL (see appropriation for expenses, etc.).

DeFREHN, CHARLES H., Representative from Cambria County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 817, Amending Third Class City Act, by providing for license tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 681.

Bills introduced by
No. 291.
Making appropriation to Christian Home, of Johnstown, 154.

No. 435.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by further regulating the hunting of wild turkeys, 185.

No. 817.
Amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a license tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 346.

No. 821.
Making county treasurers ineligible to office of county commissioners for two years after expiration of their terms as county treasurers, 346.

Bills reported by
No. 897.
Repealing act of 1883, fixing salaries of county officers in counties of fifth class, 1352.

No. 1108.
Amending Township Code, by regulating the purchase by townships of first class of sewers owned

DeFREHN, CHARLES H.—Continued.

by persons or corporations and agreement to connect with adjacent municipality, 799.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 431.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3222.

Postpone Bill No. 817, amending Third Class City Act, by increasing amount of license tax cities may collect, and providing for tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 749.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 14, Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 189.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2126.

DELAWARE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

DELAWARE COUNTY (see also Chadds Ford, highway, judge).

DELAWARE RIVER and its navgable tributaries, making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for

House Bill No. 512.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported with amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading and recommitted, 1954.
Re-reported with amendment, 2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2420.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3004.
Signed by Speaker, 3510.

In Senate (No. 1310).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2362.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2902-2903.
Signed by President, 3379.

DELAWARE RIVER and its navigable tributaries, making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for

House Bill No. 513.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported without amendment, 1935-1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2380.
Third reading and final passage, 2609.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1341).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3605.
Signed by President, 4066.

DELAWARE RIVER, and making appropriation, providing for appointment of commission to operate, in conjunction with New Jersey, ice boats to keep navagable the

Senate Bill No. 12.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 71.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 71.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE, and making appropriation, providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.—Continued.

House Bill No. 777.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 305.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 305.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden to take steps toward erection of an additional bridge over the Delaware River, and making appropriation, empowering the commission for erection of

House Bill No. 87.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin,96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden to take steps toward erection of an additional bridge over the Delaware River, and making appropriation, empowering the commission for the erection of

Senate Bill No. 343.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, with regard to appointment of policemen, adoption of rules and regulations, etc., further amending act of 1919, for erection of

Senate Bill No. 361.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 286.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 698-699.
Third reading and amended, 780.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 904-906.
Resumed and passed finally, 995-996.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325-2326.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 1494).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1092-1093.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1979-1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2171.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and New Jersey, and making appropriation, creating a commission to provide for the erection of an additional interstate

Senate Bill No. 619.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 614-615.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 615.
Reported without amendment, 693.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 693.
Re-reported with amendment, 709.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 711.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 792.
Re-reported as amended, 1060.
Third reading and final passage, 1143.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3529.
Approved by Governor, 3786.
Signed by President, 3572.

In House (No. 1621).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 1603.
First reading, 1803.
Second reading, 1981.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2174.
Re-reported with amendment, 2966.
Third reading and final passage, 3275-3276.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3720.
Signed by Speaker, 3718.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and New Jersey, and making appropriation, providing for a joint commission for erection of

Senate Bill No. 68.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 87.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION, report of, presented to House, 1928; appendix, 5025.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE from Dingman's Ferry to a point in Sussex County, New Jersey, and making appropriation, constituting a commission to act with a similar commission of New Jersey for erection of

House Bill No. 1615.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1349.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3058.
Second reading, 3465.
Third reading and final passage, 3736.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1601).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3598.
Reported without amendment,
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Third reading and final passage, 4048.
Signed by President, 4245.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE from Morrisville to New Jersey, and making an appropriation, constituting a commission to act with a similar commission of New Jersey for purpose of providing a

Senate Bill No. 685.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 761.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 761.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2076-2077.
Third reading and final passage, 2299.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate, concurred, 3203.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2031).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3038-3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3259-3260.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3418.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

DELAWARE RIVER INTERSTATE BRIDGES, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by appropriating moneys in the Motor License Fund for maintenance and repair of

Senate Bill No. 224.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 208.
Reported without amendment, 281.
First reading, 303.
Second reading, 335-336.
Third reading and final passage, 417.
Returned from House without amendment, 1162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1309.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 1119).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 489-490.
Reported without amendment, 939-940.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1268.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGES between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, making appropriation to Commission constituted for purpose of acquiring

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGES.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 631.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 626.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 626.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2076.
Third reading and final passage, 2299.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2030).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3265.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGES, for rebuilding of a bridge, making deficiency appropriation to commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of

Senate Bill No. 220.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported without amendment, 993.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1074.
Third reading and final passage, 1141.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 4003.

In House (No. 1618).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2773
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGES, so as to provide for free bridges, supplement to act of 1919, for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain

Senate Bill No. 1087.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2100-2101.
Second reading, 2344-2345.
Third reading and final passage, 2674.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2112).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3505.
Second reading, 3747.
Third reading and final passage, 2966.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

DELAWARE RIVER TRI-STATE COMPACT, concurrent resolution (House) by Sterling, authorizing appointment of commissioners to continue the, 2968; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 3570; adopted by House, 3678.

DELAWARE RIVER TRI-STATE COMPACT for conservation of the water resources and apportionment thereof, to ratify and adopt

House Bill No. 260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 639.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 639.
Reported with amendment, 2964-2965.
First reading, 2967.
Special order, 3228-3296.
Second reading, 3450-3454.
Recommitted, 3760.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3760-3761.

DELINQUENT TAXES (see taxes).

DELINQUENT WOMEN (see institutions for).

DENGLER, ROBERT, Representative from Berks County (Second District).

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 1417, 1940, 4088.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3417.

Oath of office administered to, 31.:

DENNING, STEPHEN C., Representative from Philadelphia County (First District).

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3664.
Adjourn, 1306.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

DENTISTRY, requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice

House Bill No. 1048.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 485.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 485.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 880.
Third reading and postponed, 972-973.
Dropped from calendar,

Remarks on, by
Lotz, 972.
Burke, 972.
Kahle, 972-973.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (see agriculture, markets).

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL (see Auditor General's Department).

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING (see banking, brokers, thrift associations).

DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT (see cities of second class).

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING (see cities of second class).

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (see forest, French Creek, Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (see eating and drinking places, health).

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (see bridge, bridges, highways, horse racing).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (see aeronautics, highways, indebtedness, Internal Affairs).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (see justice, parole commissioners, Weiss).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (electrician, employment).

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (see armory, soldiers).

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (see mine inspectors, mines).

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (see building, claims, Property and Supplies, Vicksburg).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (see Museum Division, notary public, school, school buildings, school districts, teachers).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE (see fires, police).

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (see hospitals, institutions, prison industry, Probation Bureau, Punxsutawney Hospital Association, soldiers and sailors, solicitation, Tioga County State Hospitals).

DEPOSITS (see funds).

DEPUTIES (see sheriffs).

DEPUTY CONSTABLES (see townships of first class).

DERBY, FRED K., Representative from Lackawanna County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1366.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital of Scranton, for flushing mine workings beneath and adjacent to nurses' home, 934.

No. 1367.
Making appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 934.

No. 1368.
Making deficiency appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 934.

No.1636.
Providing for safety of highways of cities of second class A, 1350.

Election Returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 114, 431.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

DETECTIVES, by providing additional regulations governing operatives employed by detectives, amending act of 1887, requiring the licensing of

House Bill No. 609.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 248.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 248.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, by fixing salaries thereof, amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint

House Bill No. 594.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 248.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, by increasing their salaries, amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of fourth class to appoint

Senate Bill No. 736.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bell, 903.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 903.
Reported without amendment, 1154.
First reading, 1165-1166.
Second reading, 1338-1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1396.

In House (No. 1783).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1597.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, in counties of second class, amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, by increasing number and compensation of

Houses Bill No. 202.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 130.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 130.
Reported with amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 317.
Third reading and final passage, 370-371.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 407).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 342.
Reported without amendment, 467.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 542.
Third reading and final passage, 567.
Vote on third reading and final passage reconsidered and bill recommitted, 568.
Re-reported without amendment, 2633.
Third reading and final passage, 2872.
Signed by President, 3517.

DETECTIVES in counties of third class, by increasing salary of chief and number and salaries of assistants, amending act of 1921,authorizing district attorneys to appoint

DETECTIVES—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 86.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 104.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 104.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 289.
Third reading and final passage, 330-331.

In House (No. 981).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391-392.

DETECTIVES in counties of sixth class, authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of

Senate Bill No. 140.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 138.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 138.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 216-217.
Re-reported with amendment, 223.
Recommitted, 236.
Re-reported with amendment, 281.
Third reading and final passage, 331.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2362.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 985).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.
Reported with amendment, 646.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 890.
Third reading and postponed, 980.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1053.
Signed by Speaker,
Re-reported with amendment, 2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2419-2420.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

DETOURS (see highways).

DIEHM, G. GRAYBILL, Representative from Lancaster County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 509.
Amending act of 1913, establishing boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, by authorizing borough council and township commissioners to appoint health officers, 199.

No. 510.
Permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the administration and enforcement of health laws, 199.

No. 1612.
Making appropriation to Union Zion Home, Warwick Township, Lancaster County, 1349.

No. 1911..
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing annual medical inspection in certain districts, 1932.

Bills reported by
No. 27.
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 354.

No. 59.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, 2401.

No. 60.
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 1935.

No. 80.
Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friendless Children. of Philadelphia, 2401.

DIEHM, G. GRAYBILL.—Continued.

No. 224.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting any tags other than license tags to be attached on cars, 511.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 1805.

No. 616.
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 512, from the Fruitville Turnpike to Groff's Corner, 272.

No. 954.
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 1120.
Amending Fish Code, by providing for refunding of fishing license fees erroneously paid, 1020.

No. 1479.
Making appropriation to Mercer Cottage Hospital, 2110.

No. 2018, (Senate No. 425).
Making appropriation to Wills Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2833.

No. 2034 (Senate 692).
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 2835.

No. 2074 (Senate No. 359).
Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home of Philadelphia, 3054.

Election returns, 26.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 4088.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 510, Permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the administration and enforcement of health laws, 745.

DIETRICH, CLAYTON A., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 682, Providing for the examination and licensing of barbers, 1441.

Bills introduced by
No. 682.
Providing for examination and licensure of barbers, 1441.

No. 682.
Providing for examination and licensure of barbers, 253.

No. 1723.
Authorizing cities of second class to permit the holding of amateur athletic events and competions between certain hours on Sunday, 1592.

Bills reported by
No. 641.
Amending act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, by fixing maximum compensation of councilmen, 385.

No. 750 (Senate No. 129).
Amending act of 1895, dividing cities into three classes, by providing for government of cities of second class A, 385.

DIETRICH, CLAYTON A—Continued.

No. 991.
Supplementing act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, authorizing enactment of zoning regulations, 659.

No. 1555.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing for the printing and publishing of ordinances, 1260-1261.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 4329.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

DINGMAN'S FERRY (see Delaware River Bridge).

DINING CARS (see ice cream).

DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, James N. Moore, presentation of testimonial to, 4362.

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES (see counties of first class).

DIRECTORS (see poor, school).

DISABLED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR, and making appropriation, continuing commission to investigate condition of

House Bill No. 1749.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2427.
Second readng, 2583-2584.
Third reading and final passage, 3319.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1543).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3405.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3647.
Third reading and final passage, 3801.
Signed by President, 4075.

DISABLED VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR, making deficiency appropriation to Commission created by act of 1923, to investigate the condition of

Senate Bill No. 1108.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 1904.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1904.

DISABLED VETERANS, residing in Pennsylvania, to provide for treatment and care of sick and

House Bill No. 1004.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 430.
Referred to Committee on Military, 430.
Reported without amendment, 646.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 983.
Postponed, 1046.
Resumed and recommitted, 1278.
Re-reported with amendment, 2135.
Third reading and final passage, 2421-2422.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3933.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1311).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2362.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2913.
Third reading and amended, 3144-3145.
Resumed and passed finally, 3565-3566.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4069.

DISEASES, COMMUNICABLE, by providing for collection and payment of maintenance of quarantined persons, amending act of 1923, for the reporting and quarantining of

House Bill No. 1298.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 716.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 716.

DISEASES, COMMUNICABLE, by requiring the Secretary of the Board of Health of municipalities to make weekly report to the Department of Health, amending act of 1923, providing for the reporting and quarantining of

House Bill No. 508.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 199.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 199.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Second readings, 678.
Third reading and final passage, 747.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 672).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 712.
Reported without amendment, 924.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1003-1004.
Third reading and final passage, 1071.
Signed by President, 1157.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT, by empowering justices of peace, aldermen, mayors and burgesses to dispose of the costs, amending act of 1895, defining offense of

Senate Bill No. 144.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 138.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 138.
Reported without amendment, 327.
First reading, 339.

DISPOSAL PLANT OR PLANTS, empowering cities or boroughs to acquire land for erection of

House Bill No. 1646.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1416.

DISPOSAL PLANTS for garbage, waste, etc., empowering cities or boroughs to acquire and hold land within or without their corporate limits for erection of

House Bill No. 1507.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1092.

DISPOSAL PLANTS (see also industrial wastes).

DISTRESS FOR RENT (see rent).

DISTRICT AND DISTRICTS (see election, judges, judicial, legislative, normal school, poor, school).

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of

House Bill No. 673.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 252.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 252.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 446.
Third reading and final passage, 502.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2121, 2152.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2127.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2409-2410.
Final passage, 2506-2507.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2757.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Continued.

Final passage, 3230-3231.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3420.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 512).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 902.
Second reading, 1002.
Recommitted, 1068.
Re-reported without amendment, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1314-1315.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recallng bill from Governor concurred in, 2038.
Bill returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 3201-3202.
Signed by President, 3525.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY and assistant district attorneys in counties of fourth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 953.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1379.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FIRST ASSISTANT, amending act of 1909, authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys, by providing for employment of a stenographer by the

House Bill No. 703.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 268.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 268.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 393.
Second readng, 531.
Postponed, 553.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 603-604.

In Senate (No. 623).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 624.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in certain counties, by changing salaries and appointment thereof, amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of

Senate Bill No. 85.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 104.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 104.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in counties of fifth class, amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 704.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 268.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 268.
Reported with amendment, 431-432.
First reading, 532.
Second reading and amended, 579-580.
Third reading and final passage, 646-647.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 3004.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

Remarks on, by
Patterson, Fred W., 647.
Haas, 647.

In Senate (No. 650).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 901.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1003.
Postponed, 1070.
Third reading and amended, 1501.
Over in its order, 1657, 1822.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2043.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2284.
Resumed and passed finally, 2906.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3520.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Schantz, 1070.
Kunkle, 1070, 1657.
Boyd, 1657, 2043.
David, 2043.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in counties of over 90,000 and less than 750,000 inhabitants, by fixing salaries thereof, amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of

House Bill No. 591.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 247.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in counties of over 90,000 and less than 750,000 inhabitants, by increasing salaries thereof, amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of

House Bill No. 843.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 347.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS in counties of the second, third and fourth class, fixing the salaries of

Senate Bill No. 921.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 1310.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1310.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS in the administration of justice, regulating the expenditure of money by

House Bill No.1135.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wolfe, 546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 546.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (see also criminals, detective, detectives, identification of criminals).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS to employ stenographers, by extending act to counties of fourth and fifth classes, an increasing compensation of said stenographers, amending act of 1909, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 94.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 105.
Reported, with amendment, 481.
First reading, 481.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading and recommitted, 539.
Re-reported with amendment, 609-610.
Third reading and final passage, 688.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1341).
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 937.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1803.
Second reading, 1981.
Third reading and final passage, 2174-2175.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS to take and keep a record of finger prints of criminals, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 64.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 87.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 173.
Second reading, 215.
Over in its order, 235.
Recommitted, 286.
Re-reported with amendment, 342.
Third reading and final passage, 416.

In House (No. 1116).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 489.

DIVORCE LAWS, concurrent resolution (House) by Alexander, directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to codify, 157; referred to Committee on Judiciary General in Senate, 148; reported without amendment, 2282; concurred in by Senate, 2324.

DIVORCE, making incurable insanity a cause for

Senate Bill No. 854.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1344.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1402.

DIVORCE on ground of hopeless insanity of the respondent, under act of 1905, relative to conveyance of real estate to husband or wife of a lunatic, validating

Senate Bill No. 1046.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1655.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1655.
Reported without amendment, 1717.
First reading, 1738.
Second reading, 1919.
Third reading and final passage, 2058.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1974).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3961-3962.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

DIVORCE relating to events occurring more than six years prior to final separation of libellant and respondent with certain exceptions, rendering inadmissible testimony in actions of

House Bill No. 611.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 249.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 249.

DIVORCE (see also married women, property).

DIVORCE to courts of common pleas, and awarding of subpoenas thereon, providing for the presentation of libels in

House Bill No. 1439.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2427.
Second reading, 2583.
Third reading and final passage, 3318.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1536).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3353-3354.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, 3645.
Third reading and final passage, 3800.
Signed by President, 4072.

DIVORCE to courts of common pleas, providing for the presentation of libels in

Senate Bill No. 234.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 209.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 209.
Reported without amendment, 624.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 695.
Over in its order, 778-779.
Third reading and final passage, 912-913.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3403.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3528.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3810.
Resumed and passed finally, 4010.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4078.
Signed by President, 4084.

DIVORCE.—Continued.

In House (No. 1469).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2172.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3509.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4132-4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

DIVORCES, by authorizing the prothonotary to sign subpoenas, and validating prior proceedings in which the subpoena was not signed by a judge, amending act of 1815, concerning

House Bill No. 1214.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 635.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 635.

DIVORCES, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, and regulating service of subjoenas, amending act of 1815, concerning.

House Bill No. 667.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.
Reported without amendment, 642.
First reading, 750-751.
Second reading and amended, 857-859.
Third reading and final passage, 943-944.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3954.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 750).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Over in its order, 1396.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1496-1497.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed, 1887-1888.
Resumed and passed finally, 3656.
Signed by President, 4067.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 1496-1497.
Kunkle, 1497.

DIVORCES, by requiring domicile for one year within the State before divorce may be granted, amending act of 1815, concerning

Senate Bill No. 111.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 107.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

DOG FUND, and making appropriation, providing for refund of moneys erroneously paid into

House Bill No. 1760.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1595.
Reported with amendment, 2403.
First reading, 2407.
Second reading, 2578.
Third reading and final passage, 3102.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1544).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3405.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3647.
Third reading and final passage, 3801.
Signed by President, 4075.

DOG LAW of 1921, by changing certain fees and regulations, and providing for a quarantine on dogs in fixed areas in certain cases, amending the

DOG LAW.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1041.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 1581-1582.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1582.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, and amended, 2447-2452.
Recommitted, 2671.
Re-reported with amendment, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 3117-3120.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4080.
Signed by President, 4086.

In House (No. 2153).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3664.
Reported with amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3981-3985.
Third reading and final passage, 4140-4141.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4159-4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

DOG LAW of 1921, thereby making act apply to cities of first and second class, repealing section 39 of the

Senate Bill No. 1040.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 1581.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1581.

DOG LAW of 1921, by allowing county treasurers as agents of the Commonwealth to retain certain fees for their services, amending

House Bill No. 878.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 349.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 349.
Reported without amendment, 3047.
First reading, 3048.
Second reading, 3463.
Third reading and final passage, 3734.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1596).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3617.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3895.
Over in its order, 4048.
Third reading and final passage, 4062.
Signed by President, 4270.

DOG LAW (see also agriculture).

DOGS, and providing for impounding of such dogs for their examination by veterinarians, prohibiting the killing of certain

House Bill No. 1722.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1592.

DOGS, by providing for payment of damages done to live stock and poultry by dogs, further amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 1764.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1595.

DOGS, with regard to retention of portion of license fee by justices of peace, aldermen or magistrates issuing same, amending act of 1921, requiring the licensing of

House Bill No. 384.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 181.
Referred to Committee on Game, 181.

DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS (see capital stock, corporations).

DOMICILE (see divorces).

DONNELL, CLEVELAND Y., Representative from Venango County.

Bills introduced by
No. 254.
Making appropriation to Grand View Iinstitution for Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, of Oil City, 151.

DONNELL, CLEVELAND Y.—Continued.

No. 261.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices, bonds and supplies of certain county officers, their deputies and clerks in counties of sixth class, by authorizing county treasurer to appoint a clerk, 152.

No. 264.
Making appropriation to Franklin Hospital, 152.

No. 265.
Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 152.

No. 266.
Requiring pedestrians to carry lights while walking in the roadway of any public highway during the night time, 152.

No. 800.
Amending School Code of 1911, by permitting superintendents, principals or teachers to serve on Boards, 345.

No. 804.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 345.

No. 816.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 346.

No. 1398.
Making appropriation to Polk State School, 935.

No. 1603.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 1348.

No. 1917.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by increasing the resident fish license fee and providing for the expenditure of said increase, 1933.

Bills reported by
No. 490.
Authorizing cities of third class to establish pension fund for employes, 1600.

No. 1543.
Requiring cities of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 2133-2134.

Election Returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 155.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1333, Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for the recording of certain conditional sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 2167.

Bill No. 1637, Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to erect within one hundred feet of State highways any signs tending to regulate or direct the operation of motor vehicles, 3741.

Bill No. 1700, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of court of common pleas of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, 2162.

DOWER (see real estate).

DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

DRAINAGE CHANNELS (see highways).

DRINKS, STILL, and carbonated beverages, by defining and classifying various liquids, extending certain powers to Secretary of Agriculture and limiting certain exemptions, amending act of 1925, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 654.
Read in place in House By Mr. Haines, 251.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 251.

DRINKS, STILL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2404.
Second reading, 2570.
Third reading and final passage, 3080.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1504).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3643.
Over in its order, 3796.
Third reading and final passage, 3816.
Signed by President, 4067.

DRIVERS' LICENSES (see motor vehicles).

DRUGGIST (see liquors, pharmacies).

DRUGS, amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of

House Bill No. 1296.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCallister, 716.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 716.
Reported without amendment, 957.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1116-1117.
Third reading and final passage, 1264-1265.

In Senate (No. 977).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1413.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2445.
Re-reported without amendment, 3149.
Over in its order, 3581.
Recommitted, 3790.

Remarks on, by
Einstein, 3581.
Bonbrake, 3581.

DRUGS, by further regulating the sale and changing penalty for violation thereof, amending act of 1909, to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded

House Bill No. 1295.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 715.
Reported without amendment, 956-957.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and amended, 1114-1115.
Third reading and final passage, 1262-1263.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3994.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 976).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1413.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading and recommitted, 2444.
Re-reported with amendment, 3403.
Over in its order, 3581.
Third reading and final passage, 3789-3790.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4070.

DRUGS, CONTRACEPTION, amending act of 1870, to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements, and sale of noxious medicines, by permitting the sale of

House Bill No. 456.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, (by request), 195.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 195.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1261.

DRUGS, CONTRACEPTION, amending act of 1897, to prevent and punish the loan, gift, sale or distribution of indecent and immoral writings and pictures, by permitting the sale and supply of

House Bill No. 455.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, (by request), 195.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 195.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1261.

DRUGS, NARCOTIC, amending act of 1909, regulating sale, prescription and possession of cocaine, its salts, derivatives or compounds, by extending act to include other

House Bill No. 1204.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 635.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 635.
Reported without amendment, 957.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1118.
Recommitted, to Committee on Judiciary General, 1266-1267.

DRUG STORES (see pharmacies).

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, with regard to filing of plans, building requirements and enforcement of act, amending act of 1923, regulating business of

Senate Bill No. 136.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 138.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 138.
Reported without amendment, 281.
First reading, 303.
Second reading, 333-334.
Third reading and amended, 416.
Resumed and passed finally, 468-469.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 1157).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 548.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1636.
Second reading, 1758.
Postponed, 2025.
Resumed on Third reading and final passage, 2164.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

DuBOIS HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST (see appropriation to).

DUNN, MATTHEW A., Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 688.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to pensioning of blind, 267.

No. 1386.
Authorizing the sterilization of mental defectives confined in State, county, city and poor district institutions and State hospitals, 935.

No. 1387.
Regulating the issuing of marriage licenses, and providing for the examination by physicians of persons intending to marry, 935.

No. 1605.
Relating to disputes concerning terms or conditions of employment, the communicating of information and limiting issue of restraining orders and injunctions in certain cases, 1348.

No. 1736.
Amending School Code of 1911, by requiring the teaching of social hygiene once each week, 1593.

No. 1841.
Regulating the hours and days for labor, 1740.

DUNN, MATTHEW A.—Continued.

No. 1737.
Relating to penitentiaries, prisons, workhouses and lock-ups, and the keeping of prisoners therein, 1593.

No. 1887.
Relating to solicitation by blind and disabled persons, 1930.

No. 1915.
Providing for the appointment by certain municipalities of persons to assist in the administration of the poor affairs therein, 1932.

Bills reported by
No. 478.
Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance to their homes of persons injured in or about mines, 658.

No. 969.
Amending School Code, by authorizng the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the State School Fund under certain circumstances to school districts, 646.

No. 1246.
Amending School Code, by regulating the computation of distance to school buildings where pupils are assigned, and transportation thereof, 2109.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Remarks in Pittsburgh newspaper relative to protection of blind and disabled persons, 2005.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 688, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to pensioning of blind, 661.

DYEING (see dry cleaning).

DYNAMITING (see Penal Code).

EACHES, PARIS E., Representative from Berks County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 395.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, 182.

No. 767.
Granting a pension to Levi Heddinger of Berks County, 304.

No. 768.
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, 304.

No. 769.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, 304.

No. 1217.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve or meter charge, 636.

No. 1371.
Creating a commission for erecting a monument or memorial to the memory of George Washington at Valley Forge, and making appropriation, 934.

Bills reported by
No. 497.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital, of West Chester, 1806.

No. 560.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, to cover deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 1353.

No. 628.
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital, 1806.

EACHES, PARIS E.—Continued.

No. 652.
Making deficiency appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagius diseases, 643.

No. 769.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, 1807.

No. 939.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society o Franklin County, 2402.

No. 1176.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Hom of Erie, 2402.

No. 1178.
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 2402.

No. 1237.
Amending act of 1874, regulating certain corporations, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 1420.

No. 1238.
Amending Insurance Department Act, by providing for payment of expenses for examinations by the Insurance Commissioner by companies and associations, 1021.

No. 1344 (Senate No. 370).
Making appropriation to assist in development of Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Association, at Womelsdorf, 3225.

No. 1371.
Creating a commission for erection of a monument to the memory of George Washington at Valley Forge, 1601.

No. 1424 (Senate No. 371).
Providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of third class, 1353.

No. 2003 (Senate No. 256).
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 2833.

No. 2050 (Senate No. 1042).
Creating a Bush Run Battlefield Commission, 2835.

No. 2093 (Senate No. 740).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Reading, 3055.

No. 2094 (Senate No. 756).
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, 3055.

No. 2124 (Senate No. 1114).
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 3307.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Bill No. 2036, (Senate No. 558), Providing for rebuilding of certain county bridges, to go over in its order, 3965.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 767, granting a pension to Levi Heddinger of Berks County, 2850.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 352, Amending act of 1913, providing for incorporation of cities of third class, by providing procedure for changing the corporate title thereof, 655.

EACHES, PARIS E.—Continued.

Bill No. 767, Granting a pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 1049.

Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2759, 3298.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2779.

EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (see appropriation to).

EALY, CHARLES H., Senator from Thirty-sixth District (Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 392, (House No. 272), Amending act of 1913, relative to appropriations to Military organizations for Memorial Day expenses, 1876.

Bill No. 1292, (House No. 1289), Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that routes therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 3605.

Bills introduced by

No. 116.
Amending act of 1913, authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate to army organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by authorizing appropriations to decorate graves of Civil War Veterans, 117.

No. 117.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 456, from Central City, Somerset County, to Shanksville, 117.

No. 118.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, 117.

No. 179.
Providing for the acquisition of a site for the construction of a State Normal School, in Somerset County, 172.

No. 180.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by creating the fourteenth normal school district in Somerset, Bedford and Blair Counties, 172.

No. 282.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Somerset Counties, 233.

No. 283.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 233.

No. 442.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fulton County, 407.

Bills reported by

No. 40.
Amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection boilers used in drilling oil and gas wells, 163.

No. 81.
Amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against trusts on orders or decrees for support, 327.

No. 179.
Providing for the acquisition of a site for, and construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, 2627.

EALY, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 180.
Amending the School Code, by creating the Fourteenth Normal School District to be in Somerset, Bedford and Blair Counties, 2627.

No. 238.
Providing for a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Twenty-third Judicial District, 232.

No. 285.
Amending Public Employes' Retirement System, by extending time certain employes may elect to be covered thereby, 610.

No. 496 (House No. 18).
Amending School Code, by modifying provisions relative to removal of school directors for refusal or neglect to perform mandatory duties, 3771.

No. 649 (House No. 617).
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement System, by extending time for "present employe" to be covered by retirement system, 902.

No. 676 (House No. 761).
To validate certain borough warrants issued for municipal indebtedness, 902.

No. 754.
Amending act of 1917, regulating salaries of tipstaves in counties of second class, 1483.

No. 1028 (House No. 1373).
Amending School Code, by authorizing supplies to be purchased by certain officials, 2032-2033.

No. 1031 (House No. 1392).
Amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in murder cases, 2041.

Election returns, 4.

Leave of absence granted, 709.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1292, (House No. 1289), Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, with regard to construction and maintenance of State highway routes, 3604, 3817.

Recommit Bill No. 8, Providing additional penalties where persons convicted of robbery or burglary are found by jury to have been armed with deadly weapons, 287.

Recommit Bill No. 179, Providing for the acquisition of a site for, and construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, 2906.

Recommit Bill No. 313, Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for recording of certain conditional sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 1067.

Recommit Bill No. 514, (House No. 20), Regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, and the effect of verdicts therein when tried separately, 1391.

Recommit Bill No. 637, (House No. 516), Changing estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties to tenants in common in event of divorce, 2335.

Recommit Bill No. 1047, Fixing salaries of county commissioners for acting as such and as directors of poor in counties of seventh and eighth class, 2874.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Favoring Senate Bill No. 179, Providing for the acquisition of a site for and construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, 1481.

EALY, CHARLES H.—Continued.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 180, Amending School Code, by creating the fourteenth normal school district, 1481.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 795, (House No. 246), Repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, 2657.

Bill No. 1292, (House No. 1289), Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that routes therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 3601.

EARLEY, HERMAN A., Representative from Dauphin County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 24, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an armory at Harrisburg, 457.

Bill No. 1594, Amending act organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, with regard to active duty and retirement, 1446, 3767.

Bill No. 1838, (Senate No. 922), Requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 3301.

Bills introduced by

No. 24.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an armory at Harrisburg, 92.

No. 233.
Amending act of 1903, providing for a clerk to jury commissioners, by providing for appointment of a clerk to the jury commissioners by the county commissioners in certain cases, 132.

No. 468.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 196.

No. 469.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Harrisburg, 196.

No. 470.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Harrisburg, 196.

No. 697.
Amending act of 1895, authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, by adding parkways and playgrounds to purpose for which such private property may be acquired, 268.

No. 793.
Providing for assessment of benefits and award of damages to property abutting on any road or highway originally located, altered or vacated by any county, 344.

No. 795.
Providing for payment into the county treasuries of all fines collected and bail forfeited in courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer for motor vehicle violations, 345.

No. 1125.
Further amending act of 1895, creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third classes, by requiring additional educational qualifications of applicants for registration, 545.

No. 1126.
Amending act of 1887, providing for appointment of mercantile appraisers, by providing for a scale of advertising charges, and a sworn statement of circulation to accompany same, 545.

EARLEY, HERMAN A.—Continued.

No. 1517.
Making appropriation for purchase of history of Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 1169.

No. 1593.
Amending act of 1925, concerning the identification of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, by making appropriation, 1175.

No. 1594.
Amending act of 1921, organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, by providing that active duty shall be at the discretion of the Governor, and that retirement shall be at the age of sixty-four, 1175.

No. 1595.
Authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the Governor certain funds to credit of National Guard Units, 1176.

No. 1655.
Making appropriation to widow of Anthony Smith, killed in an explosion in the boiler room of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, 1416.

No. 1660.
Creating a commission to provide a proper military reservation for use of National Guard, and making appropriation, 1417.

No. 1670.
To authorize and regulate the acquisition of lands by United States within the State of Pennsylvania, 1589.

No. 1802.
Making appropriation for payment of unpaid claims owing by the Commonwealth for materials or supplies furnished through the Department of Property and Supplies, 1739.

Bills reported by

No. 507.
Amending act of 1905, creating Department of Health, by changing penalties for interference with, or violation of orders and regulations, 958.

No. 614.
Concerning the identification and marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, 2963-2964.

No. 885.
Amending Fish Code, by permitting county treasurers to retain for their own use the fees collected for services as agents of the Commonwealth, 1093.

No. 906.
Repealing act of 1883, relating to the public health and sanitary condition of cities of second class, 657.

No. 963.
Regulating the conduct and operation of public eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 1259.

No. 1177.
Authorizing fraternal benefit societies to provide for insurance and annuities upon the lives of children, 1353.

No. 1596 (Senate No. 280).
Providing for licensing, examination and registration of undertakers, 2134.

No. 1894.
Regulating erection, alteration or construction of tenement houses in cities of second class, 2274.

Bill returned by

No. 862.
Regulating maternity homes and hospitals, 548.

Election returns, 25.

EARLEY, HERMAN A.—Continued.

Member of special committee, 254.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2623.

Drop from calendar certain House bills, 3727.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 614, Concerning the identification and marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, 3291.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1964, (Senate No. 959), Making the hemlock the Pennsylvania State tree, 3755.

Lay upon table vote of House concurrent relative to retirement privileges of disabled emergency officers, 607.

Postpone Bill No. 24, providing for erection of an armory at Harrisburg, 519.

Postpone Bill No. 94, Amending act of 1806, to alter the judiciary system, 745.

Postpone Bill No. 1838, (Senate No. 922), requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 3069.

Read certain bills for first time, 3675.

Recommit Bill No. 1837, (Senate No. 860), Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for erection and equipment of institutions for delinquent women, 3239.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1594, Amending act of 1921, organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, 3767.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Points of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3728.

House resolution relative to discontinuance of private printing by the State Printer, 804.

House resolution relative to use of printed stationery by Members of House, 719.

Resolution offered by
Requesting Secretary of Department of Property and Supplies to have files and supplies forwarded to Members of House, 3923.

Thanking Hon. Frank B. Wickersham for administering oath of office to Members of House, 34.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Petitioning the Governor to issue proclamation calling attention to the approaching anniversary of the birthday of our Flag, 3422.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1594, Amending act of 1921, organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, with regard to active duty and retirement, 3232.

Relative to retirement privileges of disabled emergency officers, 306.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H., Senator from Fifteenth District (Dauphin County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 126, Providing for examination of books, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business of stock brokers by the Department of Banking, 1384.

Bill No. 368, (House No. 233), Amending act of 1909, relative to appointment of clerk to jury commissioners, 541-542, 567.

Bill No. 882, (House No. 450), Amending act of 1923, creating a Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 2303, 3405.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Bill No. 1427, (House No. 1126), Amending act of 1887, for appointment of mercantile appraisers, 3821.

Bills introduced by
No. 200.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, 206.

No. 333.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 139, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 283.

No. 334.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, 284.

No. 335.
Amending act of 1907, providing for planting and care of shade-trees on highways, of townships of first class, boroughs and cities, with regard to assessment of cost of planting, transplanting or removing trees in cities, 284.

No. 449.
Authorizing and empowering cities of third class to recognize their moral obligation to pay claims against said cities for materials and supplies furnished, 407.

No. 667.
Regulating the aggregate amount of deposits which may be received by savings banks from persons or corporations, 711.

No. 709.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg State Hospital, 763.

No. 959.
Making the hemlock the Pennsylvania State tree, 1380.

No. 1048.
Authorizing Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital to convey certain lands in connection with the opening of a parkway from Reservoir Park to Wildwood Park, 1655-1656.

No. 1051.
Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to erect an office building in Capitol Park, and grade and terrace the ground, and making appropriation, 1717.

No. 1052.
Providing for the retirement of officials or employes of any county of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class on half salary after twenty-five years' service and over seventy years of age, 1717.

Bills reported by
No. 3.
Authorizing and regulating the establishment and operation by counties of hospitals for treatment of women afflicted with nervous diseases, 172-173.

No. 10.
Providing for service of writs and warrants for seizure, levy or attachment of goods and chattels who no one is found on the premises, 232.

No. 30.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by exempting motor vehicles in employ of U. S. mail service from payment of registration fees, 2862-2863.

No. 108.
Amending act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, 163.

No. 113.
Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 626.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 269.
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing County Board of Viewers, 1483.

No. 368 (House No. 233).
Amending act of 1903, relative to appointment of clerk to jury commissioners, 467.

No. 402 (House No. 355).
To validate acts done by corporations before recording of their charters, 902.

No. 667.
Regulating the aggregate amount of deposits which may be received by savings' banks from persons or corporations, 902.

No. 745 (House No. 564).
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, 1136.

No. 757 (House No. 325).
Repealing act of 1879, for incorporation of street railway companies in cities of second and third class, 1377.

No. 830 (House No. 969).
Amending School Code, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the State School Fund under certain circumstances to school districts, 2032.

No. 869 (House No. 501).
Authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock irrespective of limitations of their charters, 1409, 3511.

No. 974.
Authorizing cities of first class to condemn, occupy and use certain street railway transit facilities, 1815.

No. 1000 (House No. 1120).
Amending Fish Code, by providing for refunding of fishing license fees erroneously paid, 2358.

No. 1021 (House No. 1240).
Regulating hours of labor of policemen in cities of third class, 2627.

No. 1149 (House No. 1538).
Amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, 2680.

No. 1167 (House No. 95).
To validate certain deeds and conveyances made by trustees without setting forth their authority to convey, 2862.

No. 1380 (House No. 1415).
Amending School Code, by providing for attendance of pupils to high schools not of district without examination, 3212.

Chairman of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Chairman of Inagural Committee, thanks of Senate extended to, for efficient services as, 87-88.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Senate to extend vote of thanks to Mr. Milton Berger for apples sent to the Senate, 3779.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 126, Providing for the examination and inspection of books, papers, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business of stock brokers by Department of Banking, 1486.

Recommit Bill No. 521, (House No. 296), Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1721.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1422, (House No. 1670), Authorizing and regulating the acquisition by the U. S. of lands within Pennsylvania, 3618, 4033.

Recommit Bill No. 1599, (House No. 1330), to enable boroughs to adopt the manager plan of government with proportional representation, 4062.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 882, (House No. 450), Amending act creating Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 3405.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 750, (House No. 667), Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, 3656.

Presentation of testimonial to W. Harry Baker, Secretary of Senate, 2283.

Remarks by, at
Memorial session for the late Hon. Edward W. Patton, 1573.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. David J. Davis, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, 2036-2037.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 65, Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument in memory of John Morton, at Chester, 329.

Bill No. 521, (House No. 296), Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justice sof peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1721.

Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3590.

Bill No. 710, To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1891.

Bill No. 959, Making the tulip tree the Pennsylvania State tree, 1901.

Resolution offered by
Thanking Hon. William M. Hargest for administering oath of office to newly elected President pro tempore Hon. Horace W. Schantz, 4274.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of Inaugural Committee, and making appropriation for expenses, 7.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see Hospital, etc.).

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see penitentiary).

EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

EASTON HOSPITAL (See appropriation to).

EAST STROUDSBURG (see armory).

EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, PUBLIC, and imposing certain duties on Department of Health, regulating the conduct and operation of

House Bill No. 963.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 389.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 389.
Reported without amendment, 1259.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, 1438-1439.
Third reading and final passage, 1612-1613.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3932.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1020).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Recommitted, 2668.

EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, PUBLIC—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 3149.
Third reading and final passage, 3586-3687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4069.

Remarks on, by
Kunkle, 2668.
Freeman, 2668.
Bonbrake, 2668.

EBERLE, JOHN, Clerk to Speaker, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4363.

EDE, FRANCIS H. S., Representative from Northampton County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 564, Supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, 724.

Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of State for collection thereof, 1630.

Bill No. 1122, Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, and for the revocation of operators' licenses in such judgments to operate motor vehicles, 1429.

Bills introduced by
No. 36.
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 93.

No. 44.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 94.

No. 85.
Making appropriation to the Easton Hospital, 96.

No. 564.
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, by providing for compensation to be paid to members of board of viewers in counties of fourth class, 246.

No. 854.
Amending act of 1925, relating to the operation of water system by boroughs, by authorizing the issuing of lien bonds on existing water systems for the acquisition of additions thereto from corporations and municipalities, 348.

No. 978.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent for collection of same, 390.

No. 1121.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 489.

No. 1122.
Providing for the certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, and for the revocation of operator's license in such cases, 489.

No. 1546.
Repealing act of 1885, concerning the appointment of road viewers and road damages in Northampton County, 1171.

Bills reported by
No. 99.
Providing for an additional associate judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, 134.

No. 122.
Providing for service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators, chauffeurs or owners of motor vehicles operated within the State without being licensed under the State laws, 577.

EDE, FRANCIS H. S.—Continued.

No. 131.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to the Workmen's Compensation Board when wrongfully brought, 800.

No. 263.
Repealing section 265 of the Fish Code, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 2424.

No. 421.
Making appropriation to Ellwood City Hospital, 1806.

No. 470.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Harrisburg, 2401.

No. 474.
Making appropriation to Children's Home Society, of Pennsylvania, 2401.

No. 488.
Repealing act of 1881, to prohibit the defacing of fences, walls and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, 491.

No. 632.
Amending Fish Code, by further regulating nursery streams and lakes, 1353.

No. 646.
Regulating the disposal of garbage and refuse of cities, boroughs and townships, 385.

No. 786.
To provide for care and treatment of indigent insane in State and seni-State hospitals for insane, 658.

No. 836.
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, 1807.

No. 966.
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1807.

No. 1001.
Amending act of 1919, for the preparation of the Legislative Journal, and authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for the Chief Official Reporters, 2831.

No. 1051.
Amending act of 1907, relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, 1021.

No. 1400.
Permitting, licensing and regulating horse racing, 2134.

No. 1553.
Validating actions of boards of school directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1353.

No. 1626.
Further amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by fixing compensation of judges, 1650.

No. 1657.
To regulate the pay of witnesses, 1650.

No. 1664.
Providing that municipal corporations operating their own street cleaning or highway repairing plants shall be liable for negligence of employes, 1650.

No. 1999 (Senate No. 239).
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, of West Reading, 2833.

No. 2071 (Senate No. 301).
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children at Pittsburgh, 3054.

EDE, FRANCIS H. S.—Continued.

No. 2127 (Senate No. 253).
Making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, Bucks County, 3307.

No. 2128 (Senate No. 604).
Amending act conferring upon the Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, 3307.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, 1787, 2759.

Postpone Bill No. 1122, Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, 2421.

Recommit Bill No. 854, Amending act of 1925, relating to the operation of water systems by boroughs, 598.

Recommit Bill No. 1122, Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, 1638.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 3078.

Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2758-2760.

Bill No. 1122, Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, 2843-2844.

EDERER, CLARENCE L., Representative from Montgomery County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1108.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by regulating the purchase by townships of first class of sewers owned by persons or corporations, and agreement to connect with adjacent municipality, 488.

No. 1192.
Exempting ice cream cabinets, containers, etc., leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 575.

No. 1380.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by fixing license fee for raw fur dealers, 935.

No. 1381.
Amending Game Code of 1923, with regard to revocation of hunters' licenses, 935.

No. 1627.
Amending Township Code, with regard to issuance of permits by commissioners for erection of obstructions on highways in townships of first class, 1350.

Bill Reported by
No. 1114.
Amending Game Code, by prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or lights thereof for hunting, 2107.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Directing that State Printer be notified to discontinue all private printing and devote entire capacity of plant to work for Commonwealth, 804.

EDINBORO (see bowling alleys).

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (see taxation, taxes).

EELS (see fish).

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT to Constitution of United States, providing a referendum to ascertain opinion of electors as to desirability of modifying the Federal Act to enforce

House Bill No. 473.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 197.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 197.
Committee discharged from further consideration of Bill, 1097.

EINSTEIN, MORRIS, Senator from Forty-second District (Allegheny County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 438.
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 407.

No. 439.
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement House of Allegheny County, 407.

No. 475.
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh, 467.

No. 476.
Making appropriation to Colored Orphans' Home, of North Side, Pittsburgh, 467.

No. 601.
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 572.

No. 691.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 762.

No. 958.
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh, 1380.

Bills reported by
No. 164.
Amending Township Code, by providing for appointment of deputy constables upon petition in townships of first class, 481.

No. 386.
Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1378.

No. 525 (House No. 480).
Repealing act of 1881, to consolidate the offices of receiver of taxes and collector of outstanding or delinquent taxes in cities of first class, 2278.

No. 913 (House No. 507).
Amending act of 1905, creating a Department of Health, by changing penalties for the interference with or violation of orders and regulations, 1482.

No. 1025 (House No. 1335).
Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend nearest high school when none in district, 2032.

No. 1416 (House No. 1503).
Prohibiting the shipping, transporting or conveying, and the sale therefor, of live pigeons less than six months of age, 3149.

Election returns, 4.

Leave of absence granted, 61, 137, 206.

Leave of absence granted, 1059.

Member of Conference Committee, 3657.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1490, (House No. 1695), Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 3632.

EINSTEIN, MORRIS—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 977, (House No. 1296), Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 3581.

EJECTMENT SUITS (see testimony).

ELECTED, ELECTION AND ELECTIONS (see also assessors, boroughs, Constitution, indebtedness, judges, officers, Sunday sports).

ELECTION DISTRICTS other than cities, amending act of 1913, to provide for the registration and enrollment of voters, by changing certain requirements for enrollments in

House Bill No. 631.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 250.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 250.

ELECTION DISTRICTS to be selected by lot, requiring certain judges to recount the votes cast in

Senate Bill No. 190.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 206.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 206.

ELECTION EXPENSES, by further regulating same, amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and

Senate Bill No. 545.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 543.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 543.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading and recommitted, 1504.
Re-reported as amended, 1815.
Third reading and final passage, 2048.
Returned from House without amendment, 3657.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1968).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3044.
Special order, 3073.
Second reading, 3280.
Third reading and final passage, 3758.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

Remarks on, by
Williams, 3758.
Marcus, 3759.

ELECTION EXPENSES, by regulating compensation of watchers, and authorizing rental of radio facilities as candidates' expenses, amending act of 1906, regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 1717.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1592.

ELECTION EXPENSES, by requiring candidates to file accounts of expenditures within thirty days, amending act of 1906, regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 1212.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cross, 635.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 635.

ELECTION for Senator in Third Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. William J. McNichol, writ issued for special, 84; presentation of election returns, 205.

ELECTION for Senator in Nineteenth Senatorial District to fill vacansy caused by death of Hon. T. L. Eyre, writ issued for special, 1.

ELECTION for Senator in Forty-fifth Senatorial District to fill vacancy cause by death of Hon. John P. Harris, writ issued for special, 1-2.

ELECTION for Senator in Forty-ninth Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, writ issued for special, 83; presentation of election returns, 205.

ELECTION LAW COMMISSION, and making appropriation, Joint resolution creating

ELECTION LAW COMMISSION—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1039.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1581.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1581.
Reported without amendment, 1717.
First reading, 1738.
Second reading, 1918.
Over in its order, 2058.
Third reading and final passage, 2315-2317.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2315-2316.
Bonbrake, 2316-2317.
Huffman, 2317.

In House (No. 2049).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3238.
Third reading and final passage, 3433.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

ELECTION LAWS, providing penalties for violation of

Senate Bill No. 297.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks except in cities of first class and counties of second class, fixing pay of

House Bill No. 56.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 95.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 95.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1634.
Second reading, 1753.
Third reading and final passage, 2017-1018.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1115).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2061.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Third reading and final passage, 3792.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4064.

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by regulating pay of

House Bill No. 23.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 92.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 92.

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers by regulating pay of

House Bill No. 313.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 177.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 177.

ELECTION OFFICERS shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists, providing that

Senate Bill No. 565.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 561.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 561.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, presentation of returns of, to Senate, 6.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, presentation and opening of returns of, 22-31.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, by changing penalties for certain offenses, amending act of 1893, regulating the nomination and

House Bill No. 581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 247.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 247.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 544.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 542-543.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 543.
Reported without amendment, 1377-1378.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, and recommitte, 1503-1504.
Re-reported as amended, 1815.
Third reading and final passage, 2046-2047.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1967).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Special order, 3073.
Second reading, 3280.
Third reading and final passage, 3755-3756.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

ELECTION OF SENATORS, presentation and opening of returns of, 2-5, 205.

ELECTION POLLS, prohibiting the transportation for hire of voters to

House Bill No. 1211.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gross, 635.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 635.

ELECTION RECORDS and obtain certified copies thereof, permitting any citizen to inspection certain

Senate Bill No. 293.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS, amending the General Election Act of 1893, by regulating assistance to voters in marking ballots at general, municipal, special and primary

House Bill No. 1715.
Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn D. Moore, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1592.

ELECTIONS AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS, amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to

Senate Bill No. 1566.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 3512.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3512.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3824-3882.
Recommitted, 4039.

ELECTIONS AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS, providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, at

Senate Bill No. 1.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 69.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 69.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading, 1324-1327.
Over in its order, 1383.
Third reading and final passage, 1488-1489.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 1489.
Davis, 1488.

In House (No. 1817).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1742.
Motion to discharge Committee from further consideration of bill defeated, 3319-3320.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 3319-3320.
Marcus, 3319-3320.

ELECTIONS, and requiring voters to deposit the ballot they receive from election officers, specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots at

ELECTIONS—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 292.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS, and the custody of ballot boxes after the completion of the computation, providing for the prompt computation of the vote at

Senate Bill No. 294.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS, any ballot other than that received from election officers, providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at

Senate Bill No. 291.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS, by changing penalties for certain offenses, amending act of 1839, relating to

House Bill No. 584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 247.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 247.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by changing time for filing nomination papers, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 124.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1332.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1492.

In House (No. 1825).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1743.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by increasing the number of petitioners' signatures necessary on nomination papers, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 123.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1135.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1331-1332.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1491.

In House (No. 1824).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1743.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by prohibiting any person from being nominated as a candidate who is a candidate of any other political party for the same office, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 122.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1163-1164.
Second reading, 1330-1331.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1491.

In House (No. 1823).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1743.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by providing that no person shall become a candidate of any political party for the same office, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 121.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading, 1330.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1491.

In House (No. 1822).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1743.

ELECTIONS in counties of second class the contents of ballot boxes shall be deposited as a court record with the prothonotary of the county, providing that at the close of

Senate Bill No. 298.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by enlarging penalties for signing nomination petitions without being qualified, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 583.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 247.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 247.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by giving electors, in districts where personal registration is not required, the right to ask for ballot of any party by taking oath, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 722.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 764.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 764.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 112.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 112.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 112.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 546.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 244.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 244.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 125.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsner, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1135.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1332-1333.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1492.

In House (No. 1826).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1743.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting political parties from nominating persons to fill vacancies who have withdrawn as candidates of any other political party, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 120.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading, 1329-1330.
Over in its order, 1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1490-1491

In House (No. 1821).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1742-1743.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, further amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 20.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 72.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 72.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, limiting and regulating expenditures of, for and on behalf of candidates for State or Federal offices at

House Bill No. 1714.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 1591-1592.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1592.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, limiting and regulating expenditures of, for and on behalf of candidates for State or Federal offices at

ELECTIONS PRIMARY—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 546.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 543.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 543.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading and recommitted, 1505-1507.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, regulating the registration and enrollment of voters in boroughs and townships before

Senate Bill No. 950.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1379.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2099.
Second Reading, 2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2665.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2101).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3505.
Second reading, 3747.
Third reading and final passage, 3964.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, to repeal act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 16.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 91.

ELECTIONS, prohibiting the use of sample ballots the same color as official ballots at

Senate Bill No. 849.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1063.

ELECTIONS upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after

House Bill No. 1716.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1592.

ELECTIONS upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after

Senate Bill No. 296.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 234.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 234.

ELECTIONS upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, providing for the oepning of ballot boxes after

Senate Bill No. 543.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 542.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 542.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1410.
Recommitted, ———.
Re-reported with amendment, 1501.
Second reading and recommitted, 1502-1503.
Re-reported. ———.
Recommitted, 1657-1659.
Re-reported with amendment, 1717.
Third reading and amended, 1879-1882.
Resumed and passed finally, 2042-2043.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3535.
Signed by President, 3782.

Remarks on, by
Weingartner, 1658, 1882.
Davis, 1658.
Huffman, 1658.
Mansfield, 1658.
Leslie, 1658, 1881-1882.
Harris, 1882.

In House (No. 1965).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2425.

ELECTIONS—Continued.

First reading, 2621.
Second reading and amended, 2764-2768.
Third reading and final passage, 3334-3335.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3720.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 2765-2767.
Moore, D. G., 2765-2766.
Standtlander, 2766.
Sowers, 2766-2767.
Howe, 2767.

ELECTORS, amending the Penal Code of 1860, by enlarging penalties for influencing

House Bill No. 580.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 247.

ELECTORS, by extending act to cities of second class A, further amending act of 1906, to provide in cities of third class for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1738.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1593.
Motion to discharge Committee from further consideration of bill defeated, 3302-3303.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 3302.
Davies, 3302.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, amending section 13, of act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1580.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1173-1174.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1174.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, amending section 13, of act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1174.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, amending section 13, of act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1589.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1175.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, amending section 13, of act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1591.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1175.

ELECTORS in cities of first class as a condition of their right to vote, providing for the permanent personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 566.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 561.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 561.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, amending act of 1919, to provide for personal registration of

House Bill No. 1307.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 716-717.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 717.
Reported without amendment, 2754-2755.
First reading, 2756.
Second reading, 3032-3033.
Third reading and final passage, 3326.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1534).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, 3645.
Third reading and final passage, 3799.
Signed by President, 4070.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1490.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1091.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 1607.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burns, 1348.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1348.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, by requiring electors to answer each year the questions prescribed by law, amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 716.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 763-764.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 764.

ELECTORS in cities of first and second classes, by changing date of last registration in odd numbered years, amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 77.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 104.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 104.

ELECTORS in cities of first and second classes, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 79.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 104.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 104.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading, 1328-1329.
Over in its order, 1383-1384.
Third reading and final passage, 1490.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1820).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3280-3281.
Third reading and final passage, 3489-3490.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

ELECTORS in cities of first and second classes, by changing qualifications therefor, amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 76.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 104.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 104.

ELECTORS in cities of second class A to be made by the board of registration commissioners, requiring the spring registration of

House Bill No. 1768.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1595.

ELECTORS in cities of second class when properly registered need not re-register, and requiring proof of payment of taxes, further amending act of 1913, for the personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, by providing that

House Bill No. 237.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 132.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 132.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, and its amendments and supplements, repealing act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 315.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 177.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 177.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by changing date of last registration in odd numbered years, amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 75.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 103-104.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 104.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants, amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 67.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 87.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 74.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 103.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 103.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1163.
Second reading 1327-1328.
Over in its order, 1383.
Third reading and final passage, 1496.
Returned from House without amendment, 3407.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1818).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3281.
Third reading and final passage, 3490.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by changing the hours of registration days, further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 107.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 112.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 112.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1947-1948.
Third reading and final passage, 2141-2142.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1137).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2092.
Reported without amendment, 3149.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3357.
Third reading and final passage, 3593.
Signed by President, 4064.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by providing that persons properly registered need not re-register, and requiring voters to prove payment of taxes before receiving ballot, further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 680.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 252-253.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 253.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, by providing that persons formerly registered need not re-register unless they move out of election district or fail to vote, and requiring voters to prove payment of taxes, amending act of 1906, to provide for personal registration of

House Bill No. 773.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 304-305.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 305.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, repealing act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 578.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 562.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 562.

ELECTRICIAN AND WIREMAN, and imposng certain duties upon the Department of Labor and Industry, regulating trade of

House Bill No. 784.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCallister, 344.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 344.

ELECTRICIANS, MASTER AND SUPERVISING, and creating a State board therefor, to provide for the examination and registration of

House Bill No. 1797.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burns, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1739.

ELECTRICITY, regulating the appropriation of land by corporations, associations, copartnerships and individuals engaged in the manufacture or distribution of

House Bill No. 1276.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 714.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 714.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES (see public service companies, trees).

ELECTRIC WIRING of leased premises by tenants thereof upon filing of proper bond, permitting

House Bill No. 1705.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCann, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1590.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS (see police).

ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

ELK COUNTY (see also county treasurer, highway).

ELLWOOD CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

EMBLEM for Members of House, resolution (House) by Emhardt, requesting the Speaker to have made a suitable, 804; laid over for printing, 804; adopted by House, 3510.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS (see retirement).

EMHARDT, EDWIN C., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1148, Providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 3768.

Bill No. 1903, Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by the court of quarter sessions, 4167.

Bills introduced by
No. 124.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General for refund of taxes erroneously paid on gross receipts of notaries public, 113.

No. 464.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to promotion or transfer of teachers in cities of first class, 196.

No. 1148.
Providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 546.

No. 1207.
Repealing section 502 of the School Code of 1911, which relates to medical inspection in districts of first class, 635.

No. 1208.
To provide for the trial of criminal cases and prosecutions in the courts without a jury at the election of the accused, 635.

No. 1257.
Providing for recorder of deeds of counties of first class to make abstracts of all instruments placed of record, 638.

No. 1537.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Philadelphia County, 1170.

No. 1903.
Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 1931.

No. 1918.
Providing that in counties of first class the tax levying bodies shall have power to fix number and salaries of all officers and employes whose salaries come out of the proceeds thereof, 1933.

Bills reported by
No. 209.
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 187.

EMHARDT, EDWIN C.—Continued.

No. 310.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 1020-1021.

No. 426.
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 576.

No. 553.
Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, 272.

No. 655.
Fixng salary to be paid by each county of first class to its chief deputy sheriff, 660.

No. 685.
Declaring it a misdemeanor to stipulate for, or receive fees, commissions or gifts for procuring loans, 1021.

No. 761.
To validate certain borough warrants issued for municipal indebtedness, 511.

No. 785.
Repealing act of 1867, relating to hawkers and peddlers in Lebanon and Wyoming Counties, so far as same relates to Lebanon County, 1261.

No. 870.
Amending act of 1925, for the selection of jurors, 799.

No. 877.
Empowering counties of second class to acquire private property for establishing and maintaining public parks, 799.

No. 951.
Authorizing cities of second class to purchase or acquire private property for playgrounds, swimming pools and indoor recreation centers, 800.

No. 1030.
Declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain motor vehicle by agreeing to pay a rental for use thereof, 1021.

No. 1031.
Amending the Penal Code, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of larceny if he fails to return bailed property in accordance with agreement, 1021.

No. 1111.
Regulating the imposition, computation and payment of bonus upon capital stock of domestic corporations, 800.

No. 1126.
Amending act of 1887, for appointment of mercantile appraisers, by providing for a scale of advertising charges, and a sworn statement of circulation to accompany same, 2275.

No. 1142.
Providing for payment by State Treasurer to the treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 801, 2275.

No. 1202.
Amending Poor Relief Act, by defining the legislative intent as to the vesting of the title of property of county poor districts, 938.

No. 1306.
To enable cities to adopt city manager plan of government with proportional representation, 3223.

No. 1426 (Senate No. 468).
Amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 2374.

EMHARDT, EDWIN C.—Continued.

No. 1481.
Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts in Philadelphia, 1021, 2110.

No. 1744.
Providing for licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ballrooms in townships, 3012.

No. 1795.
Amending act of 1919, relating to dance halls in cities of first, second and third class, 2400.

No. 1830 (Senate No. 386).
Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 2111.

No. 1909.
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative commission to investigate the administration of the public schools of Philadelphia, 2107.

No. 1939.
To provide for publication of Supreme Court Reports, from Vol. 1 to 97 inclusive, 2107.

Bill returned by
No. 517.
Amending act of 1830, for the collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in offices of register and recorder, 1351.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1207, Repealing section 502 of the School Code, which relates to medical inspection in school districts of first class, 2141.

Postpone Bill No. 1257, Providing for recorder of deeds of counties of first class to make abstracts of all instruments places of record, 3327.

Postpone Bill No. 1657, To regulate pay of witnesses, 2168.

Recommit Bill No. 1208, to provide for trial of criminal cases and prosecutions in the courts without a jury at the election of the accused, 1297.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1148, Providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 3768.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1903, providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 4167.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1918, Providing that in counties of first class the tax levying body shall have power to fix number and salaries of all officers and employes whose salaries come out of the proceeds thereof, 3712.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1903, Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3492.

House resolution requesting the Speaker to have made a suitable emblem for Members of the House, 3510.

Resolution offered by
Requesting the Speaker to have suitable emblem made for Members of House, 804.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1903, Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by the court of quarter sessions, 4112.

EMINENT DOMAIN (see agricultural associations, gas companies, highways).

EMLEN, SAMUEL, Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 947, Amending act of 1899, creating a Bureau of Building Inspection in cities of first class, by permitting air space in lieu of cellar, 1441.

Bills introduced by
No. 947.
Amending act of 1899, creating a Bureau of Building Inspection in cities of first class, by permitting air space in lieu of cellar, 388.

No. 1733.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction to municipal courts, 1592-1593.

No. 1734.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for a judge to hold a Traffic Court, 1593.

No. 1735.
Supplementing act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for a Traffic Regulation Bureau in cities of first class, 1593.

No. 1815.
Regulating the number and extent of wards in cities of first class, 1740.

Bills reported by
No. 1914.
Providing for appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies and associations caring for dependent and delinquent children, 2134.

No. 1928.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, 2275.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 224.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1626, Further amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by fixing compensation of judges, 2168.

Postpone Bill No. 1903, Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by the court of quarter sessions, 2856.

Recommit Bill No. 1734, Amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for a judge to hold a Traffic Court, 2411.

Recommit Bill No. 1735, Supplementing act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for a Traffic Regulation Bureau in cities of first class, 2757.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1903, Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3492.

EMPLOYES (see also counties, cities, General Assembly, insurance, mines, municipality, pension fund, retirement).

EMPLOYES, STATE OR MUNICIPAL, to be in the employ of, or receive from any surety company compensation for services rendered, making it unlawful for

House Bill No. 1691.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1589.

EMPLOYMENT and limiting issue of restraining orders and in junctions in certain cases, relating to disputes concerning terms or conditions of

EMPLOYMENT—Continued.

House Bill No. 1605.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1348.

EMPLOYMENT LAWS, shall be instituted by inspectors thereof, amending act of 1913, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, by providing that violations of

House Bill No. 1852.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1741.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN in certain establishments, by providing that prosecutions for violation of act shall be instituted by an inspector of Department of Labor and Industry, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 1851.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation 1741.

EMPLOYMENT (see also bowling alleys, child labor, children, convicts, teachers).

ENCROACHMENTS (see sidewalks).

ENGINEERING, including surveying, regulating the practice of the profession of

House Bill No. 915.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 352.
Reported without amendment, 642-643.
First reading, 751.
Recommitted, 759.
Re-reported with amendment, 940.
Second reading and amended, 1100-1103.
Postponed, 1237-1239.
Resumed on Third reading and final passage, 2012.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4149.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1110).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1920.
Reported without amendment, 3350.
First reading, 3412-3413.
Second reading, 3639-3641.
Third reading and amended, 3791-3792.
Resumed and passed finally, 4012-4015.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4244.

Remarks on, by
Joyce, 4012.
Weingartner, 4012.
Davis, 4012.

ENGINEERS having charge of stationary and portable steam boilers and engines, to provide for the examination and licensing of

House Bill No. 1708.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1591.

ENGINEERS OR ARCHITECTS, employed by State or municipality to bid on any public work, making it unlawful for

House Bill No. 1690.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2582.
Third reading and final passage, 3315-3316.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4162.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1542).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3354.
Reported with amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading and amended, 3646-3647.
Recommitted, 3800-3801.
Re-reported without amendment, 3908.

ENGINEERS OR ARCHITECTS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 4038-4039.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4083.
Signed by President, 4270.

ENGINEERS (see also trees, viewers).

ENGINES (see railroad companies).

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES (see security receipts).

ERDLEY, GEORGE A., Representative from Snyder County.

Bills introduced by
No. 372.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by permitting the use of fish or eel baskets, 181.

No. 373.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Snyder County, 181.

No. 374.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Snyder County, 181.

No. 1813.
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 1740.

Bill reported by
No. 606.
Repealing act of 1885, Providing for additional copies of Auditor General's report on finances, 576.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

ERIE COUNTY (see bowling alleys, highway).

ERIE HARBOR, making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie for erection of a public freight dock at

House Bill No. 587.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 247.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 247.

ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation to).

ERIE INFANTS' HOME AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

ERIE STATE PARK, and creating Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, by providing for a yacht harbor and club buildings, amending act of 1921, dedicating certain lands for

Senate Bill No. 560.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 561.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 561.
Reported without amendment, 790.
First reading, 796-797.
Second reading, 918-919.
Third reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 2326-2327.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2631-2632.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1496).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1093.
Reported with amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802-1803.
Second reading, 1980.
Third reading and final passage, 2173-2174.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2410.
Final passage, 2588-2589.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2956-2957.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

ERRATA, in House, 492, 1375, 2859, 4001; in Senate, 574, 2910.

ESCHEAT (see banks, Steffens).

ESTATES BY ENTIRETIES, and declaring husband and wife hereafter acquiring property to be tenants in common, abolishing future

Senate Bill No. 961.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1380.

ESTATES (see also lunatics and habitual drunkards).

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS (see decedents' estates, taxation).

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (see Agriculture and Horticulture).

EVANS, FRANK D., Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 930.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by extending terms of certain treasurers of townships of first class, and for election of treasurers of all townships of first class, 353.

No. 1538.
Amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, by removing said limitation on loans where adequate security is furnished, 1170.

No. 1707.
Requiring the consent of the board of township commissioners for the separation of any portion of the territory of any township of the first class, 1591.

No. 1731.
Amending Township Code, by increasing salaries of township commissioners, 1592.

No. 1759.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of members of General Assembly, by fixing the salaries thereof at twenty-five hundred per annum, 1594-1595.

No. 1763.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1595.

Bills reported by
No. 955.
Prescribing a uniform method for issuance of full paid stock by building and loan associations, 658.

No. 956.
Prescribing uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, 658.

No. 1468 (Senate No. 374).
Authorizing building and loan associations to issue stock to minors, 2134.

No. 1766.
Amending act of 1911, creating office of fire marshal in cities of first class, 2374.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 414, Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 2196.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 414, Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 2201.

Remarks on House Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 379.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 378-379.

Bill No. 337, Repealing act of 1879, providing for the printing of copies of the General Laws, 892.

EVANS, FRANK D.—Continued.

Bill No. 870, Amending act of 1925, for the selection of jurors, 1128.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2779.

Bill No. 1456, Amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2151-2152.

Bill No. 1801, Authorizing sheriffs to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge, 3502.

Bill No. 1975, (Senate No 657), Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3760.

EVANS, THOMAS C., Representative from Cambria County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 26, Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., 2850.

Bill No. 141, Authorizing counties of fourth class to arrange for and pay premiums on bonds required of delinquent tax collectors, 260.

Bill No. 520, (Senate No. 22), Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations, erroneously executed and acknowledger, 121.

Bills introduced by

No. 26.
Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., by authorizing the judges of said courts to fix time of holding jury trials, 92.

No. 27.
Validating proceedings and ordinances of borough councils for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, 92.

No. 141.
Authorizing counties of fourth class to arrange for and pay premiums on bonds required of county officers, employes and delinquent tax collectors, 125.

No. 201.
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by enlarging the powers of trust companies in the use of trust funds held for investment purposes, 130.

No. 840.
Validating certain deeds, mortgages and other instruments in writing affecting real estate made by partnership associations, joint stock companies, limited partnerships, 347.

No. 1007.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 380, from Osterburg, Bedford County, to Lloydell, Cambria County, 430.

No. 1073.
Amending act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, by changing compensation of viewers in certain counties, and fixing compensation of engineers and engineers' helpers, 486.

No. 1074.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cambria County, 486.

No. 1221.
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Cambria County, 636.

No. 1326.
Amending act of 1911, requiring owners, lessees or operators of bituminous coal or clay mines to furnish owners of adjoining mines with maps of its mines, by providing court procedure to enforce act, 797.

EVANS, THOMAS C.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 91.
Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 355.

No. 200.
Authorizing judges of any court in which two separate panels of jurors are in attendance at same time to draw jurors from either panel, 224.

No. 645.
Amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 432.

No. 943.
Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 1421.

No. 983 (Senate No. 159).
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at sixteen, 940.

No. 1265.
For the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entities selling or soliciting subscriptions to magazines and periodicals. 1599.

No. 1268, (Senate No. 198).
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing for the relief and care of the blind, 800.

No. 1317.
Providing the procedure and powers of the State Supervisor of Paroles and Boards of Trustees of Penitentiaries where prisoners released on parole violate terms thereof, 2964.

No. 1460.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims when more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, 2106.

No. 1567.
Amending and requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of County Superintendent of Schools, 2373-2374.

No. 1650.
Amending Township Code, by increasing rewards for roads in townships of second class, 2107.

No. 1958 (Senate No. 737).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2965.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Recommit Bill No. 520, (Senate No. 22), Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 668.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 26, Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., 2849.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 26, Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of regular terms of courts, 2421.

EXECUTION (see murder of first class).

EXECUTIVE BOARD (see Administrative Code).

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT (see Administrative Code).

EXECUTIVE MANSION for occupancy of Governor of the Commonwealth, creating a commission composed of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Property and Supplies to acquire land and erect an

EXECUTIVE MANSION—Continued.

House Bill No. 1087.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.

EXECUTIVE MANSION of the Commonwealth, and making appropriation, creating a commission composed of the Secretary of Department of Property and Supplies, Auditor General and State Treasurer to investigate the need for a new

Senate Bill No. 450.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 407-408.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 408.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 622.
Third reading and final passage, 691-692.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4051-4052.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1346).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 937.
Reported with amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3949.
Third reading and final passage, 4104-4105.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

EXECUTORS (see decedents' estates, deeds, writs of, attachment).

EXPENDITURES (see elections).

EXPLOSIVES (see Penal Code, weapons).

EXPOSITION on Repeal Bills (see Repeal Bills).

EXPRESS COMPANIES (see banks).

EXTRADITION of persons charged with crime, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto, relating to

House Bill No. 668.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 865-867.
Third reading and final passage, 952.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2158.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2408.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2850.
Final passage, 3232-3234.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3420.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 801).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1399.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2324.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3201.
Signed by President, 3525.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

EYRE, HON. T. L., resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held and resolution of condolence adopted, 1569-1571; concurrent resolution (Senate) by Homsher, authorizing printing of copies of proceedings of, 1656. Remarks at, by Homsher, 1570; Clark, 1570; Bonbrake, 1570-1571.

EYRE, HON. T., writ issued for special election for Senator in Nineteenth Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of, 1.

FAIRMOUNT PARK COMMISSIONERS, making appropriation to.

Senate Bill No. 131.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 137.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 137.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2906.
Third reading and final passage, 3110-3111.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4051.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2138).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3417.
Reported with amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3949.
Third reading and final passage, 4104.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

FARM CROPS (see deer, mortgages).

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to, Weiss).

FAYETTE COUNTY (see highway).

FAY, FRANK L., Senator from Fiftieth District (Crawford and Mercer Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 217.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of officers and clerks in counties of sixth class, by further regulating the keeping of accounts, 208.

No. 351.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford and Mercer Counties, 285.

No. 352.
Providing for an additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District (Mercer County), 285.

No. 472.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 409.

No. 540.
Authorizing the filing of notices of Federal tax liens, and certificates discharging such liens, and to make the law uniform, 537.

No. 947.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, by adding section thirty-five, authorizing the acquisition of more land than needed for extension by municipalities and the State, 1379.

No. 948.
Making the operation of vehicles with wilful or wanton negligence resulting in death of any person, felonious homicide, 1379.

No. 949.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Crawford County, 1379.

Bills reported by
No. 393 (House No. 328).
Repealing act of 1878, to fix terms of certain officers in cities of fourth class, 2060.

No. 827 (House No. 767).
Granting a pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 1161.

Election returns, 5.

Leave of absence granted, 559, 609, 761, 1059, 1815.

FAY, FRANK L.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

FEDERAL CREDITS (see taxes).

FEES of justices of peace and constables in case of vagrants, repealing act of 1879, to regulate

House Bill No. 321.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 178.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 444.
Third reading and final passage, 496-497.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 487).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1877.
Signed by President, 2328.

FEES of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of courts, register of wills and recorders of deeds in certain counties, repealing act of 1878, to ascertain and appoint

House Bill No. 331.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 178.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 445.
Third reading and final passage, 498.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 501).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 480.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1878.
Signed by President, 2328.

FEES of witnesses, constables and justices of peace in proceedings in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions and general jail delivery, regulating payment of

House Bill No. 1027.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 483.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 483.

FEES (see also attorneys, birth and death, building and loan, constables, coroner, county officers, county treasurer, county treasurers, dog law, dog license, fishing license, Insurance Department, loans, marriage license, murder cases, motor vehicles, recorder of deeds, surveyors, watchmen).

FEES to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, regulating and establishing

House Bill No. 296.
Read in place House by Mr. Haas, 176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 176.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, 455-456.
Third reading and final passage, 518.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2960.
Signed by Speaker, 3668.

In Senate (No. 521).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 535.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1584.
Re-reported without amendment, ———.
Second reading and recommitted, 1721.
Re-reported as amended, 2034.
Over in its order, 2297.

FEES—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 2359.
Resumed and passed finally, 2635-2636.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1921.
Signed by President, 3518.

Remarks on, by
David, 1721.
Earnest, 1721.

FEES to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, to regulate and establish

House Bill No. 438.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.

FELONIOUS HOMICIDE AND FELONY (see homicide, motor vehicles, secret oath bound societies).

FELONY of crimes punishable as a felony in this State for a second or subsequent time, providing additional penalties where persons are found guilty of

House Bill No. 875.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 349.

FEME SOLE TRADER PROCEEDINGS (see husband and wife, married women).

FENCES shall not be effective until provisons are accepted by electors at a general election, repealing act of 1885, which provides that the act for regulation and maintenance of

House Bill No. 576.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 246.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 246.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 553.
Second reading, 580.
Third reading and final passage, 647-648.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 958.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Approved by Governor, 1419.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 647.

In Senate No. 647.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 633.
Reported without amendment, 693.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, 793.
Third reading and final passage, 915.
Signed by President, 1010.

FENCES, SNOW, by providing that such fences may be placed between November first and April first of the succeeding year, amending act of 1925, relative to erection of

Senate Bill No. 609.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 613-614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.
Reported without amendment, 1061.
First reading, 1088.
Second reading, 1149.
Over in its order, 1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1393.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1777).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 1750.
First reading, 2008.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2392-2393.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

FENCES, WALLS and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, repealing act of 1881, to prohibit the defacing of

House Bill No. 488.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 198.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 198.
Reported without amendment, 491.

FENCES, WALLS—Continued.

First reading, 556.
Second reading, 674.
Third reading and final passage, 742-743.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 671).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 712.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1723.
Third reading and final passage, 1887.
Signed by President, 2328.

FERTIG, JOHN H., ESQ., Assistant Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4364.

FERTILIZERS, COMMERCIAL, repealing act of 1879, to regulate the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 327.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 178.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 672.
Third reading and final passage, 737.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 661).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 693.
Reported with amendment, 693.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, 793.
Third reading and final passage, 915-916.
Signed by President, 1010.

FIDUCIARIES (see decedents' estates).

FINGER PRINTS (see also district attorneys, identification of criminals).

FIRE ALARM OPERATORS (see cities of second class).

FIRE APPARATUS (see townships of second class).

FIREARMS and explosives under certain conditions, and regulating the licensing and sale thereof, making it a felony to possess or carry

House Bill No. 88.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 96-97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 253.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 584-585.

FIREARMS, and to make uniform the law relating thereto, regulating the sale, transfer and possession of certain

House Bill No. 113.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 112.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading and recommitted, 720-721.

FIREARMS other than pistols and revolvers, and providing for licensing of dealers, regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 1747.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1594.

FIREARMS, other than pistols and revolvers and providing for the licensing of dealers, regulating the sale of machine guns and

House Bill No. 116.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 113.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 113.
Reported with amendment, 491-492.
First reading, 556.

FIREARMS, prohibiting advertisements for the sale of

House Bill No. 639.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 250.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 250.

FIREARMS (see also pistols).

FIREARMS, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers and other

Senate Bill No. 7.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 70.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 70.

FIREARMS, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous

Senate Bill No. 710.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 763.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 763.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1004-1007.
Recommitted, 1072-1073.
Re-reported as amended, 1483.
Over in its order, 1660.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1888-1893.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill postponed, 2358-2359.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2637.
Resumed on final passage and defeated, 2866-2869

Remarks on, by
Salus, 1891-1893.
Kunkle, 1891-1893.
Earnest, 1891.
Leslie, 1892.

FIREARMS without a license, prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain

House Bill No. 176.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.
Rre-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 253.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 591.

FIRE COMPANIES of Harrisburg, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 506.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 199.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 199.
Reported with amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1959.
Third reading and final passage, 2155.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 1284).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Signed by President, 3519.

FIRE ESCAPES, providing for equipment of tenement houses, apartment houses or flats with

House Bill No. 30.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 92.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 92.

FIRE FIGHTING APPLIANCES (see schools).

FIRE HOSE (see boroughs)

FIRE HOUSES (see boroughs, townships of second class).

FIRE INSURANCE (see insurance, school buildings, tax).

FIRE MARSHAL in cities of first class, by requiring permits for the erection and installation of gasoline pumps and stand pipes, amending act of 1911, creating office of

FIRE MARSHAL—Continued.

House Bill No. 1766.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1595.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2653-2564.
Third reading ad final passage, 3072.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1501).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3771.
First reading, 3909.
Second reading, 4056.
Third reading and final passage, 4182.
Signed by President, 4271.

FIRE MARSHALS and the deputies and assistants in counties of second class, and providing for their office and supplies, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1390.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 935.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 935.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2523.
Third reading and final passage, 2981-2982.

In Senate (No. 1388).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2923.

FIREMEN in cities of third class, regulating hours of labor of

House Bill No. 1684.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2542.
Postponed, 3026.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 3058.

In Senate (No. 1438).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2936.

FIREMEN (see also cities of second class).

FIREPROOF (see hotels).

FIRE RATING BUREAUS (see insurance).

FIRES AND FIRE PREVENTION, and imposing certain powers and duties upon the State Police, relative to

House Bill No. 1292.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 715.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1957-1959.
Third reading and final passage, 2155.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4350.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1293).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2356.
Reported with amendment, 3199-3200.
First reading, 3213-3214.
Second reading, 3359-3362.
Recommitted, 3601-3602.
Re-reported without amendment, 4050.
Third reading and final passage, 4179-4180.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4248.
Signed by President, 4270.

FIRES (see also forest).

FIRES which occur through their criminal intent or wilful negligence, imposing certain liabilities on persons and corporations for the cost of extinguishing

House Bill No. 577.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 246-247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 247.

FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

FISH CODE of 1925, by changing the limit which may be caught, amending

House Bill No. 1560.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1172.

FISH CODE of 1925, by further regulating nursery streams and lakes, amending

House Bill No. 632.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 250.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 250.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading and amended, 1631-1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1790.

In Senate (No. 1070).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1735.

FISH CODE of 1925, by lengthening the closed season for certain species of trout, amending

House Bill No. 362.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 180.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 180.

FISH CODE of 1925, by making it unlawful to troll from any mechanically operated boat, amending

House Bill No. 1110.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 489.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 489.

FISH CODE of 1925, by making it unlawful to troll from any mechanically operated boat, amending

Senate Bill No. 462.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 408.
Referred to Committe on Game and Fisheries, 408.
Reported with amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2647-2648.

Remarks on, by
Weingartner, 2647.
Leslie, 2647.

In House (No. 2080).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 2948.

FISH CODE of 1925, by permitting the use of fish or eel baskets, amending

House Bill No. 1610.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1349.

FISH CODE of 1925, by providing that bait fish shall not be counted in catch, amending

House Bill No. 1561.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1172.

FISH CODE of 1925, by regulating number of game fish which may be caught in inland waters, amending

House Bill No. 1559.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1172.

FISHER, HON. JOHN S., (see Governor).

FISHERIES, COMMISSIONERS OF, Nathan R. Buller, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; re-nomination and confirmed, 89, 4249-4250.

FISH, FOOD, and permitting use of spears, gigs and fish baskets in catching food fish, amending Fish Code of 1920, by defining

House Bill No. 568.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 246.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 246.

FISH HATCHERIES, making appropriation to Board of Fish Commissioners for the establishment of additional

FISH HATCHERIES—Continued.

House Bill No. 1230.
Read in place in House by Mr, Alexander, 636.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 636.

FISHING BOATS, LICENSED, from payment of licenses, amending Fish Code of 1925, by relieving persons employed on

House Bill No. 259.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 152.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 152.

FISHING in trout streams between ten P. M. and one hour before sunrise, amending Fish Code of 1925, by prohibiting

House Bill No. 1248.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 638.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 638.

FISHING LICENSE FEE, and making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth for collection thereof, amending Fish Code of 1925, by increasing the resident

House Bill No. 978.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 390.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 390.
Reported with amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading and amended, 1629-1630.
Third reading and postponed, 1786-1787.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2012-2013.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed. 2758-2760.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2776.
Final passage, 3297-3299.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

Remarks on, by
Moore, Frank N., 2012-2013, 2759-2760.
Ede, 2758-2760.
Eaches, 2749-3298.
Wheeler, 2759.
Wilson, 2760.
Alexander, 3298.

In Senate No. 1439).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3189.
Reported without amendment, 3212.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3621.
Signed by President, 4069.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 3621.
Davis, 3621.

FISHING LICENSE FEES erroneously paid, amending the Fish Code of 1925, by providing for refunding of

House Bill No. 1120.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 489.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 489.
Reported without amendment, 1020.
First reading, 1098.
Second reading, and amended, 1291-1292.
Third reading and final passage, 1470-1471.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1000).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 2358.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2667.
Signed by President, 3523.

FISHING ON SUNDAY, repealing section 265 of the Fish Code of 1925, which prohibits

House Bill No. 263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 152.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 152.
Reported without amendment, 2424.

FISHING ON SUNDAY—Continued.

First reading, 2427.
Second reading, 2583.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3317-3318.

Remarks on, by
Horn, 3317.
Moore, F. N., 3317.
Goehring, 3318.
Bidelspacher, 3318.

FISHING ON SUNDAY unlawful, amending the Fish Code of 1925, by making

House Bill No. 67.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 95.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 95.

FISH LICENSE FEE, and providing for expenditure of said increase, amending Fish Code of 1925, by increasing the resident

House Bill No. 1917.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1933.

FISH OR EEL BASKETS, amending the Fish Code of 1925, by permitting the use of

House Bill No. 372.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erdley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 181.

FISH PROPAGATION, and defining such waters, prohibiting fishing in private waters used for

House Bill No. 106.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 112.

FISH WARDENS and special fish wardens with county treasurers, amending Fish Code of 1925, by providing for the filing of lists of

Senate Bill No. 42.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 73.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 73.

FLAGMAN (see railroad companies).

FLAG, UNITED STATES and other flags, consolidating and amending the law relating to

House Bill No. 50.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 94.
Referred to Committee on Military, 94.
Reported with amendment, 490-491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading and amended, 586-587.
Third reading and final passage, 663-665.

In Senate (No. 632).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 632.

FLAG, UNITED STATES, at head of public parades, requiring the carrying of

House Bill No. 757.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 271.
Referred to Committee on Military, 271.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 556.
Second reading and amended, 593.
Third reading and final passage, 666-667.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Vetoed by Governor, 3766.

In Senate (No. 639).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 633.
Reported without amendment, 1580.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Third reading and final passage, 1883.
Signed by President, 2329.

FLAG, UNITED STATES, concurrent resolution (House) by Earley, petitioning the Governor to issue proclamation calling attention to the approaching 150th anniversary of the birthday of, 3422.

FLINCHBAUGH, JACOB M., Representative from York County (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 77, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 161.

Bill No. 451, Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 2859.

Bills introduced by
No. 40.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 93.

No. 41.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 93.

No. 46.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 492, beginning at a point in York County on route 126 to west of Friedensaals Lutheran Church, 94.

No. 77.
Valdiating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 96.

No. 79.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 96.

No. 451.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a State Highway Department, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 186-187.

No. 562.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 216, from York to the Maryland State line, 245.

No. 565.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 492, commencing in York County on route 126 and extending to York New Salem, 246.

No. 869.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 349.

No. 871.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 349.

No. 1081.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 487.

No. 1084.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 487.

No. 1293.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 715.

No. 1297.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 716.

No. 1451.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1016.

No . 1518.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for use of State Museum Division of the State Library and Museum for purchase of certain relics, 1169.

FLINCHBAUGH, JACOB M.—Continued.

No. 1769.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1595.

No. 1875.
Amending act of 1876, for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, by removing the restriction on employment of cashiers when permitted by the board of directors, 1929.

No. 1930.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1933-1934.

Bills reported by
No. 985 (Senate No. 140).
Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth class, 2110.

No. 1208.
To provide for trial of criminal cases and prosecutions in the courts without a jury at the election of the accused, 1021.

No. 1336.
To provide for publication of Supreme Court Reports, from Vol. 98 to 267 inclusive, 2110.

No. 1658.
Amending act of 1849, to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sales on execution and distress for rent, 2109.

No. 1868.
Amending act permitting a married women separated from her husband for one year to become a feme sole trader, 2109.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 2127.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 451, Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 2859.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 73, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 435.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 451, Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 2394.

FLOOD CONTROL, authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of

House Bill No. 185.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 128.
Referred to Committte on Municipal Corporations, 128.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, and amended, 452.
Third reading and final passage, 514-515.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 803.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1262.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1355.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered, and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1419-1420.
Final passage, 1603-1604.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1747.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

FLOOD CONTROL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 519).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535.
Reported without amendment, 572.
First reading, 574.
Second reading, 623.
Third reading and final passage, 692.
Signed by President, 1011.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1160.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1575.
Signed by President, 2039.

FLOOD CONTROL (see also Allegheny River).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE (see appropriation to).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME (see appropriation to).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION (see appropriation to).

FLYNN, JOHN M., Representative from Elk County.

Bills introduced by
No. 150.
Amending act of 1911, to protect trees and woodlands, by permitting the cutting of trees by engineers and surveyors in good faith, in making surveys, 126.

No. 836.
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, 347.

No. 841.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 347.

No. 1565.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Elk County, 1172.

Bills reported by
No. 100.
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, 1804.

No. 380.
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1805.

No. 534.
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital, of Kane, 1806.

No. 1965, (Senate No. 543).
Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 2425.

No. 1995, (Senate No. 230).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Hospital, 2832.

No. 2079, (Senate No. 441).
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County, 3054.

No. 2087, (Senate No. 580).
Making appropriation to Children's Home of Bethlehem, 3054.

Election returns, 25.

Member of Conference Committee, 3947.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of Rules Committee, 79.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 4001.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Report of Committee appointed at Session of 1925 to revise Rules of the House, presented by, 79.

FOCKLER, GEORGE S., Representative from Cambria County.

Bills introduced by
No. 350.
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 179.

No. 498.
Authorizing school districts of first and second classes to lease part of public school buildings, equipment and premises to universities and colleges, 198.

No. 618.
Defining cooperative non-profit life benefit associations with representative form of government, and providing conditions under which such associations may become legal reserve life insurance companies, 249.

No. 754.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cambria County, 271.

No. 1082.
Amending School Code of 1911, by permitting the leasing of school buildings for university courses, 487.

No. 1506.
Amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to classification of townships by population, 1092.

No. 1858.
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire land for establishment and maintenance of municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 1742.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2029.

Oath of office administered to, 31,

FOOTWALKS (see boroughs, cities of third class, highways).

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS (see corporations).

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES (see insurance).

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES (see insurance companies, tax).

FOREST COUNTY (see county treasurer highway park).

FOREST FIRES, authorizing State, through the Department of Justice, to recover expenses incurred by the Department of Forests and Waters on account of

Senate Bill No. 719.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 764.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 764.

FOREST FIRES, making appropriation for payment of claims by the Commonwealth for injury to or death of persons while fighting

House Bill No. 547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 244.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 244.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 2967-2968.
Second reading, 3236.
Third reading and final passage, 3429-3430.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1550).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3412.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3650.
Third reading and final passage, 3803.
Signed by President, 4066.

FOREST PROTECTION, by providing further penalty for setting fire to any woodlot, forest or wild land, and defining certain terms, amending act of 1915, establishing a Bureau of

FOREST PROTECTION—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 718.
Read in place in Senote by Mr. Quigley, 764.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 764.
Reported without amendment, 1154.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1337-1338.
Over in its order, 1395, 1496.
Third reading and final passage, 1660.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1943).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 2505-2506.
First reading, 2758.
Second reading, 3031.
Third reading and final passoge, 3342-3343.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

FOREST RESERVATION (see park).

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF, for the acquisition of lands for State forest purposes, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 980.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1486.

FORESTS AND WATERS, SECRETARY OF, Charles E. Dorworth, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS and transplants by the Department of Forests and Waters, authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of

Senate Bill No. 720.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 764.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 764.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1338.
Over in its order, 1395, 1496.
Third reading and amended, 1660-1661.

Resumed and passed finally, 1823.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 3598-3599.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and Senate appoints Conference Committee, 3810.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4242-4243.
Signed by President, 4269.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of Conference Committee report, 4274.

In House (No. 1953).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2758.
Second reading and recommitted, 3031.
Re-reported with amendment, 3307.
Third reading and final passage, 3746-3747.
Returned from Senate with House amendments nonconcurred in, House adheres to its amendments and appoints Conference Committee, 3947.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of Conference Committee, 3991.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of Conference Committee Report, and House adopts Report, 4402-4403.
Signed by Speaker, 4406.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., for administering oath of office to Senators-elect and President pro tempore, resolution (Senate) by Freeman, thanking, 7.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., oath of office administered to Senators-elect by, 5, 61, 103; to President pro tempore, 6.

FRANKFORD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

FRANK HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

FRANKLIN COUNTY (see highway).

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES (see insurance, lodges).

FRATT, GEORGE M., Representative from Montgomery County (Second District).

FRATT, GEORGE M.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 262.
Amending act of 1921, providing for salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, by increasing maximum salaries thereof, 152.

No. 387.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing boroughs to appropriate moneys or levy a special tax for purchase of fire engines and apparatus, by empowering boroughs to appropriate moneys for purchase of fire hose, 182.

No. 477.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing the removal of county jails from public parks in counties of fourth class, by regulating the location of such jails and acreage to be acquired therewith, 197.

No. 491.
Amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, by increasing amount of acreage allowed for such purposes, 198.

No. 532.
Making appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown, 223.

No. 569.
Fixing salaries of Superintendents of storerooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, 246.

No. 708.
Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 269.

No. 760.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of the General Thomas J. Stewart Memorial Armory at Norristown, 304.

No. 1384.
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 935.

No. 1765.
Authorizing boroughs to levy and collect a license tax on hacks, carriages, automobiles, motor busses and other vehicles carrying persons or property for pay, 1595.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS (see debtors).

FRAZIER, BERTRAM G., Senator from Fourth District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 358, Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 4003.

Bills introduced by
No. 166.
Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners of the City of Philadelphia, 140.

No. 167.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 140.

No. 168.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museum, 140.

No. 228.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 209.

No. 229.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania Museum, 209.

FRAZIER, BERTRAM G.—Continued.

No. 230.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Hospital, 209.

No. 231.
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 209.

No. 232.
Making appropriation to Polyclinic Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 209.

No. 300.
Making appropriation to the Friends' Home for Children of Philadelphia, 235.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 285.

No. 359.
Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home of Philadelphia, 286.

No. 382.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 328.

No. 383.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 328.

No. 593.
Making appropriation to Misericordia Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, of Philadelphia, 568.

No. 594.
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital for Women and Children, Philadelphia, 568.

No. 625.
Making appropriation to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 624.

No. 626.
Making appropriation to the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as Mercantile license taxes, 624.

No. 698.
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Iadies, of West Philadelphia, 762.

No. 853.
Making the power of taxation of cities security for the taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without the entry of a bond, 1063.

No. 912.
Making appropriation to Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, 1161.

No. 988.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 1501.

No. 1333.
Relating to variance between pleadings and proofs, and providing when a variance shall be deemed to be material, 2680.

Bills reported by
No. 8.
Providing additional penalties where persons convicted of robbery or burglary are found by jury to have been armed with deadly weapons, 232.

No. 79.
Amending act of 1913, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 1137.

FRAZIER, BERTRAM G.—Continued.

No. 106.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 121.

No. 121.
Amending General Election Act, by providing that no person shall become a candidate of any political party for the same office, 1137.

No. 144.
Amending act of 1895, defining offense of disorderly conduct, 327.

No. 154.
Providing for an additional, judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District, 163.

No. 514 (House No. 20).
Regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, 2862.

No. 533 (House No. 798).
Repealing act of 1883, directing the investment of moneys remaining in sinking funds of cities of second class in loans, 2059.

No. 672 (House No. 508).
Amending act of 1923, providing for the reporting and quarantining of communicable diseases, 924.

No. 737.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1482.

No. 787 (House No. 906).
Repealing act of 1883, relating to the public health and sanitary condition of cities of second class, 1482.

No. 806 (House No. 859).
Providing for the regulation of child placement, 1482.

No. 853.
Making power taxation of cities security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, 1482.

No. 854.
Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 1137.

No. 888 (House No. 1102).
Repealing act of 1887, to provide for the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 1580.

No. 933 (House No. 1105).
Repealing act of 1887, increasing salary of Deputy Attorney General, providing for number of employes in office thereof, and salary of keeper of Harrisburg Arsenal, 2032.

No. 1026 (House No. 1337).
Amending act, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 527, beginning on route 344 in Quarryville and extending to Oxford, 2277.

No. 1431 (House No. 181).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for the use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 3105.

Elections returns, 2.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3349.

Recommit Bill No. 9, Making motor vehicle owners liable for payment of all garage and storage rent thereon, 287.

FRAZIER, BERTRAM G.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 288, Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 2332.

Recommit Bill No. 229, Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania Museum, 2332.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 358, Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 4003.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3204.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, at
Memorial session for the late Hon. Edward W. Patton, 1573-1574.

Resolution offered by
Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. Edward W. Patton, 1572.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services held in honor of the late Hon. Edward W. Patton, 1656.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 358, Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 3614.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C., Senator from Seventeenth District (Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 13.
Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury and providing for payment of moneys therein into the general fund, 71.

No. 119.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 118.

No. 865.
Providing for and regulating the State registration of nurses and licensed attendants, 1154.

No. 926.
Relating to the discharge of industrial wastes into State waters, 1311.

No. 927.
Permitting townships of first and second classes to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, 1311.

No. 1326.
Joint resolution creating a commission to study the laws relating to the healing art, and making appropriation, 2627.

Bills reported by
No. 73.
Authorizing counties to erect or improve buildings for institutions for delinquent women sentenced to imprisonment for less than one year, 120.

No. 123.
Amending General Election Act of 1893, by increasing number of petitioners' signatures necessary on nomination papers, 1135.

No. 125.
Amending Primary Election Act of 1913, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, 1135.

No. 338.
Amending act of 1919, relative to retirement of judges, 326.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 356.
Regulating the location of cemeteries in townships, 1136.

No. 527 (House No. 541).
Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 2625.

No. 767 (House No. 1125).
Further amending act of 1895, creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third classes, 2931-2932.

No. 907 (House No. 1233).
Further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1654.

No. 976 (House No. 1295).
Amending act of 1909, to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, 3403.

No. 996 (House No. 916).
For the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 1654.

No. 1039.
Joint resolution creating an election law commission, 1717.

No. 1504 (House No. 654).
Amending act of 1925, regulating manufacture and sale of still drinks and carbonated beverages, 3349.

No. 1549 (House No. 1370).
Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, and sale of poisons and drugs, 3405.

Leave of absence granted, 405.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 66, Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 330.

Recommit Bill No. 356, Regulating the location of cemeteries in townships, 1067.

Recommit Bill No. 527, (House No. 541), Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 3113.

Recommit Bill No. 926, Relating to the discharge of industrial wastes into State waters, 1729.

Recommit Bill No. 1093, Regulating sale and distribution of milk and cream, 2074.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 527, (House No. 541), Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 3113.

Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), Amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3576-3577.

Bill No. 1020, (House No. 963), Regulating the conduct and operation of eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 2668.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Hon. William M. Hargest to administer oath of office to Lieutenant Governor-elect, 81.

Thanking Hon. John E. Fox for administering oath of office to Senators-elect and President pro tempore, 7.

FRENCH CREEK, in Crawford County, authorizing the Secretary of Forests and Waters to refund moneys contributed for purpose of deepening, widening and improving

House Bill No. 171.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.

FRENCH CREEK—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 458.
Third reading and final passage, 520.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 517).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 534-535.
Reported without amendment, 626.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 702.
Third reading and final passage, 786.
Signed by President, 1011.

FRENCH CREEK in Crawford County, lapsing unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Water Supply Commission for widening, deepening and improving

House Bill No. 670.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 252.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 252.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 460.
Third reading and final passage, 522.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.

In Senate (No. 532).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 536.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2074-2075.
Third reading and final passage, 2297.
Signed by President, 2905-3520.

FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

FRUITS (see deer, mortgages).

FULLER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County (Seventh District).

Bill introduced by
No. 725.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 269.

Bills reported by
No. 246.
Repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of the United circuit and district courts, for purpose of lien within the counties, 643.

No. 701.
Amending School Code, by providing for levying of a special tax in school districts of third and fourth class when necessary to refund taxes based on assessments judicially determined to be excessive, 957.

No. 859.
Providing for the regulation of child placement, 643.

No. 860.
Prohibiting child placement for hire, gain or reward, 643.

No. 862.
Regulating maternity homes and hospitals, 643.

No. 900.
To provide for disclosure of certain facts not included in deeds or conveyances creating naked trusts, 1176.

No. 1043.
Repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 643.

No. 1163 (Senate No. 314).
Amending act of 1925, regulating solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 940.

No. 1320.
Creating State Board of Parole Commissioners in Department of Justice, 99.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 1920.
Amending act establishing Allegheny County Court, by increasing jurisdiction thereof in civil actions, 2424.

Bill returned by
No. 863.
Supplementing act of 1923, creating commission revise the laws relating to children, 640.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

FULTON COUNTY (see highway, poor relief).

FUND AND FUNDS (see also agriculture, building and loan associations, dog, game, mothers' assistance, motor license, pension, police pension, school building aid, school districts, State Treasurer, Workmen's Compesation Insurance).

FUND, GENERAL, in State Treasury, made by the General Assembly of 1923, lapsing all unexpended or unencumbered balances of appropriations from the

Senate Bill No. 820.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1009.
Reported without amendment, 1059.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153.
Over in its order, 1319.
Third reading and final passage, 1400.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1785).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1598.
Reported without amendment, 1935.
First reading, ———.
Second reading and recommitted, 2273.
Re-reported without amendment, 2834.
Third reading and final passage, 3341.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

FUND, GENERAL, of the State Treasury, appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the

House Bill No. 653.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 251.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 251.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 530-531.
Recommitted, 553.
Re-reported as amended, 1935.
Third reading and final passage, 2224-2225
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3002.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 1244).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2433.
First reading, 2484.
Second reading, 2740.
Third reading and final passage, 2891-2892.
Signed by President, 3520.

FUNDS, SPECIAL, in the State Treasury, and providing for payment of moneys therein into the general fund, abolishing certain

Senate Bill No. 13.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 71.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 71.

FUNDS, SPECIAL, in State Treasury, and providing for payment of moneys therein into the general fund, abolishing certain

Senate Bill No. 386.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 338.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 338.
Reported without amendment, 994.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, and amended, 1074.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1142.

FUNDS, SPECIAL—Continued.

Re-reported as amended, 1378.
Third reading and final passage, 1494.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3595-3596.
Signed by President, 3782.

Remarks on, by
Parkinson, 1493.
Baldwin, 1493.
Woodward, 1494.
Leslie, 1494.
Huffman, 1494.
MacDade, 1494.
Davis, 1494.

In House (No. 1830).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2560.
Third reading and amended, 3065.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3068.
Final passage, 3729-3730.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3765.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

FUNDS, SPECIAL, in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, providing for the merging of moneys held in certain

Senate Bill No. 115.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 107.

FUNDS, STATE, providing for interest reports from State depositories, supplementing act of 1906, regulating deposits of

House Bill No. 1806.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling (by request), 1739.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2523.
Third reading and final passage, 2981.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1401).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367.
Third reading and final passage, 3615.
Signed by President, 4075.

FUR DEALERS, RAW, amending Game Code of 1923, by fixing fee for

House Bill No. 1380.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ederer, 935.
Referred to Committee on Game, 935.

FURNITURE (see rent, warehouses).

GAMBLING (see punch boards).

GAME, and appropriating moneys for fund to pay damages caused by deer or elk, amending Game Code of 1923, by providing for issuing of license for certain big

House Bill No. 1586.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1174.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2506.
Second reading, 2774-2775.
Recommitted, 3325.

GAME CODE of 1923, by changing open season for raccoon, amending

House Bill No. 831.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 346.
Referred to Committee on Game, 346.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.

GAME CODE—Continued.

Second reading, 1032.
Third reading and amended, 1130.
Resumed and passed finally, 1277.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4154.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

Remarks on, by
Shaffer, 1277.
Labar, 1277.

In Senate (No. 916).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3817-3818.
Third reading and final passage, 4023-4024.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4244.

GAME CODE of 1923, by changing open seasons and bag limits, and restricting authority of game protectors in enforcement of laws, amending

Senate Bill No. 29.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 72.
Reported with amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, and amended, 1402-1403.
Recommitted, 1489-1490.
Re-reported with amendment, 2429.
Third reading and final passage, 2638-2639.

In House (No. 2059).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 2947.

GAME CODE of 1923, by further protecting ruffed grouse, amending

House Bill No. 441.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 185.
Referred to Committee on Game, 185.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 384.
Second reading, and amended, 394.
Third reading and final passage, 438.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.

In Senate (No. 482).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1581.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1719.
Third reading and final passage, 1876.
Signed by President, 2328.

GAME CODE of 1923, by further regulating the hunting of wild turkeys, amending

House Bill No. 435.

Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrehn, 185.
Referred to Committee on Game, 185.

GAME CODE of 1923, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses, amending

House Bill No. 601.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 248.
Referred to Committee on Game, 248.
Reported without amendment, 2423-2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2580.
Third reading and final passage, 3313.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4372-4373.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate (No. 1528).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3511-3512.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading and amended, 3822-3824.
Over in its order, 4036-4037.
Third reading and amended, 4061.
Resumed and passed finally, 4189-4190.

GAME CODE—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

GAME CODE of 1923, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, amending

Senate Bill No. 657.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 687.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 687.
Reported with amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1165.
Re-reported without amendment,
Second reading, and recommitted, 1335-1336.
Re-reported as amended, 1581.
Over in its order, 1659.
Third reading and defeated on final passage,1884-1886.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2055-2056.
Returned from House without amendment, 3813.
Signed by President, 4006.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 1884-1886.
Baldwin, 1884-1885.
Davis, 1885, 2055.
Quigley, 1885-1886.

In House (No. 1975).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2966.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3759-3760.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3953-3954.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

Remarks on, by
Holmes, 3759.
Wheeler, 3760.
Evans, Frank D., 3760.
Baldrige, 3954.

GAME CODE of 1923, by limiting the daily and seasonal kill of raccoons, amending

House Bill No. 903.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 351.
Referred to Committee on Game, 351.

GAME CODE of 1923, by prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or lights thereof for hunting, amending

House Bill No. 1114.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 489.
Referred to Committee on Game, 489.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2513-2514.
Third reading and amended, 2977.
Resumed and passed finally, 3310-3311.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1532).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3824.
Third reading and final passage, 4037.
Signed by President, 4244.

GAME CODE of 1923, by providing an equitable method for distribution of propagating funds, further amending

House Bill No. 204.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jones, 130.
Referred to Committee on Game, 130.

GAME CODE of 1923, by providing a non-resident small game hunter's license, increasing fee for unrestricted hunter's license, and further limiting bag limits in certain cases, amending

House Bill No. 466.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 196.
Referred to Committee on Game, 196.

GAME CODE of 1923, by providing for hunters' license buttons instead of license tags, amending

House Bill No. 734.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 270.
Referred to Committee on Game, 270.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 384.
Recommitted, 394-395.

GAME CODE of 1923, by regulating the killing of raccoons, amending

House Bill No. 363.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 180.
Referred to Committee on Game, 180.

GAME CODE of 1923, with regard to revocation of hunters' licenses, amending

House Bill No. 1381.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ederer, 935.
Referred to Committee on Game, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1974.
Third reading and final passage, 2165.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1171).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3161-3162.
Third reading and final passage, 3595.
Signed by President, 4071.

GAME COMMISSIONERS, member of Board of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

GAME PROTECTORS and deputy game protectors with county treasurers, amending Game Code of 1923, by providing for the filing of lists of

Senate Bill No. 44.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 73.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 73.

GAME (see also deer, fur dealers).

GAME, so far as relates to foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls, repealing act of 1887, which repeals act of 1885, for the destruction of certain

House Bill No. 1100.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Game, 488.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1754.
Third reading and final passage, 2020-2021.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 1124).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2370.
Re-reported without amendment, ———.
Second reading, 2474.
Third reading and final passage, 2677.
Signed by President, 3523.

GANN, ALBERT M., Representative from Clinton County.

Bill introduced by
No. 678.
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 252.

No. 1305.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clinton County, 716.

No. 1719.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clinton County, 1592.

No. 1854.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clinton County, 1741.

GANN, ALBERT M.—Continued.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 224.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GARAGE (see motor vehicle).

GARARD, WILLIAM F., Representative from Greene County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 943, Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 749.

Bills introduced by
No. 943.
Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 388.

No. 1889.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 1930.

No. 1890.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 1930.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 943, Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 892.

Recommit Bill No. 943, Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 1361.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 943, Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 1361.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GARBAGE and refuse of cities, boroughs and townships, to protect the public health by regulating the disposal of

House Bill No. 646.
Read in place in House by Mr. James, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 251.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 463.
Recommitted, 525-526.

GARBAGE (see also disposal plants).

GARRESTON HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GARVIN, HON. THOMAS H., memorial services held, and resolution of condolence adopted for the late, 2995-2996.

GAS COMPANIES additional power to produce and distribute natural gas or gas formed by mixing natural with manufactured gas, supplementing act of 1874, relating to corporations, granting

House Bill No. 1112.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 489.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1028.
Third reading and final passage, 1126-1127.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 878).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1912.
Third reading and final passage, 2054.
Signed by President, 2491.

GAS COMPANIES, NATURAL, by granting said companies right of eminent domain for laying pipe lines, further amending act of 1885, for the incorporation of

GAS COMPANIES, NATURAL—Continued.

House Bill No. 1349.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 798.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 798.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1098.
Second reading, and amended, 1286-1287.
Third reading and finol passage, 1469-1470.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2131.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 1003).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1564.
Reported with amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737-1738.
Second reading, 1917-1919.
Third reading and final passage, 2057-2058.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2092.
Signed by President, 2492.

GAS COMPANIES, NATURAL OR MANUFACTURED, to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, authorizing

House Bill No. 1113.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 489.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1027-1028.
Third reading and amended, 1126.
Resumed and passed finally, 1274-1275.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2970.
Resolution returned from Senate, concurred in, 2996.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3348.
Final passage, 3424-3426.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723.
Signed by Speaker, 3991.

In Senate (No. 918).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1913.
Third reading and final passage, 2057.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2904.

Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3535-36.

GAS COMPANIES (see also taxation).

GAS (see public service companies).

GASOLINE (see liquid fuels).

GASOLINE PUMPS (see fire marshal).

GAS WELLS (see boilers).

GELDER, FREDERICK T., Senator from Twenty-third District, (Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 22, Validating deeds and mortgages affecting real estate of corporations, etc., erroneously executed and acknowledged, 1905.

Bill No. 1362, (House No. 1522), Providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3198.

Bills introduced by
No. 22.
Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 72.

No. 23.
To quiet title of real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 72.

GELDER, FREDERICK T.—Continued.

No. 88.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, 105.

No. 143.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, 138.

No. 197.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 206.

No. 270.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 233.

No. 558.
Providing for rebuilding of county bridges over four hundred feet in length on improved State highway routes in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes by Department of Highways, 561.

No. 616.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, 614.

No. 819.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 1009.

No. 957.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 174, from Honesdale to Montrose, 1380.

No. 1093.
Regulating sale and distribution of milk, cream, pasteurized milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk, and creating a Board of Sanitary Milk control, 1818.

No. 1094.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 1818.

No. 1374.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, 2863.

Bills reported by
No. 61
Authorizing judges of courts of common pleas to employ stenographers, typists and clerks, 121.

No. 187 (House No. 77).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 326.

No. 279.
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for judges, 326.

No. 497 (House No. 19).
Amending School Code, by permitting notice by mail of proposed purchase of supplies, 3772.

No. 683.
Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 1161.

No. 743 (House No. 337).
Repealing act of 1879, providing for printing of copies of the General Laws, 1310.

No. 746 (House No. 606).
Repealing act of 1885, providing for additional copies of the Auditor General's report on finances, 1581.

No. 790 (House No. 1020).
Amending act of 1925, to prevent fraud and deception by regulating the buying and selling of milk and cream, 1482.

GELDER, FREDERICK T.—Continued.

No. 793 (House No. 1096).
Repealing act of 1887, relating to school districts in cities of fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes, 1138.

No. 920 (House No. 1288).
Further amending Township Code, by extending rewards for improvements of highways in townships of second class, 2933.

No. 1041.
Amending the Dog Law of 1921, by extending provisions of act to cities of first and second class, 2278.

No. 1093.
Regulating sale and distribution of milk and cream, and creating a Board of Sanitary Milk Control, 2278.

No. 1422 (House No. 1670).
Authorizing and regulating the acquisition by the United States of lands within Pennsylvania, 3198.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Expunge from record remarks pertaining to voting on Senate Bill No. 70, relating to firearms, 2870.

Postpone Bill No. 750, (House No. 667), Amending act concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, 1888.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1504, (House No. 654), Amending act of 1925, regulating the manufacture and sale of still drinks and carbonated beverages, 3816.

Recommit Bill No. 143, making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, 2322.

Recommit Bill No. 1041, Amending Dog Law, by changing certain fees and regulations and providing for quarantine on dogs in fixed areas in certain cases, 2671.

Recommit Bill No. 1142, (House No. 967), Relating to purchase by boroughs, 3593.

Recommit Bill No. 1246, (House No. 672), Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 3143.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 22, Validating deeds and mortgages affecting real estate of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 1905.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 143, Making appropriation to Rober Packer Hospital, at Sayre, 2322.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 750, (House No. 667), amending act concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, 1887.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1362, (House No. 1522), Providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3197.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1505, (House No. 194), Amending Tax Act of 1844, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neatcattle over four years of age, 3656.

Petition presented by
Against enactment of laws abolishing the present system of collection of taxes, 559.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 328, Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 1661.

Regulating preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of Journals of Senate and House, 4274.

GELDER, FREDERICK T.—Continued.

Requesting a comparative statement of motor vehicle registration and license fees and rate of gasoline or liquid fuel taxes in the several States, 1819.

GELNETT, AMOS L., Representative from Perry County.

Bills introduced by

No. 144.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 125.

No. 146.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 125-126.

No. 148.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 126.

No. 149.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 126.

No. 164.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 126.

No. 179.
Providing that all county and township bridges on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, 127.

No. 214.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 130.

No. 215.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 130.

No. 568.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by defining food fish, and permitting use of spears, gigs and fish baskets in catching food fish, 246.

No. 1123.
Defining the legal status of persons transported in motor vehicles as passengers not for hire in actions for damages for personal injuries, 489.

Bills reported by

No. 82.
Amending act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, 134.

No. 131.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to Workmen's Compensation Board when wrongfully brought, 2110.

No. 334.
Repealing act of 1878, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in impure and unwholesome milk, 491.

No. 1148.
Providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 1021.

No. 1267 (Senate No. 170).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 2111.

No. 1579.
Amending act of 1919, creating Bureau of Markers in Department of Agriculture, 1601.

No. 1582.
Prohibiting the sale of tickets to theatres, motion picture theatres and places of amusement unless seats are provided therefor, 1353.

No. 1659.
Amending act of 1856, relating to damages for injuries producing death, by extending act to other dependent next of kin, 2108.

GELNETT, AMOS L.—Continued.

No. 1745.
Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by allowing comment during trials on failure of defendant to testify, 2108.

No. 1775 (Senate No. 605).
Amending Highway Department Act, by conferring additional powers upon the Secretary of Highways, 1750.

No. 1838 (Senate No. 922).
Requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 2134.

No. 1895.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing increase in registration fees, and in weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 2107.

No. 2112 (Senate No. 1087).
Supplementing act of 1919, for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain Delaware River toll-bridges, 3224.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1838, (Senate No. 922), requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 3958.

Postpone Bill No. 272, Amending act authorizing counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually to certain Military organizations toward Memorial Day expenses, 276.

Recommit Bill No. 1883, Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for the State Museum, 3237.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL (see appropriation for expenses, etc).

GENERAL ASSEMBLEY, by increasing salaries of certain employes, amending act of 1919, fixing number, compensation, mileage and duties of certain officers and employes of

House Bill No. 1544.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3051-3052.
Third reading and final passage, 3330.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4134-35.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 4400-4401.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 4401.
Haas, 4401.

In Senate (No. 1538).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3645-3646.
Re-reported as amended, 3897.
Third reading and final passage, 4037-4038.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4063.
Re-reported with amendment, 4064.
Over in its order, 4183.
Third reading and final passage, 4237-4238.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, and Bill is recommitted, 4273.

GENERAL ASSEMBLEY (see also Members, reporters, stenographers).

GENERAL ELECTIONS (see elections).

GENERAL FUND (see fund).

GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE (see Vicksburg Military Park).

GENERAL LAWS (see laws).

GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART MEMORIAL ARMORY (see armory).

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (see Internal Affairs).

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL COMMISSION (see Washington).

GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GIANT POWER BOARD, report of, presented to Senate, 21-22; to House, 35; appendix, 4584.

GLEE CLUB, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, entertainment by, 1039.

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS (see appropriation to).

GOEHRING, EDWARD B., Representative from Allegheny County (Fourth District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 317, Authorizing married women granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of husbands, 597-598, 2975.

Bill No. 429, Amending Banking Act of 1923, by providing that abstract summaries of reports required to be made to the Secretary of Banking shall be advertised and published, 1787.

Bill No. 833, restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 583, 1942.

Bill No. 834, Providing for licensing and regulation of second-hand dealers, 877.

Bills introduced by

No. 134.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 125.

No. 135.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, 125.

No. 142.
Amending act of 1919, regulating the operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles except by citizens of the United States, 125.

No. 237.
Further amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, by providing that persons properly registered in cities of second class need not re-register, and requiring proof of payment of taxes, 132.

No. 245.
Supplementing act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by providing for service of process where the sheriff is prevented by the defendant from making personal service, 151.

No. 246.
Repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of the United States circuit and district courts for purpose of lien within the counties, 151.

No. 247.
Relating to judicial sales and sales upon writs of execution or otherwise, 151.

No. 317.
Authorizing a married woman granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of husband, 177.

No. 833.
Restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 347.

GOEHRING, EDWARD B.—Continued.

No. 834.
Providing for licensing and regulation of second-hand dealers in cities of second class, 347.

No. 856.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by imposing a tax on premiums of mutual life insurance companies, 348.

No. 945.
To preserve the purity of waters by requiring owners, operators and lessees of abandoned bituminous coal mines to seal the entries and air shafts thereof, 388.

No. 970.
Relating to the lien or mortgages and defeasible deeds in the nature of mortgages, 389.

No. 971.
Amending act of 1919, to quiet title of real estate, by extending act to include curtesy, tenancy by curtesy, dower and right of dower, 389.

No. 1109.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act of 1923, by defining "original member," 488-489.

No. 1110.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by prohibiting trolling from a mechanical boat, 489.

No. 1442.
Amending act of 1901, establishing a house or houses of detention for delinquent and neglected children in cities of first and second class, so as to apply only to cities of first class, 1016.

No. 1491.
Authorizing the filing and recording of notices of liens for taxes payable to the United States, and certificates of discharge thereof, 1091.

No. 1507.
Empowering cities or boroughs to acquire and hold land within or without the corporate limits for erection of disposal plants, 1092.

No. 1628.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by regulating the payment of compensation to alien widows, 1350.

No. 1629.
Maing appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for altering and repairing the Hunt Armory on Emerson Street, Pittsburgh, 1350.

No. 1899.
Maqing State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest, penalties and all public accounts a lien upon the franchise and property of corporations, associations and individuals, 1931.

Bills reported by

No. 14.
To provide two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 134.

No. 58.
Authorizing owners of buildings on boundary lines to enter upon adjoining lands to make repairs or improvements in certain cases, 644.

No. 202.
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, 254.

No. 432.
To validate acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 355.

GOEHRING, EDWARD B.—Continued.

No. 220.
To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 1177.

No. 274.
Amending act of 1925, to provide for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 938.

Bill returned by
No. 1318.
Continuing the commission to examine the parole laws of the Commonwealth, 1176.

Consent of House to hear from Hon. George E. Alter requested by, 648.

Election returns, 23.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 962, Amending act of 1919, regulating buildings in cities of second class, 1803.

Postpone Bill No. 1056, Amending Second Class City Act of 1901, by limiting compensation of police magistrates, 1044.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 317, Authorizing married persons granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of his or her spouse, 2975.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 833, Restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 942.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. Mangan, 2995.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 263, Repealing section 265, of the Fish Code, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 3318.

Bill No. 856, Amending Tax act of 1889, by imposing tax on premiums of mutual life insurance companies, 3059.

Bill No. 1109, Amending act of 1923, establishing State Employes' Retirement System, by defining "original member," 1047.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 317, Authorizing married persons granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encounter real estate without joinder of his or her spouse, 2756-2757.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 833, Restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 1788-1789.

GOODNOUGH, C. J., Representative from Cameron County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 925, Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by exempting Cameron County from provisions of act, 679-680.

Bills introduced by
No. 925.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by exempting Cameron County from provisions of act, 353.

No. 1234.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cameron and Potter Counties, 637.

GOODNOUGH, C. J.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 1805.
Amending act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by permitting insurance writs against foreign insurance companies, 2374.

No. 1934 (Senate No. 718).
Amending act establishing a Bureau of Forest Protection, by providing further penalty for setting fire to any forest or wild land, 2505-2506.

No. 1953 (Senate No. 720).
Authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings and transplants by the Department of Forests and Waters, 2505.

Election returns, 24.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1807, To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first class, second class and second class A, by regulating construction thereof, 3025.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Petition presented by
Favoring the making of the first fork road in Cameron and Potter Counties a part of the State highway system, 801.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1220, To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2122-2123.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, 4396.

GOODS (see chattels, conditional sales, rent, sales).

GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN (see Vicksburg Military Park).

GOVERNOR, presentation of election returns of, to Senate, 6.

GOVERNOR (see also corporations, National Guard, retirement).

GOVERNOR'S Inaugural Ceremonies, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to proceed to, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports to Senate, 83; inaugural ceremonies, 83; committee reports to House, 98; inaugural address, 98-100.

GOVERNOR'S invitation for Joint Session of Senate and House to hear message, read and accepted by Senate, 14; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 14-15; invitation read and accepted by House, 34; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 36-56.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, presentation of, 36-56.

GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC (see appropriation to Ladies of, etc.).

GRAND VIEW HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GRAND VIEW INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF POOR CONSUMPTIVES, (see appropriation to).

GRASS (see spraying).

GRAVEL (see tax).

GRAVES (see Civil War Veterans, Memorial Day, soldiers).

"GREATER PITTSBURGH" (see Constitution of Pennsylvania).

GREEBY, HARRY, Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 935.
Amending act of 1909, regulating practice of osteopathy, by providing penalties for failure, neglect or refusal to register annually with the Board of osteopathic Examiners, 387.

GREEBY, HARRY—Continued.

No. 1631.
Making appropriation to Department of Auditor General for reimbursing David Lupton's Sons Company, of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 1350.

Bills reported by
No. 88.
Making it a felony to possess or carry firearms and explosives under certain conditions, 490.

No. 219.
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in the office of register of wills of counties of first class, 187.

No. 684.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in recorder of deeds' office in counties of first class, 305.

No. 1820 (Senate No. 79).
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 2755.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GREENE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GREENE COUNTY (see also highway).

GREENSTEIN, L. ARTHUR, Representative from Philadelphia County (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 380.
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, of Philadelphia, 181.

No. 1569.
Providing that before suit shall be brought against city or other municipal corporation having charge of any bridge or highway notice of injury shall be to the principal officers thereof, 1172.

Bills reported by
No. 751 (Senate No. 154).
Providing for an additional judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District, 357.

No. 896.
To validate certain sheriffs' deeds, 938.

No. 1122.
Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, 1176.

No. 1470 (Senate No. 219).
Amending First Class City Act of 1919, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to population, 1261.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GREENVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

GRENET, SAMUEL J., Representative from Allegheny County (Eighth District)

Bill reported by
No. 1118 sSenate No. 189).
Providing for the holding over of officers of municipal corporations until their successors are elected or appointed, 957.

Election returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 155.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

GRENET, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 686.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES R., Representative from Indiana County.
Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 471, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of driver's license, 321.

Bills introduced by
No. 375.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 181.

No. 376.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 181.

No. 382.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 181.

No. 383.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Cambria Counties, 181.

No. 467.
Amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and location of State highways, 196.

No. 471.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending the provisions governing the yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceeding year, 196-197.

No. 493.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 198.

No. 494.
Providing for maintenance of certain State-aid and township reward roads by the Department of Highways, and reappropriating moneys in the Motor License Fund for such purposes, 198.

No. 495.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 198.

No. 819.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 346.

No. 820.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 346.

No. 990.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 390.

No. 992.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 390.

No. 996.
Making appropriation to Two Lick Hospital, of Dixonville, 391.

No. 1042.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in County of Indiana, 485.

No. 1044.
Imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, 485.

No. 1095.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing a State association of township supervisors and commissioners, by increasing the allowance for expenses of delegates, 487-488.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES R.—Continued.

No. 1223.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 636.

No. 1323.
Amending act of 1927, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting from act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 797.

No. 1452.
Regulating the operation of vehicles, including bicycles and ridden animals on highways and providing for traffic signs and signals, 1016.

No. 1571.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 1173.

No. 1572.
Authorizing township supervisors to repair and maintain roads necessary for public travel, 1173.

No. 1746.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 1594.

No. 1912.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 435, from Marion Center, Indiana County, to Punxsutawney, 1932.

Bills reported by
No. 269.
Amending act of 1919, empowering cities of second and third classes, boroughs and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds, swimming pools and indoor recreation centers, 491.

No. 1814.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 2109.

Election returns, 25.

Member of special committee, 4406.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1814.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 471, Amending Motor Vehicle Act, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceding year, 3724.

Recommit Bill No. 471, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license, 375.

Recommit Bill No. 814, Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 2758.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 471, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceding year, 2399.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN, Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1566, Requiring the weighing of all quantities of coal or coke consisting of one ton or more solid or delivered to any city or borough, 2176.

Bills introduced by
No. 541.
Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 223.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN—Continued.

No. 563.
Creating in all counties a salary board to fix and determine the number and compensation of employes, 252.

No. 775.
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at sixteen years, 305.

No. 776.
Amending act of 1913, regulating the issuance of marriage licenses, by requiring a five days' application to clerk of orphans' court, 305.

No. 922.
For the fixing of salaries of court criers, tipstaves, interpreters, deputies, and clerks in the several counties by the judge or judges, 353.

No. 933.
To regulate the practice of chiropractic and for the appointment and maintenance of a board of chiropractic examiners, 353.

No. 1124.
Making appropriation to the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, 489.

No. 1256.
Prohibiting and dispensing with the entering of judgments non obstante verdicto in trials by jury, 638.

No. 1301.
Providing for the creation of a commission to study and make a survey of salaries paid to officials and other employes in the Commonwealth, and making appropriation, 716.

No. 1566.
Requiring the weighing of all quantities of coal or coke consisting of one ton or more sold or delivered to any city or borough, 1172.

No. 1762.
Imposing a State tax on soft drinks sold by dealers and providing for issuing, revoking and use of soft drink permits, 1595.

Bill reported by
No. 947 (Senate No. 861).
Amending act of 1917, authorizing supervisors by authority of court, to appoint policemen in townships of second class, 3725.

Election returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 74.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 663, Creating in all counties a salary board, 3061.

Postpone Bill No. 1566, Requiring the weighing of all quantities of coal or coke consisting of one ton or more sold or delivered to any city or borough, 2413.

Recommit Bill No. 663, Creating in all counties a salary board, 680.

Recommit Bill No. 776, Amending act of 1913, Regulating issuance of marriage licenses, 581.

Recommit Bill No. 922, For the fixing of salaries of court criers, tipstaves, interpreters, deputies and clerks in the several counties by the judge or judges, 680.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Clarence E. Seiler, Chief Page, 4364.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 73, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 435.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN—Continued.

Bill No. 541, Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 523.

Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1251-1255.

Bill No. 1774, (Senate No. 564), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3762-3763.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 626.

GRISWOLD, HON. MARVIN E., adjournment of Senate out of respect to the memory of the late, 22.

GRISWOLD, HON. MARVIN E., resolution from American Legion Rogers Israel Post No. 11, of Erie, expressing sorrow at death of, 111.

GRISWOLD, HON. MARVIN E., resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held, and resolution of condolence adopted, 1565-1567. concurrent resolution (Senate) by Steele, authorizing printng of copies of proceedings of, 1656. Remarks at, by Steele, 1567; North, 1567; Kitts, 1568.

GRISWOLD, HON. MARVIN E., writ issued for special election for Senator in Forty-ninth Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of, 83; presentation of election returns, 205.

GROCERY STORES (see chain stores).

GROSS RECEIPTS (see brokers, tax, taxes).

GROUSE (see game).

GUARDIANS' SALES (see real estate).

GUERIN, JOHN J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 2017.

Bills introduced by
No. 38.
Creating a commission to investigate and study the Sunday laws, and making appropriation, 93.

No. 86.
Amending act of 893, Relating to husband and wife, by authorizing a married woman to mortgage her real property without the joinder of her husband, 96.

No. 87.
Empowering the commission for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden to take steps toward erection of an additional bridge over the Delaware River, and making appropriation, 96.

No. 88.
Making it a felony to possess or carry deadly weapons and explosives under certain conditions, and regulating the licensing and sale thereof, 96-97.

No. 89.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by limiting pensions to those for military service, 97.

No. 660.
Imposing taxes upon mortgages, 251.

No. 777.
Providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, and making appropriation, 305.

No. 822.
Making appropriation to Saint Agnes' Hospital, of Philadelphia, 346.

No. 823.
Making appropriation to Saint Columbus Hospital, of Philadelphia, 346.

GUERIN, JOHN J.—Continued.

No. 1262.
Imposing liability upon the Commonwealth and upon cities, boroughs, towns and townships for negligence of State policemen and constables resulting in injury or death to persons, 639.

No. 1263.
Amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in murder cases, by increasing the maximum fee, 639.

Bills reported by
No. 544.
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, 1806.

No. 647.
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, 644.

No. 672.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 1806.

No. 1275.
Authorizing the incorporation of thrift associations, and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Banking, 2107.

No. 1694.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 2403.

No. 1695.
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 2403.

No. 1984 (Senate No. 87).
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 2832.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 1126, 1456, 2228.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 2017.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 1456, 2845.

Bill No. 1275, Authorizing the incorporation of Thrift Associations, 3710-3711.

Point of order raised by, on
Remarks on Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 893.

CUTTERS (see cities of third class).

GYGER, FURMAN H., Representative from Chester County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 381.
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 181.

No. 615.
Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company, by discontinuing the tax on horses, mares and cattle, 249.

Bill reported by
No. 2153 (Senate No. 1041).
Amending Dog Law, by changing certain fees and regulations, and providing for a quarantine on dogs in fixed areas in certain cases, 3725.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 431.

GYGER, FURMAN H.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

GYPSIES declared to be nuisances to leave municipalities, authorizing boards of health to require roving bands of

Senate Bill No. 345.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 284.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 340.
Second reading, 428.
Third readng and final passage, 475-476.
Returned from House without amendment, 1907.
Signed by President, 2488.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 1167).
Referred to Committee on Public Health andd Sanitation, 549.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 890.
Postponed, 980-981.
Time of postponement extended, 1450.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 2011.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

HAAS, ROBERT E., Representative from Lehigh County (First District).

Acting Speaker, 2166, 3025.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2757.

Bill No. 704, Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 579-580.

Bill No. 904, Providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships or parts of townships, to cities of third class, 1283-1286.

Bill No. 1467, (Senate No. 387), Relating to Municipal indebtedness, 1448-1449.

Bills introduced by
No. 107.
Further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing the hours of registration days, 112.

No. 108.
Amending act of 1921, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by including office of coroner in said act, and fixing salary for said office, 112.

No. 111.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by abolishing the minimum limit on certain criminal sentences, 112.

No. 114.
Amending act of 1915, relating to child labor, by requiring four year attendance in high school, 112-113.

No. 115.
Amending act of 1879, to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of peace, by further enlarging the civil jurisdiction of aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace, 113.

No. 118.
Amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by making the office of policeman and constable incompatible, 113.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

No. 129.
Amending act of 1925, providing for the burial of certain "deceased service men," by authorizing county commissioners to place suitably marked headstones at the graves thereof, 114.

No. 280.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by increasing the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of peace in certain cases, 153-154.

No. 282.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for maintenance of city highways according to standards of Department of Highways when part of a State highway, 154.

No. 296.
Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 176.

No. 297.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by increasing the civil jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of peace in certain cases, 176.

No. 703.
Amending act of 1909, authorizing the employment of stenographers by district attorneys, by providing for employment of a stenographer by the first assistant district attorney, 268.

No. 704.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, by increasing salaries thereof in counties of fifth class, 268.

No. 889.
Relating to the collection of county taxes in the several cities of this Commonwealth, 350.

No. 890.
Relating to county, borough, township, school and poor taxes, 350.

No. 904.
Providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships, or parts of townships to cities of third class, 351.

No. 1076.
Amending act of 1917, to regulate fees of constables, by increasing fees for making returns to court of quarter sessions, 486.

No. 1150.
Amending act of 1923, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by increasing salaries of jury commissioners, 547.

No. 1198.
Providing for payment of fees and fixing salaries of county officers, their deputies and clerks, in counties of first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes, 634.

No. 1220.
To prevent the trial in any court of any person for any offense who has previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 636.

No. 1232.
Amending act of 1921, relating to police pension funds in cities of third class, by providing for payment of one per cent of all city taxes therefor, 637.

No. 1240.
Regulating the hours of labor of policemen in cities of third class, 637.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

No. 1492.
Amending the Administrative Code of 1923, consolidating the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure and the Board of Osteopathic Examiners into a Board of Medical Education and Healing Art Licensure, 1091-1092.

No. 1559.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, with regard to creel limits, 1172.

No. 1560.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by changing the limit which may be caught, 1172.

No. 1561.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by providing that bait shall not be counted in catch, 1172.

No. 1640.
To validate deeds and conveyances defectively acknowledged, 1351.

No. 1648.
Joint resolution creating a Penal Law Commission, and making appropriation, 1416.

No. 1682.
Providing for the licensing, regulation and supervision of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and salesmen and their business through a bureau in Department of Secretary of Insurance, 1589.

No. 1683.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for dismissal of children for religious purposes on application of parent or guardian, 1589.

No. 1684.
Regulating hours of labor of firemen in cities of third class, 1589.

No. 1685.
Fixing salary of prothonotary in counties of fifth class, 1589.

No. 1686.
Fixing salary of prothonotary in counties of first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes, 1589.

No. 1687.
Amending act of 1919, fixing number, compensation, mileage and duties of officers and employes of the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of stenographers for Members, 1589.

No. 1688.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 173, from Honesdale to the New York State line, 1589.

No. 1793.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to assessment of property owners of municipalities for highway improvements, 1738.

No. 1682.
Prohibiting railroad companies operating in Pennsylvania from collecting the Pullman surcharge on Pullman, sleeper and chair car fares within the State, 1928.

Bills reported by
No. 64.
Classifying judicial districts, and fixing salaries of judges, 134.

No. 515.
Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 1021.

No. 574.
Repealing act of 1885, supplementing act relating to appeal from decision of township auditors, 1421.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

No. 891.
Repealing act of 1883, relating to conveyance to their homes of persons who are injured in or about mines, 658.

No. 1157 (Senate No. 136).
Amending act of 1923, regulating business of dry cleaning and dyeing, 1421.

No. 1250.
Joint resolution for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 957.

No. 2121 (Senate No. 1135).
Amending Third Class City Act, by permitting two additional copies of, and regulating time of signing petitions against an ordinance, 3675.

Bill returned by
No. 839.
Providing State assistance to certain county libraries, 575.

Election returns, 26.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of special committee, 34, 254.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 703, Amending act of 1909, authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys, 553.

Recommit Bill No. 1198, Providing for payment of fees and fixing salaries of county officers in certain counties, 1304.

Recommit Bill No. 1492, Amending and repealing part of the Administrative Code of 1923, so as to consolidate certain Boards into a Board of Medical Education and Healing Art Licensure, 2260.

Recommit Bill No. 1786, (Senate No. 842). Amending Township Code, with regard to collection by installments of cost of construction of sewer and drainage systems in townships of first class, 3679.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2757.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 704, Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 647.

Bill No. 767, granting a pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 1049.

Bill No. 904, Providing a method of annexation to boroughs, townships or parts of townships to cities of third class, 1463-1464.

Bill No. 1220, To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2122.

Bill No. 1544, Amending act of 1919, relating to the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4401.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in House during Session of 1925, 34.

Tendering thanks of House to officers and employes of House for faithful performance of their duties, 4396.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2121.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS (see lunatics).

HAGMAIER, LOUIS W., Representative from Allegheny County (Thirteenth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 180.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, of Allegheny County, 127.

No. 758.
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 304.

No. 968.
Abolishing the office of high constable in boroughs having one or more police officers, 389.

Bills reported by
No. 18.
Amending School Code, by modifying provisions relating to the removal of school directors for refusal or neglect to perform mandatory duties, 355-356.

No. 19.
Amending School Code, by permitting notice by mail of proposed purchase of supplies, 356.

No. 322.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to division of counties, 272.

No. 332.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to division of counties, 272-273.

No. 346.
Repealing act of 1879, supplementing act relating to division of counties, 272.

No. 347.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to assessments for borough sewers, 273.

No. 500.
Amending the Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 550.

No. 515.
Revising and consolidatng the borough laws, 254.

No. 578.
Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 718.

No. 683.
Further amending School Code, with regard to granting of scholarships on merit basis in school districts of first class, 355.

No. 741.
Amending School Code, by regulating advertisments and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, 658.

No. 865.
To prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 1603.

No. 930.
Amending Township Code, by extending terms of certain treasurers of townships of first class, 1260.

No. 965.
Authorizing boroughs to levy and collect a special tax for lighting streets, highways and other public places, 550.

No. 967.
Relating to purchases by boroughs, 1600.

HAGMAIER, LOUIS W.—Continued.

No. 1096.
Repealing act of 1887, relating to school districts in cities of fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes, 645.

No. 1159 (Senate No. 103).
Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 1421.

No. 1221.
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Cambria County, 1750.

No. 1428 (Senate No. 551).
Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendent of schools in districts of first class, 2756.

No. 1475.
Amending act of 1869, for punishment to cruelty to animals, 1093.

No. 1477.
Amending School Code, by providing that the State shall reimburse the school district for payment of teachers' salaries when schools are closed, 1600.

No. 1506.
Amending Township Code, with regard to classification of townships by population, 2108.

No. 1627.
Amending Township Code, with regard to issuance of permits by commissioners for erection of obstructions on highways in townships of first class, 1421.

No. 1948 (Senate No. 931).
Imposing a penalty for the non-payment of borough taxes within certain periods, 3306.

No. 2024 (Senate No. 464).
Amending County Poor Relief Act, with regard to term of officers, duties of county controller and guardianship of paupers, 3306.

No. 2109 (Senate No. 1075).
Prohibiting cities, boroughs, towns and townships to increase or diminish the salary of elected officers after their election, 3921.

No. 2110 (Senate No. 1082).
Requiring certain municipalities when fixing rates of taxation in mills to express such rates also in dollars and cents, 3306.

No. 2117 (Senate No. 1107).
Amending act of 1925, authorizing a State Association of Township Commissioners, with regard to statement of annual meeting and payment of expenses, 3306.

Bill returned by
No. 1644.
Amending act of 1917, relating to free, public, nonsectarian labraries and branch libraries, 1742.

Election returns, 23.

Member of conference committee, 2128.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Lay upon table House Bill No. 968, Abolishing office of high constable in boroughs having one or more police officers, 3766.

Recommit Bill No. 270, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 307.

Recommit Bill No. 1944, (Senate No. 817), Providing a method whereby boroughs divided into wards may provide for election of all councilmen-at-large, 3959.

HAGMAIER, LOUIS W.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2418.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 319, To create a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 2121.

Bill No. 500, Amending Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 945.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 515, The Borough Code, 3922.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HAIL (see insurance).

HAINES, W. ALBERTSON, Representative from Bucks County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1147, Amending, revising and consolidating the law relating to the protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 684.

Bills introduced by
No. 512.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its Navigable Tributaries, 199.

No. 513.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its Navigable Tributaries, 199.

No. 652.
Making deficiency appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, 251.

No. 653.
Appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the general fund of the State Treasury, 251.

No. 654.
Amending act of 1925, regulating the manufacture and sale of carbonated beverages and still drinks, by defining and classifying various liquids, extending certain powers to Secretary of Agriculture and limiting certain exemptions, 251.

No. 726.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, 270.

No. 1147.
Amending, revising and consolidating the law relating to the protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 546.

No. 1332.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 798.

No. 1579.
Amending act of 1919, prescribing powers and duties of Bureau of Markets in Department of Agriculture, with regard to furnishing of information relative to farm products and time prescribed standards for marketing shall become effective, 1173.

No. 1585.
Providing for the payment of certain claims for damages done to orchards, fruits and general farm and truck crops by deer and elk, 1174.

HAINES, W. ALBERTSON—Continued.

No. 1586.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by providing for issuing of license for certain big game, and appropriating moneys for fund to pay damages caused by deer or elk, 1174.

No. 1587.
Establishing an emergency fund to be used by the Department of Agriculture for outbreaks of injurious insect pests, plant or animal diseases, and making appropriation, 1174.

Bills reported by
No. 184.
Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, 1804-1805.

No. 306.
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, 1805.

No. 652.
Making deficiency appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, 1021.

No. 1147.
Amending and consolidating the laws relating to the protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 576.

No. 1618, (Senate No. 220).
Making deficiency appropriation to commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of Delaware Rive toll-bridges, for rebuilding of a bridge, 1602.

No. 2030 (Senate No. 631).
Making appropriation to commission constituted for purpose of acquiring Delaware River toll bridges between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 2834.

No. 2031 (Senate No. 685).
Creating a commission to provide a bridge over the Delaware River from Morrisville to New Jersey, 2834.

No. 2053 (Senate No. 1105).
Making appropriation from the Dog Fund to the Department of Agriculture for administration and enforcement of laws, 2835.

No. 2085 (Senate No. 557).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, of Philadelphia, 3055.

No. 2144 (Senate No. 1092).
Defining and regulating practice of chiropody, 3423.

Bill returned by
No. 732.
Providing for establishment and maintenance of a State institution for care and treatment of indigent children and others afflicted with surgical tuberculosis, 386.

Election returns, 24.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Recommit Bill No. 512, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, and its navigable tributaries, 1954.

Recommit Bill No. 652, Making deficiency appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, 946.

Recommit Bill No. 653, Appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the general fund of the State Treasury, 553.

HAINES, W. ALBERTSON—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 985, (Senate No. 140), Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 1053.

Recommit Bill No. 1585, Providing for payment of certain claims for damages done to orchards, fruit and general farm and truck crops by deer and elk, 3325.

Recommit Bill No. 1586, Amending Game Code, by providing for issuing of license for certain big game, and appropriating moneys for fund to pay damages caused by deer or elk, 3325.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 985, (Senate No. 40), Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 1053.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to S. Edward Moore, History Clerk of House, 4362.

Reasons for calling up Bill No. 1147, Consolidating the law relating to protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests, 737.

HALL, JOHN A. F., Representative from Dauphin County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 1097, Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 4093.

Bill No. 1426, (Senate No. 468), Amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefiits in event of total and permanent disability, 4000.

Bills introduced by

No. 37.
Amendig act of 1893, Relating to husband and wife, by enabling married women to become accommodation endorser, maker, guarantor or surety for another, 93.

No. 90.
Amending act of 1925, Regulating the recording of certain deeds, conveyances, etc., and fixing the effect thereof as to subsequent purchasers, mortgagees and judgment creditors, 97.

No. 93.
To validate certain deeds and conveyances made by executors, 97.

No. 94.
Amending act of 1806, to alter the judiciary system, by providing for a record of the time of day when judgments are entered of record, 97.

No. 95.
To validate certain deeds and conveyances made by trustees without setting forth their authority to convey, 97.

No. 96.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by eliminating therefrom the fixed minimum sentence, 97.

No. 355.
To validate acts done by corporations before the recording of their charters, 180.

No. 503.
Making appropriation to Children's Home, of Harrisburg, 198.

No. 504.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 198.

No. 506.
Making appropriation to the Harrisburg fire companies, 199.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

No. 789.
Further amending act of 1913, organizing a State Association of county commissioners and county solicitors, by limiting expenses of the convention, 344.

No. 792.
Repealing act of 1883, relative to safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 344.

No. 796.
Repealing act of 1883, relating to city controllers in cities of third class, 345.

No. 798.
Repealing act of 1883, directing the investment of moneys remaining to credit of sinking funds of cities of second class in loans, 345.

No. 801.
Repealing act of 1883, fixing compensation of judges of courts of common pleas, 345.

No. 803.
Repealing act of 1883, authorizing counties commissioners to discharge from prison all persons confined in jail, without proceedings under the insolvent laws, 345.

No. 891.
Repealing act of 1883, relating to conveyance of persons, injured in or about the mines, to their homes, 350.

No. 894.
Repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to miners in the mines, 350.

No. 897.
Repealing act of 1883, fixing salaries of county officers in counties of fifth class, 351.

No. 906.
Repealing act of 1883, in relation to the public health and sanitary condition of cities of second class, 351.

No. 1087.
Creating a commission composed of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Property and Supplies to acquire land and erect an Executive Mansion for occupancy of Governor of the Commonwealth, 487.

No. 1225.
Repealing act of 1839, to provide for election of prothonotaries, clerks, recorders and registers, insofar as same relates to county officers of Dauphin County, 636.

Bills introduced by

No 1226.
Providing for election of one person as register of wills and clerk of orphans' court in counties of fourth class, 636.

No. 1365.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 934.

No. 1700.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of court of common pleas of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, 1590.

No. 1883.
Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for the State Museum, 1930.

Bills reported by

No. 13.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, 1935.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

No. 24.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an armory at Harrisburg, 357.

No. 76.
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 1804.

No. 85.
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 1804.

No. 217.
Amending act of 1876, extending Corporation Act to all who may have right to vote for directors, managers or trustees, 306.

No. 233.
Amending act of 1903, relative to appointment of clerk to jury commissioners, by providing for appointment thereof by county commissioners in certain cases, 201.

No. 396.
Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 1805.

No. 637.
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools in the Eastern District, 936.

No. 667.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, 642.

No. 770.
Creating a commission for erection of a statute to commemorate the services of colored soldiers, 490.

No. 775.
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at sixteen, 490.

No. 854.
Amending act of 1925, relating to the operation of water systems by boroughs, 532.

No. 934.
Joint resolution creating a commission to provide a memorial for Captain John Brady, 1601.

No. 1155 (Senate No. 279).
Amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for judges of certain courts, 1602.

No. 1170.
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for Aged, of Philadelphia, 2402.

No. 1174.
Making appropriation to Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, 2402.

No. 1183.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing for the construction and maintenance of gutters, 1354.

No. 1235.
Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna River between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, 2965.

No. 1345 (Senate No. 449).
Making it obligatory for cities of third class to pay claims against said cities for materials and supplies furnished, 2836.

No. 1363.
Authorizing the Roach Stave Company, of Trego, Maryland, to bring suit in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County against the Commonwealth, 1648.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

No. 1425 (Senate No. 380).
Authorizing and empowering street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any street railway company, etc., to acquire corporate property of such companies, 1178.

No. 1444.
Validating shares of stock without nominal or par value issued under act of 1923, authorizing certain corporations to issue capital stock of any class or kind, 1648.

No. 1466 (Senate No. 541).
Amending act of 1923, relating to tax liens, 2424.

No. 1755.
Requiring public almshouses, hospitals, etc., to keep a copy of the record of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors admitted thereof, 2132.

No. 1782 (Senate No. 699).
Further amending Corporation Act of 1874, by eliminating provisions authorizing certain corporations of first class to be incorporated by the Governor, 2134.

No. 1802.
Making appropriation for payment of unpaid claims owing by the Commonwealth for materials or supplies furnished through the Department of Property and Supplies, 2836.

No. 1883.
Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for the State Museum, 3011.

No. 2001 (Senate No. 251).
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 2833.

Election returns, 25.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of Rules Committee, 79.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement of Bill No. 24, Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for erection of armory at Harrisburg, 1052, 1803.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 94, Amending act of 1806, to alter the judiciary system, by providing for a record of the time of day when judgments are entered of record, 1052, 1450.

Postpone Bill No. 891, Repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance of persons injured in or about mines to their homes, 976.

Postpone Bill No. 1004, To provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans residing in Pennsylvania, 1046.

Recommit Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3728.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1097, Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 4092-4093.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Assistant Resident Clerk, I. Dale Meals, 4361.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 502.

Bill No. 891, Repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance of persons injured in or about mines to their homes, 976.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

Bill No. 1700, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of court of common pleas of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, 2162.

Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3727-3728.

Resolutions offered by
Requesting Hon. Frank B. Wickersham to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives, 31.

Tendering thanks of House to press for faithful reporting of proceedings, 4396.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1097, Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 3922.

HAMILTON, A. BOYD, as Secretary to Governor, appointment of, presented to Senate, 88; to House, 101.

HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

HANOVER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HANTZ, L. B., Representative from York County (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 161.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 126.

No. 226.
Providing for the building of certain bridges forming parts of State highway routes by the Department of Highways or in conjunction with counties or the United States Government, 131.

No. 294.
Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 155.

No. 295.
Making appropriation to York Hospital, 155.

No. 313.
Amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 177.

No. 315.
Repealing act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, 177.

No. 316.
Providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of third class for performing election duties, 177.

No. 1047.
Making appropriation to Children's Home, of York, 485.

No. 1202.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by defining the legislative intent as to the vesting of the title of property of county poor districts, 635.

No. 1630.
Requiring the filing of bonds by probation officers, 1350.

Bills reported by
No. 1205.
Further amending act of 1921, requiring the registration of all births and deaths, 957.

No. 1552.
Amending act of 1901, relating to plumbing and house drainage, 1648.

Election returns, 29.

Member of special committee, 3718.

HANTZ, L. B.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1552, Amending act of 1901, relative to plumbing and house drainage, 1799.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1183, Amending act of 1913, for the government of cities of third class, by providing for the construction and maintenance of gutters, 1791.

Bill No. 2086, (Senate No. 558), providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3965.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to represent Pennsylvania at the Sesqui-Centennial of the meeting of the Continental Congress at York, 2757.

HARER, WARREN CLYDE, Representative from Lycoming County.

Bills reported by
No. 137.
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital Association, 1804.

No. 547.
Making appropriation for payment of claims by the Commonwealth for injury to or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 2965.

No. 810.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Home for Girls, 2402.

No. 815.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, of Williamsport, 2401-2402.

No. 953.
Making appropriation to Women's Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 979 (Senate No. 46).
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 511.

No. 1052.
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 1807.

No. 1675 (Senate No. 693).
Making deficiency appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1936-1937.

No. 1676 (Senate No. 696).
Making deficiency appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1937.

No. 1679 (Senate No. 708).
Making deficiency appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 1937.

No. 1813.
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 1936.

No. 2029 (Senate No. 629).
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 2834.

Bill returned by
No. 902.
Creating Old Portage Railroad Celebration Commission, 575.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Objections to motion to suspend rule 35, for the purpose of reading bills on first reading notwithstanding the fact that the bills are not on the files, 1053.

HARER, WARREN CLYDE—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Motion to postpone Bill No. 979, (Senate No. 46), Making appropriation to Department of Highways from Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 605.

Senate concurrent resolution directing Chief Clerk of Senate to have printed statement of Auditor General showing compensation and car fare paid to judges for services outside their own Judicial Districts for 1925 and 1926, 940.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., to administer oath of office to Lieutenant Governor-elect, resolution (Senate) by Freeman, requesting, 81; oath of office administered, 82.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., to Senate to administer oath of office to Lieutenant Governor-elect James, resolution (Senate) by Schantz, authorizing appointment of committee to escort, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports; oath of office administered, 82.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., for administering oath of office to newly elected President pro tempore Hon. Horace W. Schantz, resolution (Senate) by Earnest, thanking, 4274.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., oath of office administered to Senators-elect by, 87, 206; to President pro tempore, 4272.

HARKINS, JAMES, JR., Representative from Westmoreland County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 371.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Mount Pleasant, 181.

No. 1060.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 486.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HARRISBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HARRISBURG (see also Agriculture, armory, fire companies, parkway, State Treasurer).

HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to, and parkway).

HARRIS, FRANK J., Senator from Forty-fifth District (Allegheny County, part of). (Elected November 2, 1926, to fill vacancy caused by death of John P. Harris).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 789, (House No. 972), Further amending School Code, by changing date of election of officers by school directors in certain districts, 902.

Bills introduced by
No. 74.
Amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 103.

No. 75.
Amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing date of last registration in odd numbered years, 103-104.

No. 76.
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, by changing qualifications therefor, 104.

No. 77.
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, by changing date of last registration in odd numbered years, 104.

HARRIS, FRANK J.—Continued.

No. 78.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 7 of article 8 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by providing for the optional use of voting machines at elections, 104.

No. 79.
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second clesses, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 104.

No. 172.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind at Pittsburgh, 164.

No. 190.
Requiring certain judges to recount the votes cast in election districts to be selected by lot, 206.

No. 248.
Limiting the amount of withdrawal or membership fees of building and loan and mutual savings fund associations, 210.

No. 291.
Providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at elections any ballot other than that received from election officers, 234.

No. 292.
Specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots at elections, 234.

No. 293.
Permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof, 234.

No. 294.
Providing for the prompt computation of the vote at elections and the custody of ballot boxes after the completion of the computation, 234.

No. 295.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to article eight, section sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, permitting appointment of overseers from outside election districts, 234.

No. 296.
Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition of court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 234.

No. 297.
Providing penalties for violation of election laws, 234.

No. 298.
Providing that at the close of each election in counties of second class the contents of ballot box in each district shall be deposited as a court record with the prothonotary of the county, 234.

No. 441.
Making appropriation to the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County, 407.

No. 703.
Creating a Housing Commission, and making appropriation, 762.

No. 722.
Amending act of 1913, regulating Primary elections, by giving electors, in districts where personal registration is not required, the right to ask for ballot of any party by taking oath, 764.

No. 849.
Prohibiting the use of sample ballots at any election of the same color as official ballots, 1063.

No. 931.
Imposing a penalty for the non-payment of borough taxes within certain periods, 1320.

HARRIS, FRANK J.—Continued.

No. 951.
Amending act of 1911, establishing the State Highway Department, by changing route 76, from Pittsburgh to Beaver, 1379.

No. 952.
Amending act of 1925, establishng certain public roads as State highways, by changing routes 376, 377, 393, 394, 395 and 397, in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, 1379.

No. 1053.
Making appropriation to the New Future Association, North Side, Pittsburgh, 1732.

No. 1082.
Requiring counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and poor districts when fixing rates of taxation in mills to express such rates also in dollars and cents, 1817.

No. 1319.
Authorizing county treasurer in counties of second class to appoint a deputy treasurer, 2360.

Bills reported by
No. 78.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by providing for the optional use of voting machines at elections, 1136.

No. 124.
Amending General Election Act of 1893, by changing time for filing nomination papers, 1136.

No. 248.
Limiting the amount of withdrawal or membership fees of building and loan associations, 625-626.

No. 354.
Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 429.

No. 490 (House No. 329).
Repealing act of 1878, empowering the State superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in cities of fifth class, 611.

No. 496 (House No. 18).
Amending School Code, by modifying the provisions relating to the removal of school directors, 4063.

No. 531 (House No. 636).
Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 610.

No. 544.
Amending act of 1893, regulating election of public officers, 1377-1378.

No. 987.
Amending School Code, with regard to payment and refunding of temporary indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1926, 2323.

No. 992 (House No. 741).
Amending School Code, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, 2917.

No. 1062 (House No. 1379).
Authorizing cities of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 2040.

No. 1424 (House No. 1858).
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire land for establishment of municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 3149.

No. 1582 (House No. 1877).
Requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of the personal property tax to townships, boroughs and cities to be used for road purposes, 3584.

HARRIS, FRANK J.—Continued.

Election returns, 4.

Member of standing committees, 62-64, 107.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 785.

Postpone Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 3802.

Recommit Bill No. 149, For protection of the public from exhorbitant charges for rooms in hotels, inns and other places of public accommodation, 1874.

Recommit Bill No. 172, Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, 2641.
Recommit Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 916.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Question of personal privileges raised by, on
Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 917.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 784-785, 916-917.

Bill No. 543, Relating to the opening of ballot-boxes, 1882.

Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3591.

Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4181.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4236.

Reporting of bills out of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 211.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing discharge of all standing committees of the Senate, 4274.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 248, Limiting the amount of withdrawal or membership fees of building and loan associations, 4009.

HARRIS, HON. JOHN P., writ issued for special election for Senator in Forty-fifth Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of, 1-2.

HART, SAMUEL B., Representative from Philadelphia County (Sixth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 545.
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, at Philadelphia, 224.

No. 770.
Providing for erection of a statue to commemorate the service of colored soldiers, creating a commission, and making appropriation, 304.

HART, SAMUEL B.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 707.
Creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, 490.

No. 1078.
To provide for the issuance and acceptance of certain certificates from duly licensed optometrists when required by law as to ocular and visual efficiency, 657.

No. 1540.
Amending act of 1915, for the registration of births and deaths, 2133.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 770, Creating a commission for erection of a statue to commemorate the services of colored soldiers, 581.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Unanimous vote of House on Bill to commemorate the services of the colored soldiers, 4365.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1252-1253.

Nomination of Hon. Thomas Bluett as Speaker of House, 32.

HARTER, MARTIN L., Representative from Northumberland County (Second District)

Bill introduced by
No. 772.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 304.

Bills reported by
No. 1319.
Relating to persons paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 799.

No. 1779 (Senate No. 611).
Amending act of 1909, regulating petitions for the laying out or vacation of public highways, 1749.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 304.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HARTSOCK, SAMUEL G., Representative from Blair County (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 229.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair and Huntingdon Counties, 131.

No. 231.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, 131.

No. 1129.
Amending Township Code, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class by abutting property owners, 545.

No. 1130.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, held for purpose of increasing indebtedness of such municipalities, and bonds issued in pursuance thereof, 545.

HARTSOCK, SAMUEL G.—Continued.

No. 1792.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, with regard to payment of State compensation of county treasurers from commissions and fees, 1738.

No. 1856.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, by permitting county treasurers to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in collecting fish, hunters and dog license fees, 1741.

No. 1869.
Providing for the creation and regulation of municipalities liens for grading, curbing and paving, and proceedings for collection thereof in cities of third class, 1929.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HATCHERIES (see fish).

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS in Lebanon and Wyoming Counties, so far as same relates to Lebanon County, repealing act of 1867, relating to

House Bill No. 785.
Read in place in House by Mr. Paul G. Adams, 344.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 344.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading and recommitted, 555.
Re-reported without amendment, 1261.
Second reading, 1361.
Third reading and final passage, 1477-1478.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 993).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3156.
Third reading and final passage, 3584-3585.
Signed by President, 4067.

HAWS, EDWARD, Representative from Philadelphia County (Nineteenth District)

Acting Speaker, 4330.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 956, Prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, 3230.

Bill No. 1054, Making appropriation for erection of a statue of Hon. Bois Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 3058.

Bills introduced by
No. 147.
Fixing salaries of real estate assessors in counties of first class, 126.

No. 310.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 177.

No. 579.
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 247.

No. 683.
Further amending School Code, with regard to granting of scholarships on merit basis in school districts of first class, 267.

No. 685.
Declaring it a misdemeanor to stipulate for, or receive fees, commissions or gifts for procuring loans, 267.

No. 955.
Prescribing a uniform method for issuance of full paid stock by building and loan associations, 388.

HAWS, EDWARD—Continued.

No. 956.
Prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, 388.

No. 957.
Amending act of 1923, relating to the organization of the Department of Banking, by providing for publishing in summary for a statement of the condition of building and loan associations 388-389.

No. 1054.
Providing for the erection of a statue of Honorable Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, and making appropriation, 485.

No. 1457.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that no tax shall be imposed on gross receipts from the operation of any public utility owned by or leased to or from any municipality, 1017.

No. 1766.
Amending act of 1911, creating office of fire marshall, in cities of first class, by requiring permits for the erection and installation of gasoline pumps and stand pipes, 1595.

No. 1810 (by request).
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that no tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts from the operation of any public utility owned or leased to a municipality, 1740.

Bills reported by
No. 62,
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 1804.

No. 97.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of its Hospital, 1804.

No. 134.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 1804.

No. 187.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 644.

No. 198.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 355.

No. 335.
Repealing act of 1878, to prevent deception in sale of butter and cheese, 272.

No. 403.
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 3055.

No. 450.
Amending act of 1923, creating a Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 939.

No. 529.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Allegheny County to levy special assessment for public improvements, 357.

No. 530.
Making appropriation to pay for deficiency in care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane, 254.

No. 663.
Creating in all counties a salary board, 2400.

No. 681.
Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 644.

No. 884.
Making appropriation to Old Ladies Home, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, 2402.

HAWS, EDWARD—Continued.

No. 1037.
Making appropriation to Temple University, at Philadelphia, 2110.

No. 1145.
Amending act of 1868, for the erection of a poor house by the townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton, Luzerne County, 1093.

No. 1499.
Making appropriation for erection and completion of State armories and stables for the Pennsylvania National Guard, 1601.

No. 1625.
Making appropriation to Walter J. Bond for damages sustained to his Winton Sedan by collision with riderless horses of the National Guard, 2832.

No. 1742.
Amending act providing for the original location and construction of county highways, by adding to the purpose for which the annual tax may be expended, 2107.

No. 1819 (Senate No. 78).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by providing for optional use of voting machines at elections, 2755.

No. 1983 (Senate No. 83).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, at Philadelphia, 2832.

No. 2042 (Senate No. 714).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 2835.

No. 2097 (Senate No. 865).
Providing for and regulating the State registration of nurses and licensed attendants, 3725.

Bill returned by
No. 1306.
To enable cities to adopt city manager plan of government with proportional representation, 1648.

Election returns, 27.

Member of Conference Committee, 3919.

Member of special committees, 254.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 101, 3510.

Drop from calendar House Hill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 3078.

Enter in the Journal the proceedings of the Washington's Birthday exercises, 514.

Postpone Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 2856.

Recommit Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 1295.

Recommit Bill No. 685, Declaring it a misdemeanor to stipulate for, or receive fees, commissions or gifts for procuring loans, 1298.

Recommit Bill No. 2100, (Senate No. 945), Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 3958.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 956, Prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, 3230.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 2144, (Senate No. 1092), Defining and regulating the practice of chiropody, 4168.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HAWS, EDWARD—Continued.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Granting privilege of floor of House to Hon. D. Frank Black of Phiadelphia, 34.

House Bill No. 1054, Providing for the erection of a statue of Hon. Boise Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 4395.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 147, Fixing salaries of real estate assessors in counties of first class, 256.

Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 3077.

Bill No. 1054, Making appropriation for erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 3487.

Washington's Birthday exercises, 511-514.

Resolutions offered by
Granting use of House Caucas Room to State Highway Department March third and fourth for letting contracts, 279.

Relative to observance of Washington's Birthday, 254.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 956, Prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, 2831.

HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

HEADSTONES (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

HEALING ART COMMISSION, and making appropriation, Joint resolution creating

Senate Bill No. 1326.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 2627.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2627.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2914-2915.
Third reading and final passage, 3146.
Returned from House without amendment, 3570.
Signed by President pro tempore, ———.

In House (No. 2134).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3303.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3308-3309.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3694-3695.
Signed by Speaker, ———.

HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF, by changing penalties for the interference with, or violation of orders and regulations, amending act of 1905, creating

House Bill No. 507.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 199.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 199.
Reported without amendment, 958.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading and amended, 1119-1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1267-1268.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3743-3744.

In Senate (No. 913).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1307.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and final passage, 1899.
Signed by President, 2328-2329.

HEALTH LAWS, permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the administration and enforcement of

HEALTH LAWS—Continued.

House Bill No. 510.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 199.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 199.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 599.
Second reading, 676.
Third reading and final passage, 745.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

Remarks on, by
Baldrige, 745.
Diehm, 745.

In Senate (No. 674).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 712.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1004.
Third reading and final passage, 1071-1072.
Signed by President, 1157.

HEALTH OFFICERS, amending act of 1913, establishing boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, by authorizing borough council and township commissioners to appoint

House Bill No. 509.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 199.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 199.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 599-600.
Second reading, 676-677.
Third reading and final passage, 746.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 673).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 712.
Reported without amendment, 1481-1482.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1723.
Third reading and final passage, 1887.
Signed by President, 2329.

HEALTH OFFICERS (see also cities of third class).

HEALTH, SECRETARY OF, Dr. Theodore B. Appel, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

HEAT (see buildings).

HEATON, ROBERT D., Senator from Twenty-ninth District (Schuylkill County).

Bills introduced by
No. 423.
Regulating the practice of Naturopathy, 406.

No. 1045.
Amending act of 1921, imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, by fixing time when same shall cease and the rate thereof, 1655.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1359, (House No. 1412), Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 3181.

Recommit Bill No. 1363, (House No. 1809), Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 3181.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.
Recommit Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of an Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, 4044.

HEDDINGER, LEVI, of Berks County, granting a pension to

House Bill No. 767.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 304.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 304.

HEDDINGER, LEVI—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1049-1050.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Vetoed by Governor, 2850.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, C. A., 1049.
Eaches, 1049.
Haas, 1049.
Sarig, 1049.

In Senate (No. 827).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1341.
Third reading and final passage, 1400.
Signed by President, 1653.

HEFFERNAN, JAMES J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Seventeenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 413.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by fixing the rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of actual places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 184.

No. 551.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, 245.

No. 1405.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 936.

No. 1406.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for for the Protection of Colored Women, 936.

Bills reported by
No. 171.
Authorizing the Secretary of Forests and Waters to refund moneys contributed for purpose of deepening, widening and improving French Creek, 357.

No. 417.
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 1805.

No. 511.
Making deficiency appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 644.

No. 727.
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, 1807.

No. 764.
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 1807.

No. 829.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 644.

No. 1673 (Senate No. 356).
Regulating the location of cemeteries in townships, 3675.

No. 2014 (Senate No. 381).
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2833.

Election returns, 27.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of special committee, 34.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

HEFFERNON, JAMES J.—Continued.

Motion by, for
Special order on Bill No. 1774, (Senate No. 564), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged persons, 3486.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 59, 760.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1975, (Senate No. 657), Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3953.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House, 4359-4360.

Presentation of testimonials to certain employes of House, 4364.

Presiding officer during presentation exercises, 4359-4364.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Invitation to Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, 804-805.

Tickets for Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, 1121.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1252.

Bill No. 2144, (Senate No. 1092), Defining and regulating practice of chiropody, 4111.

Nomination of Hon. Thomas Bluett as Speaker of House, 32.

Washington's Birthday exercises, 514.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized, 34.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, 4396.

HEFFERON, JOHN J., Representative from Luzerne County (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1780, (Senate No. 683), Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 3702.

Bills introduced by
No. 165.
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 126.

No. 1863.
Amending Township Code, with regard to grading, paving and curbing sidewalks in townships of first class where sixty per cent of abutting property has been improved by building, 1929.

Election returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1375.

Postpone Bill No. 1961, (Senate No. 927), Permitting townships of first and second class to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, 3495.

Recommit Bill No. 2008, (Senate No. 320), Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 3037.

HEFFERON, JOHN J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 2081, (Senate No. 463), Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, and collectors of city, school and poor taxes, 3708.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1780, (Senate No. 683), Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 3702.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HEFFNER, PAUL V., Representative from Huntingdon County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1535, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishment of present retirement system, 1978.

Bills introduced by
No. 619.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 249.

No. 714.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, 269.

No. 1532.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an armory at Huntingdon, 1170.

No. 1535.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act of 1923, by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishment of present retirement system, 1170.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 4390.

HEFFRAN, JAMES T., Representative from Washington County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 170, Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 462.

Bill No. 198, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 530.

Bills introduced by
No. 100.
Making appropriation to the Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, 111.

No. 169.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 127.

No. 170.
Validating proceedings by borough councils for grading, paving and paving streets and municipal liens therefor, 127.

No. 172.
Amending act of 1919, requiring counties of first class to establish pension fund for employes, by extending act to counties of second, third and fourth classes, 127.

No. 198.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 129.

HEFFRAN, JAMES T.—Continued.

No. 213.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 130.

No. 298.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to religious, charitable or educational institutions, 176.

No. 367.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 519, beginning at top of Colvin Hill, Washington County, and extending to a point on the National Pike State highway route 113, in Centerville, 180.

No. 705.
Authorizing county commissioners to correct improper and unlawful assessments of real property between the triennial assessments, 268.

No. 1322.
Creating a board for the assessment and revision of taxes in counties of third and fourth class, 797.

No. 1514.
Amending Township Code, by increasing tax from ten to twelve mills, 1169.

Bills reported by
No. 181.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for the use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 2275.

No. 314.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by reducing interest rate on unpaid taxes, 1421.

No. 698.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 1806.

No. 1071.
Making appropriation to Belvedere General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1807.

No. 1239.
Amending Highway Department Act, by changing route 71, from Kittanning to Butler, 1748-1749.

No. 1304.
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement System, by providing for payment of expenses of administration by the Commonwealth, 1748.

No. 1495 (Senate No. 182).
Making deficiency appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission, 1602.

No. 1987 (Senate No. 167).
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 2832.

No. 2020 (Senate No. 432).
Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 2834.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 558.

Postpone Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2396.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make a survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2416.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 644, Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 3927.

HEMLOCK (see tree).

HENDERSON, JOSEPH B., Representative from Fayette County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 460.
Amending act of 1915, regulating employment of convicts and prisoners on public highways, 195.

No. 496.
Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence to work on the highways, 198.

No. 1012.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fayette and Greene Counties, 430.

No. 1072.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fayette County, 486.

No. 1409.
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 936.

Bills reported by
No. 1131.
Amending act of 1891, for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2424.

No. 1134.
Amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, 3046.

No. 1647.
Authorizing churches, cemetery companies and burial associations to lease or convey coal and other minerals, 1649.

Election returns, 25.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HERBST, OTTO, Representative from Erie County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 257.
Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 152.

No. 258.
Amending act of 1921, requiring banks, trust companies, real estate, mortgage, title insurance, building and loan associations, etc., to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, 152.

No. 259.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by relieving persons employed on licensed fishing boats from payment of licenses, 152.

No. 587.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie for erection of a public freight dock at Erie harbor, 247.

No. 664.
Confirmatory of guardians' sales of real estate, 252.

No. 665.
Amending act of 1913, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, by permitting defendants in actions of trespass to set off or set up counterclaims, 252.

No. 666.
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of Erie, 252.

No. 674.
Regulating the entry of judgments, 252.

HERBST, OTTO—Continued.

No. 1009.
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 430.

No. 1178.
Making appropriation to Erie Home for the Friendless, 547.

No. 1441.
Repealing act of 1925, relating to adoption, 1016.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 135.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 257, Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 1942.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HERMANSEN, JOHN C., Representative from Luzerne County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 734.
Amending Game Code, by providing for hunters' license buttons instead of license tags, 270.

No. 747.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 271.

No. 1051.
Amending act of 1907, increasing pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing the pay of jurors to five dollars per diem, 485.

No. 1385.
Making appropriation to Nanticoke State Hospital, 935.

No. 1458.
Validating municipal liens and providing that necessary parties omitted therefrom may be added thereto by scire facias, 1017.

No. 1459.
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens filed therefor, 1017.

No. 1460.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims when more than five years have elapsed since such claims were filed, 1017.

Election returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 318, To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 1781.

Postpone Bill No. 894, Repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to miners, 978.

Postpone Bill No. 1051, Amending act relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing pay of jurors to five dollars per diem, 1366.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Behalf of Members from Luzerne County for consideration extended to the late Hon. Richard Aston, 4364.

Bill No. 891, Repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance of persons injured in or about mines to their homes, 976.

HERMANSEN, JOHN C.—Continued.

Bill No. 1051, Amending act relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing pay of jurors to five dollars per diem, 1367-1455.

HESS, AARON B., Representative from Lancaster County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 507, Amending act of 1905, creating Department of Health, 1119-1120.

Bill No. 630, Authorizing use of certain moneys in motor license fund for township reward and State-aid construction and for certain purposes in counties of first class, 3328.

Bill No. 915, Regulating practice of profession of engineering, including surveying, 1101.

Bill No. 916, For the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 1279-1283.

Bill No. 1205, Further amending act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1116.

Bill No. 1284, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, 3768.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of State tax on liquid fuels, 2556-2558.

Bill No. 1353, Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 4167-4168.

Bill No. 1776, (Senate No. 608), Amending Highway Department Act, by providing for certain payments to contractors performing highway improvements in advance of completion of work, 2271.

Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 2988.

Bills introduced by

No. 58.
Authorizing the owner of any building or structure erected on the boundary line of any lot or tract of land to enter upon adjoining lands to make repairs or improvements in certain cases, 95.

No. 59.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, 95.

No. 60.
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 95.

No. 63.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erection of an armory at Lancaster, 95.

No. 66.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by conferring power upon townships of second class to maintain traffic signals, 95.

No. 69.
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 95.

No. 450.
Amending act of 1923, creating a Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 186.

No. 507.
Amending act of 1905, creating a Department of Health, by changing penalties for the interference with, or violation of orders and regulations, 199.

No. 508.
Amending act of 1923, providing for the reporting and quarantining of communicable diseases, by requiring the secretary of the board of health of municipalities to make weekly reports, 199.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 556.
Making appropriation of moneys in the Motor License Fund to meet deficiencies for Sinking Fund requirements in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 245.

No. 558.
Making appropriation of moneys in Motor License Fund to meet sinking fund, requirements of the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 245.

No. 559.
Making appropriation to the Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society, 245.

No. 610.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of one hundred fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, 249.

No. 614.
Concerning the identification and marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary war, and making appropriation, 249.

No. 616.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 512, commencing at intersection of route 138 and the Fruitville turnpike and extending to Groff's Corner, 249.

No. 630.
Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction and certain purposes in counties of first class, 250.

No. 827.
Amending act of 1915, regulating employment of convicts on public highways, by making same compulsory, 346.

No. 850.
Imposing a State tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 347.

No. 853.
Creating a Township Road Commission, and making appropriation, 348.

No. 915.
Regulating the practice of the profession of engineering, 352.

No. 916.
For the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 352.

No. 963.
Regulating the conduct and operation of public eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 389.

No. 993.
Supplementing the Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 391.

No. 1035.
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, by requiring building and loan associations to pay cost of examinations by the Department of Banking, 484.

No. 1036.
Making appropriation out of the motor license fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of the loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, 484.

No. 1128.
Creating State Tax Department and a State Tax Commission, 545.

No. 1200.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, 634.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1205.
Further amending act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, by increasing fee for birth and death certificates, 635.

No. 1206.
Authorizing the Department of Justice to pay all costs, expenses and attorney's fees in connection with any litigation out of the proceeds thereof, 635.

No. 1227.
Amending act of 1919, relating to the registration of motor vehicles, by making provisions thereof apply to all common carriers by motor vehicles, 636.

No. 1229.
Making deficiency appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society operating the Rossmere Sanatorium, at Lancaster, 636.

No. 1281.
Authorizing Department of Highways to cause grasses, shrubs and vines to be planted and maintained along State highways, 714-715.

No. 1282.
Amending act of 1925, authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction, by providing that Secretary of Highways shall apportion moneys for township reward roads, 715.

No. 1283.
Providing for refunding of moneys deposited by the Department of Highways in the Treasury through mistake, 715.

No. 1284.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate by letter, or to name, number or combine State highways, 715.

No. 1285.
Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing that the limits of width fixed therein shall not include the additional width required to provide for necessary slopes, 715.

No. 1286.
To provide that all moneys received by the Department of Highways from the sale of maps, plans, blue prints or certified copies of records shall be deposited in State Treasury to credit of Motor License Fund, 715.

No. 1287.
Providing that highways abandoned as State highway routes shall revert for maintenance to the party responsible for maintenance prior to becoming same, 715.

No. 1288.
Further amending Township Code of 1917, by extending rewards for improvement of highways in townships of second class, 715.

No. 1289.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by providing that routes therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 715.

No. 1290.
To provide that where the Department of Highways has acquired the abandoned right of way of a canal, railroad or turnpike company to form a part of a State highway route, the part within the borough shall be deemed to be a borough street, 715.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1291.
Amending act of 1850, relative to the Lancaster County prison, by increasing the compensation of the members of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County, 715.

No. 1292.
Relative to fires and fire prevention, and imposing certain powers and duties upon the State Police, 715.

No. 1352.
Imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 933.

No. 1353.
Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, exempting from provisions of act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 933.

No. 1354.
Revising and consolidating the law relating to the imposition and collection of bonus on capital stock of domestic corporations, banks and trust companies, 933.

No. 1418.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act of 1923, by providing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Department heads, etc., not compelled to become members of system, 937.

No. 1446.
Regulating loans by building and loan associations, 1016.

No. 1447.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase or condemn free and unobstructed view over and across land adacent to State highways, 1016.

No. 1482.
Amending School Code of 1911, by enlarging the powers of the State Council of Education for ascertaining the valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth class, 1018.

No. 1489.
Regulating the sale or giving away of milk, and defining and establishing the grades of milk, 1091.

No. 1499.
Making appropriation for erecting and completion of armories and stables for the Pennsylvania National Guard, 1092.

No. 1637.
Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to erect within one hundred feet of highways signs which tend to regulate or direct the operation of motor vehicles, 1350.

No. 1666.
Regulating the operation of vehicles, and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, and providing for the titling, registration and licensing of certain vehicles and the operators thereof, 1417.

No. 1799.
Providing an excise tax for use of the highways by motor vehicles engaged as common carriers of passengers or freight interstate, 1739.

No. 1849.
Providing for appointment of a commission to act jointly with a Federal Government Commission to investigate the necessity of a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Bainbridge to a point in York County, 741.

No. 1850.
Amending act of 1919, requiring ventilation, drainage, sanitation and purity of bakeries, 1741.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1851.
Amending act of 1913, regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, by providing that prosecutions for violation of act shall be instituted by an inspector of Department of Labor and Industry, 1741.

No. 1852.
Amending act of 913, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, by providing that violations of rules and laws regarding employment shall be instituted by inspectors thereof, 1741.

No. 1934.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 332, from Lancaster to a point on route 128 at Wrightsville by way of Long Level, 1934.

No. 2057.
Establishing certain public roads as State highways, 2506.

Bills reported by

No. 35.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting stopping of motor vehicles to sell tickets, etc., 354.

No. 36.
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 2401.

No. 44.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 2401.

No. 126.
Amending Highway Department Act, by providing for State-aid highways in boroughs to connect township State-aid and State reward roads with State highways, 1176.

No. 186.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for a uniform installation, erection and operation of traffic signal lights, 272.

No. 254.
Making appropriation to Grand View Institution for Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, of Oil City, 1805.

No. 447.
Making appropriation to General Hospital, of East Stroudsburg, 1806.

No. 451.
Amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by authorizing the construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, 576-577.

No. 471.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceding year, 272.

No. 559.
Making appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society, 2835.

No. 630.
Authorizing use of certain moneys in the motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction and for certain purposes in counties of first class, 2754.

No. 812.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 1807.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1119 (Senate No. 224).
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by appropriating moneys in Motor License Fund for maintenance and repair of interstate bridges over the Delaware River, 939-940.

No. 1162 (Senate No. 265).
Amending Township Code, by providing that townships of second class may accept only roads and streets as part of the highway system, 940.

No. 1200.
Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, 1935.

No. 1229.
Making deficiency appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society operating the Rossmere Sanatorium, at Lancaster, 2835.

No. 1310.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that corporations, etc., must file annual report with the Auditor General before March fifteenth, 1093.

No. 1352.
Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 1935.

No. 1353.
Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 1935.

No. 1354.
To consolidate and revise the law relating to the imposition and collection of bonus on capital stock of domestic corporations, banks, trust companies and certain partnerships, 2274.

No. 1416.
Providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain county bridges on State highways, 1748.

No. 1447.
Authorizing Department of Highways to purchase or condemn free and unobstructed view over and across land adjacent to State highways for scenic purposes, 3307.

No. 1452.
Regulating the operation of vehicles, including bicycles and ridden animals on highways, and providing for traffic signs and signals, 1601.

No. 1612.
Making appropriation to Union Zion Home, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County, 2836.

No. 1615.
Constituting a commission to act with a similar commission of New Jersey for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River from Dingman's Ferry to a point in Sussex County, New Jersey, 3055.

No. 1637.
Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to erect within one hundred feet of State highways any signs tending to regulate or direct the operation of motor vehicles, 3307.

No. 1654.
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain toll bridges, 2106.

No. 1666.
Regulating the operation of motor vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon highways, 1601-1602.

No. 1668.
Establishing as State highways certain streets in the city and county of Philadelphia being extensions of existing State highways in adjoining counties, 3046.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1688.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 173, from Honesdale to the New York State line, 2400.

No. 1827 (Senate No. 133).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment of claims for labor and plumbing at State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Pennhurst, 3423.

No. 1828 (Senate No. 134).
Making appropriation to pay claim of William McCoach, Jr., for work at State Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Pennhurst, 3423.

No. 1880.
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 511, from Pleasantville to Tionesta, 2400.

No. 1904.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Monroe and Wayne Counties, 3012.

No. 1907.
Amending Highway Department Act, by further regulating improvement of State-aid highways, 3046.

No. 2010 (Senate No. 322).
Making appropriation to Mercey Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, 2833.

No. 2038 (Senate No. 706).
Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 2835.

No. 2057.
Establishing certain public roads as State highways, 2621, 3307.

No. 2075 (Senate No. 363).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Scranton, 3054.

No. 2088 (Senate No. 606).
Further amending Highway Department Act, by providing for the removal by the county of certain structures located within the lines of a relocated State highway, 3225.

No. 2119 (Senate No. 1130).
Amending Highway Department Act, with regard to appointment of cost of State-aid highways in counties of eighth class, 3224.

No. 2135 (Senate No. 852).
Authorizing Department of Highways, with approval of Governor, to build, construct and maintain roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions and State parks, 3724.

No. 2151 (Senate No. 48).
Amending act establishing Industrial State Highway, between Philadelphia and Chester, by directing the Secretary of Highways to construct said highway, 3724.

No. 2152 (Senate No. 613).
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to join two or more State highway routes by construction of connecting roads under certain conditions, 3724.

No. 2157 (Senate No. 572).
Providing for the relocation and change of width and lines of State highways in boroughs by the Secretary of Highways, 3959.

No. 2171 (Senate No. 1373).
Amending Township Code, by increasing amount of State reward for certain township road improvements, 3959.

Election returns, 26.

Member of Conference Committee, 4166, 4348.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Member of special committee, 35, 59.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1239, Amending Highway Department Act, by changing certain highway routes, 4166.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4348.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 450, amending act creating Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 3300.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal Credits, 3947, 4159.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1239, Amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by changing certain Highway routes, 4159.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 4348.

House to recede from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 4091.

Special order on House Bill No. 1200, Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, 2555.

Special order on House Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2558.

Special order on House Bill No. 1353, Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting from provisions of act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 2559.

Special order on Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 3498.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 116.

Fix order of business, 4330.

Postpone Bill No. 748, (Senate No. 3), Authorizing and regulating the establishment and operation by counties of hospitals for treatment of women afflicted with nervous diseases, 552.

Postpone Bill No. 915, regulating the practice of the profession of engineering, including surveying, 1239.

Postpone Bill No. 962, Amending act of 1919, rebulating buildings in cities of second class, 1041.

Postpone Bill No. 1305, Amending Banking Department Act, by requiring building and loan associations to pay cost of examinations by the Department of Banking, 1240.

Postpone Bill No. 1036, Making appropriation to Motor License Fund to Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, 2141.

Postpone Bill No. 1447, Authorizing Department of Highways to purchase or condemn free and unobstructed view over and across land adjacent to State highways for scenic purposes, 3741.

Postpone Bill No. 1666, Regulating operation of motor vehicles, and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 2385.

Read certain bills for first time, 272, 392.

Recommit Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 3301.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 450, Amending act creating Legislative Reference Bureau, by increasing salaries therein, 3300.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 4159.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1284, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, 3768.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1353, Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 4167.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1830, (Senate No. 386), Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 3068.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 2057, The Omnibus Road Bill, 3301.

Suspended rule 35, for purpose of reading bills on first reading notwithstanding the fact that the bills are not on the files, 1053.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Petition presented by
Favoring establishment of a hard road from the Chester County line westward, 575.

Presentation of testimonial to O. E. Martin, Assistant Reading Clerk of House, 4361.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Granting privilege of floor of House to Hon. Robert Spangler, 4365.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 827, Amending act of 1915, regulating employment of convicts on public highways, 2140-2141.

Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 1472.

Bill No. 1036, Making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of the loan and transfer agent, 3059.

Bill No. 1281, Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs and vines to be planted along State highways, 1244-1245.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2779-2780.

Bill No. 1637, Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to erect within one hundred feet of State highways any signs tending to regulate or direct the operation of motor vehicles, 3741.

Bill No. 1774, (Senate No. 564), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3762.

Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3728.

Bill No. 2086, (Senate No. 558), Providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3965.

Motion to amend Senate concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until eight o'clock, March twenty-eighth, 752.

Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4389-4390.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 367--368.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Authorize appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for joint session, 35.

Relative to order of business of House, 3058.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1284, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, 3509.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1353, Amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 4107.

HETRICK, D. MURRAY, Representative from Juniata County.

Bills introduced by
No. 359.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 180.

No. 602.
Providing for the vacation of certain township roads as public roads, 248.

No. 603.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 438, beginning at East Salem and extending to Dimmsville, 248.

No. 989.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 438, from East Salem, Juniata County to Dimmsville, 390.

No. 1331.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting interest bearing bank deposits from act, 798.

No. 1667.
Imposing a State tax on net profits of domestic and foreign corporations, partnerships and companies organized for manufacturing purposes, 1417.

No. 1919.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 1933.

Bills reported by
No. 701.
Amending School Code, by providing for levying of a special tax in school districts of third aad fourth class when necessary to refund taxes based on assessments judicially determined to be excessive, 491.

No. 1456.
Amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 1601.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 911, To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3497.

HEWITT, QUAY R., Reading Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial to, 4361.

HIGH CONSTABLE (see boroughs).

HIGHWAY AND HIGHWAYS (see also advertising, bonds, boroughs, bridges, cities, Constitution, convicts, Cornplanter Indian Reservation, crossings, fences, injuries, motor vehicles, railway roadbeds, Safety Commission, spraying, townships of second class, traffic signals, Washington Crossing Park).

HIGHWAY CONTRACTS by supervisors with commissioners regardless of location of municipality, amending act of 1917, authorizing municipalities to enter into contracts to aid in construction and maintenance of highways, with regard to

House Bill No. 1476.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 1017
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1017.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1369-1370.
Second reading, 1434-1435.
Third reading and final passage, 1609.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1033).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2282.
First reading, 2368-2369.
Second reading, 2447.
Third reading and final passage, 2670.
Signed by President, 3524.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS in advance of completion of work, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for certain payments to contractors performing

Senate Bill No. 608.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 613.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 613.
Reported without amendment, 1061.
First reading, 1088.
Second reading, 1148-1149.
Over in its order, 1315-1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1392-1393.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2632-2633.
Signed by President, 3107-3108.

In House (No. 1776).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 2007.
Second reading and amended, 2270-2271.
Third reading and final passage, 2605-2607.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2957.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

HIGHWAY, INDUSTRIAL STATE, between Philadelphia and Chester, directing the Secretary of Highways to construct said highway, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 48.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 84
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 84.
Reported with amendment, 2034-2035.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2331-2332.
Recommitted, 2639.
Re-reported with amendment, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 3110.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053-4054.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2151).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3664.
Reported without amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3725.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4116.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

HIGHWAY, NATIONAL, and penalties for collection of damages for injuring or destroying same, providing for maintenance, repair and replacement of mile posts on

House Bill No. 1896.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1931.
Reported with amendment, 3011.
First reading, 3013.
Second reading, 3454.
Third reading and amended, 3713.

HIGHWAY REPAIRING PLANTS (see municipal corporations).

HIGHWAY ROUTE 6, from Scranton to Honesdale, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1371.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 2863.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2863.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 6, between Scranton and Honesdale, Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, amending State

Senate Bill No. 859.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 1139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1139.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 411.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 183-184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 118.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 117-118.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 118.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 71, from Pittsburgh to Beaver, amending act of 1911, establishing the State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 951.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1379.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 88, from Erie to Warren, and authorizing in certain cases the taking over of streets in cities as part of State highways, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1437.
Read in place in House by Mr. King, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1015.
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1795-1796.
Second reading and amended, 1945-1947.
Third reading and final passage, 2139-2140.

In Senate (No. 1146).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2093.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 131, from Philadelphia to Maryland State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 50.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 85.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 85.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 132, from Media to Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 107.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 135, from West Chester to Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 56.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 139, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 333.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 283-284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 168, from Stroudsburg to Scranton, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 189.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 128.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 170, from Mauch Chunk to Wilkes-Barre, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1154.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 2322.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2322.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 172, from Scranton to Honesdale, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 190.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 128-129.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 129.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 173, from Honesdale to the New York State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1688.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 2567.
Third reading and final passage, 3075-3076.

In Senate (No. 1495).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3191.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 174, from Honesdale to Montrose, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1712.
Read in place in House By Mr. E. P. Brown, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1591.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 174, from Honesdale to Montrose, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 957.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1380.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 179, from Media to West Chester, amending of act 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 51.
Read in place in Senate byMr.MacDade, 85.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 85.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 179, from Media to West Chester, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 347.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 284-285.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 285.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 180, from Philadelphia to Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 49.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 85-85.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 85.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 188, from Indiana to Pittsburgh, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1706.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 1590-1591.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1591.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 216, from New York to the Maryland State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

HIGHWAY ROUTE 216—Continued.

House Bill No. 562.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 245-246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 225, from Norristown to New Jersey State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 52.
Read in place in Senate by Mr.MacDade, 85-86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 238, from New Castle to Meadville, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 389.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 182.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 182.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 250, from York to Harrisburg, amending act of 911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1933.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1934.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 251, from Franklin to Kittanning, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 893.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 350.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 350.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 274, from Reading to Maryland State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 237.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 209.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 209.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 282, from West Chester to the Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 22.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 92.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 92.
Reported without amendment, 1750-1751.
First reading, 1751.
Second reading, 1981-1982.
Postponed, 2175-2176.
Third reading and final passage, 2973.

In Senate (No. 1382).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2922.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 296, from Scranton to the New York State line, amending act of 911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 53.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 94-95.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 95.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 848.
Read in place in Senate by Mr.Culbertson, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1063.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 322, from Peckville, on route 6 in Blakely Borough, Lackawanna County, to Clifford, Susquehanna County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 188.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 28.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 332, from Lancaster to a point on route 128 at Wrightsville by way of Long Level, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

HIGHWAY ROUTE 332—Continued.

House Bill No. 1934
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1934.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 339, beginning at Millersburg, Dauphin County, and extending to a point on route 199, in Schuylkill County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 140.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 125.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 125.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 366, from Connellsville, Fayette County, to New Lexington, Somerset County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1191.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shumaker, 575.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 575.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 366, from Connellsville to New Lexington, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 302.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bell, 243.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 243.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 373, from Limekiln Turnpike Road Intersection to Silverdale Borough, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 480.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 468.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 468.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 376, beginning at a point in Westmoreland County between Greensburg and Washington and extending to Hays Borough, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1005.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.
Reported wihout amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1111.
Third reading and final passage, 1249-1250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways,

In Senate (No. 885).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1158.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 380, from Osterburg, Bedford County, to Lloydell, Cambria County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1007.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 383, beginning at Tuckahoe Street, Bellwood, Blair County, and extending to a point near Blandburg, Cambria County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 157.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 396, beginning on route 257 at a point near the Allegheny-Washington County line to the Village of Sturgeon, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1952.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 2101.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2101.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 396, commencing on route 257, about three-quarters of a mile East of Allegheny-Washington County line to Sturgeon, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State Highways, by changing State

HIGHWAY ROUTE 396—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1372.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 2863.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2863.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 398, from Frackville, Schuylkill County, to Fountain Springs, amending act of 925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 175.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 127.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 402, from DuBois to Penfield, Houston township, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 206.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 421, from Chester to Media, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 55.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 435, from Marion Center, Indiana County, to Punxsutawney, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1912.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1932.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 438, from East Salem Juniata County, to Dimmsville, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 603.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 248.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 248.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 438, from East Salem, Juniata County, to Dimmsville, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways by changing State

House Bill No. 989.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 390.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 390.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 438, from East Salem, to Dimmsville, Juniata County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 965.
Read in place inSenate by Mr. Culbertson, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1380.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 456, from Central City, Somerset County, to Shanksville, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 271.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 153.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 153.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 456, from Central City, Somerset County, to Shanksville, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 117.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 117.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 117.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 459, from Shamokin, Northumberland County, to Line Mountain, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 139.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 125.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 125.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 459, from Shamokin Northumberland County, to Line Mountain, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 192.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 206.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 206.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 468, from LeRaysville, Bradford County, to the New York State line at Little Meadows, Susquehanna County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1002.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 391.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 486, from Trexlertown to Fogelsville, Lehigh County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 460.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 492, beginning at a point in York County, on route 126 and extending to a point west of Friedensaals Lutheran Church, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 46.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 492, beginning in York County on route 126 and extending to York New Salem, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 531.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 223.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 223.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 492, commencing in York County on route 126 and extending to York New Salem, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 565.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 494, from Williamsburg, Blair County, to the Stultz School House in Woodbury Township, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 423.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 503, from Big Rock to Carrol, Clinton County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 247.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 210.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 210.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 507, commencing in Camp Hill, Cumberland County, and extending to Boiling Springs, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 399.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 507, from Camp Hill to Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 684.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman for Mr. Culbertson, 761.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 761.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 512, commencing at intersection of route 138 and the Fruitville turnpike and extending to Groff's Corner, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

HIGHWAY ROUTE 512—Continued.

House Bill No. 616.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 319.
Third reading and final passage, 373.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 656.
Signed by Speaker, 660.
Approved by Governor, 1133.

In Senate (No. 413).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 343.
Reported without amendment, 536.
First reading, 543.
Second reading, 568.
Third reading and final passage, 617.
Signed by President pro tempore, 631.

HIGHWWAY ROUTE 515, from a point near Dupont, Luzerne County, to Wilkes-Barre, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1038.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1581.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1581.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 516, from Lancaster Pike at the old Conestoga Road to the boundary between Haverford Township and Philadelphia, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 53.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 519, beginning at top of Colvin Hill, Washington County, and extending to a point on the National Pike State highway route 113, in Centerville, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 367.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 532, from Freedom Borough, Beaver County, to a point on the dividing line between Beaver and Butler Counties, near Krider's Corners, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1910.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1932.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 532, from Freedom, Beaver County, to the Butler County line connecting with road near Krider's Corners, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1891.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 1930-1931.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1931.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 533, beginning at Dundaff Street in Borough of Dickson City, and extending to a point at or near Blakely Home Corners, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 589.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 247.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 542, from Elmwood Avenue, Philadelphia, to Fourth Street, Chester, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 47.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 84.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 84.

HIGHWAY ROUTE, STATE, the part within the borough shall be deemed to be a borough street, to provide that where the Department of Highways has acquired the abandoned right of way of a canal, railroad or turnpike company to form a part of a

HIGHWAY ROUTE, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1290.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 938-939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1109.
Third reading and final passage, 1246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 896).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 2282.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2443.
Third reading and final passage, 2662.
Signed by President, 3524.

HIGHWAY ROUTES 76, 97, 161, 174, 188, 227, 252, 274, 282, 296, 69, 71, 75, 121, 153, 170, 182, 183, 186 and 228, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by changing State

House Bill No. 1239.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 637.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1748-1749.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2266-2267.
Third reading and final passage, 2387-2388.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4156-4159.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of Conference Committee, and House appoints Conference Committee, 4165-4166.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4392-4395.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of Conference Committee report, 4405.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate (No. 1157).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2349.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2751-2752.
Second reading and recommitted, 2912.
Re-reported without amendment, 2938.
Recommitted, 3161.
Re-reported with amendment, 3907.
Third reading and final passage, 4026-4028.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints Conference Committee, 4081-4082.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of Conference Committee, 4087.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of Conference Committee and Senate adopts report, 4258-4261.
Signed by President, 4247.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, 332, 359 and 365 as amended, and routes 305, 322 and 330, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 205.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 30.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 556-557.
Second reading, 595.
Third reading and final passage, 653-654.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4147-4148.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 644).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 633.
Reported without amendment, 2282.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2441.
Recommitted, 2653.
Re-reported with amendment, 3907.

HIGHWAY ROUTES—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 4022-4023.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4243.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, 376, 377, 385, 386, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 402, 438, 440, 468, 493, 496, 511, 512, 515, 527 and 542, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1337.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 798.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 798.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1430.
Third reading and final passage, 1607.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4374-4376.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 1026).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2368.
Recommitted, 2669.
Second reading, 2446.
Recommitted, 2669.
Re-reported with amendment, 4039.
Over in its order, 4178.
Resumed and passed finally, 4191-4193.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4248.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, 376, 377, 386, 393, 394, 395, 397, 398, 438, 440, 468, 493, 496, 511, 512, 515, 527 and 542, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1548.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1948.
Third reading and final passage, 2142.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4351-4352.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1150).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2094.
Reported with amendment, 3907.
First reading, 3908-3909.
Second reading, 4054-4056.
Third reading and final passage, 4179.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4249.
Signed by President, 4270.

HIGHWAY ROUTES 376, 377, 393, 394, 395 and 397, in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 952.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1379.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, concurrent resolution (House) by F. N. Moore, authorizing appointment of a committee to study question of damages payable by counties for relocation or improvement of, 306-307; adopted in House, 393; referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways in Senate, 409.

HIGHWAY ROUTES in Bradford County, supplementing act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by adding six additional State

House Bill No. 104.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 112.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 112.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, STATE, by the construction of connecting roads under certain conditions, authorizing the Secretary of Highways to join two or more

HIGHWAY ROUTES, STATE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 613.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.
Reported without amendment, 1062.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1151.
Over in its order, 1316.
Recommitted, 394.
Re-reported with amendment, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 3114.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 2152).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3664.
Reported without amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3725.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4138.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section in Uniontown, Fayette County, being an extension of existing State highways running to the limits of such city, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1043.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bell, 1582.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1582.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 356.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 360.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 964.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 389.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 389.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1189.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 575.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 575.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1312.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 717.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 717.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1539.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1170.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 429.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 406.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 660.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 688.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 688.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 688.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 762.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 762.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Beaver Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1550.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1171.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1061.
Read in place in House by Mr. Katz, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1501.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1092.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1502.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1092.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1661.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1417.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1662.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1417.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1663.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1417.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1763.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1595.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Clarion Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 156.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Jefferson Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 159.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 158.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 207.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 220.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1741.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1593.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

House Bill No. 702.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 268.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 268.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

House Bill No. 797.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 345.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 345.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

House Bill No. 952.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 388.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 388.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1086.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 487.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1402.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 936.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 936.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 316.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 282.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1522.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 3350.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3350.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Blair Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 563.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 83.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 104.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 299.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 235.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 235.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Somerset Counties, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 691.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 267-268.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 268.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Somerset Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 282.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 233.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 233.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 47.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 65.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 95.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 95.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 283.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 154.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 154.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 422.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1089.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 487.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1853.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1741.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 290.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 234.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 234.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 372.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 327.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 327.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 477.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 467.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 467.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 478.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 467.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 468.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 479.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 468.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 468.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 837.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1062.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1044.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 1655.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1655.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair and Clearfield Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 706.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 268.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 268.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair and Huntingdon Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 229.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair and Huntingdon Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 161.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 139.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford and Sullivan Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 430.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 185.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 185.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford and Tioga Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 301.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 176.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 176.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 325.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 283.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 283.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1332.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 798.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 798.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 80.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 104.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 104.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 221.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 208.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 323.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 282.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 283.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 324.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 283.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 283.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 289.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 234.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 234.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler and Mercer Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 407.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1721.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bartley, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 100.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 364.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 294.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 294

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cambria County, establishing as

House Bill No. 656.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cambria County, establishing as

House Bill No. 754.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 271
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cambria County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1074.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cameron and Potter Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1234.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 637.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 637.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon and Monroe Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 986.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 752.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hontz, 271.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 753.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hontz, 271.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1483.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hontz, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1018.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1843.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hontz, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1740.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 598.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 569.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 569.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

House Bill No. 357.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 203.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 204.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 205.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester and Delaware Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 339.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester and Lancaster Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 763.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 304.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 304.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 690.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 267.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 267.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 700.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 268.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 268.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 771.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 304.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 304.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1608.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1348-1349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1349.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1693.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1590.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1729.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 163.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 139-140.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 140.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 210.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 211.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 212.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 213.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 214.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 207-208.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 208.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 215.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 208.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 208.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 340.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 341.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 433.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 406.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 434.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 406-407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 555.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 560.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 560.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 700.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 762.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 762.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1132.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 2064.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2064.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1008.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1168.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 547.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 547.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1169.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 547.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 547.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1394.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 935.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 935.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 970.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1381.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

House Bill No. 671.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walker, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 207.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 207.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 207.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 503.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 481.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 686.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 761.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 761.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clinton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1305.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gann, 716.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 716.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clinton County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1719.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gann, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clinton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1854.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gann, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1741.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clinton County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 549.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 543.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 543.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 842.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 347.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 347.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 886.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 350.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 350.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1013.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1068.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1069.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Columbia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1641.
Read in place in House by Mr. Little, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1351.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford and Mercer Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 351.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 285.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 285.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford and Mercer Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1034.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 484.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 484.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1241.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 637.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 637.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1242.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 638.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 638.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1243.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 638.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 638.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1244.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 638.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 638.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1374.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 934.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 472.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 409.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 409.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Crawford County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 949.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1379.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 402.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1058.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 485.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 485.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1215.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 635-636.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 636.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1404.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 936.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 936.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1407.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 936.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 936.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin Lebanon Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 200.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 206.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 206.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 78.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 334.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware and Chester Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 451.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

House Bill No. 958.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 389.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 389.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 57.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade ,86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 346.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1100.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Elk County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1565.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1172.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

House Bill No. 997.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 391.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

House Bill No. 998.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 391.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

House Bill No. 999.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 391.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1861.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ziesenheim, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1742.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 562.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 561.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 561.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1049.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 1717.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1717.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fayette and Greene Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1012.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fayette County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1072.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fayette County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1308.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 717.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 717.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Forest and Venango Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 625.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Forest County, establishing as

House Bill No. 640.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Forest County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1882.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Franklin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 936.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 387.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 387.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Franklin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 938.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 388.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 388.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Franklin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1609.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1349.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Franklin County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 553.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 560.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 560.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fulton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 838.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 347.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 347.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fulton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1190.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 575.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 575.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fulton County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 442.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1889.
Read in place in House by Mr. Garard, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1890.
Read in place in House by Mr. Garard, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 377.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 328.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 328.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 378.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 328.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 328.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 379.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 328.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 328.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 714.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffner, 269.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 269.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 375.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 495.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 198.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 198.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 819.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 36.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 38.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 101.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 741.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 920.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 920.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Cambria Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 383.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, establishing as

House Bill No, 1223.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 636.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 636.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1814.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2529.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2758.
Re-reported without amendment, 3055.
Third reading and final passage, 3277.

In Senate (No. 1440).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3189.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 547.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 543.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 543.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 311.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 177.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 177.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 376.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 382.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 493.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 198.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 198.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 820.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 990.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 390.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 390.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 992.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 390.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 390.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1042.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 485.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 485.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1399.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 936.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 936.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1571.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1173.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1746.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1594.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 388.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 338.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 389.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 338.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 805.
Read in place by Mr. Buffington, 345.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 345.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 35.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 350.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 285.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 285.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Elk Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 31.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72-73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Forest Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 624.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 34.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 93.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 397.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 182.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 182.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 425.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 427.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1236.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 637.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 637.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill Na. 32.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 33.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 34.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 37.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 73.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 73.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 102.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 574.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 562.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 562.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1320.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 2435.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2435.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 58.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1919.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1933.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 18.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 71.
Referred to Committee on Public Road and Highways, 71.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 856.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1086.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1086.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 963.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1380.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 964.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1380.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

House Bill No. 359.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 195.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 206.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 206.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 5.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 70.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 70.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 242.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 132.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 132.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 675.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 825.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 977.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 390.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 390.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1956.
Third reading and final passage, 2153-2154.

In Senate (No. 1288).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2355.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1294.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 4.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 70.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 70.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 422.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 406.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 588.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 247.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 756.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 271.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster and York Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1338.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 798.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 798.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

House Bill No. 536.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 223.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 223.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

House Bill No. 633.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

House Bill No. 755.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 271.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1443.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1016.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 563.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 561.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 561.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 818.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1009.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence and Mercer Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 620.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

House Bill No. 649.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

House Bill No. 650.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

House Bill No. 651.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 153.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 139.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 155.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 139.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 315.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 282.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

House Bill No. 648.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Bucks Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 739.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 903.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 903.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Northampton Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 679.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 669.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1065.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1389.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 935.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 935.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 455.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 456.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 457.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 458.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 677.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 459.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 408.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

House Bill No. 119.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 113.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 113.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

House Bill No. 747.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen 2,71.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 271.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1568.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1172.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 571.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 562.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 562.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 689.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 762.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 762.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 928.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1311.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 821.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1009.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1015.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1016.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1019.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 430-431.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 431.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 469.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 409.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 409.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 470.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 409.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 409.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in McKean County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 471.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 409.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 409.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer and Venango Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1011.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

House Bill No. 406.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

House Bill No. 409.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

House Bill No. 416.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Monroe and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 463.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 196.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 196.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Monroe and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1904.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3715.

In Senate (No. 1584).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3578.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Monroe County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1876.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1929.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, establishing as

House Bill No. 566.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters, 246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, establishing as

House Bill No. 567.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters, 246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 148.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 138-139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 139.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 925.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1311.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1121.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 489.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 489.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1726.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1727.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1728.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 772.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harter, 304.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 304.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1006.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1133.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 546.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 546.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1247.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 638.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 638.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1732.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1592.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 70.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 87.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 426.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways 406.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 427.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 406.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 125.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 125.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 146.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 125-126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 148.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 164.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 214.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnet, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 215.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 149.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Philadelphia County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1537.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhart, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1170.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Pike County, establishing as

House Bill No. 832.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Pike County, establishing as

House Bill No. 830.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 623.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 626.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 249.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 249.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 627.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 629.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 634.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 642.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 257.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 258.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 259.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 260.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 261.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 262.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 263.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 222.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 222.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 550.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 244.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 244.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 211.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 127.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 114.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 114.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 208.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 210.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 238.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 132.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 132.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 240.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 132.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 132.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 353.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leidich, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 658.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 659.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 251.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 251.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 794.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leidich, 344.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 344.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 837.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 347.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 347.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1750.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1594.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder County, establishing as

House Bill No. 373.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erdley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder County, establishing as

House Bill No. 374.
Read in place in House by Mr. Erdley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 181.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

House Bill No. 692.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 268.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 268.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

House Bill No. 851.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shumaker, 347.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 347.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

House Bill No. 852.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shumaker, 347.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 347.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1906.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shumaker, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1932.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 283.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 233.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 233.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 439.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 185.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 185.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1277.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 714.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 714.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 616.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1374.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 2863.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2863.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna and Lackawanna Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 403.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 342.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 342.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 662.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 892.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edwin P. Brown, 350.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 350.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1542.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1171.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 270.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 233.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 233.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 819.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1009.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1094.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 299.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 176.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 176.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 300.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 176.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 176.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 302.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 176.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 176.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 303.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 177.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 177.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 304.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 177.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 177.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 305.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 177.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 177.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 918.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 352.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 352.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 919.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 352.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 352.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 920.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 352, 353.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 353.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Union and Clinton Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 109.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 107.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 107.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Union County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1848.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baker, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1741.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Union County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 337.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 284.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 284.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Union County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 615.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango and Forest Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 349.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 285.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 285.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

House Bill No. 804.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 345.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 345.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

HIHWAY, STATE—Continued.

House Bill No. 816.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1603.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 1348.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1348.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 95.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 105.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 105.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 96.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 105.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 105.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Warren County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1077.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Warren County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1279.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 714.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 714.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington and Allegheny Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 213.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1017.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 430.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 430.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 376.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 327.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 327.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

House Bill No. 169.
Read in place in House by Mr Heffran, 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 127.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

House Bill No. 273.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCallister, 153.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 153.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 639.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 639.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 539.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 537.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 537.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 559.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 561.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 561.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1095.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wayne and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 824.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pethick, 346.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 346.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wayne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 985.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 255.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 152.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 152.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1059.
Read in place in House by Mr. Loucks, 485.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 485.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1060.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harkins, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1062.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1063.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 486.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 486.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1516.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1169.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1541.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1171.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 443.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 444.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 445.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 446.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 447.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 407.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 407.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 549.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 244.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 244.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 88.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 105.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 105.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 162.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 163.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 167.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 127.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 168.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 127.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1172.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 547.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 547.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1812.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1740.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York and Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 250.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 151.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York and Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 252.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 151.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York and Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 267.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 152.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 152.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York and Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 868.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 349.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York and Adams County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 659.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 668.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 688.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 40.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 93.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 41.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 93.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 79.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 161.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 126.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 248.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 151.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 249.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 151.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 251.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 151.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 590.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 247.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 713.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 269.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 269.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 869.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 349.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 871.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 349.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1081.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 487.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1084.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 487.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1293.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1297.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh. 716.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 716.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1357.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 933.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1358.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 933.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1359.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 933.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1360.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 933.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1016.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1515.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1169.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1769.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1595.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1930.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1933-1934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1934.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1931.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1934.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1932.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1934.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 199.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 206.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 206.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 271.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 233.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 233.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 375.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 327.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 327.

HIGHWAY, STATE, further amending State Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for the removal by the county of certain structures located within the lines of a relocated

Senate Bill No. 606.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 613.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 613.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1087-1088.
Second reading, 1146-1147.
Over in its order, 1315.
Recommited, 1392.
Re-reported without amendment, 2280-2281.
Third reading and final passage, 2651-2652.
Returned from House without amendment, 3990.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 2088).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2948-2949.
Reported without amendments, 3224-3225.
First reading, 3506.
Second reading, 3749-3750.
Third reading and final passage, 3969.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Clarion, Forest, Elk and McKean Counties, by re-establishing as State highways a certain portion heretofore vacated, amending act of 1923, establishing a

Senate Bill No. 971.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1381.

HIGHWAY, STATE, in Delaware County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing certain

Senate Bill No. 54.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 86.

HIGHWAYS abandoned as State Highway Routes shall revert for maintenance to the party responsible for maintenance prior to becoming same, providing that

House Bill No. 1287.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1435.
Third reading and final passage, 1610.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1024).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2099-2100.
Second reading, 2342.
Third reading and final passage, 2669.
Signed by President, 3524.

HIGHWAYS, by providing for the laying out and opening of private roads to lands owned by the Commonwealth, amending act of 1836, relating to roads, bridges and

Senate Bill No. 858.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1138-1139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1139.
Reported without amendment, 2283.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 2661.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2096).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3308.
First reading, 3508-3509.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

HIGHWAYS, CITY, according to standards of Department of Highways when part of State highways, further amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for maintenance of

House Bill No. 282.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 154.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 154.

HIGHWAYS, COUNTY, by adding to the purpose for which the annual tax may be expended, amending act of 1911, providing for the original location and construction of

House Bill No. 1742.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClure, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2513.
Third reading and final passage, 2976-2977.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 4089.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1399).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367.
Third reading and amended, 3545.
Resumed and passed finally, 3778.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4246.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, and re-appropriating moneys in the Motor License Fund for such purposes, providing for maintenance of certain State-aid and township reward roads by

House Bill No. 494.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 198.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 198.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, by making the State liable for damages due to change of width, lines and location of State highways, amending act of 1911, establishing

Senate Bill No. 16.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 71.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 71.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for registration of motor vehicles and drivers' licenses not used, making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1921, providing for refunding of moneys paid to

House Bill No. 1070.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 486.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for the payment of claims for damages heretofore occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of employes, making appropriation to

HIGHWAY, STATE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 847.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 163.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1063.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, from sale of maps, plans, blue prints or certified copies of records shall be deposited in the State Treasury to credit of Motor License Fund, providing that all moneys received by

House Bill No. 1286.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 937.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1103.
Third reading and final passage, 1239.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4092.

In Senate (No. 909).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2082.
Third reading and final passage, 2305.
Signed by President, 2905.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, in the State Treasury through error, providing for the refunding of moneys deposited by

House Bill No. 1283.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1106-1107.
Third reading and final passage, 1243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 908).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2304-2305.
Signed by President, 2905.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, of records and papers relative to roads, providing for the transfer from the Secretary of Internal Affairs to the

Senate Bill No. 738.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 903.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 903.
Reported without amendment, 1062.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1318.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1680).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 2007.
Second reading, 2271.
Third reading and final passage, 2390-2391.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, power to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, amending act of 1925, conferring upon

Senate Bill No. 1079.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1817.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, by dispensing with necessity of securing consent of property owners, amending act of 1925, conferring upon

Senate Bill No. 604.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 612.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 612.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2076.
Recommitted, 2298-2299.
Re-reported with amendments, 2429.
Over in its order, 2651.
Third reading and final passage, 2872-2873.
Returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 3904.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 2128).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3222.
Reported with amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3977.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to purchase or condemn free and unobstructed view over and across land adjacent to State highways, for scenic purposes, authorizing

House Bill No. 1447.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1016.
Reported with amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3308.
Second reading, 3480.
Postponed, 3741.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, with approval of Governor, to build, rebuild, construct and maintain roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions and State parks, authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 852.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2081.
Over in its order, 2303.
Third reading and amended, 2360.
Over in its order, 2636.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2870.
Resumed and passed finally, 3109.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 2135).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3417.
Reported without amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3725.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4138.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

HIGHWAYS fixed therein shall not include the additional width required to provide for necessary slopes, further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing that the limits of width of

House Bill No. 1285.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1109.
Third reading and final passage, 1246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4092.

In Senate (No. 895).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1159.

HIGHWAYS—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2304.
Signed by President, 2905.

HIGHWAYS in boroughs by the Secretary of Highways, providing for the relocation and change of width and lines of State

Senate Bill No. 572.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 562.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 562.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355-3356.
Third reading and final passage, 3539.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4188.

In House (No. 2157).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3959.
First reading, 3959.
Second reading, 4110.
Third reading and final passage, 4337.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

HIGHWAYS in counties of first class, and making appropriation therefor, authorizing use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for

House Bill No. 1088.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 487.

HIGHWAYS located, alterated or vacated by any county, providing for assessment of benefits and award of damages to property abutting on roads or

House Bill No. 793.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 344.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 344.

HIGHWAYS near or through any borough or township upon which tolls are charged, repealing act of 1885, authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes, roads or

House Bill No. 575.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers (by request), 246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 246.
Reported without amendment, 1177-1178.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1437.
Third reading and final passage, 1611-1612.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1014).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1577.
Reported without amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2754.
Second reading, 2909.
Third reading and final passage, 3116.
Signed by President, 3525.

HIGHWAYS on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, relating to the paving or repairing and maintenance of streets and

Senate Bill No. 627.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 624.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 624.
Reported without amendment, 3105.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3356.
Over in its order, 3539-3540.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3542.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill defeated, 3589-3592.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 3542, 3590.
Painter, 3542, 3590, 3591.
Leslie, 3590, 3592.
Earnest, 3590.

HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Weingartner, 3591.
Harris, 3591.
Huffman, 3591.
MacDade, 3592.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC, by providing that when any borough street forming part of a State highway is closed the Department of Highways shall be notified of the opening and closing of the detour, further amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of

Senate Bill No. 610.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.
Reported without amendment, 1061.
First reading, 1088.
Second reading, 1149.
Over in its order, 1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1393-1394.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1778).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 1749-1750.
First reading, 2007.
Second reading, 2272.
Third reading and final passage, 2391-2392.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC, by requiring the clerk of court to certify the action of the court on the report of viewers, amending act of 1909, regulating petitions for the laying out or vacation of

Senate Bill No. 611.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.
Reported without amendment, 1061.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1150.
Over in its order, 1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1394.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 3490.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1779).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 2007.
Second reading, 2271.
Third reading and final passage, 2391.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC, during the night; requiring pedestrians to carry lights while walking in the roadway of

House Bill No. 266.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 152.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 152.

HIGWAYS, PUBLIC, regulating the vacation in whole or part of

House Bill No. 1840.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3476.
Third reading and final passage, 3739.

In Senate (No. 1605).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3598.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC, restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as

House Bill No. 833.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC,—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 582-583.
Third reading and final passage, 651-652.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1788-1789.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1804.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1942.
Final passage, 2119.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2132.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 654).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 634.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1070-1071.
Signed by President, 1157.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1733.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which House concurred, 2061.
Signed by President, 2491.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by conferring additional powers upon

Senate Bill No. 605.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 612-613.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 613.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1087.
Second reading, 1145-1146.
Over in its order, 1315.
Third reading and final passage, 1391-1392.
Returned from House without amendment, 2362.
Signed by President, 2490.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

In House (No. 1775).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 1750.
First reading, 2007.
Second reading, 2272.
Postponed, 2392.
Third reading and final passage, 2415.
Signed by Speaker, 2502-2503.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, James L. Stuart, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, to furnish General Assembly with a comparative statement of motor vehicle registration and license fees and rate of gasoline or liquid fuel taxes in the several States, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Gelder, requesting, 1819; ret. from House, conc. in, 2039; conc. in by House, 2102,

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, to furnish statement showing number of miles of highway taken over, constructed and maintained under the Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, resolution (House) by D. Glenn Moore, requesting, 2623; adopted by Senate, 3203; adopted by House, 3228; approved by Governor, 3787.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, with the approval of the Governor and county commissioners, to relocate certain roads or highways, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 607.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 613.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 613.
Reported without amendment, 1060-1061.
First reading, 1088.
Second reading, 1147-1148.
Over in its order, 1315.
Recommitted, 1392.
Re-reported without amendment, 1816.
Third reading and final passage, 2048.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF,—Continued.

In House (No. 1969).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3506.
Second reading, 3749.
Third reading and final passage, 3968-3969.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by further regulating improvement of

House Bill No. 1907.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1932.
Reported without amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3048.
Second reading, 3462.
Third reading and final passage, 3733.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1609).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3772.
First reading, 3909-3910.
Second reading, 4060.
Third reading and final passage, 4185.
Signed by President, 4271.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width, lines and location of

Senate Bill No. 612.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 614.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 614.
Reported without amendment, 1061-1062.
First reading, 1089.
Second reading, 1150-1151.
Over in its order, 1316.
Recommitted, 1394.
Re-reported without amendment, 2930-2931.
Recommitted, 3113-3114.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, by the Commonwealth, and appropriating moneys in the Motor License Fund for such

Senate Bill No. 815.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 994.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 994.
Reported without amendment, 1062.
First reading, 1090.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1319.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2327.
Signed by President, 2489.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3149.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3783-3784.
Resumed and passed finally, 4011.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4078.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1681).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1596.
Reported with amendment, 1751.
First reading, 1751.
Second reading, 1982.
Third reading and final passage, 2176.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2408.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3305.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4131-4132.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, in boroughs to connect township State-aid and State reward roads with State highways, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for

House Bill No. 126.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 113.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 113.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1368.
Second reading, 1428-1429.
Third reading and final passage, 1605-1606.

In Senate (No. 1011).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1577.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, in counties of eighth class, or townships within such counties, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, with regard to apportionment of cost of

Senate Bill No. 1130.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 2063.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2063.
Reported without amendment, 2280.
First reading, 2370-2371.
Second reading, 2474-2476.
Third reading and final passage, 2677-2678.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3905-3906.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2119).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2951.
Reported with amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3506.
Second reading, 3748-3749.
Third reading and final passage, 3968.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4095.
Signed by Speaker, 4098.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by authorizing the construction of

House Bill No. 451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 186-187.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 187.
Reported without amendment, 576-577.
First reading, 685-686.
Second reading, 722-723.
Third reading and final passage, 896-897.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1256.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2394;
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2408.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2859.
Final passage, 3234-3236.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 744).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 922.
Reported without amendment, 994.
First reading, 1013.
Second reading, 1076.
Third reading and final passage, 1144.
Signed by President, 1652-1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2347.
Bill returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 3200-3201.
Signed by President, 3527.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, through boroughs or incorporated towns, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by authorizing the construction of

House Bill No. 1614.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1349.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and location of

House Bill No. 42.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 93-94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and location of

House Bill No. 467.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 196.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 196.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment by the State of damages to land occasioned by the change in width, lines and location of

House Bill No. 937.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 387-388.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 388.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and location of

Senate Bill No. 165.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 140.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 140.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, and providing penalties for unauthorized trimming, removing or damaging same, further amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs and vines to be planted and maintained along

House Bill No. 1281.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 714-715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1107-1108.
Third reading and final passage, 1244-1245.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4147.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

Remarks on, by
Holmes, 1244-1245.
Hess, 1244-1245.
Miller, C., 1244.

In Senate (No. 893).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1158-1159.
Reported with amendment, 2931.
First reading, 2939-2940.
Second reading, 3154.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 3545-3546.
Re-reported with amendment, 3906.
Third reading and final passage, 4023.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4245.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 3546.
Huffman, 3546.
Baldwin, 3546.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, any signs tending to regulate or direct the operation of motor vehicles, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to erect within one hundred feet of

House Bill No. 1637.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1350.
Reported with amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3308.
Second reading, 3480.
Third reading and final passage, 3741.

Remarks on, by
Donnell, 3741.
Hess, 3741.

HIGHWAYS, STATE,—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1594).
Referred to Committee on Public roads and Highways, 3597.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, authorizing the Governor and Secretary of Highways, with the consent of the local authorities, to take over and adopt additional roads as

Senate Bill No. 1327.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 2627.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2627.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, by changing route 511, from Pleasantville Borough, Venango County, to Tionesta, Forest County, amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as

House Bill No. 1880.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 2566-2567.
Third reading and final passage, 3075.

In Senate (No. 1496).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3191.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate

House Bill No. 1284.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1112.
Third reading and final passage, 1251.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3059.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in,
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3768.
Final passage, 3925.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3999.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 894).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2304.
Signed by President, 2905.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3407.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3815.
Signed by President, 4070.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, certain improved county and township roads, providing for the taking over by the State as

House Bill No. 476.
Read in place in House b Mr. Henry A. Miller, 197.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 197.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, certain sections of public road in Perry County and Cumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 173.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 164.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 164.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, certain streets in the city and county of Philadelphia, being extensions of existing State highways in adjoining counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1668.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 1588.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1588.
Reported without amendment, 3046.

HIGHWAYS, STATE,—Continued.

First reading, 3048.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, establishing certain public roads as (OMNIBUS ROAD BILL)

House Bill No. 2057.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 2611.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2611.
Reported without amendment, 2621.
First reading, 2621.
Second reading, 2775-2776.
Third reading and amended, 2988-2993.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 3301.
Re-reported with amendment, 3307.
Special order, 3498.
Third reading and final passage, 3683-3690.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 4341-4348.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of Conference Committee, and House appoints Conference Committee, 4348.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4381-4391.
Returned from Senate wnth notice of adoption of Conference Committee report, 4405.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

Remarks on, by
Hess, 4389-4390.
Sowers, 4389-4390.
Sarig, 4390.
Moses, 4390.
Heffner, 4390.
Labar, 4390.

In Senate (No. 1514).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3568.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3883-3891.
Re-reported with amendment,——
Over in its order, 4041.
Third reading and final passage, 4169-4177.
Returned from House with Senate amendments nonconcurred in, 4185.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints Conference Committee, 4186.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of Conference Committee, 4248.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of Conference Committee and Senate adopts report, 4261-4269.
Signed by President, 4247.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, in boroughs, by the Secretary of Highways, providing for the relocation and change of width and lines of

Senate Bill No. 1083.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1817.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that routes therein established as

House Bill No. 1289.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1956.
Third reading and final passage, 2154.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4089-4090.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1292).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2752-2753.

HIGHWAYS, STATE,—Continued.

Second reading, 2913.
Over in its order, 3144, 3601.
Third reading and amended, 3604-3605.
Over in its order, 3777.
Third reading and final passage, 3817.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4245.

Remarks on, by
Ealy, 3601.
Buckman, 3601.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, through unincorporated towns and villages, authorizing the Department of Highways to construct footwalks or paths along the sides of

Senate Bill No. 99.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Pfischner, 106.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 106.
Reported without amendment, 406.
First reading, 429.
Second reading, 476.
Over in its order, 538.
Recommitted, 565.

HIGHWAYS, TRANSCONTINENTAL, amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of first class corporations for purpose of fostering the laying out, adopting and the improvement of highways routes and

House Bill No. 125.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 113.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 113.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 193.
Second reading, 201-202.
Third reading and amended, 226.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 259-260.
Re-reported with amendment, 306.
Third reading and amended, 382-383.
Final passage, 396-397.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 606.
Signed by Speaker, 660.
Approved by Governor, 1133.

In Senate (No. 473).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 410.
Reported without amendment, 481.
First reading, 483.
Second reading, 542.
Third reading and final passage, 567-568.
Signed by President pro tempore, 631.

HIGHWAYS within townships of such counties, authorizing counties of fourth class to lay out and adopt plans of roads and

House Bill No. 1845.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3225.
Second reading, 3466.
Third reading and final passage, 3736.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1606).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3633.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Third reading and final passage, 4049.
Signed byPresident, 4246.

HIMES, HARRY E., Representative from Armstrong County.

Bills introduced by
No. 153.
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 126.

HIMES, HARRY E.,—Continued.

No. 154.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 126.

No. 156.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Clarion Counties, 126.

No. 158.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 126.

No. 159.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Jefferson Counties, 126.

No. 207.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 130.

No. 220.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 131.

Bills reported by
No. 329.
Repealing act of 1878, empowering the State superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in cities of fifth class, 353-354.

No. 337.
Repealing act of 1879, providing for the printing of copies of the general laws, 576.

No. 343.
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing board of school directors in cities of fourth class to regulate terms of members in certain cases, 354.

No. 601.
Amending Game Code, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses. 2423-2424.

No. 975.
Amending School Code, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of accounts of auditors, etc., 643.

No. 1207.
Repealing section 502 of School Code, which relates to medical inspection in school districts of first class, 1599.

No. 1546.
Repealing act of 1885, concerning the appointment of road viewers and road damages in Northampton County, 1352.

No. 1699.
Amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting from taxation corporations of the first class, 2274.

No. 1829, (Senate No. 157).
Regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners in counties of seventh class, 2110.

Election Returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Edward Lee Allum, former Representative from Mercer County, 114.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation to).

HISTORY CLERK of House, S. Edward Moore, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4362.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION during the World War, making appropriation for purchase of copies of

House Bill No. 1517.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1960.
Third reading and final passage, 2157.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1302).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2901.
Signed by President, 3524.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION during the World War, making appropriation for the purchase of copies of

Senate Bill No. 855.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1136-1137.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1344-1345.
Recommitted, 1402.
Re-reported without amendment, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2054.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1972).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3271.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

HOLCOMBE, VELL B., Representative from Sullivan County.

Bills introduced by
No. 430.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford and Sullivan Counties, 185.

No. 439.
To establish as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, 185.

No. 443.
Amending the Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating the county commissioners as directors of the poor in eighth class counties, 186.

No. 445.
Amending act of 1913, providing for the return of taxes on seated lands, with regard to the service of notice in cases of tax sales, 186.

No. 446.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by extending the use of the county share of said tax to the construction and maintenance of county bridges, 186.

No. 448.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating the county commissioners as directors of poor in eighth class counties, 186.

No. 472.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing additional compensation for county treasurers in certain counties, 197.

No. 1277.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, 714.

No. 1339.
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 798.

Bills reported by
No. 1102.
Repealing act of 1887, to provide for the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 939.

HOLCOMBE, VELL B.,—Continued.

No. 1201.
Amending School Code, by providing for apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness of school districts, 2109.

No. 1339.
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 2275.

Election Returns, 28.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of Hon. Lewis B. Zaner former Member from Sullivan County, 2276.

HOLLENBACH, GRANVILLE J., Representative from Bucks County.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HOLLY, F. P., (see taxes).

HOLMES, JOHN L., Representative from Centre County.

Bills introduced by
No. 357.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 180.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 180.

No. 707.
Creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, and making appropriation, 268.

No. 1439.
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to the several courts of common pleas, 1016.

Bills reported by
No. 441.
Amending Game Code, by further protecting ruffed grouse, 306.

No. 1100.
Repealing act of 1887, which repeals act of 1885, for destruction of certain game, so far as relates to foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls, 1421.

No. 1302.
To prohibit the sale of liquid fuels and lubricating oils under false or fictitious names, 799.

No. 1329.
To enable boroughs to elect their councils by proportional representation, 3223.

No. 1330.
To enable boroughs to adopt the manager plan of government with proportional representation, 3223.

No. 1381.
Amending Game Code, with regard to revocation of hunters' licenses, 1649.

No. 1735.
Supplementing act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for a Traffic Regulation Bureau in cities of first class, 2133.

No. 1953, (Senate No. 720).
Authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings and transplants by the Department of Forests and Waters, 3307.

Election returns, 24.

HOLMES, JOHN L.,—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 358, making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 2192.

Recommit Bill No. 526, (Senate No. 106), validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 434.

Recommit Bill No. 707, creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, 580.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Extending privilege of floor of House to Professor Grant and his Pennsylvania State College Glee Club, 1039.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 454, Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 3028-3029.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2125.

Bill No. 1281, Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs and vines to be planted along State highways, 1244-1245.

Bill No. 1975, (Senate No. 657), amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3759-3760.

HOLTZMAN, LESTER G., Representative from Dauphin County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1530.
Providing a method whereby boroughs may elect five councilmen at large, 1170.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 2963.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR VETERANS OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC AND WIVES (see appropriation to).

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN (see appropriation to).

HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS (see appropriation to).

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (see Hospital, etc.).

HOMES (see budget, maternity).

HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HOMICIDE, FELONIOUS, amending the Penal Code of 1860, by eliminating the right of separate trials to persons jointly indicted for

HOMICIDE, FELONIOUS,—Continued.

House Bill No. 597.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 248.

HOMICIDE (see also motor vehicles).

HOMSHER, JOHN G., Senator from Thirteenth District (Lancaster County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 120.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by prohibiting political parties from nominating persons to fill vacancies who have withdrawn as candidates of any other political party, 118.

No. 121.
Amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, by providing that no person shall become candidate of any political party for the same office, 118.

No. 122.
Amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, by prohibiting any person from being nominated as a candidate who is a candidate of any other political party for the same office, 118.

No. 123.
Amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, by increasing the number of petitioners' signatures necessary on nomination papers, 118.

No. 124.
Amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, by changing the time for filing of nomination papers, 118.

No. 125.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by prohibiting persons from beging candidates for more than one party nomination, 118.

No. 563.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 561.

No. 586.
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, 563.

No. 818.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 1009.

No. 1136.
Making appropriation to Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College, for purpose of making experiments in tobacco culture, 2064.

No. 1373.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing amount of State reward for certain township road improvements, 2863.

Bills reported by
No. 1.
Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners at elections, 1137.

No. 546.
Limiting and regulating expenditures of, for and on behalf of candidates for State or Federal offices at Primary elections, 1377.

No. 816.
Amending act of 1923, regulating boxing and sparring matches, and establishing a State Athletic Commission, 1137.

No. 880 (House No. 1291).
Amending act of 1850, relative to the Lancaster County prison, by increasing compensation of members of board of prison inspectors, 3351.

HOMSHER, JOHN G.,—Continued,

No. 1002 (House No. 1310).
Further amending Tax Act of 1889, by providing that corporations, joint stock associations, etc., must file annual report with the Auditor General on or before March fifteenth for next preceding year, 2931.

No. 1499 (House No. 1278).
Providing that county treasurers shall make report to and pay over monthly all moneys received by them from taxes to the municipality to which such taxes belong, 3349.

Member of special committees, 1156, 4272.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Election of President pro tempore of Senate, 6.

Executive Session to rise, 1415.

Recess, 478.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1415.

Consent to Executive nominations, 1415.

Read certain bills for first time, 2094.

Recommit Bill No. 309, (House No. 286), amending act of 1876, for incorporation of banks of discount and deposit, 780.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 1415.

Nomination of Hon. Horace W. Schantz for President pro tempore, 4271.

Nomination of Hon. Samuel W. Salus as President pro tempore, presented by, 6.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1570.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), amending act regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1579.

Report of Committee on Compare Bills presented by, 4275.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the Senate, 119.

Authorizing election of certain Senate officers, 7-8.

Authorizing election of President pro tempore, 4271.

Authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, 57-58.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1570.

Resolutions, concurrent, reported by
Memorializing Congress to repeal the Federal Inheritance Tax, 327.

Resolutions, concurrent, presented by
Authorizing joint convention to compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, 7.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services held in honor of the late Hon. T. L. Eyre, 1656.

Fixing April fourteenth as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 8.

HONTZ, WILLIAM D., Representative from Carbon County.

Bills introduced by
No. 752.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 271.

HONTZ, WILLIAM D.,—Continued.

No. 753.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 271.

No. 766.
Requiring railroad companies to provide a flagman on all engines running without cars, 304.

No. 1483.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 1018.

No. 1843.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 1740.

Bill reported by
No. 881.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 511.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

HORN, SAMUEL S., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 50, consolidating and amending the law relating to flags, 586-587.

Bill No. 1780, (Senate No. 683), Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 3341.

Bills introduced by
No. 50.
Revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to the flag of the United States and other flags, 94.

No. 56.
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks except in cities of first class and counties of second class, 95.

No. 67.
Amending the Fish Code of 1925, by making it lawful to fish on Sunday, 95.

No. 73.
To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 96.

No. 109.
Regulating the sale, possession and use of pistols and revolvers, 112.

No. 116.
Regulating the sale of machine guns and firearms, other than pistols and revolvers, and providing for the licensing of dealers, 113.

No. 121.
Relating to the carrying and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons and explosives, 113.

No. 256.
Amending act of 1925, authorizing appropriations to certain Military organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by extending act to sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 152.

No. 263.
Repealing section 265 of the Fish Code of 1925, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 152.

No. 809.
Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, alteration, sanitation, etc., of buildings by ordinances, 345.

HORN, SAMUEL S.,—Continued

No. 887.
Amending act of 1913, for government of cities of third class, by increasing the maximum for license taxes for general revenue purposes, 350.

No. 1183.
Amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for the construction and maintenance of gutters, 548.

No. 1184.
Amending School Code of 1911, by fixing a minimum annual salary for teachers in districts of fourth class, 548.

No. 1476.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts to aid in the construction and maintenance of county highways, with regard to contracts by supervisors with commissioners for highways regardless of location of municipality, 1017.

No. 1730.
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fourth class, 1592.

No. 1747.
Regulating the sale of firearms other than pistols and revolvers, and providing for licensing of dealers, 1594.

No. 1748.
Providing penalties for carrying or having possession of deadly or dangerous weapons, and authorizing the search of persons suspected of carrying them, 1594.

No. 1867.
Regulating the manufacture, sale, advertisement, possession and use of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and silencers, 1929.

Bills reported by
No. 352.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing procedure for changing corporate title thereof, 511.

No. 370.
Providing that the annexation of territory to any city of second class shall constitute part of the poor district of such city, 1751.

No. 398.
Amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to the fire departments in cities of third class, 645.

No. 483.
Repealing act of 1881, relating to recorder for certain cities, 385.

No. 762.
Amending act apportioning the State into representative districts, by changing Legislative Districts in Chester County, 511.

No. 790.
Imposing an annual charge on land of State institutions for road and school purposes, 1421.

No. 817.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing for license tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 550.

No. 1046.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by extending act to Jumonville Soldiers' Orphan School, at Uniontown, 1600.

No. 1482.
Amending School Code, by enlarging powers of State Council of Education for ascertaining the valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth class, 2109.

HORN, SAMUEL S.,—Continued.

No. 1508.
Authorizing cities of first class to appropriate up to five millions of dollars for payment of Sesqui-Centennial debt, 1260.

No. 1684.
Regulating hours of labor of firemen in cities of third class, 2134.

No. 1859.
Authorizing cities of first class to license motor vehicles operating within said city, 2134.

No. 1957 (Senate No. 552).
Further amending School Code, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix compensation of auditors of school districts of second class, 3422.

No. 1963 (Senate No. 942).
Fixing salary of mayor and members of council in cities of second class, 2965.

No. 1966 (Senate No. 960).
Amending act of 1913, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving sidewalks, 3921.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 155.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 887, amending Third Class City Act, by increasing maximum for license taxes for general revenue purposes, 531.

Postpone Bill No. 73, to restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 371.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 978, amending Fish Code, by increasing the fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2758.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 73, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 434.

Bill No. 263, Repealing section 265 of the Fish Code, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 3317.

Bill No. 817, Amending Third Class City Act, by increasing amount of license tax cities may collect, and providing for tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 1097.

Bill No. 1183, Amending act of 1913, for the government of cities of third class, by providing for the construction and maintenance of gutters, 1791.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Memorializing Congress to repeal the Federal Inheritance Tax, 97.

HORSE RACING, creating a racing commission, and appropriating license fees to Department of Highways and to treasurers of certain counties for road construction, permitting licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 1253.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 638.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 638.

HORSE RACING, creating a racing commission, and making appropriation, permitting, licensing and regulating

House Bill No. 1400.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 936.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 936.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2137.
Second reading and amended, 2761-2763.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3323-3325.

HORSES, and requiring the licensing of stallions and jacks, by reducing the license fee, amending act of 1911, to encourage the breeding of

House Bill No. 1652.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1416.

HORSES (see also tax).

HORTICULTURE (see agriculture).

HOSPITAL, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE PSYCHOPATHIC, making appropriation to establish

Senate Bill No. 840.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2338.
Third reading and amended, 2660.
Resumed and passed finally, 2869-2870.

In House (No. 2123).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3222.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HOMEOPATHIC STATE, authorizing board of trustees of the Allentown State Hospital to convey part of tract as site for

Senate Bill No. 71.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 103.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 103.
Reported without amendment, 120.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, 143-145.
Third reading and final passage, 170.
Returned from House without amendment, 533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 542.
Approved by Governor, 765.

In House (No. 525).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 200.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 404.
Second reading, 464.
Third reading and final passage, 527-528.
Signed by Speaker, 542.

HOSPITALS for treatment of women afflicted with nervous diseases, authorizing and regulating the establishment and operation by counties of

Senate Bill No. 3.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 70.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 70.
Reported without amendment, 172-173.
First reading, 173.
Second reading, 213-214.
Third reading and final passage, 235.

In House (No. 748).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 271.
Reported without amendment, 432.
First reading, 532.
Postponed, 552.
Dropped from calendar,

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in

Senate Bill No. 1113.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 2035.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2035.
Reported with amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading and amended, 2911.
Third reading and final passage, 3122.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 2133).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3303.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3309.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3695-3696.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

HOSPITALS FOR MENTAL DISEASES (see insane, pension fund).

HOSPITALS (see also budget, maternity, soldiers and sailors).

HOTELS hereafter constructed to be of fireproof material, requiring all

House Bill No. 31.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 92.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 92.

HOTELS (see also ice cream, oleomargarine, rooms.)

HOUSE CAUCAS ROOM to State Highway Department March third and fourth for letting contracts, resolution (House) by Haws, granting use of, 279.

HOUSE EMPLOYES, presentation of testimonials from Members of House to certain, 4364.

HOUSE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES for faithful performance of their duties, resolution (House) by Haas, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD (see appropriation to).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and Speaker's Retiring Room recarpeted, resolution (House) by Northnagle, directing the Superintendent of Property and Supplies to have the Hall of, 1423; adopted in House, 1804.

HOUSES OF DETENTION ((see children).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (see General Assembly, speaker, storeroom superintendents).

HOUSING COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 703.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading 1346-1347.
Second Reading,, 1405-1406.
Third reading and final passage, 1495-1496.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1833).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3725.
Second reading, 3949.
Third reading and final passage, 4105-4106.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 4106.
Storb, 4106.

HOWARD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

HOWE, GEORGE F., Representative from Allegheny County (Eleventh District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1639, supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2526.

Bills introduced by
No. 561.
Amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of the Members of the General Assembly, increasing the compensation thereof, 245.

No. 586.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by fixing number of commissioners in townships of the first class, 247.

No. 788.
To promote safety of the traveling public and employes on steam or electric railroads by regulating the construction of caboose cars, 344.

No. 1004.
To provide for the treatment and care of sick and disabled United States Veterans, 430.

No. 1005.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 376, beginning at a point in Westmoreland County between Greensburg and Washington and extending to Hays Borough, 430.

HOWE, GEORGE F.,—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 197.
Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 718.

No. 448.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating county commissioners as poor directors in counties of eighth class, 1093-1094.

No. 688.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to pensioning of blind, 532.

No. 734.
Amending Game Code, by providing for hunters' license buttons instead of tags, 306.

No. 925.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by exempting Cameron County from provisions of act, 550.

No. 968.
Abolishing office of high constable in boroughs having one or more police officers, 431.

No. 1093.
Permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 576.

No. 1377.
Authorizing counties of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 1421.

No. 1806.
Supplementing act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, providing for interest reports from State depositories, 2108.

Election returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 803.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 229.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1961, (Senate No. 927), permitting townships of first and second class to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, 3999.

Postpone Bill No. 1157, (Senate No. 1360), amending act of 1923, regulating business of dry cleaning and dyeing, 2025.

Postpone Bill No. 1562, amending act of 1911, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 2163.

Recommit Bill No. 586, amending Township Code, by fixing number and salaries of township commissioners in townships of first class, 434.

Recommit Bill No. 1044, to provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans residing in Pennsylvania, 1278.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Point of order raised by, on
Remarks on House Bill No. 195, regulating Sunday sports, 1422.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 89, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 1456, 2844.

Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 376.

Bill No. 561, amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of Members of General Assembly, by increasing compensation thereof, 3327.

Bill No. 827, amending act of 1915, regulating employment of convicts on public highways, 2140-2141.

HOWE, GEORGE F.,—Continued.

Bill No. 933, to regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1252.

Bill No. 1639, supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2986.

Bill No. 1965, (Senate No. 543), providing for the opening of ballot boxes upon petition to court of common pleas, 2767.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 270, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 307.

HRICKO, GEORGE A., Representative from Lackawanna County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by

No. 241.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Oral School for Deaf, at Scranton, 132.

No. 242.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, 132.

No. 384.
Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, with regard to retention of portion of license fee by justices of peace, aldermen or magistrates issuing same, 181.

No. 385.
Providing for the appointment by borough councils in certain boroughs of additional assessors, 181.

No. 391.
Amending Borough Code of 1915, with regard to assessment and collection of cost of grading, curbing and paving streets, lanes or alleys, 182.

No. 500.
Amending the Borough Code of 1915, by authorizing council of boroughs to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of the council, 198.

No. 540.
Requiring a crew of two on each street railway car, 223.

No. 977.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 390.

No. 1144.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children, of Scranton, 546.

No. 462.
Amending act of 1901, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine, 1748.

Election Returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 500, amending Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 747-748.

Postpone Bill No. 1600, (Senate No. 715), requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 3067.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 500, amending Borough Code, by authorizing borough council to elect a treasurer and secretary who may be members of council, 945-946.

HUBER, W. EDWIN, Representative from Lackawanna County (Third District).

HUBER, W. EDWIN,—Continued.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 728, further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing, changing and revising compensation schedules, 2771-2772.

Bill No. 1233, further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1105-1106.

Bill No. 1414, amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in procedure, 1288-1290.

Bills introduced by

No. 386.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 181.

No. 1224.
Exempting ice cream cabinets and containers leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 636.

No. 1233.
Further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, by providing that prosecution shall be instituted only on complaint of local inspectors of weights and measures, 637.

No. 1237.
Amending act of 1874, regulating certain corporations, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 637.

No. 1238.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for payment of expenses of examinations by Insurance Commissioner by companies and associations, 637.

No. 1300.
Further amending School Code of 1911, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix compensation of auditors of school districts of second class, 716.

No. 1408.
Amending act of 1923, regulating boxing and wrestling matches, and creating a State Athletic Commission, by increasing salary of secretary of commission, exempting certain amateur contests and permitting attendance of children under certain conditions, 936.

No. 1414.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in practice and procedure, 936.

No. 1435.
Imposing a State tax on net profits of wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares and merchandise, 1015.

No. 1656.
Creating an Insurance Law Commission, and making appropriation, 1416.

No. 1767.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that free transportation shall be furnished by school board for one dollar a day per pupil, 1595.

No. 1768.
Requiring the spring registration of electors in cities of second class A to be made by the board of registration commissioners, 1595.

Bills reported by

No. 12.
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 1093.

HUBER, W. EDWIN,—Continued.

No. 52.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital association, at Blakely, 1804.

No. 68.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, 1804.

No. 205.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 321, from Peckville to Clifford, 511.

No. 241.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Oral School for Deaf, at Scranton, 1935.

No. 287.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1805.

No. 364.
Providing for State aid to school districts of third and fourth class for assisting in rebuilding destroyed school buildings, 1935.

No. 508.
Amending act of 1923, providing for the reporting and quarantining of communicable diseases, 550.

No. 528.
Authorizing the Speaker and Chief Clerk of House of Representatives to each appoint a secretary, 2831.

No. 593.
Repealing act of 1885, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in, impure and unwholesome milk in cities of second and third classes, 644.

No. 670.
Lapsing the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Water Supply Commission for widening, deepening and improving French Creek, 385.

No. 721.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, at Philadelphia, 2401.

No. 731.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 644.

No. 856.
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by imposing tax on premiums of mutual life insurance companies, 2275.

No. 1185.
Joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, 1021.

No. 1366.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital, of Scranton, 3225.

No. 1367.
Making appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1368.
Making deficiency appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1522.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for rebuilding certain county bridges, 1600.

No. 1602 (Senate No. 730).
Making appropriation to Allentown State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2009 (Senate No. 321).
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, 2833.

No. 976.
Amending Child Labor Act of 1915, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, 548.

HUBER, W. EDWIN,—Continued.

Election returns, 26.

Member of Conference Committee, 3510.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 1414, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing and modifying schedule of compensation, reducing waiting period and making certain changes in procedure, 1795.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1233, Further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 4093.

Recommit Bill No. 1414, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in procedure, 1291.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1237, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing that certain corporations may act as treasurers and tax collectors for municipalities, school and poor districts, 2018-2019.

Bill No. 1656, Creating a Insurance Law Commission, 2148.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY, Senator from Fourteenth District, (Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 284.
Amending act of 1874, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 233-234.

No. 285.
Amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes retirement system, by extending time certain employes may elect to be covered thereby, 234.

No. 697.
Making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, 762.

No. 985.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wayne County, 1486.

No. 986.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon and Monroe Counties, 1486.

No. 987.
Amending the School Code of 1911, with regard to payment and refunding of temporary indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1926, 1501.

No. 1103.
Amending act of 1925, making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, by providing that same may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings, 1818.

No. 1104.
Creating in counties of third class a board for the assessment and revision of taxes, 1818.

Bills reported by
No. 284.
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 2680.

No. 305 (House No. 209).
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 611, 993.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY—Continued.

No. 695.
Repealing act of 1868, for the establishment of a law library in Columbia County, 1138.

No. 728.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing changing and revising compensation schedules, etc., 1655.

No. 822 (House No. 187).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1138.

No. 916 (House No. 831).
Amending Game Code, by changing open season for raccoon, 3573.

No. 1173 (House No. 1535).
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishment of present system, 3198-3199.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 61.

Member of special committee, 7, 1156, 4272, 4275.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 604, Amending act of 1925, conferring upon the Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, 2298-2299.

Recommit Bill No. 606, Further amending Highway Department Act, by providing for removal by county of certain structures located within the lines of a relocated State highway, 1392.

Recommit Bill No. 612, Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width of lines and location of State-aid highways 3113-3114.

Recommit Bill No. 893, (House No. 1281), Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted along State Highways. 3546.

Recommit Bill No. 1545, (House No. 1793), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to assessment of property owners of municipalities for highway improvements, 3801.

Nomination of Hon Henry E. Lanius for President pro tempore, 4271.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 386, Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1494.

Bill No. 543, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1658.

Bill No. 627, relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3591.

Bill No. 893, (House No. 1281), Further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs, etc., to be planted along State highways, 3546.

Bill No. 1039, Joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission, 2317.

Bill No. 1163, (House No. 1666), regulating the operation of motor vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, 4217.

Bill No. 1164, (House No. 1713), Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for erection of Public Building, 3565.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY—Continued.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operating of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4232-4234.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 812, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 1663.

HUNSICKER, WILLIAM C., Senator from Third District, (Philadelphia County). (Elected February 1, 1927, to fill vacancy caused by death of William J. McNichol).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1311, (House No. 1004), to provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans residing in Pennsylvania, 3144.

Bills introduced by
No. 266.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 232.

No. 267.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, 232.

No. 425.
Making appropriation to Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, 406.

No. 557.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society of Philadelphia, 561.

Bills reported by
No. 122.
Amending General Election Act of 1893, by prohibiting any person from being nominated as a candidate who is a candidate of any other political party for the same office, 1136.

No. 927.
Permitting townships of first and second classes to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, 1482.

Election returns, 205.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 218.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 4088.

Oath of office administered to, 206.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. McNichol, 1566.

HUNTERS' LICENSE (see game).

HUNTINGDON (see armory).

HUNTINGDON COUNTY (see highway).

HUNTING (see game).

HUSBAND AND WIFE (see estates, by entireties, married women, property, witnesses).

ICE BOATS (see Delaware River).

ICE CREAM CONTAINERS (see rent).

ICE CREAM in packages or containers for domestic consumption, regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 1709.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1591.

ICE CREAM to patrons of hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, fountains and dining cars, regulating the serving of

House Bill No. 1350.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 933.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS, and imposing certain duties upon the Pennsylvania State Police, district attorneys, police officers, jail wardens and sheriffs, providing for a system of recording the

Senate Bill No. 981.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1486.
Reported without amendment, 2861-2862.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3541.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2162).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4335.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES of Governor, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to proceed to, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports to Senate, 83; inaugural ceremonies, 83; committee reports to House, 98; inaugural address, 98-100.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE, and making appropriation for expenses, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Earnest, authorizing appointment of, 7; ret. from House conc. in, 18; Senate committee appointed, 18; conc. in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 58; approved by Governor, 64.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE, resolution (Senate) by Daix, thanking Hon. William H. Earnest for services as Chairman of, 87-88.

INAUGURAL PROGRAM, presented to Senate, 69; to House, 74.

INCINERATORS (see disposal plants).

INCOME or earning, providing for levy upon

House Bill No. 459.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 195.

INDEBTEDNESS authorized for the erection of public buildings, authorizing the county commissioners of any county of the first and second class to supplement an increase of

House Bill No. 1713.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1591.
Reported without amendment, 1751.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2269.
Third reading and final passage, 2389.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4091.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1164).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2679.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, 2912.
Over in its order, 3142.
Third reading and amended, 3196.
Over in its order, 3565.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3633.
Resumed and passed finally, 3776-3777.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4246.

Remarks on, by
Huffman, 3565.
Leslie, 3565.

INDEBTEDNESS, MUNICIPAL, and imposing certain powers and duties upon the Bureau of Municipalities of the Department of Internal Affairs, relating to

Senate Bill No. 387.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 338.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 338.
Reported without amendment, 572.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, and recommitted, 621.

INDEBTEDNESS, MUNICIPAL,—Continued.
Re-reported with amendment, 693.
Over in its order, 781.
Third reading and final passage, 913-914.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1574.
Signed by President, 1651.
Approved by Governor, 2629.

In House, (No. 1467).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1020.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, and amended, 1448-1449.
Third reading and final passage, 1643,1645.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1747.

INDEBTEDNESS, MUNICIPAL, from taxation, relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of

House Bill No. 293.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 155.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 155.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 639.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held for purpose of increasing

House Bill No. 268.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 152.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 152.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 400-401.
Second reading, 450.
Postponed, 506.
Resumed and passed third reading and amended, 603.
Final passage, 671-672.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1258.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1752.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1803-1804.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1942.
Final passage, 2118-2119.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2132.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.

In Senate (No. 633).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 632.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1002.
Third reeading and final passage, 1069.
Signed by President, 1156.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1773.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2060-2061.
Signed by President, 2490.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued in pursuance thereof, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held for purpose of

House Bill No. 1130.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 545.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 545.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 77.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 96.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading, and amended, 161.
Third reading and final passage, 192.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 656-657.
Signed by Speaker, 660.
Approved by Governor, 802.

In Senate (No. 187).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 339.
Second reading, 422.
Third reading and amended, 472.
Resumed and passed finally, 537-538.
Vote on third reading and final passage reconsidered, and bill passed third reading with amendments, 564.
Resumed and passed finally, 616-617.
Resumed and passed finally, 616-617.
Signed by President pro tempore, 631.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 632.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 187.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 128.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 128.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, and amended, 982-983.
Third reading and final passage, 1045-1046.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Vetoed by Governor, 3230.

In Senate (No. 822).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1013.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1341.
Third reading and final passage, 1400.
Signed by President, 1652.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 198.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 129.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 129.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, and amended, 530.
Third reading and final passage, 552-553.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Approved by Governor, 2503.

In Senate (No. 550).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 544.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1391.
Signed by President, 1652.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 849.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 347.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 347.
Reported without amendment, 643-644.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, and amended, 867-868.
Third reading and final passage, 952-953.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Vetoed by Governor, 3767.

In Senate (No. 805).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported without amendment, 1655.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1912.
Third reading and final passage, 2053-2054.
Signed by President, 2491.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

Senate Bill No. 106.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wililamson, 106.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 106.
Reported without amendment, 121.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, 147.
Third reading and final passage, 106.
Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate concurred, 921.
Signed by President pro tempore, 928.
Vetoed by Governor, 1413.

In House (No. 526).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 200.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 403.
Recommitted, 434.
Re-reported with amendment, 646.
Second reading, 725.
Third reading and final passage, 898-899.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

Senate Bill No. 737.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baumer, 903.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 903.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1723-1724.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1958).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3331-3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, with regard to proceedings to cancel debts authorized but not incurred, supplementing act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 1436.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1015.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1446.
Third reading and final passage, 1616-1617.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 1032).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 1919.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2315.
Signed by President, 2905.

INDEBTEDNESS (see also cities of first class, Constitution, school districts, school system, taxes).

INDEMNITIES (see Agriculture).

INDEXING AND INDICES (see court of common pleas, courts).

INDIANA COUNTY (see highway, taxes).

INDIANA HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

INDIAN RELICS for the Pennsylvania State Museum, making appropriation for the purchase of the Steuben Jenkins' collection of

Senate Bill No. 729.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 790.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 790.
Reported without amendment, 919.
First reading, 928.
Second reading, 1008.
Third reading and final passage, 1073.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1601).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 2968.
Second reading, 3237.
Third reading and final passage, 3431-3432.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

INDIAN RELICS (see also Museum Division).

INDICTMENTS (see trials).

INDUSTRIAL FARMS, workhouses and reformatories, and dividing the State into districts for such purposes by providing for the formation of additional districts, amending act of 1917, establishing nine county

Senate Bill No. 91.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 105.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED WORKING GIRLS (see appropriation to).

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

INDUSTRIAL STATE HIGHWAY (see highway).

INDUSTRIAL WASTES into State waters, relating to the discharge of

Senate Bill No. 926.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1311.
Reported with amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1728-1729.

INDUSTRIES, member of State Board of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

INHERITANCE TAXES (see taxes).

INJUNCTIONS (see employment, liquors).

INJURIES (see also damages, motor vehicles, policemen).

INJURIES shall be brought against city or other municipal corporation having charge of any bridge or highway, notice thereof shall be given to the principal officers, providing that before suit for

House Bill No. 1569.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1172.

INSANE AND INSANITY (see also Constitution, Department of Justice, divorce, hospital, mentally defective prisoners, murder).

INSANE, INDIGENT, for the two years ending May 31, 1925, making appropriation to pay for deficiency in care, treatment, removal and maintenance of

House Bill No. 530.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 200.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 200.
Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 318.
Third reading and final passage, 372.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 412).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 343.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1087.
Second reading, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1314.
Signed by President, 1653.

INSANE, INDIGENT, for two fiscal years ending May 31, 1929, making appropriation for care, treatment, removal and maintenance of

House Bill No. 1348.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 933.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 933.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1625-1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1781-1782.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.

In Senate (No. 1061).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2318.
Signed by President, 2905, 3524.

INSANE, INDIGENT, in county and local institutions, by increasing weekly payments and extending act to poor districts, further amending act of 1897, for the maintenance, care and treatment of

House Bill No. 1893.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3053.
Third reading and final passage, 3331.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1548).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3405.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading, 3650.
Third reading and final passage, 3802.
Signed by President, 4075.

INSANE, INDIGENT, in State and semi-State hospitals for insane, to provide for care and treatment of

House Bill No. 786.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 344.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 344.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, 883.
Third reading and final passage, 977.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 761).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 929.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1724.
Third reading and final passage, 1894.
Signed by President, 2329.

INSECT PESTS (see Agriculture).

INSIGNIA (see emblem, lodges).

INSOLVENCY (see banking, insurance).

INSPECTION (see boilers).

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, STATE AND LOCAL, except in certain instances, further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, by providing that prosecutions shall be instituted only on complaint of

House Bill No. 1233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 637.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 637.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, and amended, 1105-1106.
Third reading and final passage, 1241-1242.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Vetoed by Governor, 4093.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 907).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1912.
Third reading and final passage, 2056.
Signed by President, 2491.

INSPECTORS (see also mine, prison employment).

INSTITUTION AND INSTITUTIONS (see also children, highways, Penal, State).

INSTITUTION, STATE, for care and treatment of indigent children and others afflicted with surgical tuberculosis, and making appropriation, providing for establishment and maintenance of a

House Bill No. 732.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 270.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 270.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 386.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT WOMEN, and to carry into effect the act of 1927, creating such institutions, making appropriation to Department of Welfare for erection and equipment of

Senate Bill No. 860.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1139.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1139.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1407.
Third reading and final passage, 1499-1500.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3569.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1837).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1744.
Reported with amendment, 2966.
First reading, 2968.
Re-reported without amendment, ———.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3238-3239.
Re-reported with amendment, 3422.
Third reading and final passage, 3696-3697.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3722-3723.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT WOMEN, sentenced to imprisonment for one year or less, authorizing counties to erect or improve buildings for

Senate Bill No. 73.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 103.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 103.
Reported without amendment, 120.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, and amended, 145-147.
Third reading and amended, 170-171.
Resumed and passed finally, 211- 212.
Returned from House without amendment, 632.
Signed by President pro tempore, 687.
Approved by Governor, 1080.

In House (No. 738).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 271.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 557-558.
Second reading, 599.
Third reading and final passage, 668-669.
Signed by Speaker, 759.

INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, by permitting the replacement of paroled minors, and prohibiting commitment of children under twelve years of age in any other institution, amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establish and maintain

Senate Bill No. 1076.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 1816.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1816.
Reported without amendment; 1903.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088-2089.
Third reading and final passage, 2319.

INSTITUTION FOR JUVENUILE OFFENDERS—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 2319.

In House (No. 1976).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2411.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2758.
Recommitted, 2969.

INSTITUTIONS, STATE, for road and school purposes, imposing an annual charge on land of

House Bill No. 790.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 344.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 344.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1755.
Third reading and final passage, 2022-2023.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1120).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2911.
Third reading and final passage, 3122.
Signed by President, 3526.

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS (see motor vehicles).

INSURANCE against loss by fire, lightning, hail or windstorms, and regulating insurance rates and actuarial and rating bureaus, relating to insurers effecting

Senate Bill No. 857.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1086.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1086.

INSURANCE and annuities upon the lives of children, authorizing Fraternal Benefit Societies to provide for

House Bill No. 1177.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 547.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 547.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1784-1785.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 1059).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1815.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2318.
Signed by President, 2905.

INSURANCE BUREAUS, FIRE, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating

Senate Bill No. 312.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 282.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 282.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 697.
Over in its order, 780, 913, 996.
Third reading and final passage, 1064-1067.

Remarks on, by
Salus, 1064-1067.
Davis, 1065.
Norton, 1065.
Weingartner, 1065.
Leslie, 1066.
Baldwin, 1066.

In House (No. 1597).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1351.

INSURANCE, BURGLARY, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the terms and provisions of

Senate Bill No. 311.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 282.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 282.

INSURANCE, BURGLARY—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 625.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 696-697.
Recommitted, 780.

INSURANCE by boroughs and school districts of third class, regulating the securing of

House Bill No. 1789.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1738.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER by companies and associations, amending the Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for payment of expenses for examinations by

House Bill No. 1238.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 637.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1295-1296.
Third reading and final passage, 1363.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1940.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 936).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1562.
Third reading and final passage, 1716.
Signed by President, 2330.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, Elinar Barfod, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; Matthew H. Taggart nominated and confirmed as, 89, 4249-4250.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, associations or exchanges, amending title of Insurance Department Act of 1921, by regulating service of process upon foreign

House Bill No. 1980.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 2494.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2494.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3716-3717.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4155-4156.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1586).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3578.
Reported with amendment, 3582.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3892.
Third reading and final passage, 4043-4044.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077-4078.
Signed by President, 4247.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, defining cooperative non-profit life benefit associations with representative form of government, and providing conditions under which such associations may become legal reserve life

House Bill No. 618.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 249.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 249.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN, amending act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by permitting issuance of writs against

House Bill No. 1805.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling (by request), 1739.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2565-2566.
Third reading and final passage, 3074.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1498).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4035.
Signed by President, 4246.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN FIRE, for the insurance of State property, amending act of 1895, relating to insurance, by providing for use of one-fourth of premiums paid by

Senate Bill No. 150.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 139.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 139.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, LIFE, from including a contract for the payment of health and accident benefits in a contract for life insurance prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 1055.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1732.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1732.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, REAL ESTATE, amending act of 1874, for the incorporation of certain corporations, with regard to trust funds of

House Bill No. 1395.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 935.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 1973.
Third reading and final passage, 2163.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1297).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3163.
Third reading and final passage, 3602-3603.
Signed by President, 4071.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, STOCK FIRE, creating a commission to investigate the premiums and profits of

Senate Bill No. 1081.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1817.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, TITLE, further regulating registration, examination reports and reserves of

House Bill No. 828.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 346.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 346.

INSURANCE COMPANIES to submit new policies with premium rates to Insurance Commissioner for approval, requiring

Senate Bill No. 1080.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1817.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, by permitting the exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, and provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident, amending

Senate Bill No. 468.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 409.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 409.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 700.
Third reading and final passage, 782-783.
Returned from House with amendments in which non-Senate concurred, 4079.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to, and Senate appoints Conference Committee, 4086-4087.

In House (No. 1426).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2621.
Second reading, 2764.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT OF 1921—Continued.
Postponed, 3333.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4000.
Final passage, 4145-4146.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and House adheres to its amendments, 4166.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to, notice of appointment of Conference Committee and House appoints Conference Committee, 4338.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, by requiring fire rating bureaus to furnish rates to mutual companies, amending

Senate Bill No. 135.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 138.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 138.

INSURANCE COMPANY POOLS, FIRE, with certain exceptions, prohibiting the joining or formation of

Senate Bill No. 1054.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1732.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1732.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS by boroughs and school districts of third class, regulating the letting of

House Bill No. 1788.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1738.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT ACT of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by the Department for administration purposes, amending

House Bill No. 693.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 268.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 268.
Reported without amendment, 2274-2275.
First reading, 2275.
Second reading, 2546-2547.
Third reading and final passage, 3030.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1426).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3105.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3369.
Third reading and final passage, 3519.
Signed by President, 4067.

INSURANCE, FRATERNAL BENEFIT, with regard to procedure of Insurance Commissioner in refusing or revoking license of any foreign society, amending act of 1921, regulating

Senate Bill No. 1131.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 2063-2064.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2064.
Reported without amendment, 2277.
First reading, 2371.
Second reading, 2476-2477.
Third reading and final passage, 2678.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4080-4081.
Signed by President, 4080.

In House (No. 2120).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2951.
Reported with amendment, 3305-3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, and amended, 3750-3752.
Recommitted, 3972.
Re-reported without amendment, 3959.
Third reading and final passage, 4143-4144.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in,
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

INSURANCE, GROUP, and contracts for pensions, authorizing cities to make contracts insuring employes under policies of

House Bill No. 1588.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matthew Patterson, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1174.

INSURANCE LAW COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

House Bill No. 1656.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1416.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and final passage, 2148-2149.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3004.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, C. H., 2148.
Huber, 2148.

In Senate (No. 1308).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2357.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading, and final passage, 2902.
Signed by President, 3525.

INSURANCE of employes, and providing for payment thereof, authorizing municipalities to make contracts of life, health and accidentpolicies for

House Bill No. 1038.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 484.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 484.

INSURANCE POLICIES, LIABILITY, providing a standard provision for all

Senate Bill No. 233.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 209.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 209.

INSURANCE POLICIES, LIABILITY, whereby the insurer shall not be released because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the assured, to provide a standard provision for all

House Bill No. 1865.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403-2404.
Second reading, 2569.
Third reading and final passage, 3078-3079.

In Senate (No. 1492).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3660.

INSURANCE POLICIES, requiring certain standard provisions in all liability, casualty or other like

Senate Bill No. 360.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 286.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 286.
Reported with amendment, 610.
First reading, 627-628.
Seecond reading, 697-698.
Over in its order, 780.
Recommitted, 913.

INSURANCE POLICIES, TITLE, to subsequent owners, amending act of 1889, relating to corporations for insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, etc., from loss by reason of defective titles, etc., by extending provisions of

House Bill No. 780.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 305.
Referred to ommittee on Corporations, 305.

INSURANCE (see also motor vehicles, school buildings, tax, Workmen's Compensation).

INSURANCE upon health of individuals and against personal injury and disablement and death, authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to reincorporate for purpose of making

Senate Bill No. 602.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 612.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 612.

INSURANCE upon health of individuals and against personal injury and disablement and death, authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to reincorporate for the purpose of making

Senate Bill No. 836.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1347.
Second reading and amended, 1406-1407.
Third reading and final passage, 1498-1499.
Returned from House without amendment, 2933-2934.
Signed by President, 3108.

In House (No. 1835).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1744.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2397-2398.
Second reading, 2559-2560.
Third reading and final passage, 3064-3065.
Signed by Speaker, 3229-3230.

INSURANCE upon lives of directors, officers, agents and employes of corporations, relating to

Senate Bill No. 281.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 233.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 233.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 999-1000.
Third reading and amended, 1064.
Resumed and passed finally, 1140.

In House (No. 1616).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2560.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Agriculture in

House Bill No. 10.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Forests in

House Bill No. 8.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Labor and Industry in

House Bill No. 4.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 90.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 90.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in

House Bill No. 2.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 90.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 90.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Waters in

House Bill No. 9.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Bureau of Welfare in

House Bill No. 11.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating a Geographic Board in

House Bill No. 5.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, creating the Public Service Commission in the

House Bill No. 6.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, over the several State parks, providing for supervision by

House Bill No. 3.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 90.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 90.

INTEREST (see contracts).

INTER-MARRIAGE (see marriage).

INTERPARTY AGREEMENTS (see agreements).

INTERPLEADING BOND (see sheriffs).

INTERPRETERS in each county, by increasing compensation thereof amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of

House Bill No. 613.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 249.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 249.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 458.
Third reading and final passage, 519-520.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 530).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 536.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1002.
Third reading and final passage, 1068.
Signed by President, 1157.

INTERPRETERS (see also court criers).

INTERSTATE BRIDGES (see Delaware River).

INVESTMENTS (see building and loan associations).

INVESTIGATORS (see taxes).

JACKS (see horses).

JAILS, COUNTY, from public parks in counties of fourth class, by regulating the location of such jails and acreage to be acquired therewith, amending act of 1921, authorizing removal of

House Bill No. 477.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 197.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 197.
Reported with amendment, 644.
First reading, 752-753.
Second reading, 868.
Third reading and final passage, 954.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 796).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1481.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading and recommitted, 1725.
Re-reported without amendment, 2280.
Third reading and final passage, 2657-2658.
Signed by President, 3519.

JAILS, prisons or workhouses in counties of fourth class, by regulating the location and acreage of such jails, etc., amending act of 1921, authorizing removal from parks of county

Senate Bill No. 92.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 105.

JAIL WARDEN AND JAIL PHYSICIAN in counties of second class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 103.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 106.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 106.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 338.
Second reading, 419.
Third reading and final passage, 470.
Returned from House without amendment, 2039.
Signed by President, 2488.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

JAIL WARDEN AND JAIL PHYSICIAN—Continued.

In House (No. 1159).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 549.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1636.
Second reading, 1758.
Third reading and final passage, 2024-2025.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

JAIL WARDEN (see also identification of criminals, sheriffs).

JAMES, EDMUND, Representative from Cambria County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 28.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, allowing additional deductions, 92.

No. 646.
To protect the public health by regulating the disposal of garbage and refuse of cities, boroughs and townships, 251.

Election Returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 114, 576.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 646, to regulate the disposal of garbage and refuse of cities, boroughs and townships, 525-526.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

JAMES, HON. ARTHUR H., (see Lieutenant Governor).

J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

JEFFERSON COUNTY (see highway, park).

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation to).

JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

JOHN HARRIS HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA at the Washington's Birthday exercises in the House, music furnished by, 511-514.

JOINT OBLIGATIONS (see obligations).

JOINT OWNERS (see property).

JOINT RESOLUTIONS (see Resolutions, Joint).

JONES, BENJAMIN, Representative from Luzerne County, (Seventh District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 29, authorizing certain counties and municipalities to assess and collect an occupation tax, 1361.

Bills introduced by
No. 29.
Authorizing certain counties and municipalities to assess and collect an occupation tax in lieu of poll and per capita taxes, 92.

No. 204.
Further amending Game Code of 1923, by providing an equitable method for distribution of propagating funds, 130.

No. 1860.
Amending act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, by fixing time when taxation of anthracite coal shall cease and rate of said tax, 1742.

Bills reported by
No. 1187.
Fixing salaries of poor directors in counties of eighth class, 799.

No. 1702.
Repealing act of 1870, regulating fees of county treasurer of Elk and Forest ounties, 2107.

Election Returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

JONES, BENJAMIN—Continued.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1271, (Senate No. 373), fixing salaries of county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 2974.

Postpone Bill No. 29, authorizing school districts of second class to assess and collect an occupation tax in lieu of per capita taxes, 1477.

Recommit Bill No. 29, authorizing certain counties and municipalities to assess and collect occupation tax, 224.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 739, (Senate 127), classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 2009.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Lorenzo D. Thomas, 4363.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 29, authorizing school districts of second class to assess and collect an occupation tax in lieu of per capita taxes, 1476-1477.

Bill No. 856, amending Tax act of 1889, by imposing tax on premiums of mutual life insurance companies, 3059.

JOURNALS of Senate and House, resolution (Senate) by Gelder, regulating the preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of, 4274-4275; ret. from House conc. in, 4275; conc. in by House, 4406.

JOYCE, P. F., Senator from Twenty-first District (Luzerne County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1501.

Bills introduced by
No. 320.
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 282.

No. 321.
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, 282.

No. 322.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, 282.

No. 373.
Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 327.

No. 435.
Making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an armory at Wilkes-Barre, 407.

No. 436.
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 407.

No. 437.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre, 407.

No. 595.
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Scranton, 568.

No. 596.
Making appropriation to Saint Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton, 568-569.

No. 689.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 762.

JOYCE, P. F.—Continued.

No. 690.
Requiring the State Highway Department to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna River between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County and the Sullivan Trail, 762.

No. 841.
Establishing in counties of third class a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1062.

No. 842.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing for the collection by instalments of cost of construction of sewer and drainage systems in townships of first class, 1062.

No. 843.
Requiring the State Highway Department to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna River between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, and making appropriation, 1062.

No. 1038.
Amending act of 1925 , establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 515 from a point near Dupont, Luzerne County, to Wilkes-Barre, 1581.

Bills reported by
No. 74.
Amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 1137.

No. 86.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys to appoint detectives in counties of third class, 232.

No. 152.
Providing that the chairmen of appropriation committees and Auditor General shall meet with budget officer to assist in preparation of a budget, 326.

No. 222.
Creating office of county controller in counties of sixth class, 326.

No. 264.
Amending act authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, 2625.

No. 281.
Relating to insurance upon lives of directors, officers, agents and employes of corporations, 902.

No. 486 (House No. 35).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the stopping of motor vehicles by officers or persons for purpose of selling tickets, etc., 1137.

No. 621, (House No. 645).
Amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 2280.

No. 640, (House No. 867).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating indebtedness of cities of second class, 902.

No. 655, (House No. 835).
To validate title of foreign real estate corporations, 902.

No. 765, (House No. 1097).
Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 2060.

No. 824, (House No. 369).
Fixing salaries of coroners in counties of third class, 2280.

JOYCE, P. F.—Continued.

No. 900, (House No. 701)
Amending School Code, by providing for levy of a special tax in school districts of third and fourth class, 3349.

No. 905, (House No. 1225).
Repealing act of 1839, providing for election of prothonotaries, clerks, recorders and registers, insofar as same relates to county officers of Dauphin County, 2063.

No. 906, (House No. 1226).
Providing for election of one person as register of wills and clerk of orphans' court in counties of fourth class, 2063.

No. 1116, (House No. 218).
Amending Tax Act of 1895, by providing for payment by State Treasurer of one-half of one per centum of tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to city and borough treasurers, 2862.

No. 1535 (House No. 1413).
Authorizing boroughs to appropriate moneys or levy and collect a special tax for building fire houses, lockups and municipal buildings, 3404.

No. 1546 (House No. 1807).
To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first class, second class and second class A, 3354.

No. 1554 (House No. 1859).
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, by permitting treasurers to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in collecting fish, hunters and dog license fees, 3411.

No. 1559 (House No. 1730).
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fourth class, 3411.

No. 1560 (House No. 1401).
Directing the county commissioners in counties of seventh class to fix compensation of county tax collectors, 3411.

No. 1561 (House No. 1440).
Amending act of 1921, authorizing a State Association of Township Officers, by increasing contributions for annual meeting, 3411.

No. 1564 (House No. 578).
Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 3411.

Member of special committee, 81.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 1732.

Motion by, to
Consent to Executive nominations, 1732.

Recommit Bill No. 690, Requiring the State Highway Department to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna River between a point near Ransom, Luzerne County, and the Sullivan Trail, 2654.

Recommit Bill No. 841, establishing in counties of third class a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes, 1401.

Recommit Bill No. 855, making appropriation for purchase of History of the Twenty-eighth Division, 1402.

Recommit Bill No. 915, (House No. 765), relating to the filing of plans and specifications for buildings and building works, 4023.

Recommit Bill No. 995, (House No. 904), providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships or parts of townships to cities of third class, 1917.

JOYCE, P. F.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1110, (House No. 915), regulating the practice of engineering, including surveying, 4012.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 1732.

Remarks by, on
Motion to recommit Bill No. 1110, (House No. 915), regulating the practice of engineering, including surveying, 4012.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Lieutenant Governor-elect to Senate to take oath of office, 81.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur H. James for able performance of his duties, 4274.

JUDGE AND JUDGES (see also convicts, court, court criers, election districts, retirement, trials).

JUDGE, ASSOCIATE, of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, providing for an additional

House Bill No. 99.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 111.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading, 157.
Third reading and final passage, 187-188.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 384.
Signed by Speaker, 385.
Approved by Governor, 601.

In Senate (No. 188).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 291.
Third reading and final passage, 332.
Signed by President, 342.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Fifth Judicial District (Allegheny County), providing for a second additional law

House Bill No. 876.
Read in place in House by Mr. Zak, 349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 349.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Twenty-third Judicial District, (Berks County), providing for a second additional

Senate Bill No. 238.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 210.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 210.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 292.
Third reading and final passage, 333.
Returned from House without amendment, 928.
Signed by President, 1010.
Approved by Governor, 1413.

In House (No. 988).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.
Reported without amendment, 646.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 890.
Third reading and final passage, 980.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), providing for a second additional

Senate Bill No. 59.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 86.
Reported without amendment, 120.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, 141.
Third reading and final passage, 166-169.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 166-169.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued.

In House (No. 522).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 200.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 463.
Recommitted, 526.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), providing for one additional

House Bill No. 14.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 91.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading, 158.
Third reading and final passage, 188-190.
Returned from Senate without amendment, ———.
Signed by Speaker, 3664.

Remarks on, by
Patterson, F. W., 188-189.
Alexander, 188-190.
DeFrehn, 189.
McCormick, 190.

In Senate (No. 184).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.
Reported without amendment, 336.
First reading, 339.
Second reading, 421.
Recommitted, 471.
Re-reported with amendment, 2862.
Third reading and final passage, 3111-3112.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3528.
Signed by President, 3525.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), providing for one additional

Senate Bill No. 60.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 86.
Referred to Committee on Judicial General, 86.
Reported without amendment, 120.
First reading, 124.
Second reading, 141.
Third reading and final passage, 169.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3207.
Signed by President, 3513.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 166-169.

In House (No. 523).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 200.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 463.
Recommitted, 526.
Re-reported without amendment, 2110.
Postponed, 2396.
Special order, 2415.
Third reading and amended, 2780-2781.
Final passage, 3296-3297.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3915.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, (Mercer County), to provide for an additional

House Bill No. 907.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 351.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, (Mercer County), providing for an additional

Senate Bill No. 352.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 285.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the Fifty-third Judicial District, (Lawrence County), providing for an additional

Senate Bill No. 154.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 139.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 139.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 174.
Second reading and amended, 217.
Third reading and final passage, 236.
Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate concurred, 536.
Signed by President pro tempore, 623.
Approved by Governor, 1080.

In House (No. 751).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 272.
Reported with amendment, 357.
First reading, 403-404.
Second reading and amended, 464.
Third reading and final passage, 526-527.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 577.
Signed by Speaker, 650.

Remarks on, by
Williams, 527.
Bickett, 527.

JUDGE, PRESIDENT, of Court of Common Pleas, Forty-ninth Judicial District (Centre County), nomination of James C. Furst as, 1322; nomination confirmed, 1323.

JUDGE, PRESIDENT, of court of common pleas where there are two or more judges of such court, prescribing the duties of

House Bill No. 1526.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 2756.
Second reading, 3033.
Recommitted, 3326.

JUDGE, PRESIDENT, of Twenty-fourth Judicial District, Thomas C. Hare, nominated as, 110; nomination confirmed, 110-111.

JUDGES, and employment of briefers, investigators, stenographers and clerks, and increasing amount now allowed therefor, further amending act of 1891, to facilitate the labors of justices of the Supreme Court, by authorizing the payment of expenses of

Senate Bill No. 946.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1379.
Reported without amendment, 1381-1382.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1562.
Third reading and final passage, 1716.

In House (No. 1949).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported without amendment, ———.

JUDGES, and providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for said offices, regulating nominations and elections of

House Bill No. 1551.
Read in place in House by Mr. Katz, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2136.
Recommitted, 2379.

JUDGES, by eliminating the provisions referring to primaries, amending act of 1921, providing for the nomination and election of

House Bill No. 17.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 91.

JUDGES, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 434.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.
Reported with amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.

JUDGES—Continued.
Second reading and amended, 453-454.
Postponed, 514-517.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 601-602.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 602.
Sowers, 602.
Thomas, 602.

In Senate (No. 620).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 624.
Reported without amendment, 626.
First reading, 631.
Second reading, 709.
Recommitted, 789.
Re-reported without amendment, 1382.
Recommitted, 1495.
Re-reported with amendment, 2936.
Recommitted, 3187-3188.
Re-reported with amendment, 3196.
Recommitted, 3539.

JUDGES for services rendered outside of their own Judicial Districts for the years 1925 and 1926; concurrent resolution (Senate) by Kunkle, directing Chief Clerk of Senate to have printed statement of Auditor General showing compensation and car fare paid to, 776; returned from House concurred in, 921; concurred in by House, 940; approved by Governor, 1413.

JUDGES for services rendered outside of their own Judicial Districts for the years 1925 and 1926, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Kunkle, requesting Auditor General to furnish to the Legislature information relative to compensation and car fare paid to, 563-564; conc. in by House, 606; ret. from House conc. in, 615; statement from Auditor General submitted to Senate, 765. (For report see appendix, page 5015); approved by Governor, 765; statement from Auditor General submitted to House, 940. Remarks on, by Kunkle, 564; by Leslie, 564.

JUDGES of any court in which two separate panels of jurors are in attendance at same time to draw jurors from either panel, authorizing

House Bill No. 200.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 129-130.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 130.
Reported without amendment, 224.
First reading, 266.
Second reading, 274.
Third reading and final passage, 308.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Approved by Governor, 1418.

In Senate (No. 391).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 340.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 628.
Second reading, 699.
Third reading and final passage, 781.
Signed by President, 1010.

JUDGES, of certain courts, by providing that room shall be furnished to Justices of Supreme Court, Judges of Superior Court, Philadelphia Municipal Court and Allegheny County Court, amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for

Senate Bill No. 279.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 233.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 233.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 339.
Second reading and amended, 425-426.
Third reading and final passage, 472-473.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2326.
Signed by President, 2489.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3184.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3400-3401.
Resumed and passed finally, 3536.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3575.
Signed by President, 3782.

JUDGES—Continued.

In House (No. 1155).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 510.
Reported with amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1979.
Third reading and final passage, 2170.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2407.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3305.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3721.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS in counties of fourth class to employ stenographers, typists and clerks, authorizing

House Bill No. 15.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 91.
Reported with amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading and amended, 158-160.
Third reading and final passage, 190-191.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 150.
Signed by Speaker, 551.
Approved by Governor, 802.

In Senate No. 185).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 175.
Reported with amendment, 342.
First reading, 342.
Second reading, 421-422.
Third reading and final passage, 471.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 542.

JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Dauphin County for trying civil cases, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1700.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 1973.
Third reading and final passage, 2162-2163.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

Remarks on, by
Hall, 2162.
Donnell, 2162.

In Senate (No. 1309).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2357.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2913.
Third reading and final passage, 3144.
Signed by President, 3526.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS, repealing act of 1883, fixing compensation of

House Bill No. 801.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 345.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 345.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 876.
Third reading and final passage, 968-969.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 782).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1725.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1895.
Signed by President, 2329.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS to employ stenographers, typists and clerks, and of the Orphans' Court in counties of fourth class, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 61.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 87.
Reported with amendment, 121.
First reading, 124.
Second reading and amended, 142.
Third reading and final passage, 169-170.

In House (No. 524).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 200.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT in certain counties, by providing that each of said judges may appoint a clerk, amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of clerks by

House Bill No. 182.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 127-128.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 128.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 870-871.
Third reading and final passage, 961.
Retured from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 772).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 929.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2656.
Signed by President. 3517.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURTS, amending act of 1911, for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by extending act to

House Bill No. 203.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 130.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 130.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 203.
Second reading, 229.
Third reading and final passage, 259.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1178.
Signed by Speaker, 1258.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 304).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 1000.
Third reading and final passage, 1064.
Signed by President, 1156.

JUDGES, PRESIDENT, amending Judicial Apportionment Act of 1921, by providing for the designation of

Senate Bill No. 63.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 87.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT, repealing act of 1889, to fix salaries of

House Bill No. 482.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 197.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 446.
Third reading and final passage, 500-501.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

Remarks on, by
Staudenmeier, 500.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—Continued.

In Senate (No. 510).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1721.
Third reading and final passage, 1879.
Signed by President, 2328.

JUDGES' SALARIES according to period of service, classifying judicial districts, and fixing

House Bill No. 64.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 95.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Recommitted, 157.

JUDGES' SALARIES, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Mansfield, relative to act increasing, 121-122; read and postponed in House, 155-157; resumed, amended and further consideration of resolution and amendments postponed in House, 254-256; resumed in House and laid over for printing, 432-433; resumed in House, amended and adopted, 507-509; ret. from House with amendments in which Senate conc., 533; (see Erratum, page 574); ret. from Senate with House amendments conc. in, 577-579; information from Secretary of Commonwealth presented to Senate, 765; approved by Governor, 765.

Remarks on, by Marcus, 157; 509; Baldrige, 509.

JUDGES to districts other than their own, by increasing salaries therefor, amending act of 1911, for the assignment of

House Bill No. 1417.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 937.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 937.

JUDGES, to make a separate office for the purpose of nomination, election or appointment of

House Bill No. 43.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 94.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 94.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Recommitted, 161.

JUDGES who resign after having attained the age of seventy-five years or more, to provide for pensioning of

House Bill No. 898.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 351.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 351.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 891.
Second reading and amended, 986.
Postponed, 1050.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1265.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 1265.
Alexander, 1265.

JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENTS (see also courts, mortgages, motor vehicles, Sunday, trials).

JUDGMENTS are entered of record, amending act of 1806, to alter the judiciary system, by providing for a record of the time of day when

House Bill No. 94.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 599.
Second reading, 676.
Postponed, 745.
Time of postponement extended, 1052, 1450.

JUDGMENTS, providing that the time of such entry be recorded and for the effect of such record, regulating the entry of

House Bill No. 674.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS of the Commonwealth, repealing act of 1883, (1885), to designate the several

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

House Bill No. 592.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 247.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1032.
Third reading and final passage, 1131.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 870).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3579.
Signed by President, 4066.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS (see also judge, judges).

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS to procure assistance from another district, repealing act of 1887, authorizing president judges of

House Bill No. 1103.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 488.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1109.
Third reading and final passage, 1246-1247.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

Remarks on, by
McCormick, 1247.
Whitehouse, 1247.

In Senate (No. 889).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 937.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3580-3581.
Signed by President, 4068.

JUDICIAL SALES and sales upon writs of execution or otherwise, and preserving the lien of mortgages on real estate other than upon unseated lands, relating to

House Bill No. 247.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 151.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 151.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 876.
Third reading and final passage, 968.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 773).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2656-2657.
Signed by President, 3517.

JULIA WHITE PRISCILLA HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE (see appropriation to).

JUMONVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL (see retirement system).

JUNIATA COUNTY (see highway).

JUNK SHOPS (see warehouses).

JURORS AND JURY (see judges, trial, trials).

JURORS, by providing for the securing of additional information concerning qualified jurors and the dissemination thereof, amending act of 1925, for the selection of

House Bill No. 870.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 349.
Reported without amendment, 799.

JURORS—Continued.

First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1029.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1127-1128.

Remarks on, by
Davidson, 1128.
Marcus, 1128.
Evans, Frank D., 1128.

JURORS in counties of second class, by placing the president judge on the salary board, and vesting in the commission discretionary power to withhold or withdraw names of jurors, amending act of 1925, regulating selection of

House Bill No. 394.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 182.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 182.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, 450-451.
Third reading and final passage, 506.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.

In Senate (No. 508).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.

JURORS in counties of second class, by providing for certain further exemptions from jury service, amending act of 1925, to provide for the selection of

House Bill No. 1274.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 714.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 714.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1108-1109.
Third reading and final passage, 1245.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 891).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1482-1483.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1727.
Over in its order, 1897-1898.
Third reading and final passage, 2055.
Signed by President, 2491.

JURORS to five dollars per diem, amending act of 1907, relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing the pay of

House Bill No. 1051.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 485.
Reported with amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1100.
Second reading, 1298.
Postponed, 1366-1367.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 1455.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

Remarks on, by
Moore, Frank N., 1366.
Hermansen, 1367, 1455.

In Senate (No. 999).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3356.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Signed by President, 4069.

JURY COMMISSIONERS, by providing for appointment thereof by county commissioners in certain cases, amending act of 1903, relative to appointment of clerk to

House Bill No. 233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 132.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 132.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 226.
Second reading, 265.

JURY COMMISSIONERS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 278.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 656.
Signed by Speaker, 660.
Approved by Governor, 802.

In Senate (No. 368).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 294.
Reported without amendment, 467.
First reading, 482.
Second reading and amended, 541-542.
Third reading and amended, 566-567.
Resumed and passed finally, 617.
Signed by President pro tempore, 631.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 632.

JURY COMMISSIONERS in counties of third class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1033.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 484.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 484.

JURY COMMISSIONERS in counties of fifth class, amending act of 1923, relating to certain county officers, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 547.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 547.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF, to pay all expenses and attorney's fees in connection with any litigation out of the proceeds thereof, authorizing

House Bill No. 1206.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 635.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 635..
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1948.
Third reading and final passage, 2142-2143.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1144).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3593.
Signed by President, 4070.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF, to refund moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury for maintenance of insane, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 846.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 347.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 347.

JUSTICE OF PEACE, and regulating certain fees of constables, with regard to actions involving less than $500, amending act of 1879, enlarging jurisdiction of

Senate Bill No. 196.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Roberts, 206.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 206.

JUSTICE OF PEACE, nominated, 68; nomination laid upon table, 68; nominated and confirmed, 89-90; nominated, 110; confirmed, 110-111; nominated, 122; confirmed, 123; nominated, 149; confirmed, 150; nominated, 218; confirmed, 222; nominated and confirmed, 242-243; nominated and confirmed, 302-303; nominated and confirmed, 336-337; nominated and confirmed, 415; nominated and confirmed, 478; nominated, 615; confirmed, 616; nominated, 709; confirmed, 710; nominated, 766; confirmed, 776; nominated, 1321; confirmed, 1323; nominated and confirmed, 1564-1565; nominated, 1905; confirmed, 1907; nominated and confirmed, 2630-2631; nominated and confirmed, 2918-2919; nominated and confirmed, 3186-3187; nominated and confirmed, 3402-3403; nominated and confirmed, 3788.

JUSTICE OF PEACE (see also actions, aldermen, appeals, disorderly conduct, dogs, fees, motor vehicles, trespass).

JUSTICE OF PEACE within nine months after the expiration of their commission, validating affidavits, marriages, etc., performed by

JUSTICE OF PEACE—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 138.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 138.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 138.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 289.
Over in its order, 331.
Third reading and final passage, 416-417.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3785.

In House (No. 1117).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 489.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1803.
Second reading, 1981.
Third reading and final passage, 2175.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

JUVENILE COURT (see court).

KAHLE, I. DANA, Representative from Clarion County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 585, Providing for discounts and penalties on taxes assessed against unseated lands, 2524.

Bills introduced by
No. 585.
Providing for discounts and penalties on taxes assessed against unseated lands, 247.

No. 1008.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 430.

No. 1168.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 547.

No. 1169.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 547.

No. 1394.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 935.

No. 1758.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing the penalty interest for township road taxes, 1594.

Bill reported by
No. 1808.
Amending act relating to practice of medicine and surgery, by providing for return of certificate of licensure in case of suspension or revocation, 2424.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 917, Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 2027.

Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1253-1254.

Bill No. 1048, Requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice dentistry, 972-973.

Bill No. 1829 (Senate No. 157), Regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners in counties of seventh class, 3063-3064.

KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

KATZ, E., Representative from Westmoreland County (Second District)

KATZ, E.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 1061.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, 486.

No. 1551.
Regulating nominations and elections of judges, and providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for said offices, 1171.

No. 1794.
Relating to hearings before the Public Service Commission, 1739.

Bills reported by
No. 268.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 356.

No. 1551.
Regulating nomination and elections of judges, 2134.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

KEROSENE (see liquid fuels).

KING, JOHN H., Representative from Erie County (Third District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1437, Amending act establishing Highway Department, by changing route 88, from Erie to Warren, 1946.

Bills introduced by
No. 723.
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital Association, 269.

No. 1437.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 88, from Erie to Warren, and authorizing in certain cases the taking over of streets in cities as part of State highways, 1015.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 135.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

KINSLEY, MRS. ANNA, of Philadelphia, to refund moneys paid as Federal Pension to her husband at the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 281.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 154.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 154.

KITTANNING GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

KITTS, MILES B., Senator from Forty-ninth District (Erie County). (Elected February 1, 1927, to fill vacancy caused by death of Marvin E. Griswold).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 561, Authorizing cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of water works, 3401.

Bill No. 1591, (House No. 1886), Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3893-3894.

Bills introduced by
No. 538.
Relating to such highways as are opened by order of the Public Service Commission in proceedings relating to elimination of grade crossings, 537.

KITTS, MILES B.—Continued.

No. 560.
Amending act of 1921, dedicating certain lands in Erie for State park, by providing for yacht harbor and club buildings, 561.

No. 561.
Authorizing council or other body in charge of water works property in cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of the water works, 561.

No. 562.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 561.

No. 956.
Authorizing mortgages of growing crops, fruit and produce, 1380.

No. 1049.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 1717.

No. 1079.
Amending act of 1925, conferring on the Department of Highways the power to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, 1817.

No. 1329.
Authorizing the registers of wills to organize themselves into a State association, 2627.

Bills reported by
No. 526 (House No. 483).
Repealing act of 1881, relating to recorder for certain cities, 2059.

No. 1129 (House No. 1220).
To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have been previously placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2862.

No. 1290 (House No. 1232).
Amending act of 1921, relating to police pension funds in cities of third class, 2680.

No. 1603 (House No. 1689).
Repealing act of 1869, to prohibit licensing of any billiard table or ten-pin or bowling alleys in or near Edinboro, Erie County, 3656.

Election returns, 205.

Leave of absence granted, 993.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 218.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2494.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 561, Authorizing cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of water works, 3401.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3788.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2326, 2327, 2632.

Oath of office administered to, 206.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1568.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 561, Authorizing cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of water works, 3149.

KRAUSE, THADDEUS S., Senator from Eighth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 836, Authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to reincorporate for purpose of making insurance upon health of individuals, and against personal injury and disablement and death, 1406.

Bill No. 1113, Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals, 2911.

Bills introduced by
No. 541.
Amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 537.

No. 602.
Authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to re-incorporate for the purpose of making insurance upon the health of individuals and against personal injury and disablement and death, 612.

No. 836.
Authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies heretofore incorporated to reincorporate for the purpose of making insurance upon the health of individuals and against personal injury and disablement and death, 1062.

No. 1113.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals, 2035.

No. 1152.
Regulating sale and distribution of milk, cream, pasteurized milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk, and creating a Board of Sanitary Milk Control. 2283.

Bills reported by
No. 176.
Amending act of 1911, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for election of president judge, 231.

No. 306 (House No. 219).
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills of counties of first class, 609.

No. 380.
Authorizing and empowering street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capitol stock of any street railway company to acquire corporate property, etc., of such company, 559.

No. 398 (House No. 339).
Repealing act of 1879, reducing number of councilmen in cities of third class, 2060.

No. 409 (House No. 277).
Amending act of establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing compensation to be paid clerk, principal deputy and second deputy clerks, 609.

No. 524 (House No. 436).
Amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 790.

No. 807 (House No. 860).
Prohibiting child placement for hire, gain or reward, 1483.

No. 809 (House No. 924).
Relating to the effect of the negotiation, under certain conditions, of security receipts and equipment trust certificates as therein defined, 1135.

No. 1052.
Providing for the retirement of employes of counties of fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class on

KRAUSE, THADDEUS S.—Continued.

half salary after twenty-five years service and over seventy years of age, 1904.

No. 1387 (House No. 1224).
Exempting ice cream cabinets and containers leased, hired or conditionally sold from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 3105.

No. 1439 (House No. 978).
Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, 3212.

Election returns, 2.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1347.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 541, Amending act of 1923, relating to liens for taxes and municipal improvements, 914.

KUNKLE, JOHN E., Senator from Thirty-ninth District (Westmoreland County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 145, Designating March fourth to be Pennsylvania Day, 289.

Bill No. 852, Authorizing the Department of Highways to build roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, 2870.

Bill No. 1296, (House No. 1372), Defining and regulating the licensing of business of auctioneers, 3162.

Bill No. 1437, (House No. 1438), Amending act of 1878, authorizing courts to provide by rule as to return of writs, 3796.

Bills introduced by
No. 42.
Amending the Fish Code of 1925, by providing for the filing of lists of fish wardens and special fish wardens with county treasurers, 73.

No. 43.
Relating to and defining the compounding of crimes, 73.

No. 44.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by providing for the filing of lists of game protectors and deputy game protectors with county treasurers, 73.

No. 45.
To provide for the trial of criminal cases in courts of quarter sessions without a jury after agreement between the defendant and the Commonwealth, 74.

No. 84.
Amending act of 1705, (1 Sm. L.), To restrain people from labor on Sunday, by providing for service and execution of writs, warrants, judgments, etc., on Sunday, 104.

No. 85.
Amending act of 1919, To provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, by changing salaries and appointment thereof, 104.

No. 86.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint detectives, by increasing number of assistants and salary of county detective and assistants, 104.

No. 144.
Amending act of 1895, Defining offense of disorderly conduct, by providing for disposal of the costs, 138.

No. 145.
Designating March fifth to be Pennsylvania Day, 138.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

No. 146.
Amending act of 1905, relating to trespass, by empowering magistrates and justices of the peace to dispose of the costs, 138.

No. 249.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society of Greensburg, 210.

No. 250.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, 210.

No. 251.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 210.

No. 252.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 210.

No. 269.
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing in each county a board of viewers, providing for compensation of members of board in counties of third class, 233.

No. 443.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 407.

No. 444.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 407.

No. 445.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 407.

No. 446.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 407.

No. 447.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 407.

No. 536.
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, and to extend the time for collection of same for a period of two years, 536.

No. 547.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 543.

No. 570.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by regulating cut-throughs in entry pillars and ventilating air courses, 562.

No. 587.
Joint resolution providing for appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 563.

No. 696.
Making deficiency appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 762.

No. 852.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to build, rebuild and construct roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, and providing for payment out of Motor Fund, 1063.

No. 922.
Providing for a check of liquid measuring devices by the operators thereof, 1310.

No. 923.
Making a deficiency appropriation to the Torrance State Hospital, 1311.

No. 972.
Making appropriation to Citizens General Hospital, of New Kensington, 1381.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

No. 1042.
Creating the Bush Run Battlefield Commission, and making appropriation, 1582.

No. 1112.
Amending act of 1925, authorizing the Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industry to the United States Government, by including sale of surplus printing, 2035.

Bills reported by
No. 159.
Establishing minimum marriageable age at sixteen, 232.

No. 245.
Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes Retirement Association, 993.

No. 313.
Amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, 902.

No. 336.
Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by increasing fee for filing and entering conditional sale contracts, 2032.

No. 468.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1911, by permitting the exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 611.

No. 582.
Requiring the assignment of mortgages, judgments and other securities where the same are due, upon tender of amount due, together with interest and other charges, 2032.

No. 642 (House No. 995).
Establishing Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in Department of Internal Affairs, 1138.

No. 785 (House No. 847).
Amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, and to publishing of sheriffs' sales, 1654.

No. 932 (House No. 1030).
Declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain motor vehicle by agreeing to pay a rental for use thereof, 1485.

No. 939 (House No. 1031).
Amending Penal Code, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of larceny if he fails to return bailed property in accordance with agreement, 1485.

No. 1065 (House No. 1524).
Amending act of 1881, relating to the satisfaction of mortgages, 2282-2283.

No. 1110 (House No. 915).
Regulating the practice of the profession of engineering, including surveying, 3350.

No. 1293 (House No. 1292).
Relative to fires and fire prevention, and imposing certain duties upon the State Police, 3199-3200.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1070.

Postpone Bill No. 663, relating to interparty agreements, 2048.

Postpone Bill No. 664, to validate certain written obligations, 2048.

Postpone Bill No. 666, Concerning joint obligations, 2049.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 663, relating to interparty agreements, 2321.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 664, to validate certain written obligations, 2321.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 666, Concerning joint obligations, 2321.

Read certain bills for first time, 2750, 2938.

Recommit Bill No. 45, To provide for trial of criminal cases in courts of quarter sessions without a jury, 288.

Recommit Bill No. 144, Amending act of 1895, defining offenses of disorderly conduct, 420.

Recommit Bill No. 512, (House No. 673), Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 1068.

Recommit Bill No. 607, Authorizing Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor and county commissioners to relocate certain roads or highways, 1392.

Recommit Bill No. 613, authorizing Secretary of Highways to join two or more State highway routes, 1394.

Recommit Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1070.

Recommit Bill No. 879, (House No. 1259), Amending Township Code, with regard to construction of sidewalks in townships of second class, 2662.

Recommit Bill No. 915, (House No. 765), relating to filing of plans and specifications for building and public improvements, 2663-2664.

Recommit Bill No. 1330, Amending Township Code, by eliminating township commissioners of Department of Highways from having jurisdiction in awarding highway contracts, 3544.

Recommit Bill No. 1600, (House No. 1578), Amending act of 1897, regulating practice, bail, costs and fees on appeals to the Supreme and Superior Courts, 4048.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 852, Authorizing the Department of Highways to build roads wholly upon the lands of State institutions, 2870.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3206, 3208.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), Amending act regulating private banking by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1580.

Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), amending act of 1919, to provide for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1657.

Bill No. 710, to control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1891-1893.

Bill No. 750, (House No. 667), Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, 1497.

Bill No. 867, (House No. 426), Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 3578-3579.

Bill No. 922, requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 1501.

Bill No. 1020, (House No. 963), Regulating the conduct and operation of eating and drinking places, including dining-cars, 2668.

Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), amending act of 1921, for appointment of an Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, 4044, 4045.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1070.

Senate concurrent resolution relative to compensation and car fare paid judges outside their districts, 564.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Directing Chief Clerk to have printed statement of Auditor General showing compensation and car fare paid to judges for services outside their own Judicial Districts for 1925 and 1926, 776.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 661, Amending School Code, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to State Associations of School Directors, 3150.

Requesting Auditor General to furnish to the Legislature information relative to compensation and car fare paid to judges for services rendered outside of their own Judicial Districts for the years 1925 and 1926, 563-564.

LABAR, EDWARD B., Representative from Pike County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 831, Amending Game Code, by changing open Season for raccoon, 1130.

Bills introduced by
No. 830.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Pike County, 346.

No. 832.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Pike County, 346.

No. 831.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by changing open season for raccoon, 346.

No. 1615.
Constituting a commission to act with a similar commission of New Jersey for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River from Dingman's Ferry to a point in Sussex County, New Jersey, 1349.

Bill reported by
No. 2106 (Senate No. 987).
Amending School Code, with regard to payment and refunding of temporary indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1926, 3224.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 74.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 831, Amending Game Code, by changing open season for raccoon, 1277.

Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4390.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SECRETARY OF, Charles A. Waters, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY (see also electrician).

LABOR, regulating the hours and days for

House Bill No. 1841.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1740.

LABOR (see also boilers, child, employment, prisoners).

LACKAWANNA COUNTY (see highway).

LAFFERTY, HON. JAMES V., of Philadelphia, confined to the Eagleville Sanatorium, resolution (House) by Blumberg, extending best wishes of House for the speedy recovery of, 97-98.

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD for expenses incurred in printing and distributing reports, maps etc., making appropriation to

House Bill No. 735.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2381.
Third reading and final passage, 2610.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1344).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747-2748.
Reported without amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.
Signed by President, 4067.

LAKES (see boats).

LAMB, HARRY H., Senator from Forty-eighth District (Venango and Warren Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 95.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 105.

No. 96.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 105.

No. 97.
Classifying township public roads, 105.

No. 98.
Further amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes' retirement system, by changing requirements for reinstatement and permitting retirement after thirty years of service, 105.

No. 126.
Providing for the examination and inspection of the books, papers, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business as stock brokers by the Department of Banking, 118.

No. 348.
Providing State assistance to certain county libraries, 285.

No. 349.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Venango and Forest Counties, 285.

No. 428.
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 406.

No. 713.
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 763.

No. 929.
Establishing the Allegheny River Commission, 1311.

No. 673 (House No. 509).
Amending act of 1913, establishing boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 1481.

No. 811 (House No. 976).
Amending Child Labor Act, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, 2032.

No. 976 (House No. 1295).
Amending act to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, 2277.

No. 977 (House No. 1296).
Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 2277.

Election returns, 5.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

LAMB, HARRY H.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3206.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

LANCASTER (see armory).

LANCASTER COUNTY (see also highway, prison inspectors).

LANCASTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LANDLORD AND TENANT (s(ee appeals).

LANDLORDS (see rent).

LAND, PRIVATE, without permission of owner or legal occupant thereof, making it a misdemeanor to enter for certain purposes upon

House Bill No. 1718.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, (by request), 1592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1592.

LANDS (see also agricultural associations, Constitution, disposal plants, electricity, Executive Mansion, forests, institutions, mineral rights, park, parkway, Pymatuning Swamp, tax, taxes).

LANDS within Pennsylvania, authorizing and regulating the acquisition by the United States of

House Bill No. 1670.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2541-2542.
Third reading and final passage, 3026.

In Senate (No. 1422).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3369.
Recommitted, 3618.
Re-reported without amendment, 3771.
Recommitted, 4033.

LANIUS, HENRY E., Senator from Twenty-eighth District (York County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 187, (House No. 77), validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 564.

Bills introduced by
No. 198.
Amending the Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing for the relief and care of the blind, 206.

No. 199.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 206.

No. 271.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 233.

No. 375.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 327.

Election returns, 3.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 187, (House No. 77), Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 564.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

President pro tempore of Senate, nomination as, 4271.

LARCENY if he fails to return bailed property in accordance with agreement, amending the Penal Code of 1860, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of

House Bill No. 1031.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 484.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 484.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1297-1298.
Third reading and final passage, 1365-1366.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2960-2961.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 939).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1729.
Recommitted, 1900.
Re-reported with amendment, 2034.
Third reading and final passage, 2305.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2922.
Signed by President, 3523.

LATROBE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LAUNDERING (see tax, taxation).

LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE (see appropriation to).

LAW LIBRARY (see library).

LAWRENCE COUNTY (see highway, judge).

LAWS, GENERAL, repealing act of 1879, providing for the printing of copies of

House Bill No. 337.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 179.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 719.
Third reading and final passage, 892.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1636.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 2622.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 892.
Evans, F. D., 892.

In Senate (No. 743).
Referred to Committee on Public Printing, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1406.
Third reading and final passage, 1496.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——

LEAVES OF ABSENCE in House

Allum, 97.
Aston, 114, 224, 304, 431, 576, 803, 1093, 1417, 1940, 2754.
Baily, 114.
Baldi, 2505.
Baldrige, 304.
Bartley, 2963.
Baumgardner, 4088.
Bell, F. A., 4088.
Bell, Wm. T., 74, 2505.
Bowers, 304.
Bromley, 803.
Brown, Thos. J., 431.
Bush, 254, 431.
Cross, 114.
Davies, 803.
DeFrehn, 431.
Dengler, 1417, 1940, 4088.
Derby, 114, 431.
Donnell, 155.
Emlen, 224.
Flinchbaugh, 2127.
Gann, 224.
Grenet, 155.
Grimes, Miss, 74.
Gyger, 431.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Continued.

Harter, 304.
Herbst, 135.
Holtzmn, 2963.
Horn, 155.
Howe, 803.
James, 114, 576.
Labar, 74.
McBride, 431, 2505.
Munley, 431.
Patterson, F. W., 1417.
Patterson, Matthew, 1940.
Peelor, 937.
Pennock, Mrs., 224.
Schilling, 135.
Schoener, 74.
Schwartz, 74.
Smith, H. J., 111.
Soffel, 576, 803.
Staudenmeier, 576.
Storb, 576, 803.
Strayer, 431, 803, 1417.
Thomas, 176, 1940, 3675.
Turner, 3727.
Voltz, 304.
Walker, 304.
Watson, 224, 431.
Witherspoon, 1417
Wolfe, 803, 1093, 1417, 1940, 2754.
Ziesenheim, 135.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE in Senate

Aron, 1135.
Baumer, 61, 325, 1059.
Culbertson, 405, 559, 609.
Ealy, 709.
Einstein, 61, 137, 206, 1059.
Fay, 559, 609, 1059, 1815.
Freeman, 405.
Huffman, 61.
Kitts, 993.
North, 2625.
Roberts, 405.
Woodward, 1059.

LEBANON COUNTY (see hawkers and peddlers, highways).

LEGAL HOLIDAYS, by fixing Saturday after twelve noon during June, July, August and September as such, amending act of 1893, designating

House Bill No. 1450.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1016.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS in Chester County, amending act of 1921, to apportion the State into representative districts, by changing

House Bill No. 762.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 304.
Referred to Committee on Legislative Apportionment, 304.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 557.
Third reading and final passage, 654.

In Senate (No. 652).
Referred to Committee on Legislative Apportionment, 634.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Quigley, authorizing payment of postage on, 7; ret. from House conc. in, 19; conc. in by House, 59; approved by Governor, 64.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, appointment of staff in, 58.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, by increasing salaries therein, amending act of 1923, creating a

House Bill No. 450.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 186.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 186.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1110-1111.
Third reading and final passage, 1249.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2962-2963.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 3300.
Signed by Speaker, 3665, 4119.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.

In Senate (No. 882).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1157.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and amended, 2303.
Resumed and passed finally, 2636-2637.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2921.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3405.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3404.
Signed by President, 3525, 4066.
Final passage, 3537-3538.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, resolution (Joint Session in House) by Homsher, authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director of, 58.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Norton for Woodward, authorizing appointment of special committee of Senate and House to study the split system for, 8; ret. from House conc. in, 19; Senate committee appointed, 21; conc. in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 59; approved by Governor, 64.

LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN, at Denver, Colorado, July, 1926, report of delegates attending fifth annual meeting of, presented to Senate, 2091.

LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, authorizing appointment of delegates to attend the annual meeting of, 2091; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2091; reported without amendment, 2627; adopted by Senate, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; ret. from House conc. in, 3570; conc. in by House, 3678.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, report of, for 1926, presented to Senate, 22; appendix, 4691.

LEHIGH COUNTY (see highway).

LEIDICH, RAY D., Representative from Schuylkill County (Fourth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 353.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 180.

No. 794.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 344.

No. 1926.
Amending act of 1919, creating a Mothers' Assistance Fund, by providing that three members of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor must be recommended by the county commissioners, 1933.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

LESLIE, M. G., Senator from Thirty-eighth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 328, Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 2630.

Bill No. 329, Amending act of 1925, relating to pension fund for employes of cities of second class, 690-691, 777.

Bill No. 535, (House No. 873), Supplementing Second Class City Act, providing for establishment of a Department of City Development, 787.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

Bill No. 815, Providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways, 3784.

Bill No. 947, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing acquisition of more land than is needed for extension by municipalities and the State, 1901.

Bill No. 1164, (House No. 1713), Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for the erection of public buildings, 3197, 3633.

Bill No. 1399, (House No. 1742), Amending act of 1911, providing for the original location and construction of county highways, 3545.

Bill No. 1531, (House No. 1001), Amending act of 1919, relating to appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for Chief Official Reporters, 3798.

Bill No. 1562, (House No. 1527), Supplementing Second Class City Act, creating a Department of City Planning, 3654.

Bill No. 1591, (House No. 1886), Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 4046.

Bills introduced by

No. 177.
Providing that no bank, title insurance or trust company shall establish or maintain branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 164.

No. 327.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburgh, 283.

No. 328.
Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 283.

No. 329.
Amending act of 1915, relating to pension fund for employes in cities of second class, by changing provisions of act which regulate payment of pensions and contributions of employes, 283.

No. 330.
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 283.

No. 584.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, 563.

No. 585.
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, South-side Pittsburgh, 563.

No. 943.
Making appropriation to Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, at Pittsburgh, 1378.

No. 1076.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establish institutions for juvenile offenders. by permitting the replacement of paroled minors, and prohibiting commitment of children under twelve years of age in any other institution, 1816.

No. 1077.
Repealing act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the juvenile court of said county, and providing for transfer of papers, etc. to court of quarter sessions of the peace. 1816.

No. 1078.
Authorizing salary board in counties of second class to fix the compensation of probation officers and assistants, appointed by courts of quarter sessions of the peace under act of 1903, relative thereto, 1816-1817.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

No. 1108.
Making deficiency appropriation to Commission created by act of 1923, to investigate the condition of disabled World War veterans of Pennsylvania, 1904.

Bills reported by

No.99.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to construct footwalks along State highways through unincorporated towns and villages, 406.

No. 113.
Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 2282.

No. 391 (House No. 200).
Authorizing judges of any court in which two separate panels of jurors are in attendance at same time to draw jurors from either panel, 610.

No. 401 (House No. 342).
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing select and common councils of cities of second class to name hour of holding their sessions, 2059.

No. 498 (House No. 75).
Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 623.

No. 654 (House No. 833).
Restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 902.

No. 784 (House No. 834).
Providing for licensing and regulation of second-hand dealers in cities of second class, 1161.

No. 831 (House No. 991).
Supplementing Second Class City Act, authorizing enactment of zoning regulations, 1087.

No. 876 (House No. 1056).
Amending act of 1901, for the government of cities of second class, by limiting compensation of police magistrates, 2930.

No. 991 (House No. 647).
Amending the Banking Department Act of 1923, 2062.

No. 1015 (House No. 641).
Amending Second Class City Act, by fixing maximum compensation of councilmen, 2633.

No. 1032 (House No. 1436).
Supplementing act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 1919.

No. 1058 (House No. 1035).
Amending Banking Department Act, by requiring building and loan associations to pay cost of examinations by the Department of Banking, 1904.

No. 1109 (House No. 429).
Amending Banking Department Act, by providing that abstract summaries of report required to be by made by the Secretary of Banking shall be advertised and published in accordance with act, 3584.

No. 1149 (House No. 1538).
Amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, 4061.

No. 1164 (House No. 1713).
Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for erection of public buildings, 2679.

No. 1291 (House No. 1273).
Amending Second Class City Act, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 2679.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

No. 1400 (House No. 1751).
Amending act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, 3107.

No. 1409 (House No. 1533).
Amending act of 1911, establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing salary of prothonotary for acting as clerk of said court, 3106.

Election returns, 4.

Member of Conference Committee, 4186.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 166, 174, 175, 337, 572, 1086, 2631.

Memorial Session to adjourn, 1574.

Recess, 148, 175, 711, 1154, 1156, 1161, 3573, 4083, 4185.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 74, 176, 244, 713, 1168, 1588.

Amend motion to recommit Bill No. 785, (House No. 847), Amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, by further regulating publishing of sheriffs, sales of real estate, 1911.

Consent of Executive nominations, 164, 174, 175, 337, 572, 1086, 2631.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 687, 1135.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1592, (House No. 1900), Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, etc., 4241.

Fix time of next meeting and business to be considered, 3198.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1164, (House No. 1713), authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for erection of public buildings, 3196.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1537, (House No. 1520), Declaring certain marriages to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon courts of common pleas, 3906.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1576, (House No. 948), Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 4062.

Read certain bills for first time, 572, 626, 1012, 1736, 3908, 4076.

Recommit Bill No. 66, Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 778.

Recommit Bill No. 113, Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 236.

Recommit Bill No. 126, Providing for examination and inspection of books, etc., of persons or corporations engaged in business of stock brokers by the Department of Banking, 240.

Recommit Bill No. 177, Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 240.

Recommit Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 690.

Recommit Bill No. 407, (House No. 202), Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, 568.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 518, (House No. 173), Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 3151.

Postpone Bill No. 531, (House No. 636), Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 787.

Recommit Bill No. 991, (House No. 647), Amending Banking Department Act, 1917.

Recommit Bill No. 996, (House No. 916), for the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 1917.

Recommit Bill No. 1091, Controlling outdoor advertising on private property in such manner as to be readable from State highways, 2346.

Recommit Bill No. 1109, (House No. 429), Amending the Banking Act of 1923, with regard to advertising of abstract summaries of reports, 2347.

Recommit Bill No. 1133, Authorizing Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School, at Morganza, to execute contracts of sale or lease of coal, etc., underlying lands thereof, 2678.

Recommit Bill No. 1291, (House No. 1273), Amending act for government of cities of second class, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 3144.

Recommit Bill No. 1597, (House No. 1306), to enable cities of the second and third class to adopt the city manager plan of government with proportional representation, 4063.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 328, fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 2629.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 407, (House No. 202), Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, 568.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 815, Providing for maintenance of State-aid highways, 3784.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1164, (House No. 1713), Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for erection of public buildings, 3633.

Refer to Committee on Finance certain nominations made by the Governor, 150.

Refer to Committee on Finance nominations of members of the Public Service Commission, 175.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1591, (House No. 1886), supplementing act of 1919, relating to inheritance taxes, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 4238.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1592, (House No. 1900), Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, etc., 4241.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 1162.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 164, 174, 175, 337, 572, 1086, 2631.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 341, 2324.

Nominations for members of the Public Service Commission, reported by, 175.

Oath of office administered to, 61.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 917.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

Reasons for vote on Senate Bill No. 1, Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 1489.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. McCaig, 2993-2994.

Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. McNichol, 1566.

Remarks by, on
Appreciation of birthday anniversary testimonial, 3148.

Bill No. 177, prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 1385, 1387.

Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 690.

Bill No. 308, (House No. 285)), Amending act regulating private banking by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1580.

Bill No. 312, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1066.

Bill No. 328, Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 474.

Bill No. 386, abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1494.

Bill No. 462, amending Fish Code, by making it unlawful to troll with mechanically operated boats, 2647.

Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 784-785, 916-917.

Bill No. 531, (House No. 636), Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 786.

Bill No. 543, Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1658, 1881, 1882.

Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3590, 3592.

Bill No. 710, To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1892.

Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1663.

Bill No. 890, (House No. 1254), Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 1825.

Bill No. 892, (House No. 1280), To authorize the incoming sheriff in any county to complete the official acts of his predecessor, 2055.

Bill No. 922, requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 1501.

Bill No. 1076, Amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establish and maintain institutions for juvenile offenders, 2319.

Bill No. 1164, (House No. 1713), Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for erection of public buildings, 3565.

Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons convicted of crimes to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4180-4181.

LESLIE, M. G.—Continued.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4234?4236.

Bill No. 1537, (House No. 1520), Declaring certain marriages to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas, 3906.

Bill No. 1564, (House No. 578), Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 3809.

Bill No. 1576, (House No. 948), Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 4041-4042.

Question of personal privilege relative to reporting of bills out of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 211.

Senate concurrent resolution relative to compensation and car fare paid judges outside their districts, 564.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy to family of the late Hon. William J. McCaig, 2993-2994.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Chaplain, Reverend W. W. Hall, 4274.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twenty-fourth, 81.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February seventh, 164.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 22, Validating deeds and mortgages affecting real estate of corporations, etc., erroneously executed and acknowledged, 1661.

LEWISBURG (see armory).

LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LIABILITY INSURANCE (see insurance, motor vehicles).

LIBELS (see divorce, divorces).

LIBRARIES AND BRANCH LIBRARIES, by extending referendum process, validating certain elections and taxes, etc., amending act of 1917, relating to free, public, nonsectarian

House Bill No. 1644.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1351.
Re-referred to Committee on Library, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3293-3294.
Third reading and final passage, 3502-3503.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1558).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411-3412.
First reading, ———.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3804-3805.
Signed by President, 4074.

LIBRARIES, COUNTY, and making appropriation, providing State assistance to certain

House Bill No. 839.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 347.
Referred to Committee on Library, 347.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.

LIBRARIES, COUNTY, creating a State Board of Library Certification, and making appropriation, providing State assistance to certain

Senate Bill No. 348.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 285.
Referred to Committee on Library, 285.

LIBRARY, LAW, in Columbia County, repealing act of 1868, for the establishment of

LIBRARY, Law.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 695.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 762.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1337.
Third reading and final passage, 1395.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3108.

In House (No. 1781).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2560.
Third reading and final passage, 3065-3066.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

LIBRARY (see also Snyder Memorial).

LICENSE AND LICENSES (see aeronautics, auctioneers, banks, barbers, bowling alleys, cosmetologists, dance halls, dentistry, dogs, electricians, engineers, firearms, fishing fishing boats, fur dealers, game, horse racing, horses, marriage, medicine, milk, motor vehicles, oleomargarine, pistols, real estate brokers, retailers, schools, second hand dealers, steamship tickets, tax, undertakers).

LIEN OF A MORTGAGE and bond accompanying the same to the lien of another mortgage or mortgages and bond accompanying, providing for the postponement of the

Senate Bill No. 850.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1344.
Third reading and final passage. 1402.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1787).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1598.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3962.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

LIENS (see judicial sales, mortgages, municipal, tax).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES, for able performance of his duties, resolution (Senate) by Joyce, tendering thanks of Senate to, 4274.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES, proceedings relative to installation of, 81-82; oath of office administered to, 82; inaugural address by, 82-83.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR David J. Davis, presentation of testimonial to the retiring, 2035-2038. Remarks at, by Bonbrake, 2035; Daix, 2036; Baldwin, 2036; Earnest, 2036-2037; Salus, 2037; and Hon. David J. Davis, 2037.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, presentation of election returns of, to Senate, 6.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (see also retirement, vote).

LIFE INSURANCE (see insurance, tax).

LIGHTNING (see insurance).

LIGHTING AND LIGHTS (see boroughs, bridges, game, highway, township).

LIQUID FUELS and lubricating oils under false or fictitious names, to prohibit the sale of

House Bill No. 1302.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 716.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 716.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 989.
Second reading and amended, 1029-1030.
Third reading and final passage, 1128-1129.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1636.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

LIQUID FUELS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 881).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1155-1156.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1408.
Third reading and final passage, 1500.
Signed by President, 2039.

LIQUID FUELS, and providing for the filing of certificates and reports of sale of same, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 192.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 129.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 129.

LIQUID FUELS, by exempting from act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, amending act of 1927, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 1323.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 797.
Referred to Commtitee on Ways and Means, 797.

LIQUID FUELS, by extending the use of the county share of said tax to the construction and maintenance of county bridges, amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 446.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 186.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 186.
Reported without amendment, 1094.
First reading, 1306.
Second reading, 1360.
Third reading and final passage, 1475.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 989).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1562.
Reported without amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3581-3582.
Signed by President, 4066.

LIQUID FUELS, by increasing said tax, amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on

House Bill No. 909.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 351.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 351.

LIQUID FUELS, by increasing said tax, amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 1200.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 634.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 634.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading. 2554-2555.
Special order, 2555.
Third reading and final passage, 2776.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 1367).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 2749.
First reading, 2753-2754.
Second reading, 2916.
Third reading and final passage, 3146.
Signed by President, 3526.

LIQUID FUELS, by increasing said tax, amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on

House Bill No. 1761.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1595.

LIQUID FUELS, exempting from provisions of act kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on

House Bill No. 1353.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 933.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2558-2559.

LIQUID FUELS.—Continued.

Special order, 2559.
Third reading and final passage, 2780.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3345.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4107.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4130.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4167-4168.
Final passage, 4354-4355.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4400.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

In Senate (No. 1369).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 2749-2750.
First reading, 2754.
Second reading, 2916.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading as amended, 2929-2930.
Third reading and final passage, 3147.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3350-3351.
Signed by President, 3526.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4248.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4249.

LIQUID FUELS, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 774.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 305.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 305.

LIQUID FUELS, imposing a State tax on

House Bill No. 1044.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 485.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 485.

LIQUID FUELS, providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on

House Bill No. 1352.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 933.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading and amended, 2555-2558.
Special order, 2558.
Third reading and final passage, 2777-2780.
Returned from Senate with amendment in which House concurred, 3346.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.
Approved by Governor, 4397.

Remarks on, by
Hess, 2779-2780.
Sowers, 2779.
Eaches, 2779.
Evans, F. D., 2779.
Stadtlander, 2780.

In Senate (No. 1368).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 2749.
First reading, 2754.
Second reading, 2916.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading as amended, 2927-2929.
Third reading and final passage, 3147.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3351.
Signed by President, 3526.

LIQUID FUELS, requiring the testing of measuring devices for

Senate Bill No. 922.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1310-1311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1311.
Reported without amendment, 1320.

LIQUID FUELS.—Continued.

First reading, 1347.
Second reading, 1408-1409.
Third reading and final passage, 1500-1501.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 1501.
Kunkle, 1501.

In House (No. 1838).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1744.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading and amended, 2562 2563.
Postponed, 3069.
Resumed on Third reading and amended, 3301.
Resumed on final passage and postponed for present, 3489.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3714.
Dropped from calendar, 3958.
Vote by which bill was dropped from calendar reconsidered and bill restored to calendar, 4159.

LIQUID FUELS' TAXES, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and

House Bill No. 12.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 91.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1357-1358.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1424.
Re-reported without amendment, 2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2396.

In Senate (No. 1155).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2349.
Reported without amendment, 2430.
First reading, 2479.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2732.
Re-reported without amendment, 3544.
Recommitted, 3792.
Re-reported without amendment, 4084.
Recommitted, 4179.

LIQUID FUELS used by rural mail carriers in carrying United States mail, exempting from taxation sales of

Senate Bill No. 962.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1380.

LIQUIDS (see drinks).

LIQUOR and property seized when value is not more than one thousand dollars, amending the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by authorizing the sale and condemnation of

House Bill No. 1028.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 484.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 484.

LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, by providing that evidence is not admissible when procured at time of service or execution of search warrant illegally issued, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 1937.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1934.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Dropped from calendar, 2415.

LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, by registered pharmacists, further supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, providing for issuing of permits by the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board for sale at retail of alcohol and

Senate Bill No. 573.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 562.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 562.

LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, repealing act of 1923, regulating the manufacture and sale of

LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC.—Continued.

House Bill No. 475.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 197.
Referred to Committee on La w and Order, 197.

LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, from the requirement of keeping same on file for five years, amending act of 1917, regulating the practice of pharmacy, by excepting prescriptions for

Senate Bill No. 866.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 1154.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1726-1727.
Over in its order, 1897.
Third reading and final passage, 2054.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1973).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3484.
Third reading and final passage, 3963.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, by changing the requirements for securing injunctions, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 1079.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 487.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 487.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1437-1438.
Special order, 1449.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2127.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, by changing the requirements for securing search warrants, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 1075.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 486.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 486.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, 1440.
Special order, 1449.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2124-2126.

Remarks on, by
Perry, 2124-2125.
Holmes, 2125.
Sowers, 2125.
Moore, Frank N., 2125-2126.
Stadtlander, 2126.
DeFrehn, 2126.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, for persons under twenty-one years of age, fixing penalties for sales, gifts or procuring

House Bill No. 312.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 177.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 177.

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC "VILNIUS" HOME (see appropriation to).

LITIGATION (see Justice, Department of).

LITTLE, JOSIAH T., Representative from Columbia County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1093, Permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 1456.

Bills introduced by
No. 698.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 268.

No. 699.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 268.

LITTLE, JOSIAH T.—Continued.

No. 842.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 347.

No. 886.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 350.

No. 1013.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 430.

No. 1068.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 486.

No. 1069.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 486.

No. 1093.
Permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 487.

No. 1641.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Columbia County, 1351.

Bills reported by
No. 412.
Amending act of 1925, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 718.

No. 663.
Creating in all counties a salary board to fix and determine the number and compensation of employes, 550.

No. 1180.
Amending School Code, by further limiting compensation of treasurers of school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 800.

No. 1396.
Empowering the salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 1094.

No. 1401.
Directing the county commissioners in counties of seventh class to fix compensation of county tax collectors, 2964.

No. 1600 (Senate No. 715).
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 2111.

Election returns, 25.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1093, Permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 1647.

Recommit Bill No. 1093, Permitting municipalities to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 721.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

LIVESTOCK (see corporations, dogs).

LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT of the Commonwealth, communication from the Auditor General relative to compensation due, 575-576.

LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT (see also motor license fund).

LOANING MONEY in sums of 8300 or less, by regulating assignment of wages or salaries for services when given as security for any such loan, amending act of 1915, regulating business of

House Bill No. 1753.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1594.

LOANING MONEY.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 2379.

LOANS, declaring it a misdemeanor to stipulate for, or receive fees, commissions or gifts for procuring

House Bill No. 685.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 267.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 267.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1298.

LOANS of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, by removing said limitation on loans where adequate security is furnished, amending act of 1901, to limit amount of

House Bill No. 1538.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1948-1949.
Third reading and final passage, 2143.

In Senate (No. 1149).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2094.
Reported without amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2911.
Recommitted, 3141.
Re-reported without amendment, 4061.
Recommitted, 4179.

LOANS (see also building and loan associations, cities of second class).

LOCKHART, W. S., Representative from Washington County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1179, Amending Township Code, by authorizing grading, etc., of streets by supervisors in townships of second class, 1474.

Bills introduced by
No. 390.
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 182.

No. 1179.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class by abutting property owners, 547.

No. 1258.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 639.

No. 1259.
Amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to construction of sidewalks in townships of second class upon petition of majority of property owners, 639.

Bill reported by
No. 275.
Amending the Public Service Company Act, by adding anthracite producers to list of public service companies, 3307-3308.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

LOCK HAVEN (see armory).

LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LOCKUPS (see boroughs, penitentiaries).

LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

LODGES, FRATERNAL AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES and Military Organizations, providing for the registration and protection of names, badges and other insignia of

House Bill No. 1604.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 1348.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1348.
Reported with amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1975-1976.
Third reading and final passage, 2166.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1174).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2625-2626.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, 2912-2913.
Third reading and final passage, 3142-3143.
Signed by President, 3526.

LODGES or other organizations, permitting the registration with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the official names and insignia of

House Bill No. 1531.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1170.

LOTZ, WALTER E., Representative from Blair County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 2120 (Senate No. 1131), amending act of 1921, regulating fraternal benefit societies, 3751-3752.

Bills introduced by
No. 239.
Amending act of 1923, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by increasing salary of certain of said county officers, 132.

No. 260.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, 152.

No. 423.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 494, from Williamsburg, Blair County, to the Stultz School House in Woodbury Township, 184.

No. 563.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Blair Counties, 246.

No. 693.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by the department for administration purposes, 268.

No. 706.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair and Clearfield Counties, 268.

No. 1057.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by requiring tax collectors in townships of second class to settle their tax duplicates annually, 485.

No. 1146.
Establishing in the Department of Public Instruction a fund for insurance of school buildings against loss by fire, 546.

Bills reported by
Authorizing cities and counties of second class to appropriate moneys to certain organizations for Memorial and Armistice Day purposes, 645.

No. 1594.
Amending act organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, by providing that active duty shall be at the discretion of the Governor, and fixing age for retirement, 1260.

LOTZ, WALTER E.—Continued.

No. 1616, (Senate No. 281).
Relating to insurance upon the lives of directors, officers, agents and employes of corporations, 2111.

No. 1656.
Creating Insurance Law Commission, 1600.

No. 1670.
Authorizing and regulating the acquisition by the U. S. of lands within Pennsylvania, 2134.

No. 1980.
Amending title of Insurance Department Act, by regulating service of process upon foreign insurance companies, associations or exchanges, 3012.

No. 2120, (Senate No. 1131).
Amending act of 1921, regulating fraternal benefit insurance, 3305, 3959.

Election returns, 24.

Member of Conference Committee, 4338.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 468, amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 4338.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2427.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1048, requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice dentistry, 972.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Referring House Bill No. 1146. establishing fund for insurance of school buildings against loss by fire, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Insurance Commissioner for further study, 1272.

LOUCKS, J. LYMAN, Representative from Westmoreland County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1010.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, by changing amount above which contracts must be advertised in counties having a population of 100,000 and over, 430.

No. 1059.
Establising as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 485.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

LUCAS, SAMUEL, Representative from Philadelphia County (Nineteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 684, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 394.

Bill No. 1218, amending First Class City Act, by enlarging powers and duties of the Civil Service Commission, 1436.

Bills introduced by
No. 393.
To further regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 182.

LUCAS, SAMUEL.—Continued.

No. 499.
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 198.

No. 684.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, by changing salaries, abolishing certain offices and creating others, 267.

No. 1218.
Amending act of 1919, for the better government of cities of first class, by enlarging the powers and duties of the Civil Service Commission, 636.

Bills reported by
No. 107.
Further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing hours of registration days, 1600.

No. 191.
Amending act of 1911, relating to private banks, by exempting express and telegraph companies from provisions of act, 355.

No. 217.
Amending act of 1876, relating to corporations, by regulating manner of voting in corporations of first class, 155.

No. 278.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred to common stock of one or more classes, 224.

No. 501.
Authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock irrespective of the limitations of their charters, 799.

No. 673.
Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 355.

No. 849.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 643-644.

No. 957.
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, by providing for publishing in summary for a statement of financial condition of building and loan associations, 798.

No. 1037.
Making appropriation to Temple University, at Philadelphia, 2834.

No. 1449.
Permitting general contractors to withdraw retained percentages on public works' contracts and to substitute thereof U. S. Government, State, municipal bonds or bankable securities, 2109.

No. 1631.
Making appropriation to Department of Auditor General to reimburse David Lupton's Sons Company of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid as Mercantile License Taxes, 2110.

No. 1967, (Senate No. 544).
Amending act of 1893, regulating election of public officers, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots, 2755.

Election returns, 27.

Member of Conference Committee, 4330.

Member of special committee, 34, 254.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

LUCAS, SAMUEL.—Continued.

Motion by, for
Vote of thanks to the John Harris High School Orchestra for furnishing music at Washington's Birthday exercises, 514.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 79, 404, 3770.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 684, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, recalled from the Governor, 1419.

Recommit Bill No. 1037, Making appropriation to Temple University at Philadelphia, 2532.

Recommit Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 1626.

Recommit Bill No. 1786, (Senate No. 842), Amending Township Code, with regard to collection by instalments of cost of construction of sewers and drainage systems in townships of first class, 4110.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 684, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 437.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing election of Speaker of House, 31.

Congratulating Hon. Wm. C. Alexander upon the perfect accord and harmony existing between himself and the Chief Executive throughout the Session, 3226.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 684, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 1373-1374.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 684, Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 3232.

LUKEHART, HON. GEORGE A., memorial services held, and resolution of condolence adopted for the late, 2995.

LUNATICS AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS, repealing act of 1909, to provide for the filing and auditing of accounts of trustees of lunatics and habitual drunkards, so far as same relates to estates of

House Bill No. 895.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 351.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1106.
Third reading and final passage, 1243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 1243.

In Senate (No. 902).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2662-2663.
Signed by President, 3522.

LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY (see taxes).

LUZERNE COUNTY (see bridge, highway, poor house).

LYCOMING COUNTY (see highway).

LYING-IN CHARITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

LYNCH, JOSEPH R., Representative from Allegheny County (First District).

LYNCH, JOSEPH R.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 578.
Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 247.

No. 1807.
To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, by regulating construction thereof, 1739.

No. 1816.
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, at Pittsburgh, 1740.

Bill reported by
No. 1866.
Amending act organizing Pennsylvania National Guard, by fixing term, appointment and retirement of Major General, 2424.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Accept resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative from Ninth District, Allegheny County, 4164.

Recommit Bill No. 578, Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 1094.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON, Senator from Ninth District (Delaware County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 61, Authorizing judges of courts of common pleas to employ stenographers, 142.

Bill No. 108, Amending act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, 287.

Bill No. 642, (House No. 995), establishing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in Department of Internal Affairs, 1394.

Bill No. 890, (House No. 1254), Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 1666, 1825.

Bills introduced by
No. 47.
Amending act of 1925, Establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 542, from Elmwood Avenue, Philadelphia, to Fourth Street, Chester, 84.

No. 48.
Amending act authorizing construction of Industrial State Highway, from Philadelphia to Chester, 84.

No. 49.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 180, from Philadelphia to Delaware State line, 84-85.

No. 50.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 131, from Philadelphia to Maryland State line, 85.

No. 51.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 179, from Media to West Chester, 85.

No. 52.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 225, from Norristown to New Jersey State line, 85-86.

No. 53.
Amending act of 1925, Establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 516, fram Lancaster Pike at the Conestoga Road to the boundary between Haverford Township and Philadelphia, 86.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON.—Continued.

No. 54.
Amending act of 1925, Establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing certain State highway in Delaware County, 86.

No. 55.
Amending act of 1925, Establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 421, from Chester to Media. 86.

No. 56.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 135, from West Chester to Delaware State line, 86.

No. 57.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 86.

No. 59.
Providing for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), 86.

No. 60.
Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, (Delaware County), 86.

No. 61.
Authorizing judges of courts of common pleas to employ stenographers, typists and clerks, 87.

No. 62.
Amending act of 1897, Relating to appeals from justices of peace and aldermen, by regulating appeal affidavits, 87.

No. 63.
Amending Judicial Apportionment Act of 1921, by providing for the designation of president judges, 87.

No. 64.
Authorizing district attorneys to take and keep a record of finger prints of criminals, 87.

No. 65.
Authorizing appointment of a commission for erection in Chester of a monument in memory of John Morton, 87.

No. 66.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, Delaware County, for a public park, 87.

No. 67.
Amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants, 87.

No. 68.
Creating a joint commission for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, and making appropriation, 87.

No. 107.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 132, from Media to Delaware State line, 106.

No. 108.
Amending act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, by authorizing the board of employ and fix compensation of stenographers, 106.

No. 158.
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 139.

No. 343.
Empowering commission for erection of interstate bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden to take steps towards the erection of an additional bridge over the Delaware River and making appropriation, 284.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON.—Continued.

No. 344.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park, 284.

No. 345.
Authorizing boards of health to require roving bands of gypsies declared to be nuisances to leave municipalities, 284.

No. 346.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 284.

No. 347.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 179, from Media to West Chester, 284-285.

No. 450.
Creating a commission, composed of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to erect an executive mansion for the Governor of the Commonwealth, 407-408.

No. 451.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware and Chester Counties, 408.

No. 452.
Amending act of 1923, relating to assessment for taxes in townships of first class, by authorizing the county to pay for clerk hire, 408.

No. 854.
Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 1063.

No. 1099.
Making appropriation to the Delaware County Hospital, of Upper Darby, Delaware County, 1818.

No. 1100.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 1818.

Bills reported by

No. 48.
Amending act of 1923, establishing Industrial State Highway between Philadelphia and Chester, directing the Secretary of Highways to construct said highway, 2034-2035.

No. 64.
Authorizing district attorneys to take and keep a record of finger prints of criminals, 342.

No. 66.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 121.

No. 114.
Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to the Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 121.

No. 184 (House No. 14).
Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 336, 2862.

No. 185 (House No. 15).
Authorizing judges of courts of common pleas in counties of fourth class to employ stenographers, 342.

No. 313.
Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for recording of certain conditional sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 1485.

No. 396 (House No. 336).
Repealing act of 1879, relative to poor tax in cities of fifth class, 2058.

No. 408 (House No. 227).
Amending act of 1859, relating to void marriages, 1138.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON.—Continued.

No. 415 (House No. 320).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, making office of Secretary of Internal Affairs appointive instead of elective, and decreasing tenurs of office of Auditor General and State Treasurer, 1138.

No. 514 (House No. 20).
Regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, 1138.

No. 534 (House No. 809).
Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, etc., of buildings by ordinance, 1409-1410.

No. 564.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 1138.

No. 750 (House No. 667).
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by requiring additional facts to be set forth in libels, 1138.

No. 752 (House No. 696).
Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class, 1062.

No. 801 (House No. 668).
Relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, 1138.

No. 805 (House No. 849).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1655.

No. 910 (House No. 1314).
Amending act of 1897, relating to proceedings where goods or chattels have been levied upon or siezed by sheriffs, 1655.

No. 995 (House No. 904).
Providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships, or parts of townships, to cities of third class, 1716.

No. 1023 (House No. 1282).
Amending act of 1925, authorizing use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction, 2059.

No. 1024 (House No. 1287).
Providing that highways abandoned as State highway routes shall revert for maintenance to the party responsible for maintenance prior to becoming same, 2058.

No. 1112.
Amending act of 1925, authorizing the Department of Welfare to sell to the U. S. Government surplus products of prison industries, so as to include surplus printing, 2282.

No. 1296 (House No. 1372).
Defining and regulating the licensing of business of auctioneers. 2904.

Commemorating the services of Charles S. Salin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, 1819.

Leave of absence granted, 761.

Member of Conference Committee, 3810, 4082.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of special committee, 7, 81, 4274.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Recess, 341.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1928.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2277.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON.—Continued.

Read certain bills for first time, 1346.

Recommit Bill No. 62, Amending act of 1897, relating to appeals from justices of the peace and aldermen, 469.

Recommit Bill No. 64, Authorizing district attorneys to take and keep a record of finger prints of criminals, 286.

Recommit Bill No. 66, making appropriation to Department of Forest and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 143.

Recommit Bill No. 184, (House No. 14), Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 471.

Recommit Bill No. 1068, (House No. 1553), Validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1919.

Recommit Bill No. 1196, (House No. 216), Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 3143.

Recommit Bill No. 1290, (House No. 1232), Amending act of 1921, relating to police pension funds in cities of third class, 2913.

Recommit Bill No. 1576, (House No. 948), Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 4041.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to Committee, 3512.

Petitions presented by
Favoring additional appropriations for tuberculin tests, additional buildings at State College and State farm products show, 205.

Favoring additional appropriation to Mothers' Assistance Fund, 325.

Favoring American Patriots' Week, 3511.

Favoring appropriation to Mothers' Assistance Fund, 1135.

Favoring construction of road in Delaware County, 103.

Favoring construction of second bridge over Delaware River, 325.

Favoring establishment of Normal School at Somerset, 1135.

Favoring extension of time at age limit for dismissal at the Pennsylvania Soldier's Orphan's School at Scotland, 61.

Favoring House Bill No. 73, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 325.

Favoring increased appropriations for Mother's Assistance Fund, 61.

Favoring increase in salaries of Judges, 62.

Favoring legislation to govern gypsy camps in Pennsylvania, 205.

Favoring modification of civil service examinations as pertain to disabled veterans in certain branches of the Forestry Division, 61.

Favoring purchase of Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of Brandywine, 61.

Favoring Stream Pollution Bill, 1135.

Favoring submitting to a vote of the people the State Bonus Bill, 61.

Favoring the enlarging, equipping and improving of Mount Gretna for National Guard purposes, 61.

Favoring the establishment of Parker Avenue as a State Highway, 3511.

Regulating sale of hypodermic syringes, 117.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON.—Continued.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Horace W. Schantz, 4253.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Condition of health of Hon. William C. Sproul, 8.

Remarks by, on
Bills No. 59 and 60, relative to additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 166-169.

Bill No. 65, Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument in memory of John Morton, at Chester, 329-330.

Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), Amending act regulating private banking by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1580.

Bill No. 386, Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1494.

Bill No. 627, relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3592.

Bill No. 750, (House No. 667), Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, 1496-1497.

Bill No. 890, (House No. 1254), Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 1825.

Bill No. 1384, (House No. 496), Authorizing judges imposing sentences on persons to impose an additional sentence on convicts to work on highways, 4030.

Bill No. 1576, (House No. 948), Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 4041-4042.

Resolutions offered by
Authoribing appointment of Committee to notify House that Senate is organized, 7.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, 4274.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to proceed to inaugural ceremonies of Governor, 81.

Authorizing election of James R. Bagshaw as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, 3199.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Endorsing the purposes of the citizens' military training camps, 3512.

MACHINE GUNS (see firearms).

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS, for the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entities selling or soliciting subscriptions to

House Bill No. 1265.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 639.
Referred to ommittee on Judiciary General, 639.
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading and amended, 2229-2234.
Third reading and final passage, 2589-2591.

In Senate (No. 1323).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2492.
Reported without amendment, 4010.
First reading, 4076.
Second reading, 4188.

MAGISTRATE COURTS (see courts).

MAGISTRATES, (see aldermen, appeals, dogs, fees, trespass).

MAIL CARRIERS, (see liquid fuels).

MAIL SERVICE, (see motor vehicles).

MAJOR GENERAL (see National Guard).

MANGAN, HON. WILLIAM J., memorial services held, and resolution of condolence adopted for the late, 2994-2995.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D., Senator from Forty-fourth District, (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 1142, 1312.

Bill No. 307, (House No. 243), Providing for appointment of assessors of personal property in counties of first class, 1493.

Bill No. 354, Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 2493, 2634.

Bill No. 521, (House No. 296), Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justice of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 2359.

Bill No. 524, (House No. 436), Amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 1068.

Bill No. 810, (House No. 975), Further amending School Code, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of auditors' accounts, etc., 1732.

Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1902.

Bill No. 960, Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving sidewalks, 1902.

Bill No. 992, (House No. 741), Amending School Code, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, 3584.

Bill No. 1528, (House No. 601), Amending Game Code, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses, 3822-3824, 4061.

Bills introduced by
No. 127.
Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 118-119.

No. 141.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, of Pittsburg, 138.

No. 142.
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 138.

No. 189.
Providing for the holding over of officers of municipal corporations until their successors are elected or appointed, 206.

No. 301.
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children at Pittsburgh, 235.

No. 353.
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 285.

No. 354.
Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 285.

No. 551.
Amending School Code of 1911, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, and regulating retirement fund for such officials, 543.

No. 683.
Further amending the School Code of 1911, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 761.

No. 862.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 1139.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 960.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving of sidewalks, 1380.

No. 978.
Amending act of 1923, relating to liens for taxes and for municipal improvements, with regard to redemption of property sold under six months from date of acknowledgment of sheriff's deed, 1486.

No. 1075.
Prohibiting cities, boroughs, towns and townships to increase or diminish the salary of elected officers, 1816.

No. 1107.
Amending act of 1925, authorizing a State association of township commissioners, with regard to state ment of annual meeting and payment of expenses, 1904.

No. 1325.
Reappropriating the unexpended balance of appropriation made by section 3 of act of 1923, to Commission to erect monuments on battlefields of France and Belgium, 2494.

No. 1328.
Amending act of 1901, relating to the collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, by reducing fees of tax collectors to one-quarter of one per cent of taxes collected, 2627.

Bills reported by
No. 103.
Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 326.

No. 147.
Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 611.

No. 317.
Amending act of 1926, fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 481.

No. 357.
Amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township commissioners in townships of first class, 1086.

No. 367 (House No. 141).
Authorizing counties of fourth class to arrange for and pay premiums on bonds required of delinquent tax collectors, 3573.

No. 390 (House No. 145).
To validate proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 2861.

No. 404 (House No. 66).
Amending Township Code, by conferring power upon townships of second class to maintain traffic signals, 3573.

No. 411 (House No. 442).
To provide for the better development of counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, and creating County Planning Commissions therein, 611, 1310.

No. 416 (House No. 322).
Repealing act of 1879, providing procedure to be followed after creation of new counties, 3150.

No. 417 (House No. 332).
Repealing act of 1879, providing for transfers of actions, liens, etc., after formation of new counties, 3150.

No. 418 (House No. 346).
Repealing act of 1879, supplementing act relating to division of counties, 3150.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 419 (House No. 347).
Repealing act of 1879, relative to assessments for borough sewers, 3150.

No. 452.
Amending act of 1923, relating to assessment for taxes in townships of first class, by authorizing county to pay for clerk hire, 1309-1310.

No. 463.
Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, 2040.

No. 464.
Amending County Poor Relief Act of 1925, with regard to term of officers, duties of county controller and guardianship of paupers, 901, 2033.

No. 466.
Amending County Poor Relief Act of 1925, by constituting the county commissioners in certain districts as directors of the poor, 901.

No. 484 (House No. 684).
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 611.

No. 497 (House No. 19).
Amending School Code, by permitting notice by mail of proposed purchase of supplies, 4061.

No. 500 (House No. 257).
Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 790.

No 507 (House No. 387).
Amending act of 1923, authorizing boroughs to purchase fire engines and apparatus, 1655.

No. 516 (House No. 170).
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 1161.

No. 519 (House No. 185).
Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control, 572.

No. 520, (House No. 196).
Authorizing cities to use for public purposes any public landing or wharf fronting on any navigable river and found unnecessary for such purposes. 572.

No. 550, (House No. 198).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1161.

No. 604.
Amending act of 1925, conferring upon Department of Highways the right to change or protect existing stream channels on private lands, 2429.

No. 622, (House No. 697).
Amending act of 1895, authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, 2628.

No. 624, (House No. 968).
Abolishing office of high constable in boroughs having one or more police officers, 1378.

No. 630.
Amending Township Code, by providing that certain members are ineligible to hold office in County Association of Township Officers, 687.

No. 675, (House No. 740).
Amending Township Code, by regulating appropriations of townships of second class for purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus and fire houses, 919.

No. 678, (House No. 808).
To fix salary of coroner of counties of fourth class, 1655.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 681, (House No. 925).
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by exempting Fulton and Cameron Counties from provisions of act, 923.

No. 682, (House No. 965).
Authorizing boroughs to levy and collect a special tax for lighting streets, highways and other public places, 1378.

No. 748, (House No. 946).
For the government of boroughs, which at the time of incorporation included territory in more than one county, 2360.

No. 760, (House No. 655).
Fixing salary to be paid by each county of the first class to its chief deputy sheriff, 1655.

No. 769, (House No. 1711).
Amending act regulating sale of sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 2278, 3106.

No. 781, (House No. 796).
Repealing act of 1883, reltaing to city controllers in cities of third class, 2060.

No. 792, (House No. 1082).
Amending School Code, by permitting leasing of buildings for university courses, 1136.

No. 817.
Providing a method whereby boroughs divided into wards may provide for election of all councilmen-at-large, 1378.

No.823, (House No. 197).
Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1136.

No. 825, (House No. 412).
Amending act of 1925, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, 1378.

No. 832, (House No. 1010).
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, 1903-1904.

No. 841.
Establishing in counties of third class a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1136.

No. 842.
Amending Township Code, with regard to collection by instalment of cost of construction of sewer and drainage systems in townships of first class, 1136.

No. 861.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing supervisors, by authority of court, to appoint policemen in townships of second class, 1378

No. 865.
Providing for and regulating the State registration of nurses and licensed attendants, 2278.

No. 877, (House No. 1108).
Amending Township Code, by regulating the purchase by townships of first class of sewers owned by persons or corporations, 2932.

No. 879, (House No. 1259).
Amending Township Code, with regard to construction in townships of second class of sidewalks upon petition of majority of property owners, 2033, 2932.

No. 901, (House No. 811).
Amending the Fee Bill of 1814, by increasing fees of coroner in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 1655.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 904, (House No. 1202).
Amending Poor Relief Act, by defining the legislative intent as to the vesting of title of property of county poor districts, 2625.

No. 926.
Relating to discharge of industrial wastes into State waters, 1482.

No. 931.
Imposing a penalty for non-payment of borough taxes within certain periods, 1378.

No. 973.
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fifth class, 2033.

No. 983.
Fixing salary of sheriff in counties of fourth class, 2347.

No. 990 (House No. 448).
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating county commissioners as poor directors in counties of eighth class, 2278.

No. 998 (House No. 1029).
Amending Township Code, by permitting township authorities under certain circumstances to close roads, 2033.

No 1005 (House No. 1179).
Amending Township Code, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class at expense of abutting property owners, 2033, 2932.

No. 1018 (House No. 930).
Amending Township Code, by extending terms of certain treasurers of townships of first class, and providing for election of township treasurers of all townships of first class at the same election, 2278.

No. 1047.
Fixing salaries of county commissioners for acting as such and as directors of the poor in counties of seventh and eighth class, 2033.

No. 1057 (House No. 897).
Repealing act of 1883, fixing salaries of county officers in counties of fifth class, 2278.

No. 1063 (House No. 1396).
Empowering the salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 1904.

No. 1066 (House No. 1528).
Amending Township Code, by authorizing the appointment of a township manager in townships of first class, 2932.

No. 1071, (House No. 865).
To prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 3574.

No. 1075.
Prohibiting cities, boroughs, towns and townships to increase or diminish the salary of elected officers after their election, 2033.

No. 1082.
Requiring counties and municipalities when fixing rates of taxation in mills to express such rates also in dollars and cents, 2033.

No. 1107.
Amending act authorizing a State Association of Township Commissioners, with regard to statement of annual meeting and payment of expenses, 2033.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 1123 (House No. 1055).
Amending act of 1913, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in counties of fourth class, 3573.

No. 1125 (House No. 1221).
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Cambria County, 2278.

No. 1127 (House No. 1627).
Amending Township Code, with regard to issuance of permits by commissioners for erection of obstructions on highways in townships of first class, 2932.

No. 1138 (House No. 108).
Amending act of 1921, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by including office of coroner, 3573.

No. 1142 (House No. 967).
Relating to purchases by boroughs, 2933, 3771.

No. 1143 (House No. 1153).
Relating to the advertisement of regulations, ordinances and other general laws of boroughs, 2933.

No. 1156 (House No. 944).
Fixing salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of third class, 3573.

No. 1165 (House No. 1752).
Amending Third Class City Act, with regard to grading and paving sidewalks, 2680.

No. 1319.
Authorizing the county treasurer in counties of second class to appoint a deputy county treasurer, 2625.

No. 1328.
Amending act of 1901, relating to the collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, 2862.

No. 1329.
Authorizing registers of wills to organize themselves into a State association, 2861.

No. 1330.
Amending Township Code, by eliminating township commissioners of Department of Highways from having jurisdiction in awarding highway contracts, 2861.

No. 1379 (House No. 1316).
Amending act of 1807, for erecting of a poor house in townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, 3106.

No. 1393 (House No. 1613).
Fixing salary of county commissioners of counties of sixth class, 3573.

No. 1395 (House No. 1650).
Amending Township Code, by increasing rewards for roads in townships of second class, 3573.

No. 1397 (House No. 1685).
Fixing salary of prothonotary in counties of fifth class, 3573.

No. 1399 (House No. 1742).
Amending act of 1911, providing for the original location and construction of county highways, 3106.

No. 1421 (House No. 1543).
Requiring cities of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 3771.

No. 1430 (House No. 1894).
Regulating the erection, alteration or construction of tenement houses in cities of second class, 3106.

No. 1435 (House No. 1339).
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 3573.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 1587 (House No. 1724).
Fixing fees of recorder of deeds in counties of third class, 3584.

No. 1589 (House No. 1329).
To enable boroughs to elect their councils by proportional representation, 3771.

No. 1599 (House No. 1330).
To enable boroughs to adopt the manager plan of government with proportional representation, 3772.

No. 1606 (House No. 1845).
Authorizing counties of fourth class to lay out and adopt plans of roads and highways within townships of such counties, 3633.

Election returns, 4.

Member of special committee, 7.

Member of standing committees, 62-64, 151.
Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2429.

Postpone Bill No. 650, (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 2284.

Postpone Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1664.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 521, (House No. 296), regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 2359.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 810, (House No. 975), Further amending the School Code, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of auditors' accounts, etc., 1732.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1902.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1528, (House No. 601), Amending Game Code, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses, 4061.

Recommit Bill No. 486, (House No. 35), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the stopping of motor vehicles by officers or persons for purpose of selling tickets, 1390-1391.

Recommit Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), Amending act of 1911, regulating sale of sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 2442.

Recommit Bill No. 785, (House No. 847), Amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, 1911.

Recommit Bill No. 976, (House No. 1295), Amending Drug Act of 1909, by further regulating sale and changing penalty for violation thereof, 2444.

Recommit Bill No. 977, (House No. 1296), Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conducts pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 2445.

Recommit Bill No. 997, (House No. 928), Requiring owners of property claiming exemption at each triennial assessment, 4178.

Recommit Bill No. 1143, (House No. 1153), Relating to advertisement of regulations, ordinances and other general laws of boroughs, 3593.

Recommit Bill No. 1598, (House No. 1329), To enable boroughs to elect their councils by proportional representation, 4062.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 245, Authorizing certain counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 1312.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 354, Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachment on public sidewalks, 2493, 2634.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 789, (House No. 972), Further amending School Code, by changing date for election of officers by school directors in certain districts, 1902.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 1321.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 122.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 328, Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 473-474.

Bill No. 543, Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1658.

Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1663-1634.

Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4237.

Report of Pennsylvania State Parole Commission presented by, 563.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 127, Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 3350.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 354, Granting additional additional powers to courts of common pleas to prevent and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 2064.

Relative to act increasing salaries of judges, 121-122.

Relative to mine explosion at Ehrenfeld, Cambria County, 2359.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 127, Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 3790.

MANSLAUGHTER (see motor vehicles).

MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS (see tax, taxation).

MAPLE AVENUE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

MAPS (see highways, mines, museum).

MARCUS, JOSEPH C., Representative from Allegheny County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 185, Authorizing cities to provide for cleaning and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control, 452, 1419-1420.

Bill No. 270, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 322.

Bill No. 434, Fixing salaries of judges, 453-454.

Bill No. 636, Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 1420.

Bill No. 644, Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 871, 3769.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

Bill No. 877, Empowering counties of second class to acquire private property for establishing and maintaining public parks, 1129.

Bill No. 962, Amending act of 1919, regulating buildings in cities of second class, 885.

Bill No. 991, Supplementing Second Class City Act of 1901, authorizing enactment of zoning regulations, 887-888.

Bill No. 1965, (Senate No. 543), Relating to the opening of ballot boxes, 2768.

Bills introduced by
No. 43.
To make a separate office for the purpose of nomination, election or appointment of judges, 94.

No. 64.
Classifying judicial districts and fixing salaries of judges according to period of service, 95.

No. 75.
Conferring upon cities of the second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance of use of overhead and underground passageways, 96.

No. 173.
Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, in lieu of occupation tax, 127.

No. 185.
Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing, improvement and control of streams and rivers for purpose of preventing floods, 128.

No. 196.
Authorizing cities to use for public purposes any public landing or public wharf fronting on any navigable river and found unnecessary for such purposes, 129.

No. 197.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by defining and limiting road taxes, 129.

No. 200.
Authorizing judges of any court in which two separate panels of jurors are in attendance at same to draw jurors from either panel, 129-130.

No. 202.
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of a chief county detective in certain counties, by increasing the number and compensation of county detectives in counties of second class, 130.

No. 270.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, to be known as City of Pittsburgh, 153.

No. 394.
Amending act of 1925, regulating selection of jurors in counties of second class, by placing the president judge on the salary board and vesting in the commission discretionary power to withdraw names of jurors, 182.

No. 418.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against abutting and nonabutting property owners for public improvements, 184.

No. 429.
Amending Banking Act of 1923, by providing that abstract summaries of reports required to be made to the Secretary of Banking shall be advertised and published in accord with Clause (2) of Section 3, 185.

No. 434.
Fixing salaries of judges, 185.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 465.
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 196.

No. 609.
Amending act of 1887, requiring the licensing of detectives, by providing additional regulations governing operatives employed by detectives, 248.

No. 621.
Making appropriation to Passavant Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 249.

No. 636.
Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix the salary of mayor, 250.

No. 641.
Amending act of 1901, For government of cities of second class, by fixing the maximum compensation of councilmen, 250.

No. 643.
Providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 250.

No. 644.
Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, by extending requirement for advertisements to be in foreign languages to weekly issues, 250.

No. 727.
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, 270.

No. 728
Making appropriation to the widow and children of John Taylor Coax, former Assistant Deputy Warden of Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, 270.

No. 866.
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, of Pittsburgh, 348.

No. 867.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating indebtedness of cities of second class, 348.

No. 870.
Amending act of 1925, for the selection of jurors, providing for the securing of additional information concerning qualified jurors and the dissemination thereof, 349.

No. 872.
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 349.

No. 873.
Supplementing act of 1901, For government of cities of second class, by providing for the establishment of a Department of City Development, 349.

No. 877.
Empowering counties of second class to acquire private property for establishing and maintaining public parks, and repealing act of 1913, relating thereto, 349.

No. 888.
Making appropriation to the widow and children of John A. Pieper, former Assistant Deputy Warden of the Western Penitentiary, who was killed by rebellious prisoners, 350.

No. 951.
Authorizing cities of second class to purchase or acquire private property for playgrounds, swimming-pools and indoor recreation centers, 388.

No. 962.
Amending act of 1919, regulating buildings in cities of second class, by restricting number of stories, size and construction of buildings, and the location, use and occupancy thereof, 389.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 966.
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 389.

No. 991.
Supplementing act of 1901, for the government of cities of second class, by authorizing the enactment of zoning regulations, 390.

No. 1085.
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, 487.

No. 1111.
Regulating the imposition, computation and payment of bonus upon the capital stock of domestic corporations, 489.

No. 1204.
Amending act of 1909, regulating sale, prescription and possession of cocaine, its salts, derivatives or compounds, by extending act to include other narcotic drugs, 635.

No. 1274.
Amending act of 1925, to provide for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, by providing for certain further exemptions from jury service, 714.

No. 1390.
Fixing salaries of fire marshals and deputies and assistants in counties of second class, 935.

No. 1392.
Amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in murder cases, by increasing fee to five hundred dollars therefor, 935.

No. 1436.
Supplementing act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, with regard to proceedings to cancel debts authorized but not incurred, 1015.

No. 1438.
Amending act of 1878, authorizing courts to provide by rule as to return of writs, by changing return days, 1015-1016.

No. 1473.
Amending act of 1794 (3 Smith's Laws, 177), For the prevention of vice and immorality, by exempting symphony orchestras from the Sunday blue law restrictions, 1017.

No. 1474.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by further regulating the disposition of fines collected, 1017.

No. 1478.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that in school districts of first class the tax assessment and collection shall be the same as the municipal tax, 1018.

No. 1519.
Concerning unfair dealing in motion pictures, 1169.

No. 1520.
Declaring certain marriages to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon the court of common pleas, 1169.

No. 1521.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for the return to cities, boroughs, towns and townships of one-half of registration and license fees, 1169.

No. 1525.
Amending act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, by providing for assessment of a less tax upon buildings than upon the land exclusive of buildings, 1169-1170.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 1527.
Supplementing act of 1901, for the government of cities of second class, creating a Department of City Planning, 1170.

No. 1634.
Fixing time for filing nomination petitions with the county commissioners, 1351.

No. 1639.
Supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the subject of consolidation of municipalities, continuing said commission and requiring it to submit in 1929 a report on consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, 1351.

No. 1696.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants and over, by providing that contracts exceeding $500 made by county commissioners shall be in writing, 1590.

No. 1749.
Continuing commission to investigate condition of disabled World War veterans, and making appropriation, 1594.

No. 1753.
Amending act of 1915, regulating the business of loaning money in sums of $300 or less, by regulating assignment of wages for services when given as security for any such loan, 1594.

No. 1757.
Authorizing cities of second class to store abandoned or seized motor vehicles and to sell same if not claimed within thirty days, 1594.

No. 1790.
Making appropriation to Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, at Pittsburgh, 1738.

No. 1844.
Amending act of 1919, relating to the drawing of checks with intent to defraud, by declaring it a felony to draw a check without sufficient funds to cover same, 1741.

No. 1951.
Making appropriation to Auditor General to refund to the heirs of Louis Steffens moneys received in the State Treasury in escheat proceedings, 2101.

No. 1952.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 396, beginning on route 257 near the Allegheny-Washington County line to the Village of Sturgeon, 2101.

Bills reported by
No. 56.
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks except in cities of first class and counties of second class, 1420.

No. 69.
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 1804.

No. 153.
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 1804.

No. 388.
Making appropriation to Maternity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1805.

No. 429.
Amending Banking Department Act, by providing that abstract summaries of reports required to be made to the Secretary shall be advertised in accord with Clause (2) of Section three, 1353.

No. 522 (Senate No. 59).
Providing a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 357.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 523 (Senate No. 60).
Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 357, 2110.

No. 621.
Making appropriation to Passavant Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2964.

No. 641.
Amending Second Class City Act, by fixing maximum compensation of councilmen, 1421.

No. 724.
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, of North Side, Pittsburgh, 2402.

No. 779.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 2402.

No. 917.
Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 1603.

No. 947.
Amending act creating Bureau of Building Inspection in cities of first class, 1260.

No. 1056.
Amending Second Class City Act of 1901, by limiting compensation of police magistrates, 659.

No. 1085.
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania. 2964.

No. 1197 (Senate No. 354).
Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 659, 1094.

No. 1378.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 2964.

No. 1462 (Senate No. 329).
Amending act of 1915, relating to pension fund for employes of cities of second class, 1261.

No. 1527.
Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, creating a Department of City Planning, 2965.

No. 1634.
Fixing time for filing nomination petitions with the county commissioners, 1420.

No. 1687.
Amending act of 1919, relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of House stenographers, 2832.

No. 1751.
Amending act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, with regard to publication of statement of accounts of State Treasurer in one Harrisburg newspaper, 2108.

No. 1773 (Senate No. 177).
Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, sub-offices or sub-agencies. 2111.

No. 1800.
Fixing fees chargeable for watchmen appointed by sheriffs, 2964.

No. 1801.
Authorizing sheriffs to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge, 2964.

No. 1878.
Making appropriation to Department of Justice to refund moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury for maintenance of William B. Weiss at Farview State Hospital, 2832.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 1950 (Senate No. 701),
Making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 2835.

No. 1951.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General to refund to the heirs of Louis Steffens moneys received in escheat proceedings, 2831.

No. 1959 (Senate No. 754).
Amending act of 1917, regulating salaries of tipstaves in counties of second class, 2755.

No. 2061 (Senate No. 141).
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, of Pittsburgh, 3054.

No. 2101 (Senate No. 950),
Regulating the registration and enrollment of voters in boroughs and townships before Primary elections, 3223.

Congratulations of House on birthday anniversary extended to, 509.

Election returns, 23.

Endorsement by Allegheny County Delegation of appointment of Hon. Wm. F. Stadtlander as Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, presented by, 4165.

Member of Conference Committee, 3510, 3919.

Member of Rules Committee, 79.

Member of special committee, 34, 59, 2132.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1544, amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4135.

Special order on House Bill No. 1967, (Senate No. 544), Amending act of 1893, regulating election of public officers, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking ballots, 3073.

Special order on House Bill No. 1968, (Senate No. 545), Amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and election expenses, 3073.

Special order on report of House Committee on Rules, 306.

Extend thanks of House to Hon. James J. Heffernan for able manner in which he presided at the presentation exercises, 4364.

Extend time of postponement of Bill No. 529, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that the General Assembly may authorize Allegheny County to levy special assessment, 982.

Grant permission to Elections Committee to meet during Session of House, 2409.

Postpone Bill No. 434, Fixing salaries of judges, 517.

Postpone Bill No. 682, Providing for examination and licensing of barbers, 1641.

Postpone Bill No. 1566, Requiring the weighing of all quantities of coal or coke consisting of one ton or more sold or delivered to any city or borough, 2165.

Recommit Bill No. 522, (Senate No. 59), Providing for a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 526.

Recommit Bill No. 523, (Senate No. 60), Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 526.

Recommit Bill No. 641, Amending Second Class City Act of 1901, by fixing maximum compensation of councilmen, 524.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1111, Regulating imposition, computation and payment of bonus upon capitol stock of domestic corporations, 1130.

Recommit Bill No. 1197, (Senate No. 354), Granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, 805.

Recommit Bill No. 1204, Amending act of 1909, regulating sale of cocaine, by extending act to include other narcotic drugs, 1267.

Recommit Bill No. 1527, Supplementing Second Class City Act, creating a Department of City Planning, 1423.

Recommit Bill No. 1551, Regulating nominations and elections of judges, 2379.

Recommit Bill No. 1753, Amending act regulating business of loaning money in sums of $300 or less, 2379.

Recommit Bill No. 1976, (Senate No. 1076), Amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establishing and maintain institutions for juvenile offenders, 2969.

Recommit Bill No. 1977, (Senate No. 1077), Repealing act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the juvenile court of said county, 2969.

Recommit Bill No. 1978, (Senate No. 1078), Authorizing the salary board to fix compensation of probation officers and assistants in counties of second class, 2969.

Recommit Bill No. 1989, (Senate No. 169), Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 3035.

Recommit Bill No. 1999, (Senate No. 239), Making appropriation to Reading Hospital of West Reading, 3036.

Recommit Bill No. 2013, (Senate No. 358), Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 3037.

Recommit Bill No. 2040, (Senate No. 712), Creating Eastern State Penitentiary Building Commission, 3348

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 185, Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control, 1419.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 636, Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 1420.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 644, Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 3769.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1092, Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by excepting taxicab companies from act, 3227.

Nomination of Hon. Thomas Bluett as Speaker of House, presented by, 31-32.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to James N. Moore, Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, 4362.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Proposed changes of the Rules of the House, 134.

Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative for the Ninth District of Allegheny County, 4164.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 376-379.

Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1095.

Bill No. 434, Fixing salaries of judges, 602.

Bill No. 621, Making appropriation to Passavant Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3691.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

Bill No. 644, Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and noticec, 3927, 3966.

Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), Clasifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1423-1424, 1620.

Bill No. 870, Amending act of 1925, for the selection of jurors, 1128.

Bill No. 917, Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth,

Bill No. 1085, Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, 3691.

Bill No. 1092, Amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, 3227.

Bill No. 1639, Supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, 2985-2986.

Bill No. 1833, (Senate No. 703), creating a Housing Commission, 4106.

Bill No. 1965, (Senate No. 543), Providing for the opening of ballot boxes upon petition to court of common pleas, 2765-2767.

Bill No. 1968, (Senate No. 545), Amending act of 1906, relating to election expenses, by further regulating same, 3758-3759.

House Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make a survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2416.

Motion to discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of House Bill No. 1738, further amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by extending act to cities of second class A, 3302.

Motion to discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of House Bill No. 1817, (Senate No. 1), Relating to voting machines, 3319-3320.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 270, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 307

Report of Rules Committee of House, 365.

Senate concurrent resolution relative to act increasing salaries of judges, 457, 509.

Resolution offered by

Fixing March twenty-third as last day for introduction of bills in House, 603.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 185, Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control, 1262.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 636, Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 1261.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 644, Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 3309.

Relating to the Central American disturbances, 114.

MARINE INSURANCE UNDERWRITING PROFITS (see tax).

MARKERS (see soldiers).

MARKETS, BUREAU OF, in Department of Agriculture, with regard to furnishing of information relative to farm products and time prescribed standards for marketing shall become effective, amending act of 1919, relative to

House Bill No. 1579.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1173.

MARKETS, BUREAU OF.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1961-1962.
Third reading and final passage, 2159.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

In Senate (No. 1305).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2357.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2913.
Third reading and final passage, 3144.
Signed by President, 3526.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE at sixteen, establishing the minimum

House Bill No. 775.

Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 305.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 305.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and final passage, 649.

In Senate (No. 653).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 634.
Reported without amendment, ——

MARRIAGEABLE AGE at sixteen, establishing the minimum

Senate Bill No. 159.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 139.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 139.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 289-290.
Third reading and final passage, 331-332.
Returned from House without amendment, 1162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1308.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 983).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.
Reported without amendment, 940.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1269-1270.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES AND MARRIAGES (see also birth, justices of peace).

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS, agreement or stipulations, oral or in writing, and prescribing penalties for persuading, enticing or inducing the parties to a marriage so to do, forbidding certain

House Bill No. 1025.

Read in place in House by Mr. Weber, 483.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 483.

MARRIAGE LICENSE FEES, by increasing said fees, and providing for payment of the increase into the State School Fund, amending act of 1925, fixing

House Bill No. 415.

Read in place in House by Mr. Marsteller, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 639.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, and providing for the examination by physicians of persons intending to marry, regulating the issuing of

House Bill No. 1387.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 935.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 935.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, by requiring a five days' application to clerk of orphans' court, amending act of 1913 regulating issuance of

House Bill No. 776.

Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 305.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 305.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading and recommitted, 580-581.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, with regard to issuance thereof by judge of orphans' court, amending act of 1913, relating to

Senate Bill No. 160.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 139.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 139.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1582.
Second reading, 1717-1718.
Third reading and final passage, 1875.

In House (No. 1954).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2372.

MARRIAGE of whites and persons of African descent, prohibiting the inter-

House Bill No. 1023.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weber, 483.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 483.

MARRIAGES to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas, declaring certain

House Bill No. 1520.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 2754.
First reading, 2756.
Second reading, 3032.
Third reading and final passage, 3325-3326.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4095.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Sentee (No. 1537).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3415.
Second reading, 3645.
Over in its order, 3800.
Third reading and final passage, 3906.
Signed by President, 4245.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 3906.

MARRIAGES, to prevent the derogation of the sancity of civil

House Bill No. 1024.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weber, 483.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 483.

MARRIAGES, VOID, by enlarging the jurisdiction of courts to annul marriages on ground of bigamy, and discontinuing the requirements of residence of the libellant, amending act of 1859, relating to

House Bill No. 227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 131.
Reported without amendment, 253.
First reading, 278.
Second reading, 314-315.
Third reading and final passage, 368-369.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1744-1745.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 369.

In Senate (No. 408).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 342.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1334.
Third reading and final passage, 1389.
Signed by President, 1652.

MARRIED PERSONS, granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of his or her spouse, authorizing

House Bill No. 317.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 177.
Reported without amendment, 532.
First reading, 557.
Second reading and amended, 597-598.
Third reading and final passage, 661-662.

MARRIED PERSONS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Concurrent, resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2756-2757.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2957
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2975-2976.
Final passage, 3236.
Returned from Senate with amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3510.
Approved by Governor, 3746.

In Senate (No. 635).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 632.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1721.
Third reading and final passage, 1883.
Signed by President, 2328.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2632.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3200.
Signed by President, 3380.

MARRIED WOMEN, of mortgages or judgments belonging to them, repealing act of 1878, authorizing assignment and satisfaction of record, and validating former satisfactions of record by

House Bill No. 333.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 178.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 445.
Third reading and final passage, 498-499.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 502).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 480.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1878.
Signed by President, 2328.

MARRIED WOMEN to become accommodation endorser, maker, guarantor or surety for another, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by enabling.

House Bill No. 37.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 93.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 93.

MARRIED WOMEN to mortgage property without joinder of husband, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing

House Bill No. 86.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.

MARRIED WOMEN whose husbands fail to support them for five years or more although living under same roof, amending act of 1915, permitting a married woman separated from her husband for one year to become a feme sole trader, by extending act to

House Bill No. 1868.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2527.
Third reading and final passage, 3015.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4350.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1411).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3908.
First reading, 3909.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Continued.

Second reading, 4056.
Third reading and final passage, 4182.
Signed by President, 4271.

MARSTELLER, CARL E., Representative from Mercer County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 410, Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, bonds, offices and supplies of certain county officers in counties of sixth class. 455, 987.

Bill No. 896, To validate certain sheriffs' deeds, 3769.

Bills introduced by
No. 363.
Amending the Game Laws of 1923, by regulating the killing of raccoons, 180.

No. 406.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 183.

No. 407.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 183.

No. 409.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 183.

No. 410.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, bonds, offices and supplies of certain county officers in counties of sixth class, by further regulating the keeping of accounts, 183.

No. 412.
Amending act of 1925, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, by extending act to include improvements to cartways and footwalks, 184.

No. 415.
Amending act of 1925, fixing fee for marriage licenses, by increasing said fees and providing for payment of the increase into the State School Fund, 184.

No. 416.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 184.

No. 419.
To fix, regulate and establish fees to be charged and received by constables, 184.

No. 438.
To fix, regulate and establish the fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 185.

No. 466.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by providing a non-resident small game hunter's license, increasing fee for unrestricted hunter's license, and further limiting bag limits in certain cases, 196.

No. 620.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence and Mercer County, 249.

No. 896.
To validate sheriff's deeds made and recorded prior to January 1, 1907, when not acknowledged or the acknowledgment was defective, 351.

No. 899.
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, 351.

No. 901.
Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 351.

No. 903.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by limiting the daily and seasonal kill of raccoons, 351.

MARSTELLAR, CARL E.—Continued.

No. 905.
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 351.

No. 907.
To provide for an additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District (Mercer County), 351.

No. 1011.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer and Venango Counties, 430.

No. 1327.
Making appropriation to legal representative of the estate of Hon. Edward Lee Allum, deceased, elected a Representative from Mercer County, 797.

No. 1479.
Making appropriation to Mercer Cottage Hospital, 1018.

No. 1760.
Providing for the refund of moneys erroneously paid into the Dog Fund, and making appropriation, 1595.

Bills reported by
No. 50.
Consolidating and amending the law relating to flags, 490-491.

No. 855.
Amending School Code, by providing that the Superintendent of Schools shall apportion $200 for each school permanetly closed in school districts of third class, 491.

No. 982 (Senate No. 145).
Designating March fourth to be Pennsylvania Day, 492.

No. 1004.
To provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans, residing in Pennsylvania, 2135.

No. 1373.
Amending School Code, by authorizing supplies to be purchased by certain officials, 1260.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 896, To validate certain sheriffs' deeds, 3769.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Relative to death of Hon. Edward Lee Allum, Representative from Mercer County, 155.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 896, To validate certain sheriffs' deeds, 3301.

MARTZ, CLARENCE C., Representative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

Bills reported by
No. 151.
Repealing act of 1819, supplementing act regulating banks, 254.

No. 286.
Amending act of 1876, for incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, 187.

No. 1228.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending its provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, 1354.

No. 1418.
Amending State Employes' Retirement System, by providing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Department heads, etc., not compelled to become members of system, 1649.

MARTZ, CLARENCE C.—Continued.

No. 1472 (Senate No. 588).
Amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money of property of another received for storage or safe-keeping, by excluding banks and trust companies from act, 2134.

No. 1774 (Senate No. 564).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 2965.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MAST, CARL H., Representative from Berks County (First District).

Bills reported by
No. 336.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to poor tax in cities of fifth class, 200-201.

No. 338.
Repealing act of 1879, regulating assessment and collection of taxes in cities of fifth class, 201.

No. 798.
Repealing act of 1883, directing the investment of moneys remaining in the sinking funds of cities of second class in loans, 392.

No. 944.
Fixing salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of third class, 1261.

No. 1097.
Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 659.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS, and providing for licensing and supervision thereof by Department of Welfare, regulating

House Bill No. 862.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 348.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 348.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 548.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 864.
Third reading and final passage, 951-952.

In Senate (No. 808).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported with amendment, 1481.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1726.
Recommitted, 1896.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MATHAY, JACOB, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-first District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 924, Relating to the effect of the negotiation, under certain conditions, of security reecipts and equipment trust certificates, 860-861.

Bills introduced by
No. 181.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of religious worship and charitable institutions, 127.

MATHAY, JACOB.—Continued.

No. 182.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of clerks by judges of orphans' court in certain counties, by providing that each of said judges may appoint a clerk, 127-128.

No. 183.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing that the whole amount of registration fees for motor omnibuses and busses operating entirely within counties of first class shall be paid to said counties, 128.

No. 281.
Making appropriation to Mrs. Anna Kinsley, Philadelphia, to refund moneys paid as Federal Pension to her husband at the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases, 154.

No. 287.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, 154.

No. 307.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 177.

No. 582.
Requiring the assignment of mortgages, judgments and other securities where the same are due, upon tender of amount due, together with interest and other charges, 247.

No. 1639.
Regulating the effect of wage contracts, 1350-1351.

Bills reported by
No. 166.
Amending act of 1905, for better regulation of public bowling alleys, pool rooms, billiard rooms and tenpin alleys, 2423.

No. 218.
Amending act of 1895, relating to taxation, by providing for payment by State Treasurer of one-half of one per centum of tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the city and borough treasurers, 1420.

No. 520 (Senate No. 22).
Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 492.

No. 521 (Senate No. 23).
To quiet title to real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 492.

No. 647.
Amending the Banking Department Act of 1923, 957.

No. 664.
Confirmatory of guardians' sales of real estate, 643.

No. 693.
Amending Insurance Department Act, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by the Department for administration purposes, 2274-2275.

No. 746.
Repealing section 8 of act of 1836, relating to support and employment of poor, which authorizes the putting out of children as apprentices, 643.

No. 926.
Providing penalties for trespassing on grounds of State institutions, 1176.

No. 1035.
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, by requiring building and loan associations to pay cost of examinations by the Department, 937.

No. 1092.
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, 1935.

MATHAY, JACOB.—Continued.

No. 1206.
Authorizing Department of Justice to pay all expenses and attorney's fees in connection with any litigation out of the proceeds thereof, 1600.

No. 1240.
Regulating hours of labor of policemen in cities of third-class, 1260.

No. 1260.
To ratify and adopt the Delaware River Tri-State Compact, 2964-2965.

No. 1275.
Authorizing the incorporation of thrift associations, 3225.

No. 1487.
To provide for the making, adoption and administration of general plans for public improvements, 2106.

No. 1538.
Amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, 1600.

No. 1545.
Repealing act of 1917, relating to payment of taxes on seated lands, 2964.

No. 1810.
Amending Tax Act of 1889, by providing that there shall be no tax on gross receipts from operation of public utilities owned by or leased to or from municipalities, 3047.

No. 1886.
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3045-3046.

No. 1970 (Senate No. 728).
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing changing and revising compensation schedules, 2425.

No. 2158 (Senate No. 717).
Further amending Tax Act of 1913, by providing a more efficient assessment of property and collection of taxes, 3920.

Bills returned by
No. 88.
Making it a felony to posesss, to carry firearms and explosives under certain conditions, 253.

No. 109.
Regulating sale, possession and use of pistols and revolvers, 253.

No. 176.
Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 253.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 465.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

MAYOR AND MAYORS (see cities, disorderly conduct).

McBRIDE, C. J., Representative from Allegheny County (Eleventh District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 736, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 3348.

Bill No. 1349, Amending act of 1885, for the incorporation of natural gas companies, by granting said companies right of eminent domain for laying pipe lines, 1287.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 528.
Authorizing the Speaker and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives to each appoint a secretary, and fixing their salaries, 200.

No. 529.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Allegheny County to levy special assessments against abutting and non-abutting property owners for public improvements, 200.

No. 530.
Making appropriation to pay for deficiency in care, treatment removal and maintenance of the indigent insane, 200.

No. 628.
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital, 250.

No. 732.
Providing for the establishment and maintenance of a State institution for care and treatment of indigent children and others afflicted with surgical tuberculosis and making appropriation, 270.

No. 735.
Making appropriation to Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for expenses incurred in printing and distributing reports, maps, etc., 270.

No. 736.
Supplement to General Appropriation Bill of 1925, providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made to the executive and judicial departments, 270.

No. 786.
To provide for care and treatment of indigent insane in State and semi-State hospitals for insane, 344.

No. 921.
Making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, creating a Mothers' Assistance Fund, 353.

No. 931.
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh for general maintenance and equipment, 353.

No. 1003.
Making general appropriation for expenses of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, interest on public debt and support of public schools for two years beginning June 1, 1927, 391.

No. 1304.
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act of 1917, by providing for payment of expenses of administration by the Commonwealth, 716.

No. 1348.
Making appropriation for care and maintenance of indigent insane, 933.

No. 1349.
Amending act of 1885, for the incorporation of natural gas companies, by granting said companies right of eminent domain for laying pipe lines, 798.

No. 1433.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erecting an armory at Pittsburgh, 1015.

No. 1533.
Amending act of 1911, establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing salary of the prothonotary for acting as clerk of said court, 1170.

No. 1809.
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 1740.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 1893.
Further amending act of 1897, for the maintenance, care and treatment of indigent insane in county and local institutions, by increasing weekly payments and extending act to poor districts, 1931.

No. 1894.
Regulating erection, alteration or construction of tenement houses in cities of second class, 1931.

No. 1920.
Amending act of 1911, establishing Allegheny County Court, by increasing jurisdiction thereof in civil actions to two thousand five hundred dollars, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 12.
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 2110.

No. 234.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 3423.

No. 354.
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, 1935.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 2400.

No. 403.
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2107.

No. 428.
Making deficiency appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, at Edgewood, 2401.

No. 512.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 2110.

No. 653.
Appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the General Fund of the State Treasury, 1935.

No. 736.
Supplementing General Appropriation Act of 1925, providing for deficiencies in appropriation for expenses of Executive and Judicial Departments, 1094.

No. 770.
Creating a commission for erection of a status to commemorate the services of colored soldiers, 2401.

No. 863.
Supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to revise laws relating to children, by continuing said commission, 2109.

No. 996.
Making appropriation to Two Lick Hospital, of Dixonville, 1936.

No. 1003.
General Appropriation Bill, 646, 2135.

No. 1054.
Providing for erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 2109.

No. 1094.
Making appropriation to Hanover General Hospital, 2107.

No. 1318.
Continuing the commission created to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries, 2831.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 1342 (Senate No. 171).
Amend act of 1925, creating a commission to select and acquire a site for erection of Eastern State Penitentiary, by continuing said Commission, 1936.

No. 1343 (Senate No. 235).
Making deficiency appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes separated from service prior to establishment of retirement system, 1936.

No. 1346 (Senate No. 450).
Creating a commission to provide for erection of an Executive Mansion, 3676.

No. 1522.
Providing for rebuilding of certain county bridges, 2401.

No. 1601 (Senate No. 729).
Making appropriation for purchase of Steuben Jenkins' collection of Indian relics, 2965.

No. 1621 (Senate No. 619).
Creating a commission to provide for erection of an additional interstate bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 2966.

No. 1678 (Senate No. 707).
Making appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 2835.

No. 1760.
Providing for refund of moneys erroneously paid into the Dog Fund, 2403.

No. 1785 (Senate No. 820).
Lapsing all unexpended or unencumbered balances of appropriations from the General Fund in the State Treasury made by the General Assembly of 1923, 1935, 2834.

No. 1814.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 3055.

No. 1837 (Senate No. 860).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for erection and equipment of institutions for delinquent women, 2966, 3422.

No. 1893.
Further amending act of 1897, for maintenance, care and treatment of indigent insane in county and local institutions, 2832.

No. 1908.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General for refund of mercantile license taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 2831.

No. 1945 (Senate No. 839).
Making appropriation to carry into effect act creating Mothers' Assistance Fund, 2374.

No. 1972 (Senate No. 855).
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of Twenty-eighth Division, 2835.

No. 1989 (Senate No. 169).
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 3225.

No. 1992 (Senate No. 201).
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 3307.

No. 1999 (Senate No. 239).
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, of West Reading, 3225.

No. 2008 (Senate No. 320).
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 3307.

No. 2013 (Senate No. 358).
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 3422.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 2015 (Senate No. 382).
Making appropriation to Home for training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 2834.

No. 2032 (Senate No. 687).
Making appropriation to Central State Penitentiary, at Rockview, 2965.

No. 2033 (Senate No. 691).
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 2965.

No. 2035 (Senate No. 694).
Making appropriation to Danville State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2040 (Senate No. 712).
Creating Eastern State Penitentiary Building Commission, 2965-2966, 3725.

No. 2043 (Senate No. 721).
Making appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College for making experiments in tobacco culture, 2834.

No. 2045 (Senate No. 726).
Making appropriation to Greene County Memorial Hospital, of Waynesburg, 3422.

No. 2051 (Senate No. 1051).
Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to erect an office building in Capitol Park, 2835.

No. 2060 (Senate No. 82).
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 3054.

No. 2076 (Senate No. 383).
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 3054.

No. 2099 (Senate No. 944).
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 3422.

No. 2105 (Senate No. 984).
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 3423.

No. 2125 (Senate No. 11).
Making appropriation for improvement of Philadelphia port facilities, 3725.

No. 2129 (Senate No. 1103).
Amending act of 1925, making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, by providing that same may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings, 3676.

No. 2131 (Senate No. 228).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 3423.

No. 2133 (Senate No. 1113).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals, 3307.

No. 2134 (Senate No. 131).
Joint resolution creating a Healing Art Commission, 3307.

No. 2138 (Senate No. 131).
Making appropriation to Fairmount Park Commissioners, 3676.

No. 2150 (Senate No. 172).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, 3676.

No. 2155 (Senate No. 331).
Making appropriation to Waynesburg Hospital, 3921.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 2156 (Senate No. 421).
Making appropriation to Lithuanian National Catholic "Vilnius" Home of the United State of America, at Lake Winola, Overfield, 3921.

No. 2161 (Senate No. 969).
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary to pay cost of appraisal of property, 3920.

No. 2167 (Senate No. 1325).
Reappropriating the unexpended balance of appropriation made by Section 3 of act of 1923, to the Battlefield Commisison for erection of monuments in France and Belgium, 3920.

Election returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 431, 2505.

Member of Conference Committee, 3509, 3919.

Member of special committee, 254.

Member of standing committee, 75, 79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 687, making appropriation to Central State Penitentiary at Rockview, 3765, 3919.

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 691, making an appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 3766, 3919.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1091, making an appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 3509.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 85, making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 3011.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1091, making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 3347.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 529, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to especial assessment in Allegheny county for public improvements, 646.

Recommit Bill No. 1003, General Appropriation, 737.

Recommit Bill No. 736, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 396.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 644, amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 3965.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 736, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 3348.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 330), making an appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3711.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 2014 (Senate No. 381), making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3712.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 354, making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2853.

Resignation as Representative from Ninth District, Allegheny county, presented and accepted, 4164.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the House, 132-133.

Authorizing election of David Morgan as clerk to committee, 187.

McCAIG, HON. WILLIAM J., memorial services held, and resolution of condolence adopted for the late, 2993-2994.

McCALLISTER, WILLIAM C., Representative from Washington County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1295, amending act of 1909, to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, 1115.

Bills introduced by
No. 273.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 153.

No. 352.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing the procedure for changing the corporate title thereof, 180.

No. 519.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association of Monongahela City, Washington County, 199.

No. 784.
Regulating the trade of electrician and of a wireman, 344.

No. 1295.
Amending act of 1909, to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, 715.

No. 1296.
Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 716.

Bills reported by
No. 1204.
Amending act of 1909, regulating sale, etc., of cocaine, by extending act to include other narcotic drugs, 957.

No. 1973 (Senate No. 866).
Amending act of 1917, regulating the practice of pharmacy, by excepting prescriptions for alcoholic liquors from requirement of keeping same on file for five years, 3012-3013.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committee, 75, 79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 352, amending act of 1913, providing for incorporation of cities of third class, by providing procedure for changing the corporate title thereof, 655.

McCANN, WILLIAM F., Representative from Allegheny County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 932.
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 353.

No. 1590.
For the protection of the public health by regulating the sale and distribution of canned products, 1175.

No. 1705.
Permitting the wiring for electric lights of leased premises by the tenant thereof upon filing of a proper bond, 1590.

Bills reported by
No. 1590.
Regulating the sale and distribution of canned products, 2400.

No. 1807.
To provide for safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 2133.

Election returns, 23.

Member of special committees, 2132.

Member of standing committees, 75, 79.

McCANN, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1590, regulating the sale and distribution of canned products, 3713.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing appointment of committees to arrange for memorial session for Hon. George A. Lukehart, Hon. William J. McCaig, Hon. William J. Managan and Hon. Thomas H. Garvin, 2132.

McCLURE, JAMES H., Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 474.
Making appropriation to Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 197.

No. 515.
Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 199.

No. 1001.
Amending act of 1919, for the preparation of the Legislative Journal, and the appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for the chief official reporters, 391.

No. 1092.
Amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by excepting taxi-cab companies from provisions of act, 487.

No. 1742.
Amending act of 1911, providing for the original location and construction of public roads or highways in counties, by adding to the purpose for which the annual tax may be expended, 1593.

Bills reported by
No. 75.
Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize the construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, 356.

No. 185.
Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control, 356.

No. 196.
Authorizing cities to use for public purposes any public landing or public wharf fronting on any navigable river and found unnecessary for such purposes, 356.

No. 434.
Fixing salaries of judges, 356.

No. 636.
Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 385.

No. 809.
Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, etc., of buildings by ordinance, 385.

No. 984 (Senate No. 108).
Amending act establishing County Board of Viewers, by authorizing said board in counties of fourth class to employ and fix compensation of stenographers, 3675.

No. 1166 (Senate No. 332).
Amending Tax Lien Act of 1923, by extending act to provide for filing and collection of municipal claims for power rates, 3675-3676.

No. 1231.
Amending act of 1903, for the annexation of any city, borough, township or part of a township to a contiguous city, 1021.

McCLURE, JAMES H.—Continued.

No. 1349.
Amending act of 1885, for the incorporation of natural gas companies, 939.

No. 1669.
Regulating the drawing of warrants on the State Treasurer, 3012.

No. 1713.
Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for the erection of public buildings, 1751.

No. 1752.
Amending act of 1913, for the government of cities of third class, with regard to the grading, paving or improving of sidewalks at the expense of the property owners, 1751.

No. 1757.
Authorizing cities of second class to store abandoned or seized motor vehicles and to sell same if not reclaimed within thirty days, 2400.

No. 1976 (Senate No. 1076).
Amending act of 1917, authorizing counties to establish and maintain institutions for juvenile offenders, 2505.

No. 1977 (Senate No. 1077).
Repealing act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the Juvenile Court of said county, 2505.

No. 1978 (Senate No. 1078).
Authorizing the salary board to fix compensation of probation officers and assistants in counties of second class, 2505.

No. 2107 (Senate No. 1048).
Authorizing Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital to convey certain lands in connection with the opening of a Parkway in Harrisburg from Reservoir to Wildwood, 3306.

No. 2118 (Senate No. 1112).
Amending act of 1925, authorizing Department of Welfare to sell to the United States Government surplus products of prison industry, so as to include surplus printing, 3306.

No. 2130 (Senate No. 1153).
Requiring civic and political associations to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, 3422.

No. 2143 (Senate No. 982).
Amending act authorizing a State Association of Sheriffs, with regard to payment of expenses in connection with meetings, 3676.

No. 2160 (Senate No. 956).
Authorizing mortgages of fruits, crops and produce, 3921.

No. 2162 (Senate No. 981).
Providing for a system of recording the identification of criminals, 3921.

No. 2163 (Senate No. 1089).
Amending Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund Act, by providing for payment out of said fund on requisition of Secretary of Labor and Industry instead of Workmen's Compensation Board, 3921.

No. 2164 (Senate No. 1106).
Waiving certain bonds conditional for performance of contracts, 3921.

No. 2166 (Senate No. 1324).
Rendering checks issued by the State Treasurer void unless presented for payment within sixty days from date thereof, 3921.

McCLURE, JAMES H.—Continued.

No. 2169 (Senate No. 1329).
Authorizing registers of wills to organize themselves into a State Association, 3921.

Election returns, 23.

Member of conference committee, 2128, 4166, 4330.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1001, amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for Chief Official Reporters, 4330.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 515, the Borough Code, 2106.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1001, amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for Chief Official Reporters, 4160.

Motion by, to
Appoint conference committee on House Bill No. 515, the Borough Code, 2128.

Recommit Bill No. 515, revising and consolidating the borough laws, 307, 857.

Recommit Bill No. 915, regulating practice of the profession of engineering, including surveying, 759.

Recommit Bill No. 916, for the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 759.

Recommit Bill No. 917, amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 759-760, 1094.

Recommit Bill No. 1920, amending act establishing Allegheny County Court, by increasing jurisdiction in civil actions, 2757.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1001, amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing interim salary for Chief Official Reportes, 4160.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1092, amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, 3062.

McCOACH, WILLIAM, Jr. (See State Institution for Feeble-Minded, etc.).

McCORMICK, PAUL K., Representative from Westmoreland County (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1956, (Senate No. 269), Suppementing act of 1911, establishing County Board of Viewers, by providing for compensation of members in counties of third class, 3756.

Bills introduced by
No. 378.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 181.

No. 379.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, at Greensburg, 181.

No. 959.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an armory at Scottdale, 389.

No. 1063.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 486.

McCLURE, JAMES H.—Continued.

No. 1251.
Amending act of 1917, relating to jurisdiction and procedure of the orphans' courts, by extending partition proceedings to heirs and surviving spouse of alienee. 638.

No. 1252.
Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of homes for the destitute in certain counties, 638.

No. 1315.
Making the mineral rights in lands acquired by cities for public parks and playgrounds without the limits of such cities taxable for city and school purposes, 717.

No. 1541.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 1171.

No. 1764.
Further amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by providing for payment of damages done to livestock and poultry by dogs, 1595.

No. 1908.
Making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of mercantile license taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 1932.

Bills reported by
No. 109.
Regulating the sale, possession and use of pistols and revolvers, 491.

No. 369.
Fixing salaries of coroners in counties of third class, 718.

No. 854.
Amending act of 1925, relating to the operation of water systems by boroughs, 659.

No. 1026.
Requiring assent of electors before building certain inter-county bridges, 718.

No. 1221.
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Cambria County, 800.

No. 1271 (Senate No. 373).
Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 801.

No. 1388.
Amending act of 1887, relating to witnessess, by making husband and wife competent witnesess in feme sole trader proceedings, 1177.

No. 1956 (Senate No. 269).
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing County Board of Viewers, 2965.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75, 79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 14, providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 190.

Bill No. 1103, repealing act of 1887, authorizing the president judges of judicial districts to procure assistance from another district, 1247.

McKEAN COUNTY (see highway).

McKEES HALF FALLS (see bridge).

McKEESPORT HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

McKIRDY, JOHN E., as Chief Clerk of Senate, election of, 8.

McNICHOL, HON. WILLIAM J., resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held, and resolution of condolence adopted, 1565-1567; concurrent resolution (Senate) by Aron, authorizing printing of copies of proceedings of, 1656. Remarks at, by Aron, 1566; Leslie, 1566; Hunsicker, 1566.

McNICHOL, HON. WILLIAM J., writ issued for special election for Senator in Third Senatorial District to fill vacancy caused by death of, 84; presentation of election returns, 205.

MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE AGED (see appropriation to).

MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MEALS, I. DALE, assistant resident clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from members of House to, 4361.

MEASURING DEVICES (see liquid fuels).

MEAT (see chain stores).

MEDALS (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

MEDICAL INSPECTION (see school districts).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, by providing for return of certificate of licensure in case of suspension or revocation, amending act of 1911, relating to practice of

House Bill No. 1808.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 1740.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1740.
Reported without amendment, 2404.
First reading, 2427.
Second reading, 2584-2587.
Third reading and amended, 3320-3322.
Defeated on final passage, 3698-3701.

MEDICINE (see drugs).

MEDICO CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for).

MELLON, HON. W. L., chairman of Republican State Committee, will be available, concurrent resolution (House) by Sarig, authorizing appointment of committee to ascertain when services of, 1603.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by fixing salaries thereof at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, amending act of 1919, regulating salary and mileage of

House Bill No. 1759.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1594-1595.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1595.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by increasing compensation thereof, amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of

House Bill No. 561.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported with amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3327-3328.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

Remarks on, by
Moore, F. N., 3327.
Howe, 3327.
Sowers, 3327.

In Senate (No. 1526).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3352-3353.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Third reading and final passage, 3797-3798.
Signed by President, 4066.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by increasing compensation thereof, amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of

House Bill No. 1486.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1091.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceased members thereof, amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of

Senate Bill No. 454.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 408.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 408.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 574.
Second reading, 622-623.
Third reading and final passage, 692.
Returned from House without amendment, 1734.
Signed by President, 2488.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3184.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3202.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3400.
Resumed and passed finally, 3537.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3575.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1347).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 937.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1427.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1793-1794.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3305.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3720.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

MEMBERS of House of Representatives, resolution (House) by Early, requesting Secretary of Department of Property and Supplies to have files and supplies forwarded to, 3923.

MEMBERS (see also election, emblem, stationery).

MEMOLO, MARTIN, Representative from Lackawanna County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 152.
Fixing salary of recorder of deeds in counties of third class, 126.

No. 188.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 322, from Peckville, on route 6 in Blakely borough, Lackawanna County, to Clifford, Susquehanna County, 128.

No. 189.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 168, from Stroudsburg to Scranton, 128.

No. 190.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 172, from Scranton to Honesdale, 128-129.

No. 205.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 321, from Peckville on route 6 in Blakely borough, Lackawanna County, to Clifford, Susquehanna County, 130.

No. 364.
Providing for granting State aid to school districts of third and fourth class for assisting in rebuilding destroyed school buildings, 180.

No. 365.
Authorizing townships of second class by a vote of the electors to turn over to the Department of Highways the construction and maintenance of township roads, 180.

MEMOLO, MARTIN.—Continued.

No. 588.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 247.

No. 589.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 533, beginning at Dundaff street in the borough of Dickson City and extending to a point at or near Blakely Home Corners, 247.

No. 709.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 269.

No. 1033.
Fixing the salary of jury commissioners in countie of third class, 484.

No. 1145.
Amending act of 1868, for the erection of a poor house by the townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton, Luzerne County, by increasing the compensation of directors to five dollars per diem, 546.

No. 1294.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 715.

No. 1361.
Amending act of 1874, relating to the organization and jurisdiction of orphans' courts, by increasing salary of third assistant clerk in counties of third class, 933.

Bills reported by
No. 489.
Repealing act of 1881, to secure payment of wages to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, 659.

No. 564.
Supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, 577.

No. 787.
Imposing a tax on deeds or other instruments conveying lands, tenements or other realty, 491.

Election returns, 26.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committee, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

MEMORIAL DAY AND ARMISTICE DAY purposes, authorizing cities and counties of second class to appropriate moneys to certain organizations for

House Bill No. 1194.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 575.
Referred to Committee on Military, 575.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Dropped from calendar, 874.

MEMORIAL DAY, by authorizing appropriations to organizations agreeing to decorate graves of Civil War Veterans, amending act of 1913, authorizing counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually to certain military organizations to aid in defraying expenses of

House Bill No. 272.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 153.
Referred to Committee on Military, 153.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Re-reported without amendment.
Second reading and amended, 260-261.
Postponed, 275-276.
Third reading and final passage, 308-309.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2131-2132, 22274.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Continued.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3228.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3300.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed on third reading as amended, 3486.
Final passage, 3682-3683.
Returned by Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 392).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 340.
Reported with amendment, 1581.
First reading, 1582.
Second reading, 1719.
Third reading and amended, 1876.
Resumed and passed finally, 2041-2042.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2325.
Signed by President, 2491.
Resolutions recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3108.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3571.
Signed by President, 4065.

MEMORIAL DAY, by extending act to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, amending act of 1925, authorizing appropriations to certain military organizations to aid in defraying expenses of

House Bill No. 256.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 152.
Referred to Committee on Military, 152.

MEMORIAL DAY (see also Civil War Veterans).

MEMORIAL DAY, to restrain certain sports and parades on

House Bill No. 73.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 96.
Referred to Committee on Military, 96.
Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 317-318.
Third reading and postponed, 371.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 434-436.

Remarks on, by
Horn, 434.
Alexander, 435.
Grimes, Miss, 435.
Flinchbaugh, 435.
Richards, 436.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

MEMORIAL SESSIONS, for Hon. William J. McNichol, in Senate, 1565-1567; for Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, in Senate, 1567-1569; for Hon. T. L. Eyre, in Senate, 1569-1571; for Hon. Edward W. Patton, in Senate, 1571-1574; for Hon. William J. McCaig, in House, 2993-2994; for Hon. William J. Mangan, in House, 2994-2995; for Hon. George A. Lukehart, in House, 2995; for Hon. Thomas H. Garvin, in House, 2995-2996.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE persons confined in State, county, city and poor district institutions and State hospitals, and making appropriation, authorizing the sterilization of

House Bill No. 1386.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 935.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 935.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PRISONERS to proper institution, and establishing colonies therefor, amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, with regard to commitment of

House Bill No. 927.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 353.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1433-1434.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PRISONERS.—Continued.

Recommitted, 1609.
Re-reported as amended, 1935.
Third reading and final passage, 2225-2227.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3010.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1265).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2354.
Reported without amendment, 2434.
First reading, 2486.
Second reading, and amended, 2741-2743.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2920.
Signed by President, 3522.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS, by providing for a scale of advertising charges, and a sworn statement of circulation to accompany same, amending act of 1887, for appointment of

House Bill No. 1126.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 545.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 545.
Reported without amendment, 2275.
First reading, 2276.
Second reading, 2547.
Third reading and final passage, 3031.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4153.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1427).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2926.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3659-3660.
Second reading, and amended, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4033-4034.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4244.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAXES (see taxes).

MERCER COTTAGE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MERCER COUNTY (see Allum, highway, judge).

MERCY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

METZGER, MAURICE R., Representative from Dauphin County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 57.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing courts of common pleas to change the name of persons, by including christian and middle names and permitting minors to petition thereunder, 95.

No. 72.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by adding additional provisions relative to care of highways in townships of second class, 95-96.

No. 78.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, 96.

No. 81.
Creating a Bureau in the Department of Public Instruction for purpose of finding employment for teachers, 96.

No. 230.
Amending Borough Code of 1915, by authorizing burgesses of boroughs, with the approval of councils, to appoint and remove borough police, 131.

No. 308.
Providing for appointment of a commission to act in conjunction with a Federal Commission to investigate the necessity of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at the United States Air Depot, Middletown, between Dauphin and York Counties, 177.

METZGER, MAURICE R.—Continued.

No. 548.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for the permanent revocation of drivers' licenses in certain cases, 244.

No. 676.
Providing for the revocation of licenses to operate, and for revocation of registration of motor vehicles, or both in certain cases, 252.

No. 1363.
Authorizing the Roach Stave Company, of Trego, Maryland, to bring suit in Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, against the Commonwealth, 934.

No. 1444.
Validating shares of stock without nominal or par value issued under act of 1923, authorizing certain corporations to create and issue capital stock of any class or kind, 1016.

No. 1445.
Authorizing stock corporations other than building and loan associations and corporations transacting banking or insurance business to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, 1016.

No. 1448.
Fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county commissioners in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 1016.

No. 1842.
Amending Decedents' Estates Act of 1917, by providing for the survival of causes of actions and extending the statutes of limitations in actions against decedents' estates, 1740.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1445, Authorizing stock corporations other than building and loan associations and corporations transacting banking or insurance business to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, 3026.

Recommit Bill No. 1448, Fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county commissioners in certain counties, 2520.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1657, To regulate the pay of witnesses, 3325.

METZINGER, AUGUST C., Representative from Philadelphia (Twelfth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1665, Relating to attorneys' fees as part of taxable costs in cases in certain courts, 2983.

Bills introduced by
No. 638.
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 250.

No. 1299.
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 716.

No. 1490.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing hours for registration, 1091.

No. 1642.
To provide for the publication of the Supreme Court reports from Volume ninety-seven inclusive, together with eighty-one and one-half, 1351.

No. 1657.
To regulate the pay of witnesses, 1416.

METZINGER, AUGUST C.—Continued.

No. 1658.
Amending act of 1849, to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, 1416-1417.

No. 1659.
Amending act of 1876, relating to damages for injuries producing death, by extending act to other dependent next of kin, 1417.

No. 1664.
Providing that any municipal corporation operating its own street cleaning or highway repairing plant shall be liable for neligence of its employes, 1417.

No. 1665.
Relating to the fees of attorneys-at-law as part of taxable costs in cases in courts of common pleas, Allegheny County Court and Philadelphia Municipal Court, and on appeals to Superior and Supreme Courts, 1417.

No. 1873.
Providing for the levying of a tax upon the income of street railway corporations by the city wherein the railway is operated, 1929.

No. 1874.
Requiring public service corporations to provide improved or extended facilities, 1929.

Bills reported by
No. 113.
Regulating sale, transfer and possession of certain firearms, 576.

No. 292.
Regulating introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances, 2110.

No. 781.
Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 1354.

No. 787.
Imposing a tax on deeds or other instruments conveying lands, tenements or other realty, or any interest thereon, 2110.

No. 1193.
To provid for the publication of Superior Court Reports, from volume one to sixty, 1020.

No. 1504.
Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 1352.

No. 1520.
Declaring certain marriages to be voidable and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas, 2754.

No. 1524.
Amending act of 1881, relating to the satisfaction of mortgages, 1352.

No. 1753.
Amending act of 1915, regulating business of loaning money in sums of $300 or less, 2107.

No. 1835 (Senate No. 836).
Authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to reincorporate for purpose of making insurance upon the health of individuals and against persons injury and disablement and death, 2111.

No. 1871.
Requiring non-residents to appoint a local attorney-in-fact before taking out letters testamentary or of administration, 2107.

METZINGER, AUGUST C.—Continued.

No. 1902.
Regulating sales in bulk of fifty-one per centum or more of stock of goods, wares or merchandise by corporations, joint stock associations, etc., 3012.

No. 1937.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by providing that evidence is not admissible when procured at time of service or execution of search warrant illegally issued, 2107.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Extending sympathy to Hon. Matthew upon death of his mother, 2137.

MIDDLETOWN AIR DEPOT (see bridge).

MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, and making appropriation, authorizing appointment of a commission for erection of a monument in memory of

Senate Bill No. 21.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.

MILE POSTS (see highway).

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS (see lodges, Memorial Day, taxation).

MILITARY RESERVATION (see National Guard).

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS, CITIZENS', concurrent resolution (Senate) by MacDade, endorsing the purposes of, 3512; ret. from House conc. in, 3574; in by House, 3718; approved by Governor.

MILK AND CREAM, and the issuing of licenses and making of tests, amending act of 1925, to prevent fraud and deception by regulating the buying and selling of

House Bill No. 1020.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. P. Brown, 483.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 483.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 878-879.
Third reading and final passage, 971.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 790).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and final passage, 1896.
Signed by President, 2330.

MILK, and defining and establishing the grades of milk, regulating the sale or giving away of

House Bill No. 1489.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1091.

MILK CONTROL, BOARD OF SANITARY, and making appropriation, regulating sale and distribution of milk, cream, pasteurized milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk, creating

Senate Bill No. 1093.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2452-2455.
Recommitted, 2674.

MILK CONTROL, BOARD OF SANITARY, and making appropriation, regulating sale and distribution of milk, cream, pasteurized milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk, and creating a

Senate Bill No. 1152.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 2283.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2283.

MILK in cities of second and third classes, repealing act of 1885, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in, impure and unwholesome

House Bill No. 593.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 247.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 247.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 870.
Third reading and final passage, 960.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

Remarks on, by
Welty, 960.
Sowers, 960.

In Senate (No. 778).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1724-1725.
Third reading and final passage, 1894.
Signed by President, 2329.

MILK, repealing act of 1878, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in impure and unwholesome

House Bill No. 334.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 178.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, 673.
Third reading and final passage, 741.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 668).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 712.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1508.
Third reading and final passage, 1659.
Signed by President, 2328.

MILK (see also sausage).

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 166, amending act of 1905, for better regulation of public bowling alleys, pool rooms, billiard rooms and tenpin alleys, 3312.

Bill No. 647, Amending the Banking Department Act of 1923, 1263, 3947.

Bill No. 1449, Permitting general contractors to withdraw retained percentages on public works' contracts and to substitute U. S. Government, State or municipal bonds, 3018.

Bills introduced by
No. 166.
Amending act of 1905, for the better regulation of public pool rooms, billiard rooms, bowling saloons and tenpin alleys, by permitting employment therein of male minors under eighteen years of age, 126-127.

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C.—Continued.

No. 284.
Relating to and classifying building and loan associations, 154.

No. 285.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for licensing and regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of the assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 154.

No. 286.
Amending act of 1876, for incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, by shortening period of advertisement of notice of applications and renewals for charters and for the increase of capital, 154.

No. 361.
Fixing the liability of stockholders of trust companies and title insurance and trust companies, 180.

No. 647.
Amending Banking Department Act of 1923, 251.

No. 655.
Fixing salary to be paid by each county of first class to its chief deputy sheriff, 251.

No. 1449.
Permitting general contractors to withdraw retained percentages on public works' contracts and to substitute therefor U. S. Government, State, municipal bonds or bankable securities, 1016.

No. 1690.
Making it unlawful for any architect, engineer, or other State or municipal employe to bid on any public work, 1589.

No. 1691.
Making it unlawful for State or municipal officers or employes to be in the employ of, or receive from any surety company compensation for services rendered, 1589.

Bills reported by
No. 358.
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 1805.

No. 424.
Amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, 643.

No. 487.
Making an appropriation to Northern Tier Home, of Harrison Valley, Poter County, 2401.

No. 503.
Making an appropriation to Children's Home, of Harrisburg, 2401.

No. 668.
Relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, 643.

No. 738 (Senate No. 73).
Authorizing counties to erect or improve buildings for institutions for delinquent women sentenced to imprisonment for one year or less, 492.

No. 941.
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 1807.

No. 1336.
To provide for the publication of the Supreme Court Reports, from Volume 98 to 267, 1176.

No. 1511.
Amending act relating to qualifications and duties of registers of wills, 2106.

No. 1773 (Senate No. 177).
Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, 2836.

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C.—Continued.

No. 1870.
Prohibiting the establishment and operation of branch banks, sub-offices and sub-agencies in counties of first class, 2109.

No. 2013 (Senate No. 358).
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 2833.

Election returns, 28.

Member of Conference Committee, 4338.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 647, amending Banking Department Act of 1923, 1184.

Postpone Bill No. 1048, requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain to practice dentistry, 973.

Recommit Bill No. 647, amending Banking Department Act of 1923, 805.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 647, amending the Banking Department Act, 3947, 4101.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1456, amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2152.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 219, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 1368.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 647, amending the Banking Department Act, 3742.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 655, fixing salary to be paid by each county of the first class to its chief deputy sheriff, 3023.

Returning to the Governor without amendment House Bill No. 655, fixing salary to be paid by each county of first class to its chief deputy sheriff, 3510.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN, Representative from Luzerne County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 898, to provide for pensioning of judges who resign after having attained the age of seventy-five years or more, 986.

Bills introduced by
No. 119.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 113.

No. 546.
Amending Primary Election Act of 1913, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, 244.

No. 547.
Making appropriation for payment of claims by the Commonwealth for injury to or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 244.

No. 1391.
Making appropriation to United Charities, of Hazleton, 935.

No. 1403.
Making appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 936.

No. 1431.
Further amending School Code of 1911, by changing salary of county superintendents, 1015.

No. 1513.
Making a deficiency appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 1169.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN.—Continued.

No. 1606.
Amending act of 1891, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, by limiting the length of elevator shafts, 1348.

No. 1643.
Making appropriation to the widow of Solomon Cartwright, killed in an explosion in the boiler room of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, 1351.

Bills reported by
No. 289.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, 1805.

No. 449.
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, of Stroudsburg, 1806.

No. 504.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 1806.

No. 1403.
Making appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1513.
Making deficiency appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 1936.

No. 2025 (Senate No. 556).
Making appropriation to Pensylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, of Chester County, 2833.

No. 2084 (Senate No. 548).
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 3055.

Election returns, 26.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3348.
Postpone Bill No. 1562, amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 2163.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote of House Bill No. 414, making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 2206.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 348, repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of recorder in cities of third class, 500.

Bill No. 1281, further amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing Department of Highways to cause grass, shrubs and vines to be planted along State highways, 1244-1245 .

Bill No. 1740, creating a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes in cities of second class A, 3024.

MILLER, HENRY A., Representative from Northampton County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 112.
Amending Primary Election Act of 1913, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination. 112.

No. 476.
Providing for the taking over as State highways by the State of certain improved county and township roads, 197.

No. 1726.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 1592.

MILLER, HENRY A.—Continued.

No. 1727.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton ounty, 1592.

No. 1728.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 1592.

Bills reported by
No. 1182.
Amending School Code, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in school districts of second, third and fourth classes, 800.

No. 1730.
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fourth class, 2964.

No. 2102 (Senate No. 973).
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fifth class, 3225.

Election returns, 27.
Member of standing committees, 75-79.
Oath of office administered to, 31.

MILLER, HERMAN P., as Senate Librarian, election of, 8.

MILLIKIN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MINE CAVE FUND, ANTHRACITE, and appropriating a portion of the State tax on anthracite coal to the use of the Commission, creating

Senate Bill No. 6.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 70.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 70.

MINE EXPLOSION, at Ehrenfeld, Cambria County, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Mansfield, relative to, 2359; ret. from House conc. in, 2492; conc. in by House, 2498; approved by Governor, ———.

MINE INSPECTORS, ANTHRACITE, need not reside in the district for which appointed, amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Inspectors' Examining Board, by providing that

House Bill No. 1134.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 546.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 546.
Reported without amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3048.
Second reading, 3461-3462.
Third reading and final passage, 3732-3733.

In Senate (No. 1589).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3596.
Reported without amendment, 3656.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3893.
Over in its order, 4045.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 4082.

Remarks on, by
Kunkle, 4044-4045.
Davis, 4044-4045.
Baldwin, 4045.

MINE INSPECTORS, ANTHRACITE, need not reside in district for which appointed, amending act of 1921, for appointment of board of examiners to examine applicants for office of inspector of anthracite mines, by providing that

House Bill No. 686.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 267.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 267.

MINE INSPECTORS, making deficiency appropriation to Department of Mines for payment of salaries of

House Bill No. 1045.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.

MINERAL RIGHTS in lands acquired by cities for public parks and playgrounds without the limits of such cities taxable for city and school purposes, making the

MINERAL RIGHTS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1315.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 717.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 717.

MINERS' HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MINERS, repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to

House Bill No. 894.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 350.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 350.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, 885.
Postponed, 978.
Third reading and final passage, 1052.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 829).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2097-2098.
Second reading, 2337.
Over in its order, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2874.
Signed by President, 3522.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 2660.
Saius, 2660.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, by changing manner of appointment and composition of Miners' Examining Boards, and qualifications for Miners' certificates, amending act of 1897, to protect persons employed in

Senate Bill No. 112.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 107.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, by limiting the length of elevator shafts, amending act of 1891, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1606.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 1348.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1348.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, by providing that maps need not be kept in the territory alloted to inspector, amending act of 1891, for health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1131.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 545.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 545.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2580-2581.
Third reading and final passage, 3314.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1533).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3414-3415.
Second reading, 3645.
Third reading and final passage, 3799.
Signed by President, 4069.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, repealing act of 1885, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 605.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 248.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1033.
Third reading and final passage, 1131.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 871).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2031.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL.—Continued.

First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2662.
Signed by President, 3520.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal to safeguard the lives of persons employed in

House Bill No. 1250.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 638.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 957.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and amended, 1117.
Third reading and final passage, 1266.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Vetoed by Governor, 3767.

In Senate (No. 919).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1728.
Third reading and final passage, 1899.
Signed by President, 2330.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal to safeguard employes in

Senate bill No. 587.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 563.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 563.
Reported without amendment, 693.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, 790-791.
Third reading and final passage, 915.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4079.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1465).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 3013.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3484.
Third reading and amended, 3963.
Recommitted to Committee on Mines and Mining, 4129.
Vote reconsidered and bill restored to calendar, 4138.
Third reading and final passage, 4145.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4159.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein, repealing act of 1885, relating to

House Bill No. 596.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 248.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756-757.
Second reading, 983.
Third reading and final passage, 1046.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 826).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2659.
Signed by President, 3520.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by providing for cut-through and ventilating air courses, amending act of 1911, for health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1249.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 638.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 638.
Reported without amendment, 958.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1057.
Postponed, 1119.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by regulating cut-throughs in entry pillars and ventilating air courses, amending act of 1911, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1562.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 1973-1974.
Postponed, 2163.
Third reading and final passage, 2842.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3936.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

Remarks on, by
Miller, Christian, 2163.

In Senate (No. 1370).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2749.
Reported with amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3181-3182.
Third reading and final passage, 3611.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4073.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by regulating cut throughs in entry pillars and ventilating air courses, amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

Senate Bill No. 570.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 562.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 562.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL OR CLAY, to furnish owners of adjoining mines with maps of its mines, by providing court procedure to enforce act, amending act of 1911, requiring owners, lessees or operators of

House Bill No. 1326.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 797.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 797.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3013.
Second reading, 3455-3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3713-3714.

In Senate (No. 1577).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3577.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, repealing act of 1881, relative to health and safety of persons employed in

House Bill No. 479.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 197.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 880.
Third reading and final passage, 973-974.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 758).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 928.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2655.
Signed by President, 3519.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, repealing act of 1883, relative to safety of persons employed in

House Bill No. 792.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 344.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 344.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 1024.
Third reading and final passage, 1123-1124.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 872).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2662.
Signed by President, 3521.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, to seal the entries and air shafts thereof, to preserve the purity of waters by requiring owners, operators or lessees of abandoned

House Bill No. 945.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 388.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 388.

MINES, COAL, and other manufactories, repealing act of 1881, to secure payment of wages to operatives and laborers engaged in and about

House Bill No. 489.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 198.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 198.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 888.
Third reading and final passage, 979.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 759).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 928.
Reported without amendment, 2031.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2655.
Signed by President, 3519.

MINES, repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyances to their homes of persons injured in or about

House Bill No. 478.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 197.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, 983-984.
Third reading and postponed, 1046-1047.
Resumed and passed finally, 1122-1123.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

Remarks on, by
Staudenmeier, 1122.
Thomas, 1122-1123.

In Senate (No. 868).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1154-1155.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2661.
Signed by President, 3519.

MINES, repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance to their homes of persons who are injured in or about

House Bill No. 891.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 350.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 350.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 883.
Postponed, 976.
Third reading and final passage, 1051-1052.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

Remarks on, by
Hermansen, 976.
Hall, 976.
Thomas, 976.

MINES.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 828).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2659-2660.
Signed by President, 3522.

MINORS, repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of

House Bill No. 1043.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 485.
Reported with amendment, 643.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, and amended, 1023-1024.
Postponed, 1123.
Time of postponement extended, 1449.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 2166.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1169).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 3188.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3358.
Third reading and final passage, 3595.
Signed by President, 4069.

MINORS (see also bowling alleys, building and loan associations, child labor, children, court, institutions, liquors, names).

MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY (see appropriation to).

MONEY AND MONEYS (see banks, building and loan associations, cities of second class, county treasurers, fund, funds, loaning, revenues, solicitation).

MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MONROE COUNTY (see also highway).

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (see highway).

MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS (see Battlefield Commission, Brady, Mifflin, Morton, Penn, Penrose, Snyder, Vicksburg Military Park, Washington).

MOORE, D. GLENN, Representative from Washington County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1965, (Senate No. 543), Relating to the opening of ballot boxes, 2764.

Bills introduced by
No. 137.
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital Association, 125.

No. 1017.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, 430.

No. 1276.
Regulating the appropriation of land by corporations, associations, copartnerships and individuals engaged in the manufacture or distribution of electricity, 714.

No. 1306.
To enable cities to adopt the city manager plan of government with proportional representation, 716.

No. 1329.
To enable boroughs to elect their councils by proportional representation, 798.

No. 1330.
To enable boroughs to adopt the manager plan of government with proportional representation, 798.

MOORE, D. GLENN.—Continued.

No. 1485.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock and removing exemption granted corporations, etc. organized for laundering and manufacturing purposes, 1091.

No. 1714.
Limiting and regulating expenditures of candidates for State or Federal offices at primary elections, 1591-1592.

No. 1715.
Amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, by regulating assistance to voters in making ballots, 1592.

No. 1716.
Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to the court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1592.

No. 1717.
Amending act of 1906, regulating nomination and election expenses, by regulating compensation of watchers, 1592.

No. 1718. (by request).
Making it a misdemeanor to enter for certain purposes upon certain privately owned land without permission of owner or legal occupant of said land, 1592.

No. 1811.
To provide for the incorporation and regulation of companies not for profit and chartered for charitable purposes, and to prevent trepasses upon real estate and to protect livestock and personal property, 1740.

Bills reported by
No. 270.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, 272.

No. 808.
To fix salary of coroner of counties of fourth class, 550.

No. 880.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, increasing indebtedness of Philadelphia, 3305.

No. 1066.
Amending Township Code, by fixing rate of levy of road tax in townships of second class, 718.

No. 1225.
Repealing act of 1839, providing for election of prothonotaries, clerks, recorders and registers, insofar as same relates to Dauphin County, 801

No. 1226.
Providing for election of one person as register of wills and clerk of orphans' court in counties of fourth class, 801.

No. 1259.
Amending Township Code, with regard to construction in townships of second class of sidewalks upon petition of majority of property owners, 799.

No. 1598 (Senate No. 466).
Amending County Poor Relief Act, by constituting the county commissioners in certain districts as poor directors, 1421.

No. 1743.
Providing for the re-recording of instruments in the office of recorder of deeds, 2964.

No. 1781 (Senate No. 695).
Repealing act of 1868, for the establishment of a Law Library in Columbia County, 2111.

MOORE, D. GLENN.—Continued.

No. 1845.
Authorizing counties of fourth class to lay out and adopt plans of roads and highways within townships of such counties, 3223.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Chaplain of House, Dr. George P. Donehoo, 4362.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative from the Ninth District, Allegheny County, 4165.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 543), providing for the opening of ballot boxes upon petition to court of common pleas, 2765-2766.

Resolution offered by
Requesting Secretary of Highways to furnish statement showing number of miles of highways taken over, constructed and maintained under the Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, 2623.

MOORE, DR. WILLIAM (see agriculture).

MOORE, FRANK N., Representative from Bradford County.

Bills introduced by
No. 102.
Authorizing and permitting county commisisoners to require male prisoners in county jails to perform manual labor, 111.

No. 103.
Providing that all county bridges on State highways shall be constructed and maintained by the Commonwealth in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 112.

No. 104.
Supplementing act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by adding six additional routes in Bradford County, 112.

No. 105.
Imposing an annual voting tax for school purposes, 112.

No. 106.
Prohibiting fishing in private waters used for the propaagtion of fish and defining such waters, 112.

No. 131.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to the Workmens Compensation Board when wrongfully brought, 114.

No. 235.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital of Sayre, 132.

No. 607.
Authorizing agricultural associations to acquire lands and property by purchase, gift or right of eminent domain, 248.

No. 791.
Amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by giving court power to discharge executors and administrators where the appointment has been merely formal, 344.

No. 1002.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 468, from LeRaysville, Bradford County, to the New York state line at Little Meadows, Susquehanna County, 391.

MOORE, FRANK N.—Continued.

No. 1592.
Imposing a State tax on net profits of certain manufacturing and laundering companies, 1175.

Bill reported by
No. 576.
Repealing act of 1885, which provides that act for regulation and maintenance of fences shall not be effective until provisions are accepted by electors at a general election, 490.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Broadcasting of literature purporting to set forth the great amount of drunkenness in this land and State of Pennsylvania, 607.

Vote on Bill No. 1171, amending act of 1911, regulating sale of sausage, by permitting use of powdered skim milk among ingredients used therein, 1057.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 263, repealing section 265, of the Fish Code, which prohibits fishing on Sunday, 3317.

Bill No. 426, regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 892-894, 1096.

Bill No. 561, amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of members of General Assembly by increasing compensation thereof, 3327.

Bill No. 978, amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, 2012-2013, 2759-2760.

Bill No. 1075, amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2125-2126.

Bill No. 1461 (Senate No. 147). Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 1619.

Bill No. 1699. Amending Tax Act of 1885, by exempting corporations of the first class, 3029.

Bill No. 1774 (Senate No. 564). Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing the General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3764-3765.

Bill No. 2086 (Senate No. 558). Providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3965.

Bills to increase salaries, 1366.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 367.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to study question of damages payable by counties for relocation and improving of highway routes, 306-307.

MOORE, JAMES N., as Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, resolution (joint session in House) by Homsher, authorizing re-election of, 58; oath of office administered to, 58.

MOORE, JAMES N., Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, presentation of testimonial from members of House to, 4362.

MOORE, S. EDWARD, History Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from members of House to, 4362.

MORTGAGE AND MORTGAGES (see also assignment, deeds, judicial sales, lien, married women, real estate, recorder of deeds, taxes, writs).

MORTGAGES, by allowing corporations to assign the lien of any mortgage, amending act of 1921, requiring banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, etc., to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of.

House Bill No. 258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 152.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 152.

MORTGAGES, by providing that the date of maturity of a mortgage shall be one year from the acknowledgment when no date is fixed, amending act of 1881, relating to the satisfaction of

House Bill No. 1524.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1783.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1065).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2282-2283.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2672.
Signed by President, 3524.

MORTGAGES given by purchasers to sellers if recorded within thirty days, protecting the lien of

House Bill No. 970.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 389.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 389.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2581-2582.
Third reading and final passage, 3314-3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1529).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Third reading and final passage, 3798.
Signed by President, 4069.

MORTGAGES, judgments and other securities where the same are due, upon tender of amount due, together with interest and other charges, requiring the assignment of

House Bill No. 582.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 247.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading, 869-870.
Third reading and final passage, 956.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 799).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2097.
Second reading, 2337.
Over in its order, 2658.
Third reading and final passage, 2873-2874.
Signed by President, 3520.

MORTGAGES of fruits, crops and produce, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 956.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1380.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3154.
Third reading and final passage, 3541.

In House (No. 2160).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4336.

MORTGAGES, SECOND, shall be noted on the margin of record of the first mortgage, providing that the address of all mortgagees of

MORTGAGES, SECOND.—Continued.

House Bill No. 782.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 305.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 305.

MORTGAGES shall be noted on the margin of the record of prior mortgages, providing that the address of all mortgagees of subsequent

House Bill No. 1581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1174.

MORTON, JOHN, and making appropriation, authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument at Chester in memory of

Senate Bill No. 65.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported without amendment, 231.
First reading, 241.
Second reading, 288-289.
Third reading and final passage, 329-330.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4078.
Signed by President, 4084.

Remarks on, by
Earnest, 329.
MacDade, 329-330.

In House (No. 980).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported with amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2561.
Re-reported with amendment, 3920.
Third reading and final passage, 4142.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4159.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

MOSES, HOWARD K., Representative from Chester County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 497.
Making an appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital, of West Chester, 198.

No. 763.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester and Lancaster Counties, 304.

No. 771.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 304.

No. 1693.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 1590.

No. 1840.
Regulating the vacating in whole or part of a public road, 1740.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Petition presented by
Relating to killing or trapping of foxes in Chester County, 1348.

Remarks by, on
Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4390.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, by making appropriation, to carry into effect provisions of act of 1919, creating

Senate Bill No. 755.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake,, 924.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 924.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, by providing that three members of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor must be recommended by the county commissioners, amending act of 1919, creating

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1926.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leidich, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1933.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, creating

House Bill No. 722.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, creating

House Bill No. 921.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 353.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 353.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, creating

Senate Bill No. 839.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1062.
Reported with amendment, 1382.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1510-1511.
Third reading and final passage, 1664.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3534.
Signed by President, 3783.
Approved by Governor, 4087.

In House (No. 1945).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported with amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2621.
Second reading, 2763-2764.
Third reading and final passage, 3333.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20-21; 68; nominations laid upon table, 21; 68; nominations recalled, 68; member of, nominated and confirmed, 415; nominated, 569; confirmed, 572.

MOTION PICTURES, concerning unfair dealing in

House Bill No. 1519.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1169.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRES (see tickets).

MOTOR AMBULANCES (see Ambulances).

MOTOR BOATS (see boats).

MOTOR BUSSES (see tax).

MOTORCYCLES, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by reducing the registration fee for

House Bill No. 1704.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1590.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND for township award, authorizing uses of certain moneys in

House Bill No. 759.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 304.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 304.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND for township reward and State-aid construction and for certain purposes in counties of first class, authorizing use of certain moneys in

House Bill No. 630.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 250.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 250.
Reported without amendment, 2754.
First reading, 2756.
Second reading, 3031-3032.
Third reading and amended, 3328.
Final passage, 3705-3706.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1575).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3577.
Reported without amendment, 3582.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Third reading and final passage, 4041.
Signed by President, 4244.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND for township reward and State-aid construction, by providing that Secretary of Highways shall apportion moneys for township reward roads, amending act of 1925, authorizing use of certain moneys in

House Bill No. 1282.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 1259-1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, 1439.
Third reading and final passage, 1613.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1023.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2342.
Third reading and final passage, 2668.
Signed by President, 3523-3524.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND (see also bridges, Delaware River, highways, township rewards).

MOTOR LICENSE FUND to meet deficiencies for sinking fund requirements in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, making appropriation of moneys in

House Bill No. 556.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 458-459.
Third reading and final passage, 520-521.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.

In Senate (No. 528).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 535.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2297.
Signed by President, 2904, 3520.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND to meet sinking fund requirements of the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, making appropriation of moneys in

House Bill No. 558.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 245.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 245.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 872.
Third reading and final passage, 963.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.

In Senate (No. 777).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2303.
Signed by President, 2904-3520.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND to the Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of the loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, making appropriation out of

House Bill No. 1036.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 484.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 484.
Reported without amendment, 1599-1600.
First reading, 1796.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND.—Continued.

Second reading, 1947.
Postponed, 2141.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 3062.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

Remarks on, by
Blumberg, 3059-3060.
Hess, 3059-3060.

In Senate (No. 1434).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2935.
Reported without amendment, 3540.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4034.
Signed by President, 4244.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by agreeing to pay rental for use thereof, declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain

House Bill No. 1030.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 484.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 484.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1297.
Third reading and final passage, 1365.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 1365.
Sterling, 1365.

In Senate (No. 932).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 1899-1900.
Signed by President, 2330.

MOTOR VEHICLES, defining murder and manslaughter by

House Bill No. 720.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz (by request), 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 582.
Postponed, 651.
Recommitted, 805.
Re-reported without amendment, 1354.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1478-1479.

Remarks on, by
Witkin, 1478.
Sowers, 1478-1479.
Alexander, 1479.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW VIOLATIONS, providing for payment into county treasuries of all fines collected and bail forfeited in courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer for

House Bill No. 795.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 345.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 345.

MOTOR VEHICLE, making it a misdemeanor for any person to unlawfully, recklessly and negligently kill another person by means of a

Senate Bill No. 813.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Roberts, 994.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 994.

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS liable for payment of all garage and storage rent thereon, making

Senate Bill No. 9.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 70.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 71.
Reported without amendment, 231-232.

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS.—Continued.

First reading, 240.
Second reading, and recommitted, 287.
Re-reported without amendment, 1138.
Over in its order, 1312.
Third reading and final passage, 1383.

In House (No. 1772).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1596.

MOTOR VEHICLES and bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways, and providing for the titling, registration and licensing of certain vehicles and the operators thereof, regulating the operation of

House Bill No. 1666.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1417.
Reported without amendment, 1601-1602.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 2234-2258.
Postponed, 2385.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 2389.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4376-4381.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate (No. 1163).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2912.
Re-reported with amendment, 3105.
Recommitted, 3594.
Re-reported with amendment, 3908.
Over in its order, 4028, 4179.
Third reading and final passage, 4193-4217.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

Remarks on, by
Huffman, 4217.
Buckman, 4217.

MOTOR VEHICLES, and for the revocation of registration of motor vehicles, or both in certain cases, providing for the revocation of license to operate

House Bill No. 676.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.

MOTOR VEHICLES and to sell same if not reclaimed within thirty days, authorizing cities of second class to store abandoned or seized

House Bill No. 1757.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 2569.
Third reading and final passage, 3076-3077.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1493).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3191.
Reported without amendment, 3399.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3643.
Third reading and final passage, 3796.
Signed by President, 4075.

MOTOR VEHICLES are operated within the State without being licensed under the State laws, providing for service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators or owners whose

Senate Bill No. 1090.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1817-1818.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2101.
Second reading, 2345-2346.

MOTOR VEHICLES.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2674.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2113).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3505.
Second reading, 3747.
Third reading and final passage, 3964.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

MOTOR VEHICLES as passengers not for hire, in actions for damages for personal injuries, defining the legal status of persons transported in

House Bill No. 1123.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 489.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 489.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by allowing an increase in weight of motor vehicles having six or more wheels, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 130.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 137.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 137.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by changing registration fees in certain cases, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1107.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 488.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 488.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by extending jurisdiction in certain actions to the county in which the plaintiff resides, amending act of 1919, regulating the operation of

House Bill No. 1222.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 636.
Referred to Commitee on Public Roads, 636.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by extending jurisdiction to municipal courts, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1733.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emlen, 1592-1593.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1593.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceding year, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 471.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 196-197.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 197.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, and amended, 320-321.
Recommitted, 375.
Re-reported with amendment, 576.
Third reading and final passage, 670-671.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1256.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2399.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2408.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 3724.

In Senate (No. 636).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 632.
Reported without amendment, 1009.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1076.
Third reading and final passage, 1144.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor, concurred in, 2347-2348.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by further regulating use of registration plates, and extending act to include motor vehicles in possession of insurance adjusters, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

MOTOR VEHICLES.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1804.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, (by request), 1739.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1739.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by increasing the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace in certain cases, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 280.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 153-154.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 154.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by increasing the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace in certain cases, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 297.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 176.
Referred to Committee on Public roads, 176.
Reported without amendment, 356-357.
First reading, 401-402.
Second reading, 456-457.
Third reading and final passage, 518-519.

In Senate (No. 522).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 535.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by making provisions thereof apply to all common carriers by motor vehicles, amending act of 1919, relating to the registration of

House Bill No. 1227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 636.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 636.

MOTOR VEHICLES by officers or persons for purpose of selling tickets or other form of solicitation, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the stopping of

House Bill No. 35.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 93.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 442-443.
Third reading and final passage, 494-495.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4341.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 486).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1334.
Recommitted, 1390-1391.
Re-reported without amendment, 4083.
Third reading and final passage, 4169
Signed by President, 4269.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by prohibiting any tags other than license tags to be attached to or in vicinity of the license tags, or the placing of posters on windshields, etc., or the lettering or marking of motor vehicles, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 224.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 556.
Second reading, 594-595.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 653.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by prohibiting registration for and issuance of license to any person against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from auto accident is standing, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 227.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208-209.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 209.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1582.

MOTOR VEHICLES.—Continued.

Second reading, 1718.
Third reading and final pasage, 1875.
Returned from House without amendment, 3900.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 1955).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3505-3506.
Second reading, 3747.
Third reading and final passage, 3967.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for return of a portion of registration and license fees to counties of first class, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1355.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 933.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 933.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for return to cities, boroughs, towns and townships of one-half of registration and license fees, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1521.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1169.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for the permanent revocation of drivers' licenses in certain cases, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 548.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 244.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 244.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing that the whole amount of registration fees for motor omnibuses and motor buses operating entirely within counties of first class shall be paid to said counties, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 183.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 128.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by reducing penalty for excessive capacity, length, et cetera, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 19.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 72.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 72.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by regulating the disposition of fines collected, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1474.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1017.

MOTOR VEHICLES carrying persons or property for pay, authorizing boroughs to levy and collect a license tax on hacks, carriages, automobiles, motor busses and other

House Bill No. 1765.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1595.

MOTOR VEHICLES, COMMERCIAL, having six wheels, regulating use and operation of

House Bill No. 1895.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2517-2520.
Third reading and final passage, 2987-2988.

In Senate (No. 1403).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3820.
Re-reported with amendment, 3907-3908.
Over in its order, 4032.

MOTOR VEHICLES, COMMERCIAL.—Continued.

Recommitted, 4082.
Re-reported with amendment, 4083.
Over in its order, 4181.
Third reading and defeated on rinal passage, 4232-4237.

Remarks on, by
Huffman, 4232-4234.
Schantz, 4232-4236.
Boyd, 4234.
Bonbrake, 4234.
Leslie, 4234-4236.
Harris, 4236.
Buckman, 4236.
Williamson, 4236-4237.
Mansfield, 4237.

MOTOR VEHICLES engaged as common carriers of passengers or freight interstate, providing an excise tax for use of the highways by

House Bill No. 1799.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1739.

MOTOR VEHICLES except by citizens of the United States, amending act of 1919, regulating the operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the operation of

House Bill No. 142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 125.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 125.

MOTOR VEHICLES, exempting motor vehicles in employ of United States mail service from payment of registration fees, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 30.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 72.
Reported without amendment, 2063.
Firstreading, 2094.
Second reading, 2331.
Recommitted, 2639.
Re-reported without amendment, 2862.
Third reading and final passage, 3109.

In House (No. 2137).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3417.

MOTOR VEHICLES having six wheels, further amending act of 1919, regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in the weight of

Senate Bill No. 812.
Read in place in Senate by Mr Schantz, 994.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 994.
Reported without amendment, 1009.
First reading, 1013.
Re-reported without amendment, ——
Second reading, and recommitted, 1077-1079.
Re-reported without amendment, 1483.
Recommitted, 1663.

Remarks on, by
Bonbrake, 1663.
Huffman, 1663.

MOTOR VEHICLES in actions based on injuries received as a result thereof, declaring contributorily negligent persons who solicit and secure transportation without charge in

House Bill No. 994.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 391.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391.

MOTOR VEHICLES in cities, boroughs, towns and built-up sections, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by further regulating the speed of

House Bill No. 33.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 93.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 93.

MOTOR VEHICLES operated within the State without being licensed under the State laws, providing for service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators, chauffeurs or owners of

MOTOR VEHICLES.—Continued.

House Bill No. 122.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 113.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 113.
Reported without amendment, 577.
First reading, 686.
Second reading, 724.
Third reading and final passage, 897-898.

In Senate (No. 742).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 922.

MOTOR VEHICLES operating within said city, authorizing cities of first class to license

House Bill No. 1859.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1742.
Repoorted without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2137.
Second reading 2542.
Third reading and final passage, 3026-3027.

In Senate (No. 1425).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2926.

MOTOR VEHICLES or the guarantee of attorneys' services by corporations not registered and licensed by the Insurance Department, prohibiting the insurance of

Senate Bill No. 814.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 994.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 994.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1340-1341.
Third reading and final passage, 1399.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 1784).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1598.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3331.
Second reading, 3482.
Third reading and final passage, 3756.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

MOTOR VEHICLES, providing for a Traffic Regulation Bureau in cities of first class, supplementing act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1735.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emlen, 1593.
Referred to ommittee on Judiciary Local, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2136.
Second reading, 2539-2540.
Recommitted, 2757.

MOTOR VEHICLES, providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments recovered as a result of an automobile accident to the Secretary of Highways, and for the revocation of operator's license in such judgments to operate

House Bill No. 1122.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 489.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 489.
Reported with amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1369.
Second reading and amended, 1429.
Recommitted, 1638.
Re-reported with amendment, 2134-2135.
Postponed, 2421.
Third reading and final passage, 2843-2844.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 2843-2844.
Ede, 2843-2844.

In Senate (No. 1365).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3365.
Third reading and final passage, 3610-3611.
Signed by President, 4069.

MOTOR VEHICLES (see also ambulances, game, highways, Penal Code).

MOTOR VEHICLES to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

House Bill No. 132.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 125.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 125.

MOTOR VEHICLES to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

House Bill No. 310.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 177.
Reported without amendment, 1020-1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1292-1295.
Re-reported with amendment, 2374-2375.
Postponed, 2853-2856.
Dropped from calendar, 3077-3078.

Remarks on, by
Haws, 3077.
Sowers, 3077-3078.
Ede, 3078.
Perry, 3078.

MOTOR VEHICLES to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

House Bill No. 845.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 347.

MOTOR VEHICLES to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

Senate Bill No. 862.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 1139.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1139.

MOTOR VEHICLES with wilful negligence resulting in the death of any person, felonious homicide, making the operation of

Senate Bill No. 948.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 1379.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1379.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

MOVING PICTURES (see motion pictures, tickets).

MULDOWNEY, MICHAEL J., Representative from Allegheny County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 136.
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 125.

No. 560.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, to cover deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 245.

Bill reported by
No. 1898.
Amending act of 1836, relating to commencement of actions, 3046.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

MUMFORD, AARON W., Representative from Warren County.

Bills introduced by
No. 1052.
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 485.

No. 1077.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Warren County, 486.

No. 1279.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Warren County, 714.

MUMFORD, AARON W.—Continued.

No. 1328.
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, in Elk Township, Warren County, 798.

No. 1401.
Directing the county commissioners in counties of seventh class to fix compensation of collectors of county taxes, 936.

No. 1692.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to reimbursement of district for education of children whom the institution cannot certify as to residence, 1589-1590.

No. 1744.
Providing for the licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ballrooms in townships, 1594.

No. 1756.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for reimbursing school districts for education of certain children not residents of such districts, 1594.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

MUNICIPAL AIRDROMES (see aviation landing fields).

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS (see cities of third class).

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (see boroughs).

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS (see also boroughs, cities of third class, taxes).

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS where more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain

House Bill No. 1261.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 639.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 639.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS when more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain

House Bill No. 1460.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1017.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2512.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2973-2974.

Remarks on, by
Baldrige, 2973-2974.
Alexander, 2974.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS where more than five years have elapsed since such claims were filed, authorizing boroughs to sue out writ of scire facias on certain

Senate Bill No. 732.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 903.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 903.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS operating their own street cleaning or highway repairing plants shall be liable for negligence of employes, providing that

House Bill No. 1664.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1417.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1977.
Postponed, 2168.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (see also officers).

MUNICIPAL COURT (see court, motor vehicles).

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES (see employes, engineers).

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS (see boroughs, taxes).

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS (see indebtedness).

MUNICIPALITIES, CONSOLIDATION OF, continuing said commission and requiring it to submit to General Assembly in 1929 a report on consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, supplementing act of 1923, creating a commission to study

House Bill No. 1639.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1351.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading and amended, 2525-2526.
Third reading and final passage, 2984-2987.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

Remarks on, by
Baldrige, 2985-2986.
Marcus, 2985-2986.
Davidson, 2986.
Howe, 2986.

In Senate (No. 1394).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 2932-2933.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3182-3183.
Third reading and final passage, 3614.
Signed by President, 4074.

MUNICIPALITIES in counties of second class, report of commission to study consolidation of, presented to House, 431; appendix, 5029.

MUNICIPALITIES (see also actions, ambulances, Civil War veterans, Constitution, gypsies, highway contracts, indebtedness, insurance, poor, public service companies, retirement, taxes).

MUNICIPALITY shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any

House Bill No. 781.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 305.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 305.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 459.
Postponed, 521.
Resumed and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 604.
Re-reported without amendment, 1354.
Postponed, 1479.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1779.

MUNICIPAL LIENS, and providing that necessary parties omitted therefrom may be added thereto by scire facias, validating

House Bill No. 1458.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hermansen, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1017.

MUNICIPAL LIENS, and providing that necessary parties omitted therefrom may be added thereto by scire facias, validating

Senate Bill No. 733.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 903.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 903.

MUNICIPAL LIENS (see also boroughs, cities of third class).

MUNICIPAL TAX BOARD (see tax board).

MUNLEY, WILLIAM J., Representative from Lackawanna County (Fifth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 52.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, 94.

No. 53.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 296, from Scranton to the New York State line, 94-95.

No. 55.
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, of Carbondale, 95.

No. 71.
Making appropriation to Carbondale General Hospital, 95.

MUNLEY, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1272.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by Armory Board for erecting an armory at Carbondale, 714.

No. 1864.
Classifying and extending terms of office of councilmen in certain boroughs, 1929.

Election returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 431.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

MURDER CASES, by increasing fee therefor to five hundred dollars, amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in

House Bill No. 1392.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 935.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1368.
Second reading, 1427.
Third reading and final passage, 1605.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1031).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2342.
Third reading and final passage, 2670.
Signed by President, 3524.

MURDER CASES, by increasing the maximum fee, amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in

House Bill No. 1263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 639.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 639.

MURDER OF FIRST DEGREE, by fixing time within which prisoners shall be delivered for execution, and providing for payment of expenses, amending act of 1913, fixing penalty for

House Bill No. 368.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 180.

MURDER (see also convicts, motor vehicle).

MURDER shall not be acquitted on ground of insanity, providing that persons tried for

House Bill No. 1725.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1592.

MUSEUM DIVISION of the State Library and Museum for the purchase of indian relics, making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for use of State

House Bill No. 1518.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1169.

MUSEUM, STATE, making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for the

House Bill No. 1883.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Approriations, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 3011.
First reading, 3013.
Recommitted, 3237.

MUTUAL COMPANIES (see insurance, tax).

MUTUAL SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATIONS (see building and loan).

MYERS, PHILIP M., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eleventh District).

MYERS, PHILIP M.—Continued.

Bill introduced by
No. 1151.
Providing that the times for the opening and closing of tax duplicates in cities of first class shall be as prescribed by councils of said cities, 547.

Bills reported by
No. 160.
Making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1917, providing State aid for certain agricultural associations, 644.

No. 506.
Making appropriation to fire companies of Harrisburg, 1601.

No. 509.
Amending act of 1913, establishing boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 550.

No. 556.
Making appropriations of moneys in the Motor License Fund to meet deficiencies for sinking fund requirements in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 357.

No. 1405.
Making appropiration to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 2402.

No. 1564.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, 2402.

No. 2022 (Senate No. 438).
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 2833.

No. 2026 (Senate No. 590).
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, 2834.

No. 2049 (Senate No. 1039).
Joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission, 2755.

No. 2140 (Senate No. 264).
Amending act of 1923, authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, 3724.

No. 2141 (Senate No. 284).
Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly ,advertisements for corporate charters 3724.

No. 2146 (Senate No. 1317).
Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale, disposition, transfer and conveyance of franchises and property of certain water or water companies, 3725.

No. 2147 (Senate No. 1318).
Amending act of 1921, relative to merger and consolidation of certain water or water power companies, 3724.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 720, Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 651.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

NAME OR NAMES (see also election officers, highways, liquid fuels, lodges, poor house).

NAMES of persons, by including Christian and middle names, and permitting minors to petition thereunder, amending act of 1923, authorizing courts of common pleas to change

House Bill No. 57.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.

NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NARCOTICS (see drugs).

NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

NATIONAL BANKS (see banks).

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

NATIONAL GUARD, and making appropriation, creating a commission to provide a proper military reservation for use of

House Bill No. 1660.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1417.

NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADIER GENERAL OF, nominated, 68; nomination laid upon table, 68; nominations recalled, 88.

NATIONAL GUARD of Pennsylvania, by fixing term, appointment and retirement of the Major General, amending act of 1921, organizing

House Bill No. 1866.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2582-2583.
Third reading and final passage, 3316-3317.

In Senate (No. 1547).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3354.
Reported with amendment, 3582.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3824.

NATIONAL GUARD of Pennsylvania, by providing that active duty shall be at the discretion of the Governor, and that retirement shall be at the age of sixty-four, amending act of 1921, organizing

House Bill No. 1594.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1175.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, and amended, 1445-1446.
Third reading and final passage, 1641-1643.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3230.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3232.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3303.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3767.
Final passage, 3923.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3999.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1010).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1577.
Reported without amendment, 2280.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2667.
Signed by President, 3186.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3185.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3815-3816.
Signed by President, 4074.

NATIONAL GUARD of Pennsylvania, repealing act of 1887, to provide for the organization of

House Bill No. 1102
Read in plact in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Military, 488.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055-1056.
Second reading, 1112.
Third reading and final passage, 1250-1251.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 888).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1580.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Continued.

First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and final passage, 1897.
Signed by President, 2330.

NATIONAL GUARD (see also armories, armory).

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the Governor certain funds to the credit of

House Bill No. 1595.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1176.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1176.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1615-1616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1037) .
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2280.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2447.
Third reading and final passage, 2671.
Signed by President, 3525.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY (see highway).

NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NATURAL GAS (see gas companies, Pennsylvania Training School).

NATUROPATHY, and creating Board of Naturopathic Education, Examination and Licensure, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 423.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heaton, 406.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 406.

NAZARENE HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation to).

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, by defining endorsement thereof, amending act of 1901, relating to

Senate Bill No. 326.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 283.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 283.
Reported without amendment, 327.
First reading, 339.
Second reading, 426.
Third reading and final passage, 473.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3401.

Iin House (No. 1164).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 549.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1978-1979.
Third reading and final passage, 2169-2170.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

NERVOUS DISEASES (see hospitals).

NEW FUTURE ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

NEW JERSEY (see Delaware River, highway).

NEWSPAPERS (see publication, State Treasurer).

NEW YORK (see Delaware River).

NOMADS (see gypsies).

NOMINATION PETITIONS with the county commissiones, fixing time for filing

House Bill No. 1634.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1634.
Second reading, 1753.
Third reading and final passage, 2018.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

NOMINATION PETITIONS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1128).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2938.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3589.
Signed by President, 4074.

NOMINATION (see also elections).

NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, FOURTEENTH, amending the School Code of 1911, by creating

House Bill No. 622.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 249.
Referred to Committee on Education, 249.

NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, FOURTEENTH, amending School Code of 1911, by creating

House Bill No. 1039.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 484.
Referred to Committee on Education, 484.

NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT to be in Somerset, Bedford and Blair Counties, amending the School Code of 1911, by creating the Fourteenth

Senate Bill No. 180.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 172.
Referred to Committee on Education, 172.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2906-2907.
Third reading and final passage, 3111.

In House (No. 2139).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3417.

NORMAL SCHOOL in Somerset County, and making appropriation, providing for acquisition of a site for and construction of a State

House Bill No. 657.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 251.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 251.

NORMAL SCHOOL, STATE, in Allegheny County, and making appropriation, providing for the acquisition of a site for and construction of

House Bill No. 1040.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 484.
Referred to Committee on Education, 484.

NORMAL SCHOOL, STATE, in Somerset County, and making appropriation, providing for the acquisition of a site for, and the construction of

Senate Bill No. 179.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Ealy, 172.
Referred to Committee on Education, 172.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2906.
Re-reported with amendment, 3148.
Third reading and final passage, 3538.

In House (No. 2154).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3761.

NORRISTOWN (see armory).

NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, repealing act of 1885, concerning the appointment of road viewers and road damages in

House Bill No. 1546.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1067).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2031.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Continued.

First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2344.
Third reading and final passage, 2672-2673.
Signed by President, 3525.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (see also highway).

NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NORTHERN TIER HOME (see appropriation to).

NORTH, L. S., Senator from Thirty-seventh District (Indiana and Jefferson Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 29, Amending Game Code, by changing open seasons and bag limits, and restricting authority of game protectors in enforcement of laws, 1403.

Bill No. 1549, (House No. 1370), Supplementing act of 1917, regulaoting practice of pharmacy, by further regulating the ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, 3650.

Bills introduced by
No. 24.
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 72.

No. 25.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 72.

No. 26.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 72.

No. 27.
Making a re-appropriation to the Punxsutawney Hospital Association, out of funds appropriated to Department of Welfare, 72.

No. 28.
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 72.

No. 29.
Amending Game Code of 1923, changing open seasons and bag limits, and restricting authority of game protectors in enforcement of laws, 72.

No. 30.
Amending act of 1919, Regulating operation of motor vehicles, exempting additional motor vehicles from payment of motor vehicle registration fees, 72.

No. 31.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Elk Counties, 72-73.

No. 32.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 73.

No. 33.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 73.

No. 34.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 73.

No. 35.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, 73.

No. 36.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 73.

No. 37.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 73.

No. 38.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 73.

NORTH, L. S.—Continued.

No. 58.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 86.

No. 101.
Estalishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 106.

No. 102.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 106.

No. 165.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and location of State highways, 140.

No. 350.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, 285.

No. 384.
Making appropriation to Two Lick Hospital, of Dixonville, 328.

N. 388.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 338.

No. 389.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 338.

No. 573.
Further supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, providing for issuing of permits by the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board for sale at retail of alcohol and alcoholic liquid by registered pharmacists, 562.

No. 574.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 562.

No. 575.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, for erection and equipment of a Nurses' Home, 562.

No. 704.
Making deficiency appropriation to the Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 762.

No. 741.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, 920.

No. 866.
Amending act of 1917, regulating the practice of pharmacy, and sale of poisons and drugs, by excepting certain prescriptions from the requirement of keeping same on file for five years, 1154.

No. 950.
Regulating the registration and enrollment of voters in boroughs and townships before the primary election, 1379.

No. 1133.
Authorizing Board of Trustees of Peennsylvania Training School at Morganza, to execute contracts of sale or lease of coal, minerals, oil or natural gas underlying lands thereof, 2064.

No. 1320.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 2435.

No. 29.
Amending Game Code, by changing open seasons and bag limits, and restricting authority of game protectors in enforcement of laws, 1310, 2429.

NORTH, L. S.—Continued.

No. 30.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, exempting motor vehicles in employ of U. S. mail service from payment of registration fees, 2063.

No. 473, (House No. 125).
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of corporations of first class for laying out and improving highway routes, 481.

No. 543.
Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstatnces, 1377, 1501, 1717.

No. 552.
Further amending School Code, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix compensation of auditors of school districts of second class, 1581.

No. 636, (House No. 471).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceeding year, 1009.

No. 938 (House No. 150).
Amending act of 1911, to protect trees and woodlands, by permitting the cutting of trees by engineers and surveyors in good faith in making surveys, 2904.

No. 950.
Regulating the registration and enrollment of voters in boroughs and townships before primary elections, 2032.

No. 1050.
Providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a State Park and forest reservation, 2032.

No. 1172, (House No. 1418).
Amending State Employes' Retirement System, by providing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Department heads, etc., need not become members of system, 2933.

No. 1408, (House No. 1482).
Amending School Code, by enlarging powers of the State Council of Education for ascertaining the valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth fourth class, 3349.

No. 1492, (House No. 1865).
To provide a standard provision for all liability insurance policies, whereby the insurer shall not be released because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the assured, 3512.

No. 1498, (House No. 1805).
Amending act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by permitting issuance of writs against foreign insurance companies, 3512.

Leave of absence granted, 2625.

Member of Inaugural Commiteee, 18.

Member of special commitees, 1156, 4275.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Memorial Session to adjourn, 1569.

Recess, 2492.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 29, amending Game Code, by changing open seasons and bag limits, and restricting authority of game protectors in enforcement of laws, 1489-1490.

NORTH, L. S.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 543, Providing for the openiing of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1503.

Petitions presented by
Against pollution of Pennsylvania Streams, 231.

Favoring additional appropriation to Mothers' Assistance Fund, 559.

Favoring increased appropriation for Mothers' Assistance Fund, 103.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1567.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 769, (House No. 1171), amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3577.

Bill No. 823, (House No. 197), Amending Township Code, by defining and limiting road taxes, 1663.

Teller to compute vote for Governor Lieutenant-Governor and Secrteary of Internal Affairs, 7; report presented to Senate, 15-18.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM (see appropriation to).

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY (see Highway).

NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

NORTON, JAMES E., Senator from Eleventh District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1114, making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 2676.

Bills introduced by
No. 237.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department by changing route 274, from Reading to Maryland State line, 209.

No. 238.
Providing for a second additional judge of court of common pleas of the Twenty-third Judicial District Berks County, 210.

No. 239.
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital of West Reading, 210.

No. 240.
Creating a commisison to study the reclassification of cities, and making appropriation, 210.

No. 290.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks Caunty, 234.

No. 370.
Making appropriation to Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Association, near Womelsdorf, Berks County, 327.

No. 371.
Providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of third class, 327.

No. 372.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 327.

No. 468.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by permitting the exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, and provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident, 409.

No. 477.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 467.

NORTON, JAMES E.—Continued.

No. 478.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 467.

No. 479.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 468.

No. 702.
Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 762.

No. 740.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Reading, 919.

No. 756.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, 924.

No. 814.
Prohibiting the insurance of motor vehicles or the guarantee of attorneys' service by corporations not registered and licensed by the Insurance Department, 994.

No. 837.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 1062.

No. 838.
Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for the incorporation of associations of taxpayers for the encouragement of good government in any county, city, borough or township, 1062.

No. 864.
Repealing the Mercantile License Tax Act of 1899, 1139.

No. 966.
Amending the School Code of 1911, by allowing abatement of one per cent for school taxes paid before October first in school districts of third and fourth class, 1381.

No. 1044.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 1655.

No. 1114.
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 2035.

No. 1131.
Amending act of 1921, regulating fraternal benefit insurance, with regard to procedure of Insurance Commisisoner in refusing or revoking license of any foreign society, 2063-2064.

No. 1135.
Amending act of 1913, for government of cities of third class, by permitting two additional copies of, and regulating time of signing petitions protesting against an ordinance, 2064.

Bills reported by
No. 15.
Amending act of 1907, regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners, 120.

No. 188 (House No. 99).
Providing for an additional associate judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, 232.

No. 311.
Amending Insurance Company Act or 1921, by providing for the terms and provisions of burglary insurance, 625.

No. 638 (House No. 688).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to pensioning of blind, 1481.

No. 796 (House No. 477).
Amending act of 1921, authorizing removal of county

NORTON, JAMES E.—Continued.

jails from public parks in counties of fourth class, 1481.

No. 797 (House No. 491).
Amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of workhouses in counties, 1481.

No. 836.
Authorizing certain existing beneficial or protective societies to reincorporate for purpose of making insurance upon health of individuals and against personal injury and disablement and death, 1309.

No. 838.
Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of taxpayers' associations, 1161.

No. 845.
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 1137.

No. 862.
Regulating maternity homes and hospitals, 1481.

No. 936 (House No. 1238).
Amending Insurance Department Act, by providing for payment of expenses for examinations by Insurance Commissioner by companies and associations, 1377.

No. 1059 (House No. 1177).
Authorizing fraternal benefit societies to provide for insurance and annuities upon the lives of children, 1815.

No. 1131.
Amending act of 1921, regulating fraternal benefit insurance, 2277.

No. 1418 ((House No. 1755).
Requiring public almshouses, hospitals, etc., to keep on file and forward to Department of Welfare a copy of the record of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors admitted thereto, 3771.

No. 1426 (House No. 693).
Amending Insurance Department Act, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by the Department for administration purposes, 3105.

No. 1586 (House No. 1980).
Amending title of Insurance Department Act, by regulating service of process upon foreign insurance companies, 3582.

Member of Conference Committee, 4087.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of special committee, 81, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Memorial Session to adjourn, 1566.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 468, amending Insurance Company Act, by permitting the exception from incontestability of provisions relative to benefits in event of total and permanent disability, 4087.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 312, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1065.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, limiting the number of

Senate Bill No. 89.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 105.

NOTARIES PUBLIC (see also taxes).

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

ABBOTT, MRS. FLORENCE M., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ABELE, HARRY D., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ABERCROMBLE, MRS. RUTH M., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

ABERNATHEY, ALBERT A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

ABERNATHEY, SAMUEL, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

ABRAHAMS, LOUIS, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ABRAHAMS, WOODWARD, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

ABRAMS, EDWARD, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

ABRAMS, EDWARD E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

ABRAMS, MISS MOLLIE E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ACHENBACH, ARTHUR A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ACHENBACH, KARL F., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ACHEY, JESSE W., JR., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ACHEY, WEBSTER S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ACKERMAN, MISS DOROTHY A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ACUFF, WALTER, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ADAMS, A. B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ADAMS, JAMES, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

ADAMS, MISS KATHERINE G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ADAMS, MISS MARY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ADAMS, MRS. FANNY M., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

ADAMS, MRS. JANE E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

ADAMS, WALTER T., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

ADAMSON, MISS HELEN A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

ADDLE, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

ADE, PAUL, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

AGREST, JOSEPH L., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

AIKEN, LEON W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

AIMETTI, JOHN, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

AITA, SAVERIO, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

AITKEN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

AKE, J. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ALBERTINI, MISS MARY R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ALBRIGHT, GUY W., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

ALBRECHT, MRS. NELLIE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ALBRIGHT, I. H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ALDERFER, HARRY C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ALDER, MRS. FRANCES S., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ALDWORTH, MISS NAN M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ALEXANDER, E. BRUCE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

ALEXANDER, JOHN J., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ALEXANDER, M. E., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

ALEXANDER, MISS EMILY S., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

ALEXANDER, S. B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

ALEXANDER, W. G., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ALGER, MISS DORIS, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ALKER, HARRY J., JR., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ALLEN, CLIFFORD P., JR., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ALLEN, DILLIS, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

ALLEN, JACOB W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ALLEN, J. FRED, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

ALLEN, JOHN E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ALLEN, JOSEPH COLLINS, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ALLEN, MRS. CATHARINE, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

ALLEN, WM. J. P., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ALLES, A. A., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ALLISON, J. L., JR., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ALLISON, MISS CLARA, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

ALLOY, MISS PAULINE, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ALM, ROBERT L., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

ALMES, CHARLES S., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ALRICH, MRS. GERTRUDE B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ALTER, CHARLES E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ALTER, MISS MARTHA L., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

ALTHOUSE, J. BROOKE, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ALTMAN, JACOB, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ALWORTH, H. S., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

AMAN, RALPH L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

AMBLER, E. R., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

AMDUR, ALLEN S., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

AMERNEK, NATHAN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

AMES, J. WILSON, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

AMHEISER, MERRILL K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

AMMERMAN, SCOTT L., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

AMODEI, CHARLES, nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

AMOS, CHAS. H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

AMTSFIELD, CARL H., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

ANDER, ASHER K., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

ANDERSON, ADAMS, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

ANDERSON, ALVIN A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

ANDERSON, BEN. L., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

ANDERSON, CHESTER H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ANDERSON, EUGENE E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ANDERSON, GEORGE L., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ANDERSON, HERMON, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ANDERSON, JOHN, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

ANDERSON, MRS. GRACE A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

ANDERSON, MRS. KATHARINE, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ANDERSON, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ANDES, WILLIAM G., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

ANDRIASSE, JOHN A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ANGELINI, JOSEPH, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

ANSON, H. G., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ANSTEAD, MISS MARY C., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

APELER, HARRY E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

APOLENAK, MISS ANNA, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

APOTHAKER, HERMAN, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

APPEL, T. ROBERTS, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

APPELSTEIN, HARRY F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

APPLEMAN, W. J., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

APPLETON, MISS LUELLA, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

APTER, SAMUEL M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ARCHEY, TAYLOR L., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

ARMAGOST, JAS. E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ARMENT, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

ARMSTRONG, HENRY W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ARMSTRONG, MISS HARRIET C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ARMSTRONG, MISS RHODA, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

ARMSTRONG, T. A., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

ARNDT, ARTHUR E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

ARNDT, BERNARD J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ARNER, CALVIN M., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

ARNOLD, I. C., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ARNOLD, ROBERT G., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

ARNOLD, WILLARD E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ARNSON, EARLE, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

ARROWSMITH, E. E., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

ARTMAN, JOHN, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

ASH, J. M., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ASH, MISS HAZEL E., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

ASH, MISS HELEN, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

ASHBROOK, MISS MARGARET V., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ASHMEAD, THOMAS E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ASHTON, GEORGE E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

ASHWORTH, MISS EDITH B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ASTON, CHESTER H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

ATCHISON, WILLIAM S., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ATWOOD, PAUL D., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

AUCHER, PHILIP J., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

AUKER, CHARLES A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

AULL, W. F., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

AUMILLER, AUSTIN E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

AUNGST, CLARENCE W., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

AUSTINE, A. L., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

AUSTIN, EDGAR C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

AVERSA, DOMENICO, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BABEY, MICHAEL, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BACH, ISADORE H., nominated, 149.
confirmed, 150.

BACHMAN, G. CARPER, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BACKMAN, HYMAN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BACON, CHARLES M., SR., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

BADER, WM. C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BADGER, H. R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BAER, GEORGE H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

BAILEY, CLYDE W., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

BAILEY, MISS JENNIE E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BAILEY, MISS MARY E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BAIRD, ARTHUR W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BAIRD, H. W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BAIRD, MISS MARY M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BAKER, HARRY D., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BAKER, J. GLENN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BAKER, JOHN J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BAKER, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BAKER, MISS IRENE B., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

BAKER, MISS JULIA A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BAKER, MISS MILDRED H., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

BALDAUFF, MISS VIOLA C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BALDENSPERGER, MISS ETHEL B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

BALDWIN, MISS ISABELLA D., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

BALDWIN, MISS MARGUERITE R., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BALDWIN, PAUL H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM R. M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BALL, HARRISON G., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BALL, ROBERT T., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

BALL, WILLIAM E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BALLANTYNE, ALEXANDER, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BALLARD, MRS. MABEL E., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

BANDI, MISS ELIZABETH H., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BANKER, MRS. EDYTH L., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BANKES, J. W., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BANNISTER, E. M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BANO, JULIUS, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BARACH, LOUIS V., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BARBER, HARRY R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BARBER, JOSEPH, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BARBER, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BARBER, MISS MAZIE N., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BARBOUR, W. W., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BARCUS, WILLARD E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BARD, GUY K., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BARD, MISS MAE, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

BARENBAUM, SOL, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BARKER, FRANK, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

BARNES, HARRY C., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

BARNES, L. M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BARNHART, PAUL S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BARNI, JOHN J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BARNITS, MISS ZELLA M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

BARR, HAROLD, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

BARR, MISS IDA M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

BARR, WILLIAM A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BARRINGER, MISS FRANCES M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BARRIST, HARRY N., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BARRON, THEODORE F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BARTH, SAMUEL B. S., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BARTLESON, F. H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BARTLETT, E. M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BARTLEY, REGIS THOMAS, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BARTO, JOHN W., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BARTON, B. C., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

BARTON, R. A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BASKING, MISS SARA S., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

BASOM, BOYD B., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BASSLER, HARRY R., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BASSLER, JOHN B., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BAST, A. ROBERT, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BAST, WILLIAM, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BATES, FRANKLIN H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BATES, SAMUEL, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BATEZEL, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BATTAGLIA, FREDERICK G., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BATTERSBY, JOHN D., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BANDOUX, MISS ESTELLE, nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

BAUER, F. C., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

BAUER, GEO. E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BAUER, GEORGE N., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BAUER, G. WALTER, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BAUER, JOSEPH M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BAUER, MISS EMILY I., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BAUER, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BAUER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BAUGHMAN, CLARENCE E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BAUM, MISS S. RUTH, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

BAUM, MRS. ANNA B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BAUMEISTER, GEORGE E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BAUMENER, MISS MARGUERITE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BAUNDER, MRS ANNA T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BAUSHER, ROBT. D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BAXENDELL, E. G., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BAXTER, ARTHUR H., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BAYER, FRANK J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BAYLOR, MISS STELLA D., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BAYUK, FORD M., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BEALAFELD, PAUL F., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BEAN, MISS SARAH, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BEARD, E. P., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BEARD, SAMUEL R., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BEATTY, ROBERT S., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BEAVER, PAUL E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BECHTEL, DAVID W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

BECHTEL, I. N., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BECK, DORRELL A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BECK, HARRY, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

BECK, H. J., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

BECK, HUGH W., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BECKER, ALFRED A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BECKER, LEOPOLD W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

BECKER, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BECKER, MISS CATHERINE R., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

BEECH, JAMES P., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

BEECHER, FRANKLIN M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

REEDLE, S. D., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BEEH, JOS. W., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BEEHLER, GEO. W. JR., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BEHE, MISS J. M., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

BEHEL, W. D., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

BEHERS, LEROY, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BEHM, MISS ANNA G., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BEIFSNYDER, IRWIN B., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BEIGLE, MISS GENE C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BELL, ALBERT M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BELL, F. CORTEZ, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BELL, GILMORE F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BELL, JAMES H., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BELL, JAMES R., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

BELL, JOSEPH, nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

BELL, N. STUART, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BELL, THOS. R., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BELL, W. R., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BELLEN, A. G., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BELLMER, MISS ESTHER A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BELLMORE, JOSEPH B., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BELSITO, SAMUEL A., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

BELTZ, CLAYTON A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BENAMATI, F., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BENDER, PAUL L., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BENDINER, MILFORD, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BENEDICT, NATHAN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BENEVENTO, JOSEPH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BENFORD, MRS. RUTH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BENJAMIN, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BENKERT, C. COULTER, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BENN, JOHN K., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BENNER, MISS G. I., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BENNER, MISS SUSAN L., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

BENNER, WILLIAM W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BENNETT, ARTHUR F. JR., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BENNETT, JOHN C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BENNETT, WAYNE H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BENNETHUM, ADAM C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BENNING, OSCAR A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BENNIS, EDWARD M., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

BENSINGER, G. I., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BENSON, ARTHUR E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BENSON, J. F., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BENTLY, MISS MARIAN, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BENTON, MRS. LYDIA K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BENZ, P. M., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BEPLER, HENRY S., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BERARDINO, HENRY Di., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BERARDINO, M. F., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BERCOVITCH, BENNIE, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BERDGOLL, MISS MARY V., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BERG, HERMAN JR., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BERGER, FRANK, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BERGER, HARRY L., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BERGER, J. GEORGE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BERGER, LOUIS, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BERGER, MAX, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BERGER, MISS EMMA C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BERGIN, JOHN J., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BERISH, MARTIN J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BERKHEISER, W. J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BERKHOUSE, H. G., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

BERKOWITZ, SIDNEY H., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

BERMAN, AARON, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

BERMAN, HARRY, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BERMAN, JACOB, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BERMAN, MARCUS, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BERMAN, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BERMAN, SAUL, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BERNHARD, CHARLES, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BERNSTEIN, MISS EVA, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BERRINGER, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BERRY, E. A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BERRY, ERNEST, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BERTOLET, HARVEY M., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BERTOLINA, ANTONIO, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BERTRAM, C. PHILIP, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BESCKER, JAMES F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BETTS, MISS F. MABEL, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BETZ, JOHN H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

BEVAN, JOHN M., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

BEYNON, GLENN E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BIANCHI, JOHN, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

BICHY, MISS MINNIE L., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BICKFORD, W. M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BIDDLE, HENRY C., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BIEN, A. J., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BIERER, HAROLD S., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BIERNAUX, MISS ERMA, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

BIERSLEIN, P. W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BIGELOW, R. L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BILHEIMER, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BILLFALDT, MISS JESSIE A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BILLHEIMER, HARVEY S., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BILLINGS, GEO. E., nominated, 66
Confirmed, 68.

BINDER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BINDER, WILLIAM, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BINZO, ELMER B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BIOW, ELY, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

BIRD, JAMES, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BIRDSALL, LAWRENCE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BISHOP, MRS. MINNIE, nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

BISLER, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

BITLER, MISS KATHARINE, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BITNER, MISS J. FLORENCE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BITZER, MRS. ANNA U., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BLACK, CORNELL M., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

BLACK, HENRY M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BLACK, J. H. B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BLACK, W. C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

BLACKBURN, CLARENCE E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BLACKFORD, L. W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

BLACKMORE, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

BLACKSTONE, W. V., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BLAKER, MRS. VAETTA V., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BLANCHARD, JOHN E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BLANEY, DAVID H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BLANEY, MISS MARY M., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

BLANK, SAMUEL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BLANKENBILLER, DANIEL B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BLANKENBILLER, HAROLD C., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BLANKENHORN, J. FRED, nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

BLANKIN, JOHN A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BLASE, HARRY C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BLECKER, MISS JENNIE E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

BLEICHNER, PAUL J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

BLETTNER, EDWARD H., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

BLIEDEN, MISS HARRIET, nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

BLILEY, FRED, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

BLIND, JRO E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BLIZZARD, EARL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BLOCK, CLEMENCE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BLOCK, MISS STELLA, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BLOOD, HENRY G., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

BLOOM, DAVID, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BLOOM, MENDALL, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BLOOM, MORRIS, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BLOOM, W. J. BRYAN, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BLOONSTINE, R. C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BLONCH, PAUL E., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BLUE, HAROLD C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BLUMBERG, JACOB S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BLUMBERG, MAX, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

BLUME, ALBERT R., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BLUMENSHINE, H. J., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BLUMENTHAL, LESLIE H., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

BOBENRIETH, FRANCIS J., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

BODAMER, MRS. ROSANNA G., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BODDY, WILMER S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BODEN, L. M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BOEHM, CLARENCE H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BOHRER, FREDERICK J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BOLAND, MISS JEAN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BOLEN, HAROLD A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BOLEZ, GEZA, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BOLICK, HARRISON A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BOLTON, WALTER A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BONACCI, MICHAEL A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

BOND, F. A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BONNER, MISS JANE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BONNER, ROBERT F., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

BONYUN, CHARLES A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BONZO, DONALD E., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BOONE, JAMES M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BOONE, ROBERT R., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BOOR, MISS JESSIE E., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

BOORSE, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BOOSE, EARLE G., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

BOOTH, THOMAS B., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BOOZER, D. A., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BORGER, E. D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BORK, MISS EDITH S., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BORLAND, MISS BERNICE, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BORN, HENRY L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

BORTONE, LUIGI A., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

BORTZ, WILLIAM M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

BORUCH, MICHAEL, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

BOWDEN, MISS ADEDAIDE P., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

BOWEN, H. L., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BOWER, J. O., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BOWERS, CHARLES F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BOWERS, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

BOWERS, MRS. RUTH S., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

BOWMAN, MISS C. E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM K., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BOWSER, MISS IRENE MARIE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYD, A. CULVER, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BOYD, FRANK A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYD, R. A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BOYD, H. P., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

BOYD, W. MARTIN, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYER, E. A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BOYER, ERNEST L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYER, ERNEST S., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

BOYER, HOWARD J., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BOYER, JOSEPH F., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

BOYER, KILE, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYER, S. F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

BOYER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BOYLAN, JOHN T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYLE, GEORGE W., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

BOYLE, IRA W., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BOYLE, JAMES J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BOYLE, MISS MARY M., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

BOZZUTO, MICHAEL A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BRACKEN, CHARLES HARRY, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BRACKEMEYER, MISS L. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BRADEN, MISS G. L., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BRADLEY, A. E., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

BRADLEY, C. A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BRADLEY, J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BRADLEY, JOHN A., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

BRADLEY, JOHN E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRADLEY, JOS. P., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BRADLEY, MRS. ELLA M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BRADY, FRED W., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

BRADY, MISS OMAHLEE B., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

BRADY, MRS. GERTRUDE E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BRAHAM, W. WALTER, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BRANDAN, J. M., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BRANNAN, JOHN O., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BRANSFORD, B. E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRASHEAR, MISS CHERIE P., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BRATTON, ELLICE E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRAVERMAN, HARRY, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BREEDEN, WALDO P., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BREEN, F. J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BREESE, MISS ANNA, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BREHM, ALBERT G., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BREIDENBAKER, MISS CHARLOTTE L., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BREIKOJ, DANIEL B., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

BREE, GEORGE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BRENNAN, C. V., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BRENNAN, HARRY C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BRENNAN, JAMES A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BRENNAN, J. E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BRENNAN, M. R., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BRENNAN, R. J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

BRENNAN, THOMAS E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BRENNAN, WILLIAM P., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRENNER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

BRENNER, JOHN J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BRETZ, HOWARD, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

BREUNINGER, EMIL F., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

BREWSTER, M. A., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BRICK, MANNING D., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

BRICKER, OWEN P., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

BRIDGE, FRANK, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BRIDGE, MISS CATHARINE E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BRIDGES, JAMES W., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BRIGGS, MRS. BEATRICE P., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

BRIGGS, MRS. FLORENCE, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

BRIGGS, WALTER, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

BRILLINGER, HORACE, nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BRINK, F. SWARTZ, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BRINKMAN, EDWARD, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BRINKWORTH, WM. M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BRINLEY, J. F., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BRINSER, CHRISTIAN L., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BRINTON, MRS. MARGARET E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BRISKEY, MISS GERTRUDE S., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRITTAIN, HAROLD, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BRITTON, ARCHIE E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROBST, LEON M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

BROCIOUS, MISS HELEN O., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BRODERICK, MISS ELEANOR C., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRODHEAD, SAMUEL, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BRODSKY, MRS. SYLVIA C., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

BRODSKY, RALPH J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROGAN, JOHN L., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROGAN, MISS LILLIAN H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BROOKE, WILLIAM, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BROOKS, LEE, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BROPHY, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

BROWER, FRANCIS M. JR., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROWN, ALBERT G., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, ERNEST H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BROWN, FRANK B., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, FRANK L., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BROWN, F. MELVIN, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BROWN, GEORGE W., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BROWN, H. A., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BROWN, J. G., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, JAMES F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BROWN, JAMES F., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BROWN, JOHN T., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BROWN, JNO. F., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BROWNE, JOSEPH M., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BROWN, MISS ALICE M., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, MISS ANNE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, MISS E. A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, MISS EDITH M., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

BROWN, MISS GRACE L., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

BROWN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BROWN, MISS KATE M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BROWN, MISS LUCILLE F., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROWN, OLIVER W., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BROWN, P. H., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BROWN, PAUL J., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BROWN, THOMAS, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BROWNIE, JOHN A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BRUBAKER, EUGENE F., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BRUCE, STANLEY W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

BRUCH, DAVID F., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BRUNER, JOSEPH H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BRUNETTI, BERNARD, nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

BRUNNER, CHARLES B., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BRUNNER, MARQUIS D., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

BRUNNER, WILLIAM F., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BRYAN, LLOYD W., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BRYAN, MISS E. JACKSON, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BRYAN, MISS MARION A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BRYANT, J. C., nominated, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

BRYSON, MISS JESSIE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BUCHAN, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

BUCHANAN, L. M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

BUCHANAN, MISS IRENE, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BUCHBORN, PHILIP J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

BUCHHOLZ, EDWARD, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

BUCK, WALTER J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BUCK, WILLIAM R., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

BUCKLEY, THOMAS P., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

BUCKWALTER, MRS. ANNA M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

BUCKWALTER, MRS. RUTH G., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BUCHLER, GEORGE W., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BUERDSELL, MISS ELMA H., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BUFFINGTON, CHESTER M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BUGAY, S. A., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

BULLOCK, C. ARTHUR, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

BULLOCK, CHARLES E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

BULMER, ROBERT E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BUNCE, GEO. W. nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BUNCE, MRS. DOROTHY C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

BUNDENS, MISS GEORGIE A., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

BUNN, E. J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

BUNTING, WM. J. Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

BUOY, EDWARD C., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

BURCH, GRIFFITH C., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BURD, G. T., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

BURD, WILLARD K., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BURDISH, MISS ELIZABETH C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BURGDORF, MISS E. G., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

BURGER, MISS HENRIETTA E., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

BURGETT, HARVEY C., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BURGHART, CARL J. E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BURGUNDER, MRS. LOYOLA, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

BURKE, MISS LORETTA A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BURKHART, J. PAUL, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

BURKHOLDER, AMOS E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BURNETT, QUINTON J., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

BURNS, GEORGE H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

BURNS, JOHN J., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BURNS, MISS EDNA N., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

BURNS, MISS MARY R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

BURROUGH, MISS M. B., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

BUSH, EARL V., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

BUSH, JOSEPH K., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

BUSHNELL, MISS JEANETTE M., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

BUSHONG, PHILIP A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

BUSSE, JOHN C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

BUSSLER, HENRY A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BUTLER, MRS. EVA, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

BUTLER, MRS. FLORENCE W., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BUTTERFIELD, MISS MARCELLA, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

BUTTERWORTH, GORDON, nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

BUTTS, A. W., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

BUXBAUM, A. H., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

BUZY, MAJOR MILLS, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

BUZBY, MISS MARTHA G., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

BUZBY, STEWART G., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

BYCROFT, J. S., Sr., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

BYERS, FRANCIS J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

BYON, WILLIAM W., Jr., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BYRD, WILLIAM, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BYREN, EDWARD L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

BYRNE, A. P., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

BYRNE, MISS CAROLYN, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

BYRNE, PETER S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CABALLERO, MISS NELLIE A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CABELL, COLUMBUS W., Jr., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

CACCHIONE, BERNADO, nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

CADWALLADER, T. SIDNEY, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

CAGNEY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CAHILL, THOMAS P., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

CAIN, L. H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CAIRLOCH, MRS. FLORENCE M., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

CALHOUN, JOS. H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CALHOUN, WESLEY E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CALKINS, HIRAM B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

CALAHAN, MISS AGNES, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CALLAHAN, RAYMOND M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

CALLAHAN, W. L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

CALLEN, C. S., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

CALLENDER J,OHN P., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CALVARESI, PAUL, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

CALVEY, P. A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CAMERON, JOSEPH N., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

CAMERON, WALTER S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMP, EARL C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMP, F. L ., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CAMPBELL, C. A. S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CAMPBELL, EDWIN L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMPBELL, FRED H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMPBELL, JAMES A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CAMPBELL, JOHN C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMPBELL, J. L., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

CAMPBELL, MRS .ELLEN M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CAMPBELL, MISS EMMA M., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

CAMPEL, MORRIS B., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

CAMPBELL, MRS. ANNA M., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CAMPBELL, RALPH N., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

CANDOR, HOWARD FRANKLIN, nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

CANDOR, JOHN G., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CANFIELD, JAMES A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

CANFIELD, P. S., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

CANFIELD, WAYNE, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CANNING, HARRY W., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

CANNING, MRS. MARGARET G., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CANNON, E. LEWIS, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CANNON, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CANNON, MISS MARY R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CANTELOU, S.. D., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

CANTER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

CANUTI, FRANK E, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

CAPLAN, MISS A. L., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

CAPOZZI, LUDWIG S., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

CAPPE, WILLIAM R., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

CAPPIELLO, MRS. CAROLINE S., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CARBERRY, MRS. CATHERINE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CAREY, H. D., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

CAREY, MISS ISABEL M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CAREY, M. P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

CAREY, MRS. GERTRUDE W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

CARL, ROBERT A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CARLESS, SAMUEL, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CARLIN, JOSEPH J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

CARLIN, MISS MARGARET L., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CARMICHAEL, JOHN F., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CARNAHAN, HARRY, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

CARNAHAN, MISS MARY S., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

CARPENTER, FLOYD R., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

CARPINELLI, VINCENT G., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

CARR, EMANUEL J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CARR, RANDOLPH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CARR, THOMAS M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

CARRIGAN, A. C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CARRIGAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

CARROLL, D. FRANK, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CARROLL, J. H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CARROLL, JOS. P., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

CARROLL, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

CARROLL, TIMOTHY F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CARROLL, VINCENT P., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CARROZZA, W. C., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

CARSON, ECK, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CARSON, G. E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CARTEN, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

CARTER, CHARLES S., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CARTER, F. MORGAN, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

CARVER, D. M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CASEY, JAWN, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CASHDOLLAR, J. W., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CASHIER, ADOLPH B., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CASS, WILLIAM B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CASSEL, CLIFFORD K., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CASSEL, J. HERBERT, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CASSELBERRY, JOHN H., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CASSADAY, EDNA M., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CASSIDY, ALLAN J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CASSIDY, EDWARD F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

CASSIDY, FRED W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

CASSIDY, JOSEPH B., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

CASSIDY, THOMAS H. Jr., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CASTIELLO, PASQUALE, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CATHERS, SAMUEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

CATO, MISS GRACE E., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

CATOGGIO, MISS ANNA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CATON, MISS MIRIAM H., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

CAUM, MRS. ELIZABETH B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

CAUM, S. L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CAVENDER, RAYMOND H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

CAWLEY, MISS MILDRED C., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CEGIELKOWSKI, JULIUS M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CHALFANT, MRS. LUVERN, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CHALLIS, ROBERT Jr., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

CHAMBERLAIN, NORMAN S., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM W., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

CHAMP, J. R., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

CHANDLER, PAUL V., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CHAPIN, ALFRED E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

CHAPIN, ALBERT O., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CHARLEROI, E. J. CHARLES, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

CHARLES, CHRISTIAN E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CHARTERS, WM. H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

CHARTOFILLIS, GEORGE N., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CHERRINGTON, LAWRENCE R., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

CHERSKY, SAUL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

CHEW, BOBERT E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

CHEW, MISS LILLE M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CHILD, MISS MAY, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

CHIPAK, SAM'L H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CHIURCO, ANTHONY F., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CHMELAR, FRED A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CHRISTIANA, JAMES, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CHRISTLEY, MISS E. MAUD, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

CHRISTMAN, B. FRANK, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CHRISTMAN, LILLIAN M., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CHURCH, C. B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CHURCH, CHARLES R., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

CHURCH, G. W., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

CHYDAK, GEO., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

CICONE, CRESCENZO, nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

CIECONE, EMMET F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CIOTOLA, NICOLA, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

CIRAPOMPA, SALVATORE, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CISSEL, MISS KATHERINE V., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CISSEL, MISS KATHERINE V., nominated, 773.

CLARK, C. ARTHUR, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CLARK, F. DAVID, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

CLARK, G. B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

CLARK, J. H., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CLARK, LAWRENCE M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

CLARK, MISS MAZIE R., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CLARK, MISS WINIFRED, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

CLARK, MORTIMER C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CLARK, R. J., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CLARK, WALTER T., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

CLAUSER, EDGAR R., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

CLAVILLE, MRS. ANNA E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CLAVNER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

CLAWSON, WILLIS, nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

CLAXTON ROBERT B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CLAYTON, FRANCIS J., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CLAYTON, MISS MARY E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CLAYTON, ROLAND A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CLEAL, SYDNEY B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CLEARY, LOUIS J., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

CLEGG, MISS JANE E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CLEMENS, ARTHUR K., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

CLEMENS, JAMES H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CLICK, AUSTIN A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

CLICK, SAMUEL, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

CLOUD, CHARLES F., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

COBB, E. LAWRENCE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

COBLE, WALTER F., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

COBLER, MISS MINNIE E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

COCHRAN, A. B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

COCHRAN, G. W., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

COCHRANE, MISS AGNES B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

COFFMAN, ALVIN, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

COHAN, MISS ROSE, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

COHEN, EMANUEL, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

COHEN, LEWIS, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COHEN, MISS MARY, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

COHEN, MRS. SARAH R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

COHEN, WILLIAM E., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

COLBERT, W. R., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

COLE, E. W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

COLE, HENRY S., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

COLE, JOHN B., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

COLE, MRS. BERTHA E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

COLE, MISS HARRIET M., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

COLEHOWER, C. HARRIS, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

COLEMAN, C. E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

COLEMAN, GEORGE N., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

COLL, JOSEPH P., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

COLL, MISS STELLA M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

COLLIER, DANIEL, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

COLLINGS, T. Walter, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

COLLINS, CONST, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

COLLINS, J. CHESTER, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

COLLINS, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

COLLINS, MISS KATHERINE M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

COLLINS, MRS. CHARLOTTE M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

COLLINS, MRS. GERTRUDE, nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

COLLINS, RAYMOND A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

COLOMB, MAURICE E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

COLVIN, JAMES F., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

COMEGYS, C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

COMFORT, WALTER F., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

CONANT, MRS. MELANIE S., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CONKLIN, PAUL E., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

CONLEY, JOSEPH J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CONNELL, MISS ANNIE E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CONNELL, O. J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

CONNELLI, PAUL, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 775.

CONNELLY, DANIEL J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

CONNELLY, E. F., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

CONNER, EDGAR F., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CONNOR, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CONNORS, MISS ROSE C., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

CONRAD, MISS CECELIA, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CONTI, CHARLES A., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

CONTI, MICHAEL, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

CONTINO, J. H., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

CONWAY, JOHN L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

COOK, JESSE L. S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

COOK, JOHN M., Jr., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

COOK, MISS SUSAN, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

COOK, O. V., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

COOK, ROBERT, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

COOKE, EVERETT H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

COOKE, H. BLAIR, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

COONAN, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

COOPER, HAROLD E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

COOPER, WALTER H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

COOPER, WM. W., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

COOVER, A. R., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

COOVER, MISS M. E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

COPLAN, WM. J., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CORBETT, WILLIAM H., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

CORBIT, J. D., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CORLE, MRS. GRACE E., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CORLEY, FRANK P., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

CORNELIUS, MISS JANE M., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

CORRELL, ELMER J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CORRELL, HARRY G. T., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

CORNELL, RUSSEL W., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

CORNELL, WARREN M., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CORSON, MISS MABEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

CORT, JOHN S., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

COSTLAW, L. B., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

COSZTONYI, MRS. ROZI, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

COSTILLIS, MISS M. R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

COTNEY, FRANCIS A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

COTTLE, WILLIAM G., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

COTTON, C. L., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

COUGHENOUR, WM. P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

COUGHLIN, E. P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

COULSON, C. V. S. G., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

COULSTON, LLOYD H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

COULSTON, WILLIAM A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

COULTER, WM. J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

COUNAHAN, DANIEL L., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

COUNCILMAN, J. B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

COUP, OSCAR T., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

COURSAULT, JOSEPH A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

COURTER, H. B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

COVER, JOSEPH C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

COVERT, CHARLES C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

COVINGTON, JOHN A., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

COWAN, MISS HAZEL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

COWAN, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COX, JOHN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

COX, THOS. W. JR., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

COXSON, MISS ANNA S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

COYLE, LEO J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

COYNE, MRS. HELEN M., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

CRAIG, ELMER R., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CRAIG, MISS DOROTHEA E., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

CRALL, JAMES G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

CRAM, SAMUEL W., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

CRAMER, CHARLES T., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

CRAMER, MISS ALICE A., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

CRAMP, HERBERT, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

CRANDLE, MISS SARAH G., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CRANMER, JACOB S., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

CRAVEN, MISS ALICE B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

CRAVEN, THOMAS S., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CRAVEN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 67.

CRAWFORD, CHAS. S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CRAWFORD, G. B., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

CRAWFORD, JAMES E., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CRAWFORD, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

CRAWFORD, M. M. nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

CRAWFORD, MRS. GRACE S., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

CRAWFORD, NORMAN E., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

CRAWSHAW, MISS ROWENA, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

CRESSMAN, HOWARD R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed. 776.

CRESSON, MISS EVA I., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

CRISMAN, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

CRISMAN, RUSSELL R., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

CRIPPEN, MARTIN, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CRIPPS, H. S., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

CRIPPS, MRS. FLORENCE S., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

CRIST, C. W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

CRIVELLA, A. W., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CROKE, THOMAS M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CROLL, MISS BERTHA F., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

CROLL, MISS MARY, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CROLL, ROBERT B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CRONIN, MISS A. G., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

CRONIN, THOMAS W., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

CRONKHITE, FRANK E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

CROOKS, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

CROSS, GEORGE F., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CROSSCOPE, G. A. R., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

CROTHERS, J. LAWSON, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

CROUSE, CHARLES R., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CROUSE, MISS LILLIAN D., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

CROWE, MRS. CATHERINE E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

CROWLEY, JOHN P., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

CRUMLISH, JAMES C., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

CRUSE, W. H., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

CUDA, FRANCIS E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

CUDA, GUISEPPE, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

CULBERT, MISS MATILDA M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

CULBERTSON, R. F., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

CULLATHER, MICHAEL A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

CULLEN, MISS MARY A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

CULLEN, MISS ROSE M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CULLEY, MISS KATHRYN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CULLINAN, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CULLISON, T. P., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

CULLITON, JOHN J., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

CULLMERRY, G. L., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

CUMMING, MISS. ETHEL C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

CUMMINGS JOSEPH F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CUMMINGS, MAURICE V., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

CUMMINGS, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

CUMMINGS, MRS. MINNIE L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

CUNNINGHAM, CHAS. L., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CUNNINGHAM, J. F., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

CUNNINGHAM, L. L., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

CUNNINGHAM, MARTIN J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

CUNNINGHAM, MISS IVA M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

CUPP, C. H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

CUPP, F. W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

CURNS, C. C., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

CURRAN, ALBERT G. F., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

CURRAN, GEORGE, nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

CURRAN, THOMAS, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

CURRY, J. S., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

CURRY, W. M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

CURTIS, EMERSON C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

CURTIS, ROBERT C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

CUSHMAN, L. E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

CYNWYD, NATHAN SPERING, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

CYPHERS, FRANK R., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

DAGER, HOWARD J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DAILEY, EDWARD J., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

DELESANDER, ROCCO, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

D'ALESSANDRO, LORRI, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DALEY, JOHN R., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

DALEY, THOMAS, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

D'ALFONSO, DOMENICK, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DALFONZO, JOSEPH N., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

DALY, MRS. MARY H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

DALZELL, THOMAS M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

DAMERAN, RICHARD W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DAMES, MRS. ANNA P., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

DANA, CHAS. W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DANAHEY, MISS ROSE, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

DANKO, MICHAEL, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

DANO, JOHN, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

DAPPER, CARL J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

DARBAKER, ISAAC K., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

DARLING, MISS MARJORIE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DARLINGTON, MISS MARY B., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DARRACH, MISS G. I., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

DARREL, STILLMAN A., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

DART, MISS LILLIAN A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

DASCH, MISS ANNA K., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DAUBENSPECK, ENOCH, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

DAUENHMAUER, LOUIS, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

DAVENPORT, MISS ANNAMAE, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DAVID, WILLIAM J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DAVIDSON, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DAVIES, F. A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

DAVIES, H. S., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DAVIES, THOMAS H., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

DAVIN, MRS. KATHRYN L., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

DAVIS, A. G., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DAVIS, C. C., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

DAVIS, CHARLES H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DAVIS, CHAS. M., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DAVIS, CRELLIN J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DAVIS, E. C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DAVIS, FOSTER E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

DAVIS, FRANK A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DAVIS, FRED B., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

DAVIS, GROVER C., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

DAVIS, HOWARD L., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DAVIS, J. MATHIAS, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

DAVIS, JOHN N., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DAVIS, JOHN W., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

DAVIS, MISS BLANCHE M., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

DAVIS, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DAVIS, MISS MARY H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DAVIS, MISS RUTH K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DAVIS, MRS. MATTIE F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

DAVIS, ROBERT T., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DAVIS, THOS. V., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

DAVIS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DAVISON, JAMES M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DAVY, MISS HELEN L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

DAWS, HERBERT W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DAWSON, HARRY A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

DAWSON, MRS. LITTLE A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

DAWSON, WILLIAM B., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

DAY, W. M. G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

DEAKYNE, MISS MARY N., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

DEARBECK, MISS ANNA, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DEARTH, MISS EMMA J., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

DEATRICH, CHARLES M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

De AUGUSTINE, PETER, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DEBOUT, JAS. N., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

De BREHN, WESLEY, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

De CICO, JOSEPH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

DECKARD, CHARLES E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

DECKER, MRS. GERTRUDE A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DEEGAN, CORNELIUS S., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

De FURIA, FRANK E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

De GAETANO, ALFONSO, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DOGOLE, MRS. ETHEL, nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

De HAVEN, ALEX M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

De HAVEN, EDWARD P., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

De HORSEY, REED B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DEISHER, JOHN, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

De JOHN, J. H., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

DELAMATER, MISS OLIVE G., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DeLANCEY, R. W., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

DELANEY, FRANCIS J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

De LANEY, MISS MIRIAM, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DELANY, THEODORE M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

DELAWAY, MISS K. AVERIL, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DeLIZZA, PROSFIERO, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DELLINGER, GEORGE S., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

DeLONG, A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DeLONG, JEROME B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

DeLONG, ROY ALLEN, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DeMARIS, W. C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

DeMATTEIS, VINCERIZO, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DEMBEZYNSKI, F. J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DEMJAN, FRANK, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

DEMME, ADOLPH, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

deMOLL, PAUL, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

DEMOND, MISS M. M., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

DEMPSTER, D. M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

DEMSKI, J. J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DENEHEY, W. R., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

DENMARK, CLARENCE J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DENNIS, ARTHUR EDWARD, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DENNIS, THOMAS H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DENTICI, JOSEPH, nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

DePALMA, MISS MARIE, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DePASCALE, EDWARD, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DERMIT, JOHN A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DESCANO, THOMAS, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DESIMONE, CORNELIUS A., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

DESMOND, MISS MARY A., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

DETTRA, JOHN M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

DETWEILER, MISS M. BESSIE, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

DETWILER, HARRY M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

DETWILER, LEWIS C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DEUTSCH, ARNOLD, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

DEVEREAUX, WM. C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DEVEREUX, STEPHEN A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DEVERS, MISS ANNA J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

DeVITO, MISS ISABELLA, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

DEVLIN, JOSEPH P., nominated, 218.
Congrmed, 222.

DeWALL, J. H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

DEWEES, MISS FLORENCE H., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DeWITT, EDWARD F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

DIAMOND, MISS ANNA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DIAMOND, MISS WILHELMINA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DIAMOND, NATHAN M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

DIAMOND, SAMUEL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DIAS, MISS DEBORAH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

DIBERT, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DiCIO, JOHN, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DICK, A. M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DICK, J. B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

DICK, MISS HAZEL J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

DICKSON, CONWAY W., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DICKSON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

DICLANDIO, FRANK, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

DiDIORGIO, PETER, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DIEHL, EUGENE, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

DIEROLF, HARVEY F., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

DIFFENBAUGH, MILTON H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

DILLEY, L. N., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DILLINGER, WALTER S., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

DIMMICK, MORRIS J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DIMMICK, THEODORE, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

DIMMIG, JOHN L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

DINKEY, MISS PHEBE S., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DINNER, MISS MARY M., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

DINSMORE, H. H., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

DINSMORE, MISS EVA, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

DIODATI, DOMENIC A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DIRINGER, MRS. ANNA T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DISCHER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DISE, C. E., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

DIEHER, MRS. ISABEL W., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DITTMAR, JOHN C., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

DIX, CORRON E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DIX, LEVIN A., JR., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DIXON, R. H., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

DIXON, W. H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DKINS, G. GUISE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DLUZANSKY, GEO. S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DOANE, CHARLES W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

DOANE, FAY C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DOBBS, MISS C. MABELLE, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

DOBSON, THOMAS, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

DOEPKE, MISS MARGARET H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DOERR, FRED., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

DOGOLE, JACOB, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOHERTY, F. FRANK, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

DOHERTY, FLOYD T., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOHERTY, JOHN H., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DOHERTY, THOS. A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

DOHLER, WM. J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

DOHRMANN, FREDERICK, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DOLAN, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

DOLAN, T. P., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOLBY, LEMAN W., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

D'OLIER, CHARLES F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

DOLL, OSCAR, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DOLSON, HAROLD A., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

DOMANSKI, VINCENT, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

DONAHOE, THOMAS A., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DONAHOO, WAYNE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

DONAHUE, JOHN H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DONAHUE, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DONALDSON, THOMAS N., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

DONALSON, CLARENCE D., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

DONBAVAND, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

DONNELLY, EDWARD L., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

DONNELLY, HUGH M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

DONNELLY, JOHN A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DONNELLY, MICHAEL F., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DONNELLY, MISS CATHERINE C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DONNELLY, THOMAS, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DONOFRIO, A. A., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

DONOHOE, PHILIP, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

DONOHUE, MISS BESSIE E., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

DONOHUE, MISS MARIE, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

DONOHUE, P. W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

DORMAN, NAT. A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DORNAN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

DORNAN, WILLIAM A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

DORNEY, OLIVER C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

DORSAN, JACOB, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

DORSEY, MISS LORETTA, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

DORWARTH, MAX, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

DOTY, JOHN R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DOUBT, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DOUGHERTY, BERNARD, JR., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

DOUGHERTY, EDWARD J., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1324.

DOUGHERTY, FRANCIS M., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DOUGHERTY, HOWARD A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DOUGHERTY, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DOUGHERTY, MISS GEORGEANNA V., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOUGHERTY, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DOUGHERTY, MISS LUCY, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOUGLASS, JESSE C., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM E., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

DOWBENKO, MICHAEL S. nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DOWLING, MISS ANNA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DOWNER, E. K., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

DOWNEY, WM., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DOWNING, JOHN, nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

DOWNS, KENNETH U., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DOYLE, JAMES J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

DOYLE, JOHN F. JR., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

DOYLE, P. F., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

DOYLE, THOMAS J., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

DRAIN, R. B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DRAINA, MISS B., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

DRAKE, MISS MARY E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

DRAKE, WALTER G., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DRASS, JOHN U., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

DRAYER, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

DRENNEN, MISS M. ANNIE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DRESHMAN, MISS MARY L., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DRESSER, A. D., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DREW, WEBSTER G., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DRIESBACH, WM. FRED, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DRISCOLL, MISS M. A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

DROSDICK, BOLTON, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

DROWN, S. S., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DRUMHELLER, HARVER S., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

DRYMAN, MISS FLORENCE C., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

DRZYMALLA, MISS EMMA C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DUBIN, JACOB, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DUBOIS, MISS MARIE Z., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DUBOUSKY, SIMSON, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DUDLEY, CLARENCE M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

DUFF, HARRY E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

DUFF, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

DUFF, WM. BOYD, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

DUFF, WM. M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

DUFFINE, CHAS., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

DUGANNE, MISS ADA L., nominated, 11.

Confirmed, 14.

DUHURST, CHARLES, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

DUKEMAN, MISS MARION M., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

DUNCAN, WALTER M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

DUNGAN, ELLWOOD G., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

DUNHAM, FREDERICK, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

DUNN, ALLEN S., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

DUNN, GEORGE B., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

DUNN, H. STEWART, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

DUNN, THOMAS J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

DUNNE, ANDREW A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

DUNNE, MISS B. M., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

DURDACH, PAUL J., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

DURITSA, MISS MARY, nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

DURNIN, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

DUTCHMAN, JNO. A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

DUTKIN, SAMUEL K., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

EABY, CHAS. W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

EABY, GUY C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

EAGAN, GOMER J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

EAGAN, THOMAS J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

EALER, WILLIAM L., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

EALY, MRS. ROZELLA L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

EARLICH, ELMER E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

EARLY, W. B., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

EASTON, HARRY, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

EATER, MISS HAZEL E., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

EATON, A. W., nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

EBEN, PAUL A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

EBERSOLE, MISS E. A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

BERT, HARRY, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

EBERT, MRS. MARY M. S., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

EBY, MISS BRITANNIA, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ECKELS, CHARLES E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

ECKERT, MISS MARY B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

EDELMAN, HARRY R. JR., 768.
Confirmed, 776.

EDELMAN, MISS IDA R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

EDEN, DAVID B., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

EDGE, WILLIAM P., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

EDGETT, MISS RERIA S., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

EELIS, WALTER A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

EDMONDS, D. S., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

EDWARDS, MISS GERTRUDE M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

EDWARDS, MRS. DOROTHY, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

EDWARDS, MRS. LEONA KLINGER, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

EDWARDS, W. C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

EDY, HARRY C., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

EGBERT, WM. G., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

EGGLESTON, CHARLES F., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

EHEIM, MISS EMMA J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

EICHER, ALEX, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

EILBER, MISS KATHERINE S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

EISLEY, MISS KATHRYN, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ELLIOTT, EDGAR J., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

ELLIOTT, MISS MAUD, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

ELLIOTT, MRS. FLORENCE W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ELLIOTT, MRS. LETTIE C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ELLIS, BENJAMIN J., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

ELLIS, MISS ELEANOR E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ELLIS, RAYMOND, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ELLIS, SAMUEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ELLSWORTH, E. N., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ELLSWORTH, MISS OLIVE, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ELSTON, E. WILBER, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

ELTONHEAD, GEORGE W., Jr., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ELWELL, WM. E., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

EMBERY, JOSEPH R., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

EMBERY, JOSEPH R., Jr., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

EMBURG, JOHN M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

EMERSON, DONALD, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

EMERY, EDWARD EVERETT, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

EMIG, MISS JULIA C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ENGELHART, GEORGE K., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ENGELS, WALTER S., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ENGLAND, I. W., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

ENGLAND, MISS MARTHA L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ENGLE, C. G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ENGLE, H. E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ENGLISH, MICHAEL J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ENGLISH, PERCY A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ENNIS, JOHN, Jr., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ENZ, CHARLES G., nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

EPERJESEY, STEPHEN, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ERB, H. EARL, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ERBEE, J. HENRY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ERB, RAYMOND S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ERMERT, CHARLES, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ERTZMAN, EMIL B., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

ERWIN, H. LA VERNE, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ERWIN, MRS. ALICE E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

ERWIN, ROBERT E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ESHELMAN, W. C., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

ESHENBAUGH, MISS G. M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ESHLEMAN, J. GUY, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ESKIN, MISS GUSSIE M., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

ETCHBERGER, JOHN L., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ETTELSON, ARTHUR, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

EHUSTIS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

ENTINE, LOUIS, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

EVANS, CHARLES C., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

EVANS, MISS FREDA E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

EVANS, GUS B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

EVANS, HENRY B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

EVANS, MISS HELEN L. B., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

EVERETT, MRS. BESSIE B., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

EVERTS, MISS HARRIET K., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

EVOY, HOWARD D., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FABIAN, ROBERT E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FAHRNEY, MISS ALMA, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FAIRE, MRS. MAUDE E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

FAIRFAX, MRS. LILLIAN S., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

FAIRMAN, MISS MYRTLE B., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

FALCONE, MICHAEL E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FALEIDIA, GIOVANNI, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FALK, MISS BESSIE M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

FALKLER, J. P., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

FANELLI, LUIGI, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FARBER, ROY M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

FARIS, GEORGE D., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FARNE, J. FRANK, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

FARNHAM, N. C., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

FARRELL, LAWRENCE, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FARRELL, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FARRELL, MRS. ANNIE E., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

FARRELLY, EUGENE, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

FARRER, A. E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FARRINGER, SCHUYLER T., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

FASCENDA, D. ANTHONY, Jr., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

FASY, HARRY J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 776.

FAUST, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 415.

FAUST, RUSSELL D., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

FAVINI, JOHN J., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

FAWCETT, W. L., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

FAY, CARL A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FAY, JOSEPH J., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

FEATHER, I. K., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FEENEY, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

FEENEY, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FEESER, MISS HILDA E., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

FEGLEY, MISS CATHARINE S., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FEHNEL, MISS ELSIE F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

FEIDESCHER, WILLIAM I., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FEINBERG, MISS HELEN, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FEINSTEIN, HARRY, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FEINSTEIN, ISADORE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FEISER, HARRY E., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

FELDING, MISS A. L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

FELDMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FELDMAN, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

FELEGY, MIHAEL, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FELLMAN, HARVEY D., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FELT, JAY P., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FENICLE, MISS ALICE, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

FENLON, MISS KATHERYN H., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FENNER, A. M., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

FENOL, JOHN C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FERGUS, HUGH E., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

FERGUSON, JAMES D., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

FERGUSON, MISS ELEANOR M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

FERGUSON, W. B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FERRANTE, LUIGI, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FERREE, MRS. LAURA E., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FERRIS, EDWARD J., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

FERRY, HUGH M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FERSBLONI, ALBIN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

FERUGIARI, MISS ANGELINE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FESSLER, CHARLES A., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

FETTER, FRANCIS O., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FETTER, HORACE, P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FETTERS, MILTON L., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FEUDALE, MRS. MARIETTA, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

FEY, EDWARD H., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FICKS, CLAYTON M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

FICKES, MRS. ELFRIEDA M., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

FIDLER, L. E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

FIELD, C. E., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

FIELD, M. C., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

FIENMAN, CHARLES, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FIERMAN, MAURICE M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FIET, JOSEPH H., Sr., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FIFE, W. P., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

FIRICK, G. M., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

FINE, RUSSELL S., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

FINEGAN, MISS NELLIE M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FINGRUTED, FRANK, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FINK, A. J., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FINK, GEO. H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FINK, HARRY, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

FINK, JOHN W., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FINKBINER, U. S. G., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FINKELHOR, MAURICE, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FINLEY, THOS. E., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

FINLON, MISS E. M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

FINN, EDWARD, Jr., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

FINN, J. JOS., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FINN, MISS SARA, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FIRST, C. J., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FIRST, JACK W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FISHEL, HARRY EMANUEL, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FISHER, DYSON, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

FISHER, EDWARD D., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FISHER, GEORGE W., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

FISHER, JOHN HENRY, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FISHER, LUKE M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FISHER, MISS AMELIA F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FISHER, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

FISHER, MISS PAULINE, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

FISHER, SAMUEL J., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

FISHWICK, HUGH, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

FISKE, LAURENCE H., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FITCH, FRANK J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

FLACCUS, GEORGE H., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FLAGLER, ARTHUR E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

FLAHERTY, MISS M. FRANCES, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FLANAGAN, LEO, E., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

FLANAGAN, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

FLANNERY J. HAROLD, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

FLANDERS, HARRY K., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FLEMMINGS, LEON H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FLEMMING, MISS MINNIE B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FLETCHER, JOHN P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

FLICK, MRS. KATHERINE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FLOOD, MISS V. B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FLOOD, W. G., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

FLOTO, D. GUY, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

FLOTTO, A. L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FLOUNDERS, MRS. ELIZABETH E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FLOWERS, HARRY V., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FLOWERS, JOSEPH F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FLUESO, MISS EDITH H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FLINN, MISS FLORENCE A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

FLYGAR, MISS M. E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

FLYNN, JOHN M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FLYNN, MISS ANNA R., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

FOESIG, ADAM G., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FOIGHT, SAMUEL B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FOLEY, JOS. J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FOLEY, MISS MAE G., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

FOLEY, ROBERT A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

FOLGER, MRS. LILLIAN D., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

FOLTZ, THOMAS A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FOOKS, ERNEST S., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

FORD, MISS MARGARET G., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FORDYCE, EARLE, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FORDYCE, EDWARD C., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

FOREMAN, C. K., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

FORNWALD, C. A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FOREST, MISS JENNIE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FORRESTER, MISS ELSIE R., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FORSTEIN, SOL. S., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FORSTER, MISS HILDA M., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

FORSYTHE, JOHN EVERETTE, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

FORSYTHE, RALPH E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

FORTE, MISS ELIZABETH B., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FORTNA, MISS CLARA L., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

FOSTER, THEO. R., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

FOSSETT, MRS. CATHERINE L., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

FOULKE, THOMAS A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FOUST, PHILIP G., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FOW, AMBROSE F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FOW, F. CARROLL, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FOX, MISS ADA E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

FOX, MISS BELLA, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FOX, EDWARD J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

FOX, J. E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

FOX, J. E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 770.

FOX, MISS KATHERINE H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

FOX, MISS MARY H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FOX, MISS ROSE G., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FOX, FREDERICK C., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FRANCIS, A. L., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

FRANCIS, F. M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FRANEK, JOS. A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

FANCK, M .C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRANK, EDWARD I., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

FRANK GEO. K., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FRANK, H. T., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

FRANK, MISS ANNA H., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

FRANK, MISS IDA V., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRANK, ROBERT L., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

FRANK W. RUSSELL, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKEL, EPHRAIM J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKENFIELD, MISS DELLA M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

FRANKENFIELD, MRS. BETTY S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKHAUSER, L. W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRANKLIN, MISS EMILY L., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FRANKLIN, OTTO F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FRANKLIN, W. B. JR., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FRANKS, GEORGE F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKS, GEORGE J. JR., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

FRANKS, H. L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKS, MISS IDA M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANKS, PAUL N., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

FRANTZ, GEARHART, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANTZ, PAUL S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FRANTZ, RUSSEL H., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

FRANZ, MISS MADA, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRAZIER, JOHN M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FRAZIER, MISS NANCY, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

FREAR, R. E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FREAS, MISS HELEN J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

FREDERICK, MISS MABEL T., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FREDERICK, MRS. SARA, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

FREEBORN, THOS. J., Jr., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FREEBORN, ROBERT M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

FREED, ERWIN M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FREED, MISS MARY B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FREED, MRS. EVA S., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FREED, MRS. M. E., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FREEDMAN, MRS. E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FREEHLING, C. W., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FREEHLING, WILLIAM T., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

FREHN, MRS. HATTIE N., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

FREEMAN, A. D., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

FREEMAN, B. F., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FREEMAN, HARRY L., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

FREEMAN, MISS SARA R., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FREEMAN, MYER C., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FREESE, HOMER J., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

FREY, MISS CATHARINE B., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

FREY, WILLIAM S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

FRICK, W. E. METZ, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

FRIDAY, PAUL J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FRIEDGEN, WM. G., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

FRIEDMAN, ALBERT H., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

FRIEDMAN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FRIEDMAN, HENRY, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FRIEDMAN, JACOB, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

FRIEDMAN, JEROME S., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

FRIEDMAN, MAURICE J., nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

FRIEDMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM L., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

FRIEDRICHS, ARTHUR, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FRIGA, JOSEPH H., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

FRITZ, MISS SUE B., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FROELICH, FRANK P., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

FROMM, WM., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

FRONEFIELD, J. M. 3rd, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

FROST, PRESTON A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FRY, G. OWEN, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FRY, WILLIAM F., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

FRYE, E. M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

FRYER, JOHN H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

FUHRMAN, FRANK H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

FULLER, EUGENE A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

FULLAGAR, GEORGE C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

FULLERTON, MISS HELEN H., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

FULLERTON, S. W., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FULTON, ROBERT V., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

FUNK, HENRY H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

FURCICH, SPIRIDION, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

FURMAN, MRS. BERTHA, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

FURMAN, MISS RUTH M., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

FURMAN, SAMUEL T., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

FURST, W. S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

FUSARINI, HENRY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

FUTCHER, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GABEL, J. SAYLOR, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GABELL, MRS. HELEN G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GAERTNER, MRS. LUELLA L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GAGE, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GALANTER, J J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GALBRAITH, MISS MARY B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GALENA, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

GALLAGHER, GEORGE W., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

GALLAGHER, JAMES A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

GALLAGHER, JOHN J., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GALLAGHER, MISS NAN L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GALLAGHER, R. R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

GALLAHER, HARRY B., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GALLAHER, MISS INA A., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GALLAWAY, MRS. MARY N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GALLEN, WM. J. A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GALLO, JOHN A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

GALLOWAY, CURTIS H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

GAMBLE, MISS AGNES B., nominatde, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

GANGERVER, MISS CAROLINE E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GANSTER, MISS LAURA A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GARBRICK, MISS LILLIAN I., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GARDNER, H. EUGENE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GARDNER, MISS LOUISE A., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GARDNER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

GARGAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GARRAHAN, D. M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GARRETT, ALBERT N., Jr., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

GARRETT, C. D., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

GARRETT, MRS. M. GRACE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GARRETT, PAUL M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

GARRETSON, MISS M. D., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

GARRISON, ROBERT E., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

GARTLAN, MISS ELLA H., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

GARTLAND, DANIEL A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GARVIN, JOSEPH C., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GASS, LLOYD A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

GATELY, MISS LAURA M., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

GATES, ELLSWORTH ELMER, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

GATFIELD, MISS L. E., 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GATTI, FELIX C. V., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

GAUL, GEORGE A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GAUT, JOHN G., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

GEARHART, OSCAR R., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GEBHARDT, HARRY L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

GEBHERDTSBAUER, WM., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

GEDDES, EVERETT P., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GEIB, C. RAYMOND, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GEIDER, G. W., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

GEIGER, JOHN J., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GEISLER, W. P., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GEKLINSKY, FRANK S., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GELLECT, MAX, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

GELLMAN, JACOB, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GENTER, MISS LULU M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

GENTILE, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

GENTILINI, LOUIS T., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

GEORGE, EDGAR E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GEORGE, J. JOSEPH, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GEORGE, MISS CATHERINE K., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

GERAGHTY, MICHAEL J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

GERAGHTY, MISS L. EDNA, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

GERBER, MISS CATHARYNE L., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GERHARD, EARL K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GERHART, MISS CATHERINE D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GERSHMAN, ISADOR, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GERSTENACKER, GEORGE C., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GETTIG, S. D., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GETTY, MISS LORETTA A., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

GEYER, WALTER K., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GIBBS, LESTER S., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GIBSON, CLIFFORD H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GIBSON, GEORGE C., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GIBSON, JAMES A., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

GIBSON, MISS MYRTLE I., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

GIBSON, MUSCOE M., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

GIBSON, NEIL W., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GIEG, JOHN, nominated 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GIHON, LEON, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GILBERT, ELIAS H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GILBERT, HARRY I., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GILES, GEORGE S., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GILES, JUDSON R., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

GILFILLAN, J. CLYDE, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

GILKERSON, MISS REBEKAH M., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

GILL, JOHN G., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GILLESPIE, STANLEY A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GILMARTIN, JOHN T., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GILMORE, HUGH, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

GILMORE, J. C., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GILROY, MISS HELEN F., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GILROY, MISS MARY, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GINGERICH, MRS. E. BLANCHE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

GINEVAN, MISS DESSA, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302

GINSBUG, HARRY, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GINSBURG, SILAS K., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

GIOISA, LEONARDO A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

GIRARD, PASCHAL J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GIRARDI, STEPHEN V., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GITTINGS, HAYDEN E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GIVEN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

GIVEN, WILLIAM H., Jr., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

GLADDEN, F. R., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

GLADSTONE, HENRY C., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

GLASER, JOHN M., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

GLASER, PETER J., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

GLASS, O. W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GLASS, SAMUEL S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GLEASON, JAMES H., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GLEASON, JOHN P., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

GLEASON, WATER W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GLEIM, MISS ELSIE M., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3402.

GLENN, ROBERT E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

GLICK, A. HOWER, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GLOSSER, HOWARD C., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

GODDESS, THOMAS A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GODWIN, EARL, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GOEBEL, HARRY, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GOEPPERT, MISS ELLA L., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GOESSLER, CARL J., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

GOFF, WILLIAM N., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

GOLDACKER, CARL B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GOLDBACHER, ARTHUR, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GOLDBECK, GEORGE E., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GOLDBERG, TOBIAS, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GOLDBLUM, MISS EMMA, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GOLDEN, FRED, nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GOLDMAN, ADOLPH J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GOLDMAN, LOUIS G., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GOLDMAN, MRS. PAULINE, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

GOLDNER, ABRAHAM, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GOLDNER, CONRAD, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GOLDNER, SAMUEL, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GOLDSMITH, JACOB R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GOLDSTEIN, ISAAC, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GOLDSTROM, A. L., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

GOLDTHWAITE, JOHN F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GOOD, HOWARD F., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

GOOD, OCEAN W., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

GOODALL, JOHN A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GOODBREAD, JOHN D., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GOODFELLOW, G. R., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

GOODMAN, ALVIN E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GOODMAN, HOWARD S., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GOODMAN, MISS ESTHER R., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GOODMAN, RICHARD, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GOODWIN, DANIEL B., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

GOODWIN, JAMES K., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GOODWIN, WILLIAM F., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GOODWIN, WILLIAM M., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

GORDON, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GORDON, MISS GLADYS W., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

GORDON, MISS JEAN L., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GORDON, LAURA, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GORDON, SAMUEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GORDON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GORE, PHILIP S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

GORETZKA, HERMAN J., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GORMAN, JAMES A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

GORMAN, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

GORMLEY, EDWARD J., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

GORODETSKY, MISS ROSE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GORSUCH, MRS. MAE M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GOSLIN, CLARENCE A., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

GOTTSMAN, MISS MADELINE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GOTWALS, LEO. A., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

GOULD, MRS. GERTRUDE M., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

GOURLEY, HARVEY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GOWARN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

GOWRAN, MISS ALICE V., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GOWELL, F. M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GRABERT, CHARLES L., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 337.

GRACE, WILLIAM R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

GRADY, JAMES J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GRADY, M. J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GRAFT, MISS M. AGUSTA, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

GRAEBER, CONRAD G., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GRAHAM, FRANK V., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GRAHAM, HARRY L., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

GRAHAM, JOHN W., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

GRAHAM, MISS NETTA A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GRAHAM, RALPH S., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

GRAHAM, S. S., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM P., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

GRANDEY, J. ARTHUR, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

GRANGER, ARTHUR W., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

GRANT, C. E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GRANT, MRS. KATHRYN, H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

GRAPER, MISS HELEN, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GRAY, G. E., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

GRAY, NORMAN W., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

GRAY, THOS. J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

GREANEY, GEORGE F. A., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

GREAR, HARRY A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

GREEN, ALBERT, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GREEN, ALEXANDER, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

GREEN, C. D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

GREEN, E. H., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

GREEN, GEO. J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

GREEN, GEORGE Jr., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GREEN, HARRY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GREEN, HARRY, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

GREEN, HARRY, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GREEN, J. A., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

GREEN, J. IRVIN, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

GREEN, JOSEPH, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GREEN, MISS S. E., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GREEN, SAMUEL L., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GREEN, THOMAS H. Jr., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

GREEN, WILLIAM E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

GREENBERG, ALVIN M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GREENBERG, JOSEPH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GREENBERGER, ADOLPH, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GREENE, H. G., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

GREENE, MISS MILDRED B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM I., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

GREENSPAN, MEYER E., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

GREENSPAN, PERRY, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GREENWOOD, CHARLES M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIEGGIS, JOSEPH J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

GREGORY, HARRY K., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

GREIGHTON, MISS LULA, nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GREIGHTON, STEPHEN D., nominated, 221.
Conrfimed, 222.

GREINER, G. F., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

GREINER, MISS ELIZABETH J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GREIPP, JOSEPH, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GRETZINGER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

GREY, W. A., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

GRIBBEN, IRA, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

GRIBBIN, HARRY L., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GRIBBS, JYATT M., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GRICE, CHAS. E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIER, ANDREW W., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

GRIER, HARRY WOODS, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIER, JAY R., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GRIER, MISS MARGARET S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIEST, MISS KATHARINE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIFFIN, A. A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIFFIN, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIFFIN, V. B., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GRIFFIS, MRS. DONNA H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

GRIFFITH, ALFRED, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GRIFFITH, EDGAR I., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

GRIFFITH, JOHN W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

GRIFFITHS, LEE W. S., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

GRIM, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

GRIMES, S. H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

GRIMM, IRIS W., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GRINNEN, W. H., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

GRISSOM, ROBT. W., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

GRITTNER, HARRY M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GROFF, CHARLES A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GROFF, MRS. MABEL E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

GROFF, RUSSELL S., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

GROFT, RAYMOND P., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

GROH, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GROSKIN, D. D., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

GROSS, C. H. ELMER, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GROSS, MILTON S., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

GROSS, MISS B. D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GROSS, MISS BELLE H., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

GROSS, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

GROSS, MISS HELEN V., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

GROSS, MRS. FAY R., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

GROSSMAN, ARTHUR M., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

GROTE, FRED G., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

GROUDINE, LOUIS J., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

GROVE, MISS ADELAIDE, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

GROVER, HARRY D., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GROVER, J. HARRY, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

GRUBB, ROBERT R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

GRUMBEL, MRS. EDITH B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GRUNDMAN, MISS MARGARET J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

GRUNINGER, HERMAN T., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

GRUNOW, PAUL H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

GUELL, MRS. MATILDA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GUERIN, JOHN J., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

GUERRA, ANGELO, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

GUGGENHEIM, MRS. CLAIRE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GUGGIE, JOHN J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

GUINEY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

GULDIN, CHARLES F., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

GULDIN, GRANKLIN M., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

GULDIN, SAMUEL A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

GULLMAN, EUGENE, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

GUMPPER, ALFRED J., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

GUST, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

GUTH, HYMAN A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

GUTH, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

GUILLIAM, GEORGE E., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAAS, BENJAMIN, nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

HAAS, W. WADE, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HABER, JOHN G., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

HABERFELD, WM., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

HABERL, A. F., Jr., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HACKENBERG, CHARLES, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HACKETT, PAUL, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

HACKMAN, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HAERTTER, MISS HENRIETTA M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HAFELI, MISS EMMA, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

HAFER, JOHN R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HAGAN, JAMES F., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HAGAN, MISS SERA T., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

HAGEN, HARRY C., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HAGENBUCH, JAMES H., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

HAGERLING, MISS A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HAGERMAN, JOHN B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HAGGERTY, CHARLES A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HAGGERTY, GEORGE I., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HAGUE, WM. E., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HAIG, ROLAND B., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HAINES, ALLEN S., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HAINES, MISS HELENA S., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

HAINES, MRS. MYRTLE C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HAINES, THOMAS K. P., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HALE, ARTHUR, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

HALE, CHARLES WALTON, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

HALEY, JEREMIAH, Jr., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HALEY, MISS A. E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

HALEY, M. J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HALL, CARTER F., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

HALL, DAVID H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HALL, HUBERT H., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

HALL, JESSE H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HALL, J. M., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

HALL, JOHNSTON, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

HALL, MISS EDITH L., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HALL, MISS EMMA M., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

HALL, MISS MARY S., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

HALL, MISS SARA T., nominated, 9.

HALL, MRS. BLANCHE C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HALL, RALPH O., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HALL, ROBERT A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HALL, W. M., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

HALL, WM. W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HALL, W. SHERADEN, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HALLAM, MRS. ROSE KING, nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

HALLER, MISS EMMA M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

HALLET, HAROLD, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

HALPERN, CHARLES, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

HALPORN, JOSEPH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HALTNORTH, C. FRED, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

HALYAMA, N., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HAM, WM. ARTHUR, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

HAMAKER, D. C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

HAMILL, H. H., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HAMILTON, C. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

HAMILTON, HENRY T., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HAMILTON, MISS M. M., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

HAMILTON, SAMUEL R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAMILTON, VICTOR J., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

HAMME, MRS. CORDULA H., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

HAMMILL, JOS. H., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

HAMMOND, MISS MARY A., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

HAMMOND, MISS N. J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HAMMOND, MISS NANCY E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HAMPSON, G. A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HAMROCK, FRANK J., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

HAMROCK, JULIUS C., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

HANCHER, D. C., nominated, 411.
onfirmed, 415.

HAND, BAYARD, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HANDLER, EARL, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

HANDLER, SAMUEL, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HANEY, JOHN J., Jr., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

HANIAK, JOHN, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HANLEY, MICHAEL L., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HANM, JOSEPH W., Jr., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HANNINGTON, WALTER, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HANNIS, JOHN W., nominated, 242.

HANNUM, EDWIN PENROSE, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HANRAHAM, MISS MARY A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HANRAHAN, MISS MARY L., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HANSON, HOWARD W., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

HANSON, MISS MARY A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HANSSEN, M. C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

HAPP, FRANK N., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

HAPP, HENRY, nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

HAPPEL, J. A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HAPPEL, JOHN W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HAPSON, GEORGE H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARADER, CHAUNCEY D., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HARAMIC, GEORGE, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

HARDEN, THOMAS J., Jr., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HARDESTY, H. W., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HARDY, MRS. EFFIE S., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HARE, JAY V., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

HARE, JOHN W., Jr., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

HARLEY, WINFIELD W., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

HARMAN, MRS. PERCY, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HARNACK, MISS S. R., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARNEY, MRS. KATHERINE, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARPER, EDWARD R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HARPER, MISS MAUDE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HARPER, W. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HARRIES, JOHN A., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

HARRINGTON, J. VERNON, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

HARRINGTON, MISS ELIZABETH G., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

HARRIS, ARTHUR B., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HARRIS, EDWARD W., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

HARRIS, JOSEPH J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HARRIS, LINDEN T., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARRIS, MISS ANNA KATE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARRIS, MISS EDITH, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HARRIS, R. A., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

HARRIS,, WILFRED J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HARRISON, FRANK T., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HARRISON, HARRY JOSEPH, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

HARROLD, MISS A. S., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HARSHAW, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HART, CHARLES P., Jr., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HART, RICHARD W., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HARTER, OSCAR I., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HARTLEY, HARRY W., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HARTLEY, MRS. MYRTLE, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

HARTLINE, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HARTMAN, FRANK H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HARTMAN, GEORGE J., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HARTMAN, MISS ANNA F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HARTMAN, MISS BESSIE M., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

HARTMAN, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HARTMAN, RAYMOND F., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

HARTRICK, CHARLES M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HARTZ, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HARTZELL, MISS HELEN L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14 .

HARVEY, CHESTER A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HARVEY, GEORGE B., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

HARVEY, GEORGE C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HARVEY, HERMAN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HARVEY, MRS. FLORENCE B., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HASLETT, MISS RUTH, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HASLETT, WM. P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HASLITT, RAYMOND W., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

HASSAJ, MICHAEL, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

HASSINGER, J. C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HASTINGS, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

HATFIELD, CHAUNCEY B., nominated, 218.
Confirmed,. 222

HAITMMAN, W. A., Jr., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

HATZ, JAMES G., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HAUDENSHIELD, G. B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HAUFLER, FRANK A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HAURY, MISS ANNA, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

HAUSER, CLARENCE L., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAVERTY, MISS VIRGINIA C., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

HAWK, HARRY A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HAWK, MISS FRANCES, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

HAWK, MRS. MARIE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HAWKS, MISS ELLA A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HAWLEY, B. F., Jr., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HAWMAN, ALLEN M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HAWN, MISS MILDREN L., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

HAWORTH, HERMAN E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HAY, EDWARD, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HAY, MISS CLARA B., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HAY, MISS VERONICA L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HAYDEN, JOS. R., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HAYES, MISS JENNIE A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HAZEL, W. D., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

HAZELL, FREDERICK P. D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HAZLETT, G. W., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HAZLETT, JAMES V., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

HAZLETT, MILTON H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

HAZLEWOOD, EDWARD R., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HEADMAN, MISS BETTY L., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HEALD, RAYMOND M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

HEANEY, JAMES F. J., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

HEATH, W. S., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

HECKMAN, H. L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

HECKMAN, MRS. DARYLE R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HECTOR, MRS. CARRIE L., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

HEEBNER, J. WARREN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HEEFNER, G. EARL., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HEERLIN, J. HUBERT, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HEFFERON, MISS GENEVIEVE D., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HEFT, MRS. MARY P., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

HEIDENREICH, H. W., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HEIDINGER, WILLIS B., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

HEIKEN, MISS MARGARET K., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HEIM, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HEIMS, DONALD C., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

HEINEMANN, EDWARD, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HEINITSH, JOHN F., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HEINZE, MISS HELEN, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HEIRD, EDWARD R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HEISTER, L. S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HEITSHU, EDWARD R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HELD, ALBERT L., nominated, 772.
Conrfimed, 776.

HELDMAN, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HELLER, H. E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HELM, E. W., Jr., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HEMMINGER, MRS. MARGARETHE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HEMPERLY, MISS NETTIE P., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HENDERSON, ELMER, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HENDERSON, H. W., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

HENDERSON, MISS VIOLA K., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HENDERSON, CHRISTIAN, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

HENDERSON, ROGER S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HENDERSON, W. H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HENDRICKS, CHARLES G., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

HENDRICKS, J. FREEMAN, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

HENDRICKSON, MISS HELEN S., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

HENGST, EDGAR S., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

HENNINGER, MISS MARTHA H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HENRY, CHARLES S., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HENRY, JOHN B., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

HENRY, MISS NETTIE A., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

HENRY, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HENSEL, LEANDER T., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HENSHAW, MISS LILA V., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

HENSLER, J. WALLACE, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HENSLER, MRS. FRANCES M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

HEPBURN, C. M., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

HELPER, RUSSELL C, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

KEPLER, THOMAS B., 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HEPNER, MRS. HATTIE B., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

HERB, GEO. H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HERB, WILLIAM, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

HERD, JAMES G., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HERMAN, BENJAMIN N., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HERMAN, IRVIN H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

HERMAN, J. WARREN, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HERMAN, MISS L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HERNON, JOHN L., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

HERR, J. B., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

HERR, L. E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

HERRAN, STEPHEN F., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

HERRING, EDGAR W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

HERRINGTON, FRED J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HERROLD, BENTON E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

HERRON, THOS. P., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

HERRON, WM. McC., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

HERSBERG, MRS. CATHARINE G., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

HERSHEY, CLINTON M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HERTEL, MISS EMMA H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HERTOLET, DANIEL H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HERTZ, A. H., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

HERWICK, GEORGE B., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

HERZOG, CHARLES C., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HESELBARTH, W. H., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 14.

HESS, E. A., nominated, 9.
confirmed, 1086.

HESS, J. LA RUE, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HESS, JOHN J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

HESS, MARTIN C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HESS, MELVIN C., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

HESS, MISS K. E., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

HESS, MISS MABEL M., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

HESS, MISS SARA R., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HESSELINK, MRS. THORA E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

HESSER, MISS M. P., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HESSINGER, W. C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HESTON, WILLIAM H., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

HETHERINGTON, GEORGE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HETLER, WM. T., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

HEWITT, ROBERT J., nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

HEWITT, ROBERT M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HEY, RALPH A., nominated, 68.
Confirmed, 68.

HEYDE, WILLIAM C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HEYER, CHARLES H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HEXTER, WILLIAM R., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HILBERT, HORACE J., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

HICKS, DEWALDT J., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HICKS, JAMES S., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HIGBIE, E. N., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HIGHHOUSE, EARL F., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HIGHMYER, MISS ESTHER H., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HIGGINS, JAMES E., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

HIGGINS, MISS M. L., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

HIGGINS, ROBERT E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HIGGS, JOSEPH E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HIKES, MORRIS W., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HILDENBERGER, MARTIN J., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HILL, ALBERT R., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HILL, ERMIN F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HILL, FRANK R., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HILL, KARL F. A., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HILL, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HILL, MISS JANET J., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

HILL, MISS LOIS, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HILL, MISS MABEL, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

HILL, RICHARD Jr., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HILL, SPENCER W., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HILLIARD, DIXEY M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HILTY, CLARENCE P., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

HIMMELBERGER, EDWIN, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

HINIES, L. R., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

HINES, GEORGE J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HINKEL, WILLIAM, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HINNEBUSCH, J. F., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

HIRSH, ALEXANDER, nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

HIRTH, W. J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

HITE, IRWIN J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

HITNER, ARNOLD P., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HITTLE, J. M., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HOACHLANDER, E. G., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HOADLEY, SARA F., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

HOAR, WILLARD BLAINE, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

HOASTER, EUGENE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HOBEK, JOHN G., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

HOBSON, C. R., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

HOBSON, EDGAR A., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

HOCH, ALFRED C., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

HOCH, GEORGE W., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

HODGE, MISS PEARL L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HOEBLER, MISS LEOLA M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HOEGER, MISS MARY H., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HOELSCHE, GEO. J. J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

HOERE, MISS HELENA P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HOERR, JOHN P. Jr., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

HOFFMAN, BRUCE D., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HOFFMAN, C. C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HOFFMAN, C. J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HOFFMAN, F. H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HOFFMAN, JACOB B., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HOFFMAN, L. P., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HOFFMAN, M. D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

HOFFMAN, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HOFFMAN, MISS BESSIE S., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

HOFFMAN, MISS FRANCIS M., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HOFFMAN, NEVIN S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HOFFMAN, J. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

HOFFMASTER, SCOTT W., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

HOFMANN, GEO. J., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HOGAN, EDWARD D., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

HOGG, DEWEY A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

HOGLE, EUGENE E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HOLDING, MRS. HAZEL G., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HOLL, ALBERT E., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

HOLLANDER, MISS HELEN G., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HOLLERAN, JOSEPH C., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

HOLIS, LOUIS H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HOLLOWAY, EDWARD G., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

HOLMAN, W. W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HOLMES, MISS MAE T., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

HOLSINGER, WILLIAM W., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

HOLT, IRVIN F., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HOLTON, JOHN M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HOLTZ, MRS. M. E., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

HONEYWELL, C. W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HONSE, JESSE M., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

HOOD, JOHN V., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

HOOD, S. F., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HOOPES, DARLINGTON, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HOOPES, EVERETT, J., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HOOPES, MRS. MARGARET C., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HOOVER, GEORGE V., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

HOOVER, MISS EVELINE H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HOOPY, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

HOPKINS, WILBUR V., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

HOPPER, G. A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HOPPES, JOHN S., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HORGER, WM. H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HORN, MISS GRACE, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HORN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HORN, W. C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HORNE, HARRY GEORGE, nominated, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

HORNICK, LEWIS, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

HORNING, JOHN G., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

HORR, MORRIS, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HORSEY, JOHN S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HORSTMAN, LEO R., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

HORTON, CHARLES, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

HORTON, HARRY L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HORTON, MISS EDITH, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

HOSTERMAN, SUMMER V., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HOSTETTER, HUGH, B., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

HOUCK, MISS CATHERINE F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HOULDSWORTH, ALBERT S., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HOUSERMAN, MISS SELMA L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HOUSER, ROY M., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

HOUSER, RUSSELL A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HOUSEWORTH, B. H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HOUSTON, SAMUEL J., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HOUTZ, MISS MARY HELEN, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HOVERTER, SHERMAN H., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

HOWE, MISS MAUD S., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

HOWELLS, WILLIAM T., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HOXWORTH, J. PORTER, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

HRUBY, CHARLES J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

HUBBARD, CHAS. G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HUBBARD, MISS LAURA E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HUBER, R. LEO, nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

HUBLER, HARRY G., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HUDDY, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HUDSON, MRS. ELSIE L., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

HUESTON, MATTHEW B., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

HUEY, BERT F., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

HUEY, WM. M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

HUG, THEODORE, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

HUGES, WM. H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

HUGHES, FRED A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

HUGHES, JAS. T., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HUGHES, MISS CATHERINE T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HUGHES, MISS HELEN, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

HUGUS, C. L., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

HULL, CHARLES M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

HULL, JAMES, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HULME, WM. M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

HUMES, JOHN R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

HUMPHREY, J. R., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

HUNSICKER, MISS MARION E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HUNSICKER, R. L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

HUNT, MISS KATHERINE A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

HUNT, THOMAS J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

HUNT, WALTER M., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HUNTER, GORDON E., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

HUNTER, H. C., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HUNTER, J. WARREN, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

HUNTER, MRS. CLARA I., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

HUNTER, MRS. JENNIE E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616

HUNTER, RICHARD K., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

HUPP, J. H., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

HUREVITZ, MANUEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HURST, MISS M. EDNA, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

HUTCHINS, W. V., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

HUTCHINSON, HERBERT L., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

HUTSON, MISS MARTHA C., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

HUTTON, C. A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

HUTTON, GEORGE, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HYATT, JOHN T., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

HYLAND, P. J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HYLE, HARRY W., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

HYNES, MISS ELLEN, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

HYNES, MRS. ETTA L., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

IBA, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

IDLER, HERMAN C., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

IGNATOVIG, A. T., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

IMBODEN, MISS NELLE L., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

IMHOFF, MISS CAROLINE T., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

INGHAM, MRS. MABELLE K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

INGRAHAM, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

INGRAM, JOHN GEIGER, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

INNES, MRS. JANE S., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

IRONS, JAMES H., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

IRVIN, HENRY B., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

IRVINE, R. A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

IRWIN, H. C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

IRWIN, HERVEY C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

IRWIN, MISS HELEN L., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

IRWIN, MISS STELLA, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

IRWIN, RASH W., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

ISADOR, CHARLES, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ISBY, HOWARD G., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ITZKOVITCH, HARRY, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

IUSI, RALPH, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

IVES, MRS. M. ELIZABETH, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

JACK, FRANK H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

JACK, ROBERT, Jr., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

JACK, W. C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

JACKMAN, JOSEPH E., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

JACKSON, CHARLES N., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

JACKSON, E M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

JACKSON, HARRY R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

JACKSON, HUGH A., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

JACKSON, JAMES B., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

JACKSON, WILLIAM C., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

JACO, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

JACOBS, HENRY, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

JACOBS, I. W., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

JACOBS, MRS. VERNA L., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

JACOBS, S. M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

JACOBY, L. S., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

JAKUBOWSKI, STANLEY, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

JAMES, FRANCES, nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

JAMES, GEORGE C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

JAMES, HENRY A., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

JAMES, WYNNE, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

JAMIESON, JOHN R., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

JANISZEWSKI, ANTONI, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

JANN, CHARLES A., Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

JANOFSKY, HARRY, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

JAQUETTE, THOMAS B., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

JARVIE, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JATRAS, JOHN, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

JEANNISSON, EUGENE M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

JEFFRIES, WILLIAM, Jr., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

JENKINS, G. HERBERT, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

JENKINS, JOHN, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

JENKINS, MRS. TULA H., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

JENKS, MISS RAE B., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

JENNINGS, FRED, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

JENNINGS, THOMAS L., nominated, 1085.
Cnnfirmed, 1086.

JENSEN, WM. A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

JIFKINS, MISS MABEL H., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

JOHN, C. ELMER, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

JOHN, ELIAS, Jr., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

JOHN, RALPH R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

JOHNSON, BURT B., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

JOHNSON, C. H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

JOHNSON, ENOCH J., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

JOHNSON, GUY C., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

JOHNSON, H. CLAY, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

JOHNSON, LESTER D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

JOHNSON, MISS ANN, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

JOHNSON, PAUL S., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM P., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

JOHNSON, W. W., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

JOHNSTON, C. M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

JOHNSTON, G. A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JOHNSTON, MISS KATHRYN R., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

JOHNSTON, MRS. CHARLOTTE M., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

JONES, BEN. F., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

JONES, MRS. BERNICE J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

JONES, EDGAR A., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

JONES, GEORGE A., JR., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

JONES, GEORGE A., JR., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

JONES, G. WILLIAM, Jr., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

JONES, HENRY W., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

JONES, HOWARD G., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

JONES, HOWARD S., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

JONES, JOHN D., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

JONES, MARK D., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

JONES, MAURICE B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

JONES, MISS A. A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

JONES, MISS BERTHA D., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

JONES, MISS HELENA M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

JONES, MISS MARY R., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

JONES, MISS RAE G., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

JONES, MRS. G. D., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

JONES, MORTIMER A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

JONES, OWEN C., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

JONES, ROBERT W., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

JONES, WILLIAM R., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

JORDAN, JAMES D., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

Jordan, John T., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

JOSLOW, MISS MOLLIE F., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

JOYCE, MISS JULIA M., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

JOYCE, MISS MARIE C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KABATCHNICK, JESSE, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KADLEC, MRS. ISABEL C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KAELIN, LEWIS T., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

KAHLER, LEE R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

KAHN, JOHN K., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KAIB, MRS. MARY A., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

KAIN, MISS LOUISE H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

KAISER, J. G., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

KAISER, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KALMER, MRS. A. G., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

KALTENHAUSER, CHAS., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

KAMSLER, CHARLES K., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

KANE, D. B., SELLIN, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KANE, JOHN H., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KANE, JOSEPH T., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KANE, MISS CATHERINE N., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

KANOWITZ, WILLIAM, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

KARICHER, MRS. MAY SMITH, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KARKOSIAK, MISS VELMA, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KARNS, IRA, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KARP, MRS. MYRTLE G., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

KARPERR, N. N., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

KARPOWICH, D., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

KARR, MISS FREDA M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

KARR, STREEPER, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

KATTELMAN, HARRY, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

KATZ, BENJ. A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KAUFFELT, JOHN E., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KAUFMAN, JACK, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KAUFMAN, LEROY F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

KAUFMAN, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KAUFMAN, MRS. ALICIA A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

KAUFMANN, LESTER N., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

KEARE, THOS., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KEARNS, EDWARD F., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KECK, HARRY E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

KECK, JOHN G., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KEDZIERSKI, A. S., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

KEE, MISS CARMEN, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

KEEBLE, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KEEBLER, M. E., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

KEEFE, MISS VIRGINIA P., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

KEEFER, ROGER J., nominated, 1413.
Confirmed, 1415.

KEELER, E. WESLEY, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

KEELEY, MISS NELLIE, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KEEN, JAMES E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KEENAN, ROBERT B., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

KEENE, MISS MABEL A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

KEENENN, BERNARD L., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KEESLER, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

KEEVER, H. P., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KEGERREIS, MISS SALLIE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

KEIGHLEY, CHARLES, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

KEIL, L. H., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

KEIM, GEORGE C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KEISER, MISS MARION S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KEITH, GEORGE L., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

KEITER, CLINTON F., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KELCHNER, TILDEN A. J., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

KELLER, BEN H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

KELLER, DONALD B., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KELLER, MISS EVA J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

KELLER, MRS. HELEN, Nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

KELLER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KELLY, Edward G., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

KELLEY, MISS ALICE R., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

KELLEY, R. L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

KELLNER, ADOLPH H. J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KELLNER, EUGENE J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KELLS, GEO. P., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

KELLY, FRANCIS P., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KELLY, FRANK BOOKS, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KELLY, JOHN K., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

KELLY, JOHN M., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

KELLY, MISS MARCELLA M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

KELLY, MISS MARY E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

KELLY, MISS ROSALIE C., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KELLY, MISS ROSE MARIE, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

KELLY, MRS. ELSIE J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KELSEY, B. F., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KELTON, FRANK, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KEMNER, E. FRED, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

KEMP, G. EUGENE, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KEMP, IRVING E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

KEMPIN, FREDERICK G., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KENDIG, PAUL H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KENNEDY, AMOS D., nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

KENNEDY, CARROLL D., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KENNEDY, ERNEST R., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

KENNEDY, MISS AGNES T., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KENNEDY, WALTER N., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KENNEDY, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

KENNY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

KENNY, MRS. NELL C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KENT, FRAICE C. B., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KENT, MISS MARGARET Y., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

KENTNER, W. L., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

KEPNER, MISS LILLIAN, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

KERCHNER, MISS VIOLET E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KERIGAN, FRANK J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KERN, MRS. GRACE, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

KERNER, MISS CATHERINE E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

KERNS, ELWOOD J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KERNS, JOHN J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KERR, SAMUEL F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

KERSHERVICH, MISS DOMICELLA, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KESEL, FRANK J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KESLER, WALTER S., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

KESTNER, W. G., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

KETNER, JACOB B., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

KETTERER, LOYD G., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KETZEL, WILLIAM, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KENL, EDWARD J., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KICK, EDWARD, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

KIPER, EDWIN, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KILGARIJ, MISS MARY A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KILKER, MRS. CATHARINE L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KILLINGER, PAUL, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KIMBALL, W. R., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

KINCAID, BLAINE, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

KINCAID, GEO. E., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KINDER, A. L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KING, ANDREW, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

KING, HERMAN, nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

KING, MISS CATHERINE F., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KING, WILLIAM L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KING, WM. E., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

KINKEAD, MISS PRISCILLA, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

KINNEY, IRA L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KINSEY, GEORGE M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KINSEY, PAUL A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KINTER, EDWIN J., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

KIPE, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KIRBY, FRANCIS J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

KIRCHNER, EDWARD J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

KIRCHNER, WOLFE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

KIRK, AMOS J., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

KIRKPATRICK, H. FLOYD, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KIRST, FRANK J., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

KISSILEFF, LEONARD, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KISSLING, MISS ELEANOR E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KISTLER,, CHARLES B., nominated, 279.
Confirmed, 302.

KISTLER, JOHN G., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

KITE, MISS HANNAH, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KLAGES, MISS MATHILDA, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KLAITS, MISS CLARA V., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KLICKNER, WILLIAM M., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

KLEIN, S. S., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

KLEMANS, WALTER S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KLEMM, HARRY J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KLEN, FELIX V., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KLETZLY, CYRIL J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

KLINE, BENJAMIN N., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KLINE, EMANUEL, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

KLINE, JOHN R., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KLINE, JOSIAH W., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

KLINE, MISS JENNIE E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

KLINE, RAYMOND A., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

KLINESMITH, M. B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KLING, MISS H. VIOLA, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

KLING, MRS. ANNA H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

KLINGE, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KLINGEL, JOSEPH W., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

KLINGENHAFER, BENJAMIN F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KLOOS, MISS HELEN A., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

KLOSE, CHARLES W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

KLOSE, MISS RHODA M., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

KLOTZ, FLOYD E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KLUSEWITZ, MISS LORETTA L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KNECHT, MRS. GRACE M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KNEPPER, B. CHARLES, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KNIEBUCHLER, A. J., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

KMIRIEMEN, GEO. S., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

KNIES, ADAM L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

KNIPE, IRVIN P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

KNIRNSCHILD, L. C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

KNOBLAUCH, MRS. JENNIE, nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

KNODEL, LOUIS J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KNODT, HARRY C., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

KNOPF, WINIFIELD S. H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KNOUSE, HOLMAN C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

KNOWLES, FERDINAND S., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

KNOX, RANDALL H., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

KNOX, RICHARD C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KNOX, R. JAMES, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

KOCH, CARL E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

KOCH, CHARLES J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

KOCH, MISS AMELIA S., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415

KOCHER, JOHN E., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

KODEL, G. E., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KOEHLER, PAULUS E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

KOENIG, ARTHUR J. D., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

KOERNER, A. J., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

KOESSLINGER, JOSEPH E., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

KOHL, LEON, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

KOHL, OSCAR S., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

KOHLER, DAVID P., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

KOHLER, MRS. KATHRYN, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KOHN, ADOLPH T., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

KOHNLEIN, MRS. M. E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

KOLB, CHARLES F., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

KOLBE, AUGUST J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KOLESAR, CHARLES L., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

KOLINSKY, MEYER, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KOLLING, J. L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KOLM, WM. F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

KOLSUM, PAUL J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KOOB, CHARLES E., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

KOONS, LEE ROY E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KOENFIELD, JACOB, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KOEPANTY, LEON J., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 337.

KORPANTY, MISS EUGENIA, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

KORTA, GERARD J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

KOSER, HENRY H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

KOSIAK, PAUL, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

KOSTENBADER, L. P., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

KOUGHAN, CHAS. J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

KOVACS, SHANDOR, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

KOVAL, JOSEPH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KOZEL, CHARLES G., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

KRAFT, MISS CATHERINE E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KRAKOW, BENJAMIN J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KRAMER, EDWIN A., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

KRAMER, GEORGE B., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

KRAMER, MISS IDA M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

KRAMER, RUSSEL V., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KRANE, JOHN KENT, JR., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

KRAPP, CHAS. G., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

KRATSOK, DAVID G., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

KRATZ, CHESTER A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

KRATZ, JOSEPH S., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KRAUS, CHAS. J., Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

KRAUS, MEYER, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

KRAUSS, CHARLES H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

KREADY, WILLIAM H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

KREBS, JOHN C., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

KREIDER, HARRY, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

KREIGBAUM, S. B., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

KREISCHER, MRS. MARY A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

KREISHER, C. E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KRESGE, MISS EMILY, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

KRESSMAN, M. N., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KRICHNER, MRS. CARRIE H., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KRIEBEL, MISS MINERVA, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

KRISKO, JOHN W., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

KRISTOFF, M., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

KROEGER, WILLIAM, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

KRONEBERGER, MISS ELLA R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

KRUEGER, CHARLES G., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

KRULL, ALBERT G., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

KUCHAR, GEORGE, Jr., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

KUDER, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

KUECH, GEORGE W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

KUEHN, WM., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

KUENZEL, WM. P., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

KUETZ, JACOB M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

KUHLMAN, H. W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

KUKETS, WILLIAM V., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

KUKLENTZ, ROBERT E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

KULCHYCKY, EMIL, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

KULP, LUTHER ELVIN, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

KUMP, MISS LYDIA M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

KUNES, MISS MARIE, nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

KUNKLE, CLYDE W., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

KUNKLE, J. E., Jr., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

KUNSELMEN, HARRY I., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

KUNSMAN, CARL E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

KUNTZ, CARL A., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

KUNTZ, HARRY V., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

KURCINA, JOSEPH P., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KURTZ, CHARLES M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

KURTZ, MISS DORA E., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

KURTZ, MISS YETTA, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

KUSHIN, MORRIS, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

KUSNER, MRS. MARY M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

KRASNAK, ANDREW, nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

KYSER, N. P., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LaBARRE, REINER F., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

LABRUOLA, C. M., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

LACEY, MISS HELEN F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LADENSON, HARRY, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LADNER, HARRY B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LAFFERTY, CHARLES J., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

LAFFERTY, H. N., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

LAFFERTY, MISS S. GLADYS, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

LAGOUROS, E. J., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

LaGROSSA, JOS. C., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

LAGUESE, DOMENICO, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

LAHR, FRANKLIN A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

LAMALFA, FRANK, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LAMB, C. S., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

LAMBERT, FRANK L., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

LAMBERT, LEWIS C., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

LAMBORN, JOSHUA P., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

LAMON, HEBER M., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LANDAU, DAVID, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

LANDBERG, MRS. ROSE E., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LANDEFELD, WALTER R., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

LANDERS, G. R., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

LANDIS, A. A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LANDIS, EDGAR M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

LANDIS, HARVEY L., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

LANDIS, MRS. MABELLE M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LANDIS, PAUL J., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

LANDIS, T. J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

LANG, MISS LILLIAN R., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LANGENBACHER, MISS MATILDA, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

LANGLEY, MISS CATHERINE P., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LANSLIE, EDWARD J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LANTZ, W. O., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

LANTZY, C. A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LAPENSOHN, HARRY, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

LAPUTKA, MICHAEL, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LaROSSA, ROY E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LaRUE, MISS MYRTLE M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LASHER, RALPH CAMERON, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LATINER, THOMAS, Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

LAUBENSTEIN, FRANK J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

LAUDENSLAGER, NORMAN C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LAUER, H. FRED, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LAUGHLIN, REYNOLDS, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LAURENCE, ALBERT F., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

LAVELLE, MISS ANN, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LAVERY, JOSEPH J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LAVINE, NATHAN, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

LAW, CLAYTON, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

LAW, HAROLD F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LAWLER, JAMES M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LAWLER, JOHN J., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LAWLER, MISS JANE F., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LAWLER, MRS. RUTH L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LAWRENCE, DAVID L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LAWRENCE, MISS CARRIE B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LAWRENCE, MISS SOPHIA, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

LAWTON, JNO. G., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

LAZARCHIK, JOHN, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

LEACH, S. H., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

LEACH, W. H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LEAHEY, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

LEAHY, MISS JULIA, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LEAHY, P. M., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

LEARY, MISS M. RUTH, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEATHERMAN, J. KIRK, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

LEATHERMAN, MISS MARGARET P., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

LEBO, HAROLD L., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LECHLER, ALFRED C., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LECHLER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LeCOMPTE, MISS AGNES, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LEE, D. H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LEE, THOMAS H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LEEHMANN, EDWARD F., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

LEEMHUIS, RAYMOND P., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

LeFEVRE, KENNETH G., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LEGG, E. N., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LEHMAN, ARTHUR B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEHMAN, MISS FANNIE M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

LEHMAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LEHAN, T. JOSEPH, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LEHRIAN, JOHN F., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

LEIBFRIED, JOHN E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LEIBOWITZ, LOUIS D., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

LEIDER, BENJAMIN B., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LEIDY, CHARLES C., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEITZEL, JOHN, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LELM, MISS CHARLOTTE E., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEMBERT, MISS AMELIA E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

LENZ, PETER P., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

LEONARD, JOHN H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LEONETTI, VINCENT, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

LEOPOLD, WILLIAM F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LEPOWITZ, ALEX J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

LESLEY, ALLEN, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

LESLIE, JOHN R., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

LETCHWORTH, C. E., Jr., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LETSCHE, GEO. P., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

LETZKUS, MISS ELLA J., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

LEUBIN, JOHN C., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

LEUPOLD, J. F., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEVIN, HYMAN, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LEVIN, JULIUS, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

LEVIN, MISS PEARL, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LEVIN, SAMUEL V., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

LEVIN, WILLIAM, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LEVINSON, REUBEN, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

LEVIS, WILLIAM, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LEVY, ALEXANDER S., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

LEVY, MISS MIRIAM E., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

LEWELLYN, CHARLES L., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

LEWIN, MARTIN, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

LEWIS, CHARLES E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LEWIS, C T., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

LEWIS, JESSE K., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

LEWIS, MISS DAWN N., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LEWIS, MRS. ADELAIDE B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LEWIS, R. H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LEWIS, THOMAS D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

LEWIS, W. E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LEWIS, WILLARD M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LEWIS, WM. SPROUL, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

LEX, WM. BARCLAY, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

LEY, HERBERT L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LEY, MRS. ELEANOR L., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

LIBERATORE, HENRY, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LIEB, WILHELM R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LIEBER, HARRY, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LIEBERMAN, ALEXANDER, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

LIEBERMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

LIEVER, EARL, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LIFFMAN, JACOB, nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

LIGGETT, WILLIAM H., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LIGHT, GEORGE M. S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

LIGHT, GEORGE W., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

LIGHTCAP, HARRY G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

LIGHTFOOT, ALBERT M., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

LIGHTFOOT, WALTER JAMES, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LIGNIAN, MISS E. A., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

LIKELEY, HORACE G., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

LILLICOTCH, A. S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LILLY, MISS G. R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LILJENBERG, WILLIAM FRANCIS, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LINDERMAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

LINDENMUTH, BRIGHT C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LINDGREN, O. W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

LINDSAY, JOSEPH H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER P., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

LINDSLEY, A. KENNETH, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LINDQUIST, GLENN H., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

LINGENFELTER, MISS LAURA E., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LINGLE, MRS. KATHRYN R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LINK, MARTIN H., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LINNERT, MISS ALICE, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

LINSKY, EDW., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

LINTON, JOHN, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

LIPANOVICH, N. R., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

LIPMAN, MARCUS, nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

LIPPERT, PHILIP, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

LIPPINCOTT, ALVIN T., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LIPPINCOTT, J. FRANKLIN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LIPSCOMB, THOMAS P., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LIST, WALTER G., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

LICHTENWALNER, HARRY W., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

LITTIG, HERBERT JOHN, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

LITTLE, MISS LENORE L., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

LIVERS, SIDNEY LEE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

LIVEZLY, JAMES H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LLEWELLYN, B. A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LLEWELLYN, MORGAN, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

LLOYD, JAMES J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LLOYD, JOHN S., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

LLOYD, J. W., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LOBB, GEORGE W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

LOCKE, O. H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LODER, VINTON S., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

LOFLAND, RAYMOND I., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

LOGAN, EDWIN, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

LOGAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

LOGAN, WM. J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

LOGAN, WALTER F., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LOMLINSON, MRS. BELLE M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LONG, EDWARD E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LONG, GEORGE N., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

LONG, GEORGE M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 337.

LONG, HARRY M., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

LONG, J. A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

LONG, J. RUSSELL, confirmed, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

LONG, MISS ROSALIND R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

LONG, NICHOLAS, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

LONG, P. J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

LONG, ROBERT M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LONG, THOMAS F., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LONGACRE, DAVID E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LONGDON, MRS. ELIZABETH M., nominated, 149
Confirmed, 150.

LONGOBARDO, MISS ESTELLA V., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LOOSE, ALAN S., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

LORENZ, R. D., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

LOTT, SIDNEY E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

LOUGHREN, GEORGE J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

LOUGHREN, LEO J., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

LOVASIK, STEPHEN E., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

LOVE, ALBERT S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LOVE, J. G., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

LOWE, HAROLD C., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

LOWE, HAROLD C., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1086.

LOWER, MISS ISABEL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LOWEY, MISS RELLA E. J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

LOWSTETTER, D. A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

LUBBERS, MISS AGNES, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

LUCAS, JOHN H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

LUCOT, ALBERT E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

LUDWICK, MRS. FANNIE C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

LUDWIG, ARTHUR C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LUDWIG, HENRY, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LUDWIG, MISS MINNIE L., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

LUIGO, WM. H., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

LUKAS, JOHN R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LUNDY, MRS. LENA M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LUPFER, ARTHUR W., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LUPOLD, MISS IRENE E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

LUTERMAN, J. M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

LUTGE, MISS OLIVE F., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LUTTON, MISS ADELIA L., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

LUTZ, HOWARD M., nominated, 766.
Confirmed, 776.

LUTZ, JAMES F., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

LUTZ, LUTHER J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

LUTZ, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

LUTZ, MRS. LEORA S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

LUTZ, OLIVER S., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

LYKENS, MISS EVA J., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

LYNCH, ALLEN G., nominated, 64.
Confirmed, 68.

LYNCH, JOSEPH A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LYNCH, MISS BEATRICE M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LYNCH, MISS CLAIRE V., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LYNCH, MORELAND H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

LYND, JAMES A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

LYNDALL, ERVIN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

LYNE, LAWRENCE A., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

LYNN, FRED V., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

LYNOTT, W. J., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

LYON, FRANK F., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

LYON, HAMILTON S., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

LYONS, BENJAMIN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

LYONS, MARCUS M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

LYONS, O. B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

MacALLISTER, A. T., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

MacALLISTER, J. WYLIE, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

MacCATOE, BERNARD F., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

MacBRIDE, CHAS. H., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MacCANN, C. R., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

MACCARONE, JOHN, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

MacFARLAND, MISS EDNA A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MACK, S. MILLER, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MACKELL, D. J., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

MACKENZIE, DARRAGH, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MACKO, GEORGE Sr., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

MaCLIMANS, JAMES H., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

MACOUBRAY, R. J., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

MACRUM, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

MADDEN, MISS BEATRICE M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

MADDEN, MISS KATHRYNE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MADDEN, MISS LORETTA, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MADDEN, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MADIGAN, C. S., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

MAGEE, MISS M. THERESA, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MAGEOCH, MRS. MARGARET O., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MAGGIO, MICHAEL J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MAGNUS, FREDERICK G., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MAGUIRE, FELIX E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MAHER, MISS FRANCES K., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MAHONEY, MISS MARGARET G., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

MAHONY, VINCENT S., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

MAILSHANKER, JOSEPH, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MAINES, WARD L., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MALIN, BRANDT H., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

MALINIAK, MICHAEL, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

MALLIN, WILLIAM, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MALLON, THOS. J., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

MALONE, JAMES T., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MALONE, R. E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MALONEY, MRS. NELLIE H., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MALOUIN, MISS YVONNE A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MALOY, MISS MARY F., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MALVIN, A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MANCE, JACOB, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

MANCUSO, PIETRO, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MANDELBAUM, M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

MANESCU, STEPHEN, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

MANIERI, PHILIP M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MANN, THOMAS A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MANN, WILLIAM F., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

MANN, WM. L., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MANNING, EDWARD A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MANNY, RICHARD L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MANSFELD, MISS ELEANOR, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MANTIA, AUGUST F., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MARCELLA, MISS NANCY, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

MARCENIAK, JOHN M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MARGULIS, ABRAHAM, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MARIDON, ANTHONY, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

MARINARO, ANTONIO, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

MARKLAND, CHARLES F., nominated, 64.
Confirmed, 68.

MARKLEY, HARRY E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MARKLE, WM. A., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

MARKMAN, HENRY K., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MARKOVITZ, SYDNEY J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MARLIER, GEO. F., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MARQUIS, J. H., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

MARR, EDWIN H., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MARR, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MARRITS, LOUIS E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MARSH, RABE F., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

MARSH, WILLIAM M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MARSHALL, ED. E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MARSHALL, F., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MARSHALL, G. W., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

MARSHALL, MISS GLADYS C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MARSTON, HENRY W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTE, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

MARTENIS, FRANK P., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MARTIN, ALBERT J., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

MARTIN, A. R., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

MARTIN, CHARLES B., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

MARTIN, FRANCIS E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTIN, FRANK L., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

MARTIN, FRED, nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

MARTIN, GEO. F., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MARTIN, GEORGE R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTIN, H. A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MARTIN, JAMES A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTIN, JOHN B., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MARTIN, JOHN W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTIN, JOHN W., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MARTIN, MISS ELIZABETH B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

MARTIN, W. A., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

MARTIN, W. A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

MARTIN, WM. R., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MARTSOLF, GEORGE W., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

MARVEL, WILLIAM T., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MARVIN, W. A., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

MASON, J. L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MASON, WALTER R., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MASQUELIER, HARRY A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MASSEY, FRANK H., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

MASTEN, MISS C. A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MASTERS, EDGAR, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MASTERS, GEO. H., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

MASTERS, MRS. HETTIE L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MASTERS, THOS K., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

MATERIE, JOSEPH, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MATHER, MISS ELEANOR, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

MATHUES, A. W., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

MATKOV, FRED J., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MATSINGER, MAURICE H., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MATT, HERMAN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MATTERER, EDGAR L., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

MATTES, PHILIP, V., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MATTHEWS, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MATTHEWS, JAMES J., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

MATTHIAS, NORWOOD D., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MAUCH, CARL HINE, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MAUCHER, J. V., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

MANGANO, MISS TERESA M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

MANGHAM, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

MAURER, E. B., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

MAURHOFF, C. H., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

MAWHINNEY, W. C., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

MAXEY, DAVID R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MAXION, OTTO A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MAXWELL, ALEXANDER, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

MAXWELL, RICHARD B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MAY, MISS BERTHA L., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MAY, MISS LEAH M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MAY, SAMUEL M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MAYBURY, HARRY W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

MAYER, ALBERT D., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

MAYER, BERNHARDT D., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MAYER, MISS EMMA E., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MAYS, MISS CORA C., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

McAFEE, JAS. J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McALVEY, EDW'D S., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

McANDREW, MISS ROSE, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

McBRIDE, A. B., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McBRIDE, JOHN L., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

McBRIDE, MICHAEL J., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

McBRIDE, M. PAUL, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

McBride, QUINCY A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

McBRYAN, JOSEPH J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

McBURNEY, HARRY M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McCABE, D. P., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McCABE, JAMES J., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McCABE, L. H., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

McCABE, WM. F., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

McCAFFERTY, GARRETT S., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCAFFREY, THOS JR., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

McCALL, LISLE D., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

McCALLEY, MISS UNA, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McCAMMON, J. L., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCANAGHY, J. MOYLAN, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

McCANN, EDWARD F., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

McCANN, MISS MARY R., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McCARR, JOSEPH, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McCARTHY, MATTHEW F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCARTHY, MISS ROSE E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McCARTHY, MRS. MARGARET R., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCARTNEY, J. E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

McCARTY, R. L., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

McCASLIN, WILBERT J., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

McCAY, WILLIAM D., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

McCHESNEY, CHARLES W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McCLAFFERTY, WILLIAM H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

McCLAY, ROBERT, nominated 773.
Confirmed, 776.

McCLAY, V. L., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

McCLEAN, MISS FRANCES, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCLELLAND, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

McCLOSKEY, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

McCLOSKEY, MISS VERA M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

McCLURE, C. M., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCLURE, R. FRANK, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

McCLURE, S., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McLURE, SAMUEL R., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

McCLURE, WILLIAM L., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

McCOLGAN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

McCOMBS, D. A., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

McCONAHY, N. C., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

McCONNELL, A. GORDON, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

McCONNELL, MISS MARGARET G., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

McCONNELL, MISS PEARL, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McCOOL, J. WALLACE, nominate, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

McCORMICK, FRANCIS J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

McCORMICK, FRANK N., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCORMICK, MISS REBECCA, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McCORMICK, MISS T. K., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McCOWAN, MISS MARY C., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

McCOY, NORMAN, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McCOY, W. CARSON, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

McCRACKEN, F. L., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

McCRACKEN, LEE A., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

McCRACKEN, ROBERT, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

McCRACKEN, THOMAS R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McCRACKEN, W. H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

McCREA, RICHARD F., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCREARY, RALPH T., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

McCREIGHT, J. S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

McCROSSIN, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

McCUE, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

McCULLEY, MISS ALMA, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

McCULLOUGH, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

McCULLOUGH, MRS. LILLIAN D., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McCULLOUGH, MRS. MAUDE, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McCULLOH, WM., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

McCULLY, JAMES W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McCULLY, MISS OLIVE E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McCUTCHEON, CLYDE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McCUTCHEON, J. GUY, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

McDADE, HARRY C., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

McDADE, MRS. KATIE T., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

McDANIEL, W. L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

McDEVITT, RAYMOND, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McDEVITT, W. A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

McDONALD, G. R., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

McDONALD, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

McDONNELL, FRANK J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

McDONNELL, GEORGE H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

McDONOUGH, J. J., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

McDONOUGH, JNO. M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McDONOUGH, WILLIAM, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

McDOWELL, G. A., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

McDOWELL, JOHN W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

McDOWELL, JOHN W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McDOWELL, JOSEPH W., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

McDOWELL, M. G., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

McDOWELL, MISS A MARGUERITE, nominated, 2040.
Congrmed, 2040.

McDOWELL, THOMAS E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McELHENY, R. N., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McELROY, CLAYTON, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McELROY, J. H., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

McELROY, WILLIAM HENRY, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

McELWEE, WILLIAM, Jr., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

McEWEN, F. C., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

McFADDEN, CHARLES, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

McFADDEN, MISS FINETTA E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

McFADEN, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

McFADDEN, MRS. REBECCA P., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MacFARLAN, MISS AMANDA G., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

McFARLAN, MRS. CAROLINE L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

McFARLAND, MISS M., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

McFARLAND, T. P., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

McFARLANE, JAMES, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McFARLANE, R. L., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

McFARLIN, FRED, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

McGANN, SISTER MARY CATHERINE, nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

McGARRY, JAMES P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

McGEARY, W. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

McGEE, MRS. CATHERINE, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

McGILL, JOHN F., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

McGILL, JOHN M. nom,inated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McGINLEY, JOSEPH L, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

McGINLEY, MISS MARY, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

McGINNET, MISS BERNICE, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McGINNIS, JOHN C., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

McGLAUGHLIN, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

McGOEY, MISS GENEVIEVE E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

McGOVERN, MISS MARTHA L., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

McGOWAN, WM. H., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

McGRAW, ISAAC R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

McGUCKIN, JOSEPH P., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

McGUIRE, C. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

McGUIRE, S. L., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

McHENRY, A. R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

McHENRY, MISS NELL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McHENRY, T. CARL, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McHUGH, H. F., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

McILHENNY, THOMAS, nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

McLLHANEY, WM. VAN, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

McLLWAIN, R. L., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

McINTIRE, JACK L., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

McKARAHER, JOHN T., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

McKARAHER, WM. B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McKEE, FRANK C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

McKEE, L. A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

McKEE, S. FRANK, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1084.

McKEE, WILLIAM Jr., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

McKELVIE, JOHN, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McKENNA, DANIEL P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

McKENNA, J. F., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

McKENNA, MISS GRACE, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

McKEON, JAMES S., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

McKEON, JOSEPH R., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

McKEOWN, JAMES J., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McKEOWN, WILLIAM C., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

McKILLIP, H. F., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

McKINLEY, R. C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

McKINNEY, H. EARL, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

McKINNEY, MISS ANITA E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

McKINNEY, MISS CARRIE A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

McLANE, JOSEPH L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McLAREN, WILLIAM L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

McLAUGHLIN, JAMES P., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN S., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS EVELYN A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McLAUGHLIN, W. M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

McLEAN, MISS MARY D., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

McMACKIN, MISS A. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McMAHON, C. C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McMAHON, JOSEPH A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

McMAHON, MISS IRMA, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

McMICHAEL, JEREMIAH N., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

McMICHAEL, ZENAS, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

McMILLEN, J. H., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

McMONAGLE, WM. F., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

McMULLEN, OLIVER A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

McNALLY, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

McNALLY, MISS MARY V., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

McNAMARA, FRANK D., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

McNAMARA, MISS MARY E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

McNAMARA, MISS MILDRED G., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

McNAMARA, MRS. K. G., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

McNAUGHTON, EDWIN B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

McNELIS, MISS M. PAULINE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McNULTY, WILLIAM T., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McPARLAND, P. J., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

McPHERSON, ELMER E., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

McPHERSON, MISS B. W., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

McPHERSON, MISS EVELYN P., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

McPHILIPS, STEPHENS, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McPOLAND, MISS NELLIE B., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

McQUADE, MISS MARGARET B., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

McQUILLEN, HARRY A., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

McQUISTION, I. D., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

McQUISTON, J. H. W., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

McSHEA, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

McSHEA, MISS MOLLIE C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

McSORLEY, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McVEY, B. W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

McWHERTER, G. H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

McWHINNEY, HARRY E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MEADE, CHARLES F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

MEANS, MISS J. A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

MECHEM, JOHN T., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MECK, JOHN, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

MEEHAN, A. ROTHWELL, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MEEHAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

MEGONIGAL, JOHN F., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MEHRING, H. S., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

MEININGER, HORACE B., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

MEISACH, SOLOMON, nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

MEISEL, J. J., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

MEISSNER, GEORGE R., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

MEIXLER, PHILIP, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MELLINGER, IRA C., nominated, 1083.
confirmed, 1086.

MELLON, F. S., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

MELLON, JAMES, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MELONE, ANTHONY G., 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MELLON, MRS. IRMA H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MENAMIN, FRANCIS C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

MENDEL, HARRY C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MENELLY, J. ROY, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MENG, GEORGE J. Jr., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

MENGEL, J. HAIN, nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

MENGEL, MISS DELMA, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MENSCH, EUGENE J., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

MENSCH, LEWIS C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MENTZER, HARLAN J., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

MERIDIAN, JOHN F., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

MERRIGAN, P. J., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

MERRITT, CHAS. B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

MERRY, RALPH S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MERRYMAN, PAUL I., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MERTENS, CHARLES A., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

MERTZ, MARK S., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

MERZ, CHARLES J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

MESKUNAS, WALTER A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

METCALFE, M. S., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

METZGER, JOHN W., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

METZLER, MISS ESTHER L., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MEYER, C. A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MEYER, CHARLES E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MEYER, E. A., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MEYER, F. H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MEYER, F. W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MEYER, GEORGE R., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MEYER, JOHN, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MEYERS, ALBERT J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MEYERS, GEORGE E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

MEYNEN, MISS VIRGINIA, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

MICHAEL, JOSEPH J., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MICHAELS, CHARLES C., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

MICHEL, F. CLYDE, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MICHOLSON, C. U., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

MIDDLETON, ALLEN C., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MIDDLETON, FENTON H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

MIDDOUR, J. P., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MIDDLETON, WM. R., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

MIERNICKI, JOSEPH W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MIHM, MRS. HELEN L., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MIKSCH, HENRY, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

MILCHSACK, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MILES, EARL P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MILGRAM, NATHAN, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, ARTHUR HAGEN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, A. VERN, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, B. IRWING, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, CHARLES, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MILLER, CHAS. FRED, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MILLER, CHARLES H., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

MILLER, CHARLES M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, CHAS. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, CHARLES W., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

MILLER, CHARLES W., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MILLER, CLYDE J. JR., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, C. M., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

MILLER, CURTIS H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, DAVID J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, E. N., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, FREDERICK J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, GEORGE F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, GEORGE S., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MILLER, G. M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, H. A., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

MILLER, HARRY C., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MILLER, HIRAM G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, HUBERT, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, J. A., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 592.

MILLER, J. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, JAMES A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, J. CLARENCE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

MILLER, JESS P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MILLER, J. MONROE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, JOHN G., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, JOHNSTON B., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

MILLER, J. PAUL, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, LEWIS, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, LYLE C., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

MILLER, MISS ANNIE K., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

MILLER, MISS CLARA I., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, MISS ELLA MAE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, MISS OLIVE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, SARAH E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, NELSON K., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MILLER, NORVAL S., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, ROY C., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, SIDNEY P., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILLER, S. P., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MILLER, STANFORD L., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MILLER, WALTER A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MILLER, WILLIAM E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

MILLER, WM. J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLER, WM. M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MILLET, CHARLES A., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 571.

MILLIGAN, ALEXANDER, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MILLIGAN, CHARLES B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

MILLS, FRED A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MILNAR, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

MIRIA, MISS M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MINGLE, WALTER S., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

MINNER, TOBIAS W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MINNICH, JOHN N., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

MINNICH, WM. T., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MINNICK, JOHN J., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MINOR, CLAIRE, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MINTON, J. W., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

MINTZER, GEO. W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MITCHELL, GEORGE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MITCHELL, ISADORE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MITCHELL, MRS. JOSEPHINE S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MITCHELL, M. S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MOBLEY, DATE, nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

MOBLEY, J. P. D., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

MOCK, HARRY G., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOCKAITIS, S. J., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

MOFFA, MATTEO, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MOGAN, MRS. HYACINTH, nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

MOGUL, MISS ROSE L., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MOHLER, MRS. M. J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOHR, ALBERT F., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

MOHR, R. MELVIN, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MOLL, EDWARD M., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

MOLL, MRS. GENEVIEVE G., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOLL, MRS. G. ORA, nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

MOLL, SAMUEL R., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

MOLTER, FRANK A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MONAHAN, JOHN T., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

MONAHAN, WILLIAM P., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

MONAGHAN, CHARLES V., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MONAGHAN, J. P., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

MONROE, MISS FRANCES C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MONTGOMERY, C. C., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

MONTGOMERY, H. H., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES P., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MONTGOMERY, MRS. EMMA LEA, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MONTGOMERY, MRS. LILLIAN O., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MOODY, MISS C. L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

MOOK, HAROLD F., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

MOORE, EDWARD T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MOORE, FRANCIS E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MOORE, FRANK KENNETH, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MOORE, H. A., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

MOORE, HOWARD J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MOORE, JAMES M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOORE, JOSEPH L., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

MOORE, J. W., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MOORE, L. S., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOORE, MISS CAROLINE J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOORE, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOORE, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MOORE, MRS. GRACE, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

MOORE, MISS JANET C., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

MOORE, MISS MARJORIE A., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

MOORE, MISS SARAH A., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MOORE, MISS SARAH E., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

MOORE, PAUL W., nominated. 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MOORE, ROBERT C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

MOORE, STEWART C., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

MOORE, W. J., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MOORE, W. L., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

MOOREHEAD, R. M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOOREHEAD, S. P., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

MORAN, GEO. J., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MORAN, JAMES A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MORAN, MISS MARY G., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

MORDELL, MEYER, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MORELAND, MRS. EDNA M., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

MORGAN, F. S., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MORGAN, JAMES, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MORGAN, JAMES F., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MORGAN, MISS ADAH F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MORGAN, MISS CELIA, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

MORGAN, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

MORGAN, MISS MAUDE, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MORGAN, ROLAND M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MORGAN, W. L., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MORLEY, ALMA W., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MORRIS, CHAS. W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MORRIS, FRANK B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

MORRIS, FRANK G., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MORRIS, MISS CLARA C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MORRIS, MISS HAROLDYN J., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

MORRIS, MISS MARY T., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

MORRISSEY, FRANCIS J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MORRISON, T. J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MORROW, MATTHEW M., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

MORROW, ROBERT H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MORROW, W. H., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

MOSER, DANIEL S., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

MOSER, H. O., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MOSER, MRS. BERTHA B., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MOSES, LINWOOD K., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MOSKOWITZ, LOUIS, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

MOSSER, J. BELMONT, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOSURAK, M., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

MOTTER, JOHN C., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

MOUKS, HARVEY W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOURADIAN, STEPHEN I., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOWER, MISS DAISY E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

MOWBRAY, ALEX C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MOYER, A. MARLYN, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

MOYER, CALVIN W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

MOYER, E. C. A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

MOYER, EDWIN W., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOYER, ISAAC R., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MOYER, MILTON, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MOYER, MISS GERTRUDE E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MOYER, SAMUEL N., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

Mt.JOY, GEORGE D., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

MUELLER, CHRISTIAN, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MUELLER, WILLIAM T., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

MUENCH, EDWARD L., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MUENBER, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MUFFLEY, J. BLAIR, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

MUHL, ALBERT N., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MULKALL, JOHN P., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

MULLEN, GEORGE W., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

MULLEN, ARMOUR R., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

MULLINEAUX, JOHN F., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

MULVEHILL, MISS ANNE, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MOUNTZ, MRS. CAROLINE P., nominated, 2919.
Conrfimed, 2919.

MUNZER, EMANUEL O., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

MURDOCK, ROBERT P., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

MURPHY, DANIEL F., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

MURPHY, EDWARD J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MURPHY, HUGH A., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

MURPHY, JOSEPH A., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MURPHY, JOSEPH A., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

MURPHY, MISS MARION, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

MURPHY, MISS MARY E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MURPHY, MRS. J. B., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MURPHY, TERENCE A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

MURPHY, THOMAS M., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

MURPHY, WARREN L., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MURPHY, W. J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

MURRAY, ALBERT F., JR., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

MURRAY, FRANCIS X., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MURRAY, JOHN W., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

MURRAY, JOSEPH V., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

MURRAY, MISS ANNA R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

MURRAY, MISS JULIA V., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

MURRAY, MRS. LENORO T., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

MUSE, GEORGE W., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

MUSSER, MARTIN A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

MUSSINA, MRS. S. H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

MUSSLER, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

MYER, MISS CORA A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

MYERS, A. B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

MYERS, CHARLES, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MYERS, CHAS. F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

MYERS, CHARLES T., JR., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

MYERS, EDWARD L., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

MYERS, MRS. GRACE B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

MYERS, ROBT. V., JR., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

MYERS, S. HORACE, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

MYNAR, MISS ANNA, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

NACE, MRS. A. L., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

NADLEY, MICHAEL, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NAGELI, EMANUEL, JR., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NAGLE, E. J., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

NAGLE, ROBERT H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

NAGLE, THOMAS W., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

NAGLE, WILLIAM H., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NAGORSGKI, FRANCIS T., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NAILL, HARRY C., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

NALEY, PETER H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

NANSMANN, H. JOSEPH, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NAPOLEON, LOUIS, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

NAROLEWSKI, WLADYSLAW, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

NASE, STEWART, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NASH, MISS L. MARJORIE, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NATHAN, LEON, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NATHANSON, MISS HELENE, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

NAUGLE, JEAN E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

NATHONS, DAVID, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NcCAHEY, MRS. HANNAH M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NECE, FRANK W., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

NEEL, MRS. BESSIE A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

NEELY, G. M., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

NEELY, OREN E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

NEFF, GEO. R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NEFF, WILLIAM C., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

NEILL, MISS CATHERINE D., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NEIMAN, MISS ELIZABETH F., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

NEITHAMMER, ALFRED H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NELSON, ANDREW D., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

NELSON, H. EMORY, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

NELSON, PHILIP S., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

NELSON, R. B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

NESBITT, MISS SARA G., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

NESS, MARLET C., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NESS, MISS H. M., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

NEUMAN, LEWIS, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

NEVANT, JAMES, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NEVILLE, ROY, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NEVIN, DAVID T., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

NEVIN, JAMES G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NEVIN, MRS. JESSIE C., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

NEWELL, WILLIAM H., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

NEWKIRK, M. C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

NEWMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NICELY, G. B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NICHLAS, C. FLOYD, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

NICHOL, MISS NELLIE, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

NICHOLS, A. H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NICHOLS, H. H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

NICHOLS, JAMES S., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

NICHOLSON, MISS MARGUERITE, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NICKELS, JOHN E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NICKLAS, W. L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

NICKLES, THEODORE E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

NICKLIN, MRS. WINIFRED H., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

NICODEMUS, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NISSLEY, ALVIN R., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NOACK, FRANK P., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOBEL, MISS ANNA S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

NOBLE, WILL, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

NOCK, E. WITHERDEN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

NOEL, MISS HELEN J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 773.

NOGI, HENRY, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

NOLAN, MICHAEL J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

NOLAN, MISS JANE, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

NOLAN, P. A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOLL, WALTER H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NOLT, IRWIN H., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOPKINS, I. N., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

NORTH, E. E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

NORTHNAGEL, CHARLES E., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

NORTON, MISS ANNA L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NORUM, MISS RUTH B., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

NOSTRAND, MISS HELENE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOWAK, JOHN Jr., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

NUGENT, JAMES A.,. nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

NUNGESSER, MISS CLEO, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

NURNBERGER, MRS. MARY, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

NYCE, NEAL E., nominated, 296,
Confirmed, 302.

NYE, HERBERT W., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NYE, M. B., nominated, 570.
Cofirmed, 572.

OAKES, CARROLL D., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

OAKES, CHARLES A., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

OAKLEY, MISS CLARA L., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

OBER, H. K., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

O'BERT, GEORGE R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

OBLINGER, FRED Q., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

OBOLD, MISS ETHEL V., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

O'BRIEN, EDWARD J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

O'BRIEN, JAMES A., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

O'BRIEN, JOHN J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

O'BRIEN, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

O'CONNELL, T. F., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

O'CONNOR, PETER E., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

O'CONNOR, T. L., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

O'DONNELL, JEREMIAH J., nominated, 616.
Confirmed, 616.

O'DONNELL, URBAN W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

O'DRAIN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

OELLGAARD, ALEX., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

OESTERLE, CARL A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

OESTERLING, ARTHUR A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

OGDEN, MRS. EULALIE PIATT, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

OGLE, J. EARL, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

OGLESBY, MRS. JENNIE, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

O'HALLORAN, CHARLES E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

O'HANLAN, EDWARD V., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

O'HARA, MISS EDNA, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

O'HARA, THOMAS A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

O'HARE, B. V., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

OHL, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

O'HORA, MISS JANET, nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

O'KEEFE, MISS GLADYS, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

OLDERSHAW, MISS MARY, nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

OLEWINE, E. ROY, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

OLIVER, MISS MARY D., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

OLIVET, VINCENT D., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

OLLOMAN, WALTER, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

O'MALLEY, J. J., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

O'MARA, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

O'NEILL, HARRY J. J., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

O'NEILL, JOSEPH J., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

O'NEILL, MISS ADELINE, nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

O'NEILL, MISS KATHERINE A., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

ONEIL, MRS. H. M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ORDWAY, WILLIAM J., nomintaed, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ORESTE, GIGLIO, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

ORLER, ANGEL H., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ORMES, EARL E., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

O'ROURKE, MISS DOROTHY M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ORR, EDWIN GILPIN, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

ORR, JAMES A., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

ORR, L. G. WESLEY, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ORR, SYLVESTER H., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

ORTLIEB, GEORGE, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

OSBORNE, CORNELIUS C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

OSTROFF, SAMUEL N., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

OTT, ALBERT W., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

OTT, DILLARD, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

OTT, ROBERT B., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

OTTERBEIN, MISS CATHARINE M., nominted, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

OULD, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

OVER, FRANK Y., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

OVERHOLT, THOMAS H., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

OVERMILLER, JAMES C., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

OVINGTON, GEORGE, Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

OXTOB, B. M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

OYER, JOSEPH E., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

PAER, STEPHEN F., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

PAGE, EDWIN W., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150

PAINE, WILLIAM L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

PAINTER, FRANK McC., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

PAINTER, GEORGE C., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

PAINTER, HOWARD I., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

PAJEWSKI, MARIAN, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PALA, EARNEST N., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

PALLADINO, BENJ. A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

PALMER, CHARLES, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PALMER, FRANK B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

PALMER, GEORGE C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PALMER, WILLIAM B., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

PALUMBO, AMERIGO, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

PALUMBO, JOSEPH A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

PANATI, FALSTAFF, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

PANDEL, JOHN L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

PAPAJIAN, BARKEV K., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

PAPAMARKON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

PAPOLA, GINO A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

PARDOE, MISS FRANCES W., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PARIALO, JOSEPH J., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

PARK, MRS. BERTHA E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PARK, WILLIAM B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

PARKE, FRANK, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

PARKER, GEORGE L. Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

PARKER, HAROLD T., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

PARKER, MISS LELIA, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

PARKER, N. B., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

PARKIN, MISS EDITH R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

PARRY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

PARSHALL, MISS MARY, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

PARSHLEY, W. W., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

PARSONS, MRS. SUE K., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

PASCALE, ORESTES, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PASIK, MYER, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

PASS, GEORGE LINCOLN, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PASSMORE, B. J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

PATCHEN, E. R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

PATERSON, F. G., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH R., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

PATTERSON, MISS MARGARET G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

PATTERSON, MISS MARY L., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

PATTERSON, ROBERT A., nominated, 766.
Confirmed, 776.

PATTERSON, SAMUEL H., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

PATTON, J. BRAINERO, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

PATTON, MISS A. ELIZABETH, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

PATTON, MISS EMILY S., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PATTON, ROBERT J., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

PAULS, FRED P., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

PAUL, ALLEN S., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

PAUL, R. D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

PAUL, VICTOR, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PAULIN, MISS DOROTHY C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

PAUR, ANTON, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

PAVITT, HARRY B., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

PAYNE, MISS CLARA M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

PEACE, WILLIAM S., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PEAKE, WALTER L., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

PEARSON, CHARLES E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PEARSON, W. G., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

PEASE, LOUIS A., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PECK, C. RUSSELL, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PECK, GEORGE F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

PECK, GEORGE L., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

PECSI, ANDREW, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

PEFFER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

PEFFER, ROBERT W., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

PEFFER, W. A., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

PELLICCIOTTI, E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PENNINGTON, HARVEY, G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

PENTON, ARTHUR C., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

PENTRACK, STEPHEN J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

PEOPLES, JOSEPH T., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

PERKINS, MISS FANNIE A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PERLBERG, NAT, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PERLIN, GEORGE, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

PERLMAN, SAUL, nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

PERLOW, MISS ANNA, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

PERNA, LEWIS, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

PERRY, CHAUNCEY W., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

PETERS, CHARLES D., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

PETERS, MISS N. BLANCHE, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

PETERSON, MALVIN L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

PETRIE, FRANK M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

PETTIFORD, WALTER N., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

PETTOLINA, ANTHONY, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

PETTY, R. B. Jr., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

PFAADT, LAWRENCE M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PFEIFFER, I. ERNEST, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

PFISTER, MISS OLGA M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

PFIZENMAIER, HENRY W., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

PFLEEGOR, C. C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

PHILLIPS, ABIEL, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

PHILLIPS, C. C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

PHILLIPS, MISS E. K., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

PHILLIPS, MISS MARIE, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

PHILLIPS, MISS S. E., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

PHILLIPS, ROSEWELL, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

PHILLIPS, WM. S., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PHIPPS, MARSHALL, nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

PICKENS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

PICKERING, MISS A. W., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

PICONE, MISS VINCIE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

PIEFFER, MISS E. J., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

PIEGH, JAMES L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

PIEFER, FRED W., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

PIERCE, MISS E. M., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

PIERCE, ROBERT V., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

PIERSON, FRANK O., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

PIFER, G. H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

PIKE, ORVILLE, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

PILECKI, ANTHONY J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

PILTZ, MISS AVELLINE C., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

PILUEGER, E. BRIGHT, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

PINEAU, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

PINKERTON, CHAS M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

PINKERTON, FLOYD V., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

PINNEY, H. A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PIPPIN, PENTZ, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

PITCHER, MISS MARY M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

PITTS, WILLIAM, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

PIXTON, G. E., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

PIZZICA, NICOLA, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

PLANIRN, MRS. J. L., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

PLANK, BARTON Y., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

PLATT, J. D., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

POLAKOFF, PEDRO P., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

POLIN, NORRIS, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

POLLARD, FRANK, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

POLLOCK, Herman I., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

POLS, C. HENRY, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

POMERANTZ, ERNEST, nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

POMERANTZ, JACOB, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

PANNEK, JULIUS, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

POORMAN, WILLIAM S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

PORE, D. H., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

PORTER, C. B., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

PORTER, HERBERT U., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

PORTMAN, MISS M., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

POSTER, HUGH B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 221.

POSTER, WILLIAM M., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

POTHWELL, MRS., M. V., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

POTOTSKY, RUEBEN, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

POTTEIGER, J. P., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

POTTER, FLOYD I., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

POTTER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

POTTHOFF, ANTHONY J., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

POTTS, CHAS E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

POTTS, J. C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

POUST, HARRY S., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

POW, WILLIAM, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

POWELL, D. N., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

POWELL, MISS EVELYN, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

POWELL, MRS. CLAIRE E., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

POWER, MISS EVA B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

POWERS, BENJAMIN F., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

POWERS, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

POYD, MISS LIDIE O., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

PRANCKUNAS, MISS ANNE M., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PRASS, M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

PREESTON, WM. E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

PRENATT, MISS MABEL, nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

PRESKER, GEORGE W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

PRETE, ROCCO, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PREVETTE, EARL, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

PRICE, HARVEY A., Jr., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

PRICE, IRWIN F., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

PRICE, MISS ANNIE L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

PRICE, SAMUEL E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

PRICE, THOMAS Jr., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

PRICHARD, GEO. T., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

PRICHARD, MISS ELIZABETH P., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

PRINDABLE, JOSEPH P., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

PRINTZ, FRANK J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

PROTBMAN, FRANK W., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

PRYOR, MISS EDNA A., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

PRZYBYLOWSKI, CASIMIR J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

PSAROS, MILSE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

PUDENZ, HENRY N., nomnated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

PUHAK, GEORGE I., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

PURCELL, MISS HELEN, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

PURSEL, O. E., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

PURSSELL, ARTHUR J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

PUSSELL, HENRY M., Jr., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

PUTMAN, CLARENCE H., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

PUTNAK, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

PUTT, JAMES H. S., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

QUICK, MISS CECELIA, nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

QUINLAN, JOSEPH A. Jr., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

QUINN, HUGH F., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

QUINN, JAMES A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

QUINN, MARK F., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

QUINN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

QUINN, MISS BERTHA M., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

QUINN, MISS MARTHA H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

QUINN, M. V., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

QUINQUE, OTTO, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

QUINTER, HARRY A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

RAAB, H. M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RAAB, ROBERT V., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

RABINOVITZ, MARK L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RABINOWITZ, HYMAN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

RABUCK, MRS. FLORENCE B., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

RADER, CHRISTIAN L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RADER, MRS. NELLIE DUFFY, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

RAEDER, OSCAR N., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

RAFFERTY, EDWARD F., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

RAFFERTY, MRS. ELIZABETH M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

RAGAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

RAINEY, MISS STASIA M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

RAKER, EDWARD, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RAMAGE, MRS. MARTHA E., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

RAMONAT, SIMON A., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

RANCK, MISS IOLA S., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

RAND, P. D., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

RANDALL, CARLTON M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

RANDALL, H. B., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

RANEY, HORATIO, nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

RANKIN, GEORGE Jr., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RANKIN, HENRY D., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

RANKIN, J. FLOYD, nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

RANKIN, MRS. BESS W., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

RAPOPORT, CHARLES M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

RAPPAPORT, JOSEPH, nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

RATIGAN, JAMES A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

RATTIGAN, H. T., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

RATTIN, DAVID E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

RAU, FRANK L., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

RAUCH, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

RAUDENBUSH, MISS HELEN, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

RAUDENBUSH, MRS. MATTIE T., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

RAUH, JOHN J., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

RAUHOOD, MRS SYLVIA A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RAUSCHER, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

RAYEUR, AUGUSTUS J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

RAYNOR, MISS R. L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

READE, GEORGE L., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

REAP, JOHN R., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

REARDON, EMMET M. J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

REARDON, JOHN B. J., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

REARDON, JOSEPH A., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

REAVEY, MISS SARA M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

REBE, GEORGE F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

REBEL, JOSEPH G., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

REBERT, MISS NELLIE M., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

REDFERN, JOSEPH R., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

REDLHAMMER, ALBERT E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

REDMAN, CHAS. E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

REDMOND, MRS. ANNA M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

REDMOND, THOMAS M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

REED, C. S., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

REED, HARVEY W., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

REED, MRS. NORA, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

REED, R. J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

REED, F. O., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

REEDY, M. J., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

REEDY, WILLIAM G., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

REES, GRIFFITH R., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

REES, J. ARLINGTON, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

REESE, ELWOOD J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

REESE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

REICHELDERFOR, JAMES E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

REICHERT, CLARENCE F., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

REICHMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

REID, MISS WINIFRED, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

REIF, GEORGE W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

REIFF, GUY B., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

REILEY, MISS KATHARINE M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

REILLY, EDWARD J., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

REILLY, JAMES S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

REILLY, MISS ANNA D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

REILLY, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

REINARD, ROY, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

REING, C. P., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

REING, J. B., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

REINHARDT, HERMAN E. Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

REINHARDT, WILLIAM, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

REINSMITH, MARTIN A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

REITER, C. C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

REIZENSTEIN, LOUIS J., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

REMALEY, MISS GERTRUDE A., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

REMENTER, EDWIN V., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

REMINGER, J. H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

REMINGTON, MISS BEULAH, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

REMMERT, MISS MATHILDA H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

RENNIGER, FRED F., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

RENNINGER, HARRY, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

RENSHAW, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

REUTER, J. G., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

RENTZ, MISS AGNES M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

REPA, MICHAEL, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RESE, GEORGE, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

RESINGER, WM. G., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RESSLER, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RESSLER, WM. H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

RETZER, JOHN J., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

REX, GEORGE L., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

REYNOLDS, LEO N., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

REYNOLDS, MRS. BERTHA E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

REYNOLDS, W. McC., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

RHOADES, L. S., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

RHOADS, J. HOWARD, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

RHOADS, MISS JENNIE G., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

RHODE, JOHN W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

RHODES, CLARA R., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

RHODES, GEORGE M., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

RICE, FRED D., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

RICE, HOWARD G., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

RICH, MICHAEL B., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RICH, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

RICH, MISS M. ETHEL, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

RICHARDS, MISS MARGARET ANN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

RICHARDS, W. S., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

RICHARDSON, C. S., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

RICHARDSON, MISS LOIS M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

RICHARDSON, JOHN D., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

RICHARDSON, MISS OLIVE G., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

RICHARDSON, THEODORE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

RICHARDSON, W. P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

RICHEIMER, R. R., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

RICHMAN, JACK A., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

RICK, MRS. HAZEL D., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

RIDDIOUGH, HAROLD S., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

RIDDLE, DANIEL E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

RIDDLESBERGER, HENRY M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RIDGWAY, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

RIEDE, MRS. GLADYS A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

RIEGEL, C. H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RIEGEL, CHARLES H., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RIEHL, RALPH R., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

RIGGLE, T. A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

RIHN, LEE J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

RILEY, LORENZO J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

RILEY, MISS NELLIE E., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

RILEY, MRS. HENRIETTA S., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

RINEHOLD, LEON JACOB, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

RINGLESBACH, J. M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

RINGWALT, CHARLES G., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RINKER, MISS MARGUERITE W., nominaated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

RIPPLE, HAROLD G., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

RISACHER, FRANCIS JOSEPH, nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

RISHEL, MRS. JULIA, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

RISSER, ELIAS E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

RITCHEY, R. D., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

RITER, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

RITTER, MISS EVELYN C., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

RITTER, MISS NINA S., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

RITTER, ORVILLE J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

RITTER, P. ELMER, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

RITTER, WM. S., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RITZ, MISS ELIZABETH C., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

RIVA, FRANK, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

RLEBECK, GEORGE W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

ROBASKIEWICZ, JAMES R., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ROBB, MISS SARA C., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

ROBBINS, J. WILLIAM, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

ROBBINS, THOMAS N., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ROBERTS, ALBERT P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ROBERTS, C. WILSON, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

ROBERTS, G. W., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ROBERTS, ISAAC E., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

ROBERTS, LESTER E., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

ROBERTS, MISS CLARA L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

ROBERTS, MISS EVE, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

ROBERTS, MISS REBECCA McI., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ROBERTS, MRS. LAURA M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROBERTS, P. A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ROBERTS, ROBERT L., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2630.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROBERTSON, CLIFTON C., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ROBERTSON, JOHN H., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ROBINSON, EVERETTE C. C., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ROBINSON, GEORGE W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROBINSON, HARRY R. C., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

ROBINSON, JOHN A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ROBINSON, MISS SARA S., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL B., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Sr., nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

ROCHE, R. E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ROCKEFELLER, HOWARD A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ROCKETT, EDWIN S., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ROCKS, CLARENCE A., nominated, 924.
Confirmed, 925.

ROCKWELL, LEO U., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

RODENBAUGH, EVERETTE G., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

RODGERS, MISS LOUISE M., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

RODGERS, MISS MARY A., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

RODGERS, MISS ELIZABETH B., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

RODGERS, MRS. ISABELLE D., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

RODGERS, R. L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

RODGERS, S. J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

RODIA, LOUIS A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ROE, MISS S. LUCILLE, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

ROEDER, ARNO E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ROGAN, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

ROGERS, CLIFFORD W., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ROGERS, HOWARD O., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ROGERS, JOHN C., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROGERS, MISS ETHEL B., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROHRER, WITMER B., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

ROLLER, JOHN L., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

RONIAN, JOSEPH W., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROMBERGER, MISS ANNETTE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ROMEO, STEPHEN, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ROMIG, WILMOT K., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

ROOF, FLOYD D., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ROONEY WM. L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

ROOSER, JESSE B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ROOT, J. A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROPER, HAROLD D., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROSATO, SAVERIO, nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

ROSE, ALBERT E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ROSE, ELI J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ROSE, ISAAC B., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROSEN, MORTON R., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ROSENBAUM, BENJAMIN, nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

ROSENBAUM, OSCAR, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ROSENBERG, JACOB, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

ROSENBERGER, MISS ESTELLE M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSEMBLUM, WILLIAM E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

ROSENBLUTH, MAX, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROSENFELD, MISS ROSALINE L., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSENFELT, MISS RUTH D., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

ROSENFELT, R. C., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSENHECK, LOUIS, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSENHEIN, OTTO, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSENSTEIN, SAUL S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSENSTEIN, SOLOMON, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROSENTHAL, MISS ANNA, nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

ROSINSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

ROSS, A. B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSS, A. O., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

ROSS, C. F., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ROSS, CHARLES B., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

ROSS, DAVID FRIEDMAN, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ROSS, EDWIN B., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ROSS, MISS LAURETTA E., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

ROSS, MISS WILLA M., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ROSS, W. E., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ROSSI, CARLO, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

ROSSITER, L. T., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROSSMAN, CLARENCE R., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ROTH, CLINTON M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

ROTH, MATTHEW A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ROTH, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

ROTH, MISS CLARA B., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

ROTUNNO, LOUIS, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

ROUCHETTI, FERRUCCIO, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

ROUDENBUSH, GEORGE W Jr., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

ROUSE, WALTER W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ROUSH, DOLPH B., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ROUTLEY, J. E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

ROWAN, WILLIAM V., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

ROWE, MISS THELMA M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ROY, TONY, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

ROYAL, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ROYER, C. E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

ROYER, EDWARD T., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RUBIN, SAMUEL, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

RUDOLPH, MISS AMY E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RUDOLPH, MISS ROMOLA E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RUDOLPH, SAMUEL F., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

RUDOSH, GEORGE L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RUEBEN, D. AUDLEY, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

RUEGER, HARRY, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 776.

RUFF, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

RUFFNER, JAMMES A. C. Jr., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

RUGH, H. E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

RUHE, ALBERT E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

RUHE, CHARLES M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

RUMBLE, HOWARD L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

RUNKEL, J. PERRY W., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RUNKEL, GEORGE E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

RUNYAN, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

RUPERT, MISS JESSIE, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

RUPP, JOHN G., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

RUSCILLE, MICHAEL A., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 302.

RUSE, MILO K., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

RUSH, M. P., nominated, 301.
confirmed, 302.

RUSS, JOHN C., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

RUSS, LEO A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

RUSSELL, GUY C., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

RUSSELL, JAMES, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

RUSSELL, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

RUSSO, THOMAS S., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

RUTH, ADAM M., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

RUTH, EVIN L., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RUTH, MRS. ALICE C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

RUTH, WILLIAM T., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

RUTHEDGE, JOHN B., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

RUTHERFORD, MRS. M. LOUISE, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

RUTTER, MRS. ELSIE M., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

RUTTER, MRS. MARGUERITE Z., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

RUYAK, STEPHEN H., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

RYAN, MISS AGNES, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

RYAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

RYDER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

RZEPSKI, JOHN J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

RZEPSKI, WALTER A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SABBATO, ROBERT E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SABIA, ANTHONY J., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

SABOTA, MISS ANN R., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SACCO, FRANK, nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

SACHS, LOUIS M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

SACHS, MEYER H., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SACK, MISS EVELYN R., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SADLER, CHARLES A., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SAFKA, JOSEPH, nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SAFKA, WILLIAM F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SAFT, MISS TILLIE, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SAKITIS, JOSEPH A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SALLADA, OLIVER L., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

SALLADE, LEE M., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

SALLINGER, MRS. CLAIRE, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

SALONIE, DAN LE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SALTSMAN, MISS IDA E., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SALTZBURG, JULIUS J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SALTZMAN, JACOB D., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SAMBOR, GREGORE, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

SAMSON, C. F., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

SAMUELS, SAMUEL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SAMUELS, WILSON J., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

SAMUELSOHN, MRS. FANNIE E., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SANDERS, LOUIS M., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SANDERS, MISS C. IRENE, nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

SANDERSON, F. R., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

SANDLES, MISS M. M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

SAPPER, GEORGE, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SARGENT, MISS JESSIE L., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

SATTTERTHWAITE, J. RALPH, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SAUBEL, GEORGE F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SAUER, MISS HILDA R., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SAUERS, ERWIN R., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SAVAGE, BENJ. F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SAX, LOUIS, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SAXE, HENRY, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

SAXTON, A. LILCOLN, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SAYERS, C. E., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SAYLOR, FRANK L., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

SCANLAN, LeROY J., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

SCANLAN, P. J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCATTERTHWAITE, WM. H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

SCHABACKER, A. C. J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHACHTETR, WM. H., Jr., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SCHACHTERLE, EDWARD N., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHAEFER, H. S., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHAEFER, MISS WILLA I., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHAEFFER, JACOB S., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHAFFER, WALTER J., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHAMBERS, MISS MARIE C., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHANTZ, FRANK P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SCHANTZ, H. A., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHANTZ, LINN H., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

SCHARF, SOLUS S., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SCHAUB, THEO. J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHAUM, MICHAEL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHEER, GEORGE ALEXANDER, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHEETZ, C. N., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHEFFER, LAWRENCE P., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHEINDLINGER, MRS. LENA S., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHELL, J. TOMPSON, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHELLER, THOMAS K., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1084.

SCHELLINGER, GEO. H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHENCK, MISS KATHERINE W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHERSCHING, MISS EMMA, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHETTLER, R. A., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

SCHEUREN, F. W., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHICK, WILLIAM A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHIEDER, GEO. T., nominated, 123.
Confirmed, 123.

SCHIEL, A. L., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

SCHIFFERT, ROBERT L., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

SCHIMMEL, ANDREW, Jr., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SCHINDER, GEORGE E., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SCHLAPPIG, MRS. ROSE L., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

SCHLATTER, MISS WILHELMINA, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHLEID, THEO., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SCHLEITER, EDWARD E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHLICHTER, S. FRANK, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHNADER, STEPHEN J., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHMANDRAK, WILLIAM, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHMEHL, HENRY K., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHMID, FRANK L., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

SCHMIDT, HARRY L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHMIDT, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

SCHMIDT, JULIUS P., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHMIDT, MISS LOUISE M., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHMIDT, NELSON F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHMUS, E. BAILEY, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHNECK, CLARENCE T., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHNEEBERG, CHAS., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHNEIDER, VICTOR K., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SCHNEYER, ABE, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHNEYER, SAUL E., nominated, 299.
confirmed, 302.

SCHOENBERG, HARRY A., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHOENHUT, FRED C., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHOOL, EUGENE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SCHORSCH, DAVID, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHRACK, MRS. LUELLA ALTHOUSE, nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

SCHRAGER, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHRAM, MICHAEL, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHREINER, CHAS. H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHROEDER, HENRY M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHRUDATO, FRANK P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

SCHUCHART, MISS MINNIE E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHUELLER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SCHULER, ADAM, nominated, 64.
Confirmed, 68.

SCHULER, JOHN, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SCHULTZ, CHARLES S., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

SCHULTZ, GILBERT L., nominated, 766.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHULTZ, MISS ALMIRA E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

SCHULTZ, ORLAND E., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SCHULTZ, SAMUEL K., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHUMACHER, G. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHUMACHER, CHAS. L., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

SCHUMACHER, MRS. E. S., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHURGET, EMIL, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHURGOT, MISS WANDA, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SCHURR, CHRISTIAN, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHURR, MISS IDA C., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SCHUSTER, MISS AGNES A., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHUTTE, WILLIAM F., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

SCHWAB, MISS GERTRUDE C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

SCHWAHN, MISS M. A., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

SCHWARTZ, E. L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHWARTZ, ISADOR, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHWARTZ, MISS KATHRYN G., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHWARTZ, MRS. MAME E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHWARTZ, RALPH, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL D., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

SCHWARTZ, WOOD M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SCHWENK, DAVID J., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCHWER, MISS E. K., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SCHWOLN, ALFRED A., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SCICCHITANO, FRANK, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCONE, MISS HELEN N., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SCOTT, CLINTON H., Jr., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

SCOTT, JOHN T., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SCOTT, LOUIS W., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SCOTT, MISS MABEL, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SCOTT, MISS MARTHA C., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SCOTT, MISS MARY W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SCOTT, MRS. JENNIE N., nominated, 773.
Conrfimed, 776.

SCOTT, ROBERT A., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

SCOULLER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SCOUTIN, JOHN G., Jr., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SCURICH, FRANK, nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

SEABOLDT, HOWARD, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

SEABROOK, WILBUR R., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SEABROOK, WILLIAM G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SEAMAN, WILLIARD G., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

SEARLE, BARRY, Jr., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SEATON, MISS ISABEL, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SECHLER, WILLIAM S., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SEDGWICK, MISS ALICE, nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SEDGWICK, MRS. GLADYS B., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SEEDS, GEORGE W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

SEELER, MISS FLORENCE G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SEERY, WILLIAM A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SEIB, WM. J., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SEIBERT, A. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SEIBERT, A. R., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SEIBERT, CHAS. A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SEIBERT, HARRY G., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SEIDENBUSH, A. J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SEIDLE, IRA E., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SEIDMAN, MORRIS B., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

SEIFERTH, JOHN H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SEIGER, HARRY V., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SEIGFRIED, WM. H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SEIGH, ALBERT, nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

SEIGWORTH, FLOYD, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SEIPP, J. EDWARD, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SEITCHIK, FRANK, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SEITZINGER, MRS. MYRKLE A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SELIGSOHN, AARON, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SELL, CYRUS H., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

SELL, PAUL E., nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

SELLERS, F. B., Jr., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SELLERS, MISS L. BERYLE, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SELLERS, MISS M. ESTELLA, nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

SELLINGER, MISS NELLIE, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SELNER, LESTER, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SELTZER, HARRY J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SEMMEL, MRS. AMELIA, nominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

SEMMEL, PALMER A., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SENDERLING, G. FRANK H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SENDMEYER, HERMAN L., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SENEY, LeROY, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SENN, LOUIS, nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

SEPP, JOHN H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SERFASS, RAY B., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

SERODY, SAMUEL, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

SETLZER, GEORGE E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SEUSS, A. L., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHAAK, THOMAS J., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SHADLE, MISS DOROTHY H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SHADRACH, JOHN, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SHAEFER, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SHAFER, GEORGE G., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SHAFFER, JOHN V., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SHAFFER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

SHALITA, MATTHIAS, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SHALLENBERGER, A. R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SHANER, JAMES B., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SHANK, HENRY C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SHANNON, DAVID E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SHAPIRO, MISS ANNA, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SHAPIRO, PHILIP, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

SHARAH, E. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SHARKEY, OWEN T., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SHARP, GEORGE B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SHARPE, ALBERT E., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SHARRA, A. G., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SHAVER, R. STUART, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SHAW, CLYDE N., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SHAW, MISS ANNA M., nomintaed, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

SHAW, SYDNEY H., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

SHAWDE, ERWIN H., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

SHEA, MISS ANITA C., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

SHEARD, WINFIELD S., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

SHEARER, MISS GLEE C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SHEELY, MRS. ESTHER M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SHEETZ, WILLIAM H. R., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SHELLEY, CARL B., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHELLEY, JOHN L., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

SHELMIRE, W. D. K., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SHELP, CHARLES M., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SHEMANSKI, EDWARD R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SHENK, CYRUS E., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

SHEPARD, LEE, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SHEPPARD, W. M., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

SHEPHERD, JOHN R., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SHEPHERD, MISS R. GERTRUDE, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

SHEPHERD, WALTER L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SHERK, D. A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SHERMAN, G. H. W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM C., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

SHERRARD, HALLOCK C., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

SHERER, J. W., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SHERRICK, C. A., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SHERWIN, PAUL A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SHERWOOD, WALTER, Sr., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

SHIELDS, JAMES R., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SHIFFER, STEWARD F., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SHINELS, HUGO, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SHINEHOUSE, EDGAR F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SHINEHOUSE, GEORGE P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SHIPE, HENRY A., nominated, 1732.
Confirmed, 1732.

SHIPLOWSKI, VALENTINE, nominted, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

SHIRE, MISS GLADYS R., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SHMIDHEISER, JOHN H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SHOAF, A. CLYDE, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SHOAP, LLOYD B., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHOEMAKER, FRED, nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SHOEMAKER, LESLIE JOHN, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SHOEMAKER, L. M., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SHONK, JOHN J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SHORTLIDGE, H. E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SHORTLIDGE, RAYMOND S., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SHOUP, W. R., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SHOVLIN, MISS MARY M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SHOWERS, HOWARD J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SHRINER, MISS MABEL A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

SHROPSHIRE, DAVID C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SHROYER, W. P., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SHRUM, G. D., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SHULENBERGER, MARK C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SHULTZ, I. B., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

SHUMAKER, ALVAH M., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SHUSTER, HAROLD, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

SIATKOWSHI, STANISLAUS D., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

SIBERMAN, S., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SICKEL, H. S. J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SICKELSMITH, F. C., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SICKLER, L. E., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SIDDALL, WALTER B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SIEBER, EDWARD T., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

SIEGEL, CHARLES G., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SIEGEL, RICHARD B., Jr., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

SIEGERT, MISS ELIZABETH A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SIEGLE, CHARLES D., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

SIGLER, CLARENCE H., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SIGNORE, DANIEL, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SILBER, JAMES A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SILK, N. L., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SILSBY, MISS MAE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SILVA, JULIO C., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

SILVER, HARRY D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

SILVER, MORRIS M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SILVERMAN, A, J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SILVERMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SILVERMAN, M. A., nominated, 2918.
Confirmed, 2919.

SILVERSTEIN, ROBERT P., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

SILVERSTONE, MOSES B., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SILVIS, J. R., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

SIMMONS, GEORGE T., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

SIMON, CHARLES H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SIMON, ISRAEL A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

SIMON, MISS CAROLINE P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SIMONS, LEROY F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SIMONS, LESLIE H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SIMONS, LESTER H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

SIMONS, MISS JANE M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SIMONS, WATSON J., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

SIMPSON, ARTHUR, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SIMPSON, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SINAI, MAX, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SINE, L. D., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SINGER, JEROME K., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

SINGER, MISS ELEANOR W., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SIROSKEY, MISS JANET, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

SISLER, HERBERT R., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SKARTZ, AARON S. Jr., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

SKEER, LLOYD B., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

SKELLY, DANIEL J., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

SKENDER, MATIJA, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SKILLEN, ALBERT L., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

SKILLMAN, WALTER M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SKIRPAN, MICHAEL J., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SKROTSKY, YAROSLAN M., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SLACK, REX W., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SLAINE, GEORGE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SLATCHER, CHARLES G., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SLATER, MISS A. M., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

SLEETH, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 572.

SLIFER, MISS SUSAN R., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 776.

SLONAKER, ROBERT E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 110.

SMAIL, JAMES B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SMALL, CHARLES E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SMALLEY, MISS DOROTHY H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

SMART, WM. J., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SMARSH, VINCENT J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SMELL, G. E., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SMILEY, J. R., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SMILEY, MISS HELEN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SMITH, A. C. W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SMITH, ALBERT E., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

SMITH, CHARLES H., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, CHARLES H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

SMITH, CHAS. THEO, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

SMITH, DON F., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

SMITH, EDWARD C., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SMITH, EUGENE V., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SMITH, FRANK G., nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

SMITH, FRANK W., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SMITH, GEO. W. B., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, HARRY E., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, HARRY E., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

SMITH, H. B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, IRA F., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SMITH, JAMES H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SMITH, J. K. LEE, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SMITH, JOSEPH H., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, MARNADUKE D., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, MARVIN O., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

SMITH, MISS ADA M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE H., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SMITH, MISS MARY E., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

SMITH, MISS M. E., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, MISS REBA B., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, MRS. CLARA M., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, MRS. EDYTHE C., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SMITH, MRS. ETHEL M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, NICHOLAS, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

SMITH, NORMAN A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

SMITH, R. DUDLEY, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

SMITH, SAM W., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

SMITH, THOMAS A., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

SMITH, T. P., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SMITH, WALTER A., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

SMITH, WALTER M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITH, WILLIAM G., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SMITH, WM. J., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

SMITH, W. P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SMITH, W. RAY, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SMITHIES, JOHN E., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SMOLENS, MICHAEL M., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SMORTO, PETER, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SNAMAN, E. W., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SNARE, MISS SUSANNA G., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SNAVELY, AMOS, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SNIDER, CHARLES, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SNOKE, H. CONWELL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SNOW, MRS. BESSE RAILING, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

SNYDER, A. H., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

SNYDER, CHARLES W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SNYDER, CLIFFORD L., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SNYDER, DONALD A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SNYDER, F. C., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

SNYDER, JOHN M., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

SNYDER, J. R., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SNYDER, J. ROBB, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SNYDER, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

SNYDER, ROLLIN LaRUE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

SNYDER, R. W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SOBEL, JEFFREY M., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

SOBELMAN, BENJAMIN H., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SOBER, PHOKION, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SOELLNER, MISS EVELYN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

SOFFEL, MISS PHOEBE M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SOKOLOVE, WM. A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SOLMS, DAVID, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SOLOMON, MATHEW, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SOLOMON, MAURICE, nominated, 298.
Confirmed, 302.

SOLOMON, MICHAEL, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

SOLT, GEORGE D., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SOMERS, CHARLES J., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SOMERS, MISS MARY E., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

SOMERS, THOMAS A., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SONCINI, LOUIS, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SONTAG, CHARLES H., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SORBER, C. RALPH, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SOSNA, GEORGE J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

SOULE, JOHN H., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

SOWASH, FRANK B., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

SOWERS, EUGENE F., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

SPAHMER, H. G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SPANGLE, LYELL S., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SPANGLER, H. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SPAYD, H. H., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

SPEED, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

SPEER, GARNET H., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SPEER, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

SPENCE, HARPER W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SPENCE, REYNOLDS B., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

SPENCER, H. J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

SPIELMAN, MAURICE A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

SPIELMEYER, N. A., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

SPIESE, FRANK, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SPIESS, C. WM., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

SPINGLER, MISS MARIE R., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

SPIRO, ALBERT A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SPITZER, A. M., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SPOFFORD, WILLIAM R., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SPONAGLE, JOHN H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SPORKIN, A. L., nominted, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

SPORKIN, NAT., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SPOTZ, MISS RHEA V., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

SPRENG, SIGMUND, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

SPRINGER, JAMES E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SPRINGER, JOSEPH, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SPRINGLE, THOMAS J., nominated, 2040.
Confirmed, 2040.

SPURRIER, A. K., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

STACK, CARBY J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

STACKAWITZ, JOSEPH A., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

TAEHR, MISS CLARA M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

STAGER, JOHN W., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STAHLHEBER, C. J., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

STAHLNECKER, H. WILSON, nominated, 337.
Confirmed, 337.

STAHLNECKER, W. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

STAIB, JOHN H., Jr., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

STALLMAN, BALTZER N., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

STAMM, JOHN F., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

STANGE, MISS M. P., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

STANOJEV, JOHN, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

STAPLES, ALEXANDER R., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STARR, MORRIS H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

STARR, WILLIAM E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

STAUFFER, ELLIS E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

STAUFFER, ELMER E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

STAUFFER, LELAND I., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

STAUFFER, NORMAN M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ST. CLAIR, RUSSELL, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

STEARNE, ALLEN M., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

STEELE, MISS THELMA, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 571.

STEEL, EDGAR L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STEEN, W. J., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

STEEPER, W. EARL, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

STEEVER, RALPH E., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STEFFLER, HERVEY A., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

STEGNER, CHARLES B., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

STEIN, ALBERT H., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

STEIN, HARRY M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

STEIN, MRS. LENORA A., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

STEIN, PAUL R., Jr., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

STEIN, THEODORE G., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

STEINBERG, E. I., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

STEINBERG, M. Y., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

STEINER, JOHN W., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

STEINHAUER, R. J., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

STELLING, ALBERT W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STELY, MISS CATHARINE N., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

STENGEL, LEO S., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

STEPHENS, MRS. GRACE E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

STEPHENS, MRS. IRENE M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

STEPHENSON, MISS CELIA J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

STERLING, HENRY T., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

STERNER, CLARENCE P., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

STERNER, FRANK T., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

STERNER, MAURICE J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

STERNMAN, BERNARD, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

STERRETT, JAMES R., Jr., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STETSER, CHARLES S., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

STEVENS, EDWARD J., Jr., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

STEVENS, MRS. BERTHA Y., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

STEVENSON, FREDERICK, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

STEVENSON, S. C., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

STEVENSON, WM. W., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

STEWART, ALEXANDER H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STEWART, EDWARD W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STEWART, H. H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

STEWART, J. CLARK, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

STEWART, JOHN, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

STEWART, MRS. LOUISE A., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

STEWART, ROBERT P., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

STEWWART, THOMAS F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STIEF, DAVID R., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STILLE, EDWARD W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STILLING, BENJAMIN F., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1083.

STILLS, J. C., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

STILLWAGON, WADE S., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

STILLWELL, MRS. ANNA C., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

STIMBLE, MISS CATHERINE B., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STINGER, VERNICE A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

STINSON, T. BAILEY, nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

STIRLING, WILLIAM, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

STITT, ALEX G., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

STOCKE, CHARLES P., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STOCKTON, ARTHUR, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

STOEHR, W. A., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

STOKES, CLIFTON H., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

STOKLEY, MISS MAE MAGER, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STONE, BENJAMIN L., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

STONE, WARREN M., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

STONE, W. H., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

STONER, MISS MARY C., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STOERNER, P. G., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

STORY, JUDD B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

STORY, MISS LOU M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STOTTLEMYER, WILLIAM M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

STOUT, F. R., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STOUT, MICHAEL H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

STOUT, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

STOVER, JOHN A., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

STOVER, JORDAN F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

STOVER, RAYMOND G., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

STOVER, SAMUEL F., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

STRADLEY, HORACE J., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

STRAIN, JOSEPH I., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

STRAITZ, MRS. FLOSSIE D., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

STRALEY, C. A., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STRANAHAN, JAMES R. Jr., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

STRAUB, MISS JESSIE M., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

STRAUB, R. R., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

STRAUSBURG, ADRAIN, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

STRAUSS, CAMERON E., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

STRAUSS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

STRAW, NORMAN STUART, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STRAWHACKER, CHARLES C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

STRAYER, MISS BEULA E., nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

STRBA, J. J., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

STRICKLAND, C. C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STRICKLER, DANIEL B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

STRIKS, JOSEPH, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

STRITTMATTER, F. J., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

STROEBELE, J. A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

STROUD, MISS FLORENCE P., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

STROUP, GEORGE W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

STRUNK, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

STRUNK, SAMUEL H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

STUBBS, D. A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

STUBBS, ISAAC H., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

STUCK, B. F., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

STUCK, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

STUFFT, MISS AMY M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

STUHLFIRE, SANFORD E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

STURGEON, JOHN H., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

STURTEVANT, MRS. L. C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

STYRING, PERCY R., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SUCKLING, RAYMOND C., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

SUESS, LOUIS J., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

SUKALA, MISS PEARL, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SULLIVAN, A. GRAFTON, nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS F., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SULLIVAN, JOHN L., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

SULLIVAN, MRS. MARY F., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

SULLIVAN, WM. F., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

SUMMERS, MISS KATHERINE A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SUMMEY, MISS GARNETT, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SUNDHEIM, JOSEPH H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SUTTER, FRANK J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SUTTER, GEORGE L., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 108.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SUTMAN, MISS KATHERINE F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

SUTTON, FRANK P., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

SUTTON, GEO. L., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SWAN, J. FRED, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

SWANEY, LESTER L, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SWANSON, CARL E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SWANSON, C. E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

SWARTLEY, CHARLES R., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

SWARTZ, OLIVER J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

SWARTZ, WILLIAM H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SWEARER, C. M., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

SWEENEY, JAMES A., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

SWEENEY, MRS. A. R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

SWEITZER, MISS S. M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

SWIFT, WILLIAM P., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

SWOPE, CARL L., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

SWOPE, JACOB, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

SYKES, A. McKNIGHT, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SYLESTER, C. W., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

SYMONS, RALPH V., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

SYPNIEWSKI, C. K., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

SYREN, MISS AMELIA H., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

SZAFRANSKI, ANTHONY J,, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

TABASSI, CAMILLO, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

TANNEHILL, JOHN A., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

TANNER, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

TASSONE, ANTONIO, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

TATUSKO, JOHN, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

TAYLOR, BERNARD J., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

TAYLOR, EMMA A., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TAYLOR, EMORY F., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

TAYLOR, HERBERT L., Jr., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

TAYLOR, JEFFERY W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

TAYLOR, JOHN P., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

TAYLOR, JOHN R., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

TAYLOR, MISS CARLOTTA G., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

TAYLOR, MISS ROBERTA D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

TAYLOR, MRS. ANNE GRAY, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL J., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

TAYLOR, W. STEWART, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

TEBBUT, D. C., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

TEITELBAUM, MAURICE J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TEMPEST, MISS MARY F., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

TEMPLE, FRANK W., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

TEMPLETON, MISS RUTH, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

TENTZER, JOSEPH, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

TERRILL, MRS. MILDRED, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

TERRILL, W. A., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

TESSMER, GEORGE A., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

TEUPEL, ALOYSIUS R., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

THATCHER, MARK, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

THAYER, LEWIS ORTON, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

THAYER, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

THIEL, JOHN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

THOM, MISS GRACE I., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

THOMAS, CHARLES D., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

THOMAS, CHESTER A., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

THOMAS, GEORGE E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

THOMAS, HAL M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

THOMAS, HAROLD C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

THOMAS, HARRY K., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

THOMAS, HOMER E., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

THOMAS, HORACE K., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

THOMAS, MISS ADA H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMAS, MISS BERTHA R., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

THOMAS, MISS LILLIE F., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

THOMAS, MISS M. ALICE, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

THOMAS, MISS RACHEL J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMAS, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 544.

THOMAS, MRS. A. M., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

THOMAS, MRS. HARRIET B., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

THOMAS, MRS. MARGARET E., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

THOMAS, A. R., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

THOMAS, ROY C., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

THOMAS, W. A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMAS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

THOMAS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

THOMAS, WILLIAM., Jr., nominated, 2918.
Confirmed, 2919.

THOMPSON, DAVID K., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

THOMPSON, EDWARD JACKSON, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

THOMPSON, HAROLD W., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMPSON, JOHN C., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

THOMPSON, LARUE M., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMPSON, MISS HELEN C., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

THOMPSON, MISS MARGIA, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

THOMPSON, MISS MARY A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

THOMPSON, MISS M. T., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

THOMPSON, ROBERT J., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

THOMPSON, S. A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

THOMPSON, WILBUR EWING, nominted, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMSEN, TORIS, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

THOMSON, J. WERSLER, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

THORN, W. HAROLD, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

THORNE, GUY, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

THORP, GEORGE W., Jr., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

THORP, MALCOLM, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

THURBER, ROY J., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TIERMAN, EUGENE L., Jr., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

TIERNEY, MISS ANNA, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

TIESI, FRANK, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TIGAR, FRANK H., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

TILLARD, PAUL V., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

TILLOTSON, E. WARD, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

TILTON, MRS. ANNA K., nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

TILY, HARRY C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

TIMMES, JOHN W., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

TIPTON, JAY E., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

TITMAN, CHARLES EUGENE, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

TITTERMANY, MISS MAUDE F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

TITTLE, MISS MINNIE A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

TITUS, WALTER C., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

TOBIAS, JACOB N., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

TOBIN, JOHN J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

TOCONITA, VASILE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

TODD, MRS. CLARA CRABB, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

TOMB, HERMAN V., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

TOMB, MISS OLIVE J., nominated, 478.
Confirmed, 478.

TOMLINSON, DANIEL M., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TOMS, ROY, nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

TONKAY, JOHN, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

TONKAY, MISS MARY, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

TONKIN, HERMAN, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TONLINSON, MISS F. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

TOOLE, ROBERT P., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

TOOP, SAMUEL, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

TOOTHILL, FREDERICK W., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

TOPIKIS, SOL, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TOPPER, H. F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

TORO, JOSEPH, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TORRERIS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

TORREY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

TOWN, CHARLES M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TOWN, MISS E. P., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

TOWNSEND, ALBERT E., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

TOWNSEND, MISS W. M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

TOWSON, HAROLD E., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

TOXELL, RAYMOND A., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

TRACEY, EDGAR L., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

TRACEY, J. B. A., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

FRANK, ALFRED H., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

TRAUGH, HENRY F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

TRAUTMAN, EDWARD C., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

TRELOAR, RICHARD S., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

TRESS, LOUIS M., nominated, 1907.
Confirmed, 1907.

TRESSLER, P. L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

TRICE, WM. P. D., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

TRICKER, RICHARD P., Jr., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TRICKNER, WM. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

TRIGIANI, PHILIP, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

TRIPPLE, HARRY A., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TROOP, WILLIAM R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

TROPPER, FELIX V., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

TROSTLE, EDWIN E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

TROTTER, MRS. KATHRYN, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

TROUT, EDGAR EARL, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

TROUT, J. P., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

TROUTMAN, B. D., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

TROUTMAN, PAUL A., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

TRUMAN, E. R., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

TRUMPETER, GILBERT, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

TRUST, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

TRUXALL, JOHN D. S., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

TSCHOPP, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

TUCKER, ALBERT M., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

TUCKER, SAMUEL L., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

TULLOCH, JOHN C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

TULLY, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

TUNSTALL, HENRY J., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TURNER, ARTHUR L., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

TURNER, GEO. B., nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

TURNER, HARRY J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

TURNER, MISS LUCY SHAW, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TURNER, W. C., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

TURNOFF, JACOB, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

TUTTLE, ALBERT W., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

TYE, CHARLES A., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

TYSON, MISS EDITH L., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TYSON, MRS. MABEL H., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

UBER, W. J., nominated, 65.
Confirmed, 68.

UBER, MISS FLORENCE A., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

UETZ, PAUL, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

UHLINGER, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

ULRICH, A. STEWART, nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

ULRICH, GEORGE, nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

ULSH, MRS. MARGARET P., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

UNDERWOOD, F. P., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

UNGER, MARLIN S., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

UNGER, MISS HETTIE A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

UNGER, OSWALD J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

UNKOVICH, KOSTO, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

UNRUK, MISS MARGARET W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

UPTON, FRED J., nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

UREV, MISS JESSIE, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

UREY, FRANK, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

UZUMECKI, RAYMOND, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

VACCARELLI, DOMENICO, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

VAIL, LOUIS de PUI, nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

VALENTINE, C. C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

VANAMAN, NORMAN H., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

VANCE, SPENCER E., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

VAN COURT, HORACE G., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

VANDALL, MRS. PRISCILLA, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

VANDERGRIFT, CLARENCE W., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

VANDERGRIFT, W. B., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

VANDEVER, CHAS. R., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

VANDIVER, JOHN L., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

VANDYKE, JOSEPH, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

VANDYKE, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

VANHORN, JOSEPH F., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

VAN HORN, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

VAN HORN, R. R., nominated, 925.
Confirmed, 925.

VAN SCIVER, HARRY E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

VAN SICKLE, HENRY K., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

VAN WAGNER, GEO. W., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

VARALLO, ALFRED, nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

VEALE, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

VECCHIO, JOSEPH, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

VEIGLE, W. W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

VEISER, JOSEPH L., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

VELEY, LESTER WILLIAM, nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

VENDEVORT, W. J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

VENUS, FREDERICK S., nominated, 221.
Conrfimed, 222.

VETTER, A. L., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

VILSACK, LEOPOLD V., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

VILSACK, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

VINCENT, MISS ROEANNA J., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

VINT, DAVID J., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

VISHABAZOON, DICRAN, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

VLERY, CHARLES H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

VOEHL, WILLIAM H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

VOELCKER, H. W., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

VOGEL, ALFRED, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

VOID, HARVEY, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

VOLCO, CHARLES, nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

VOLLMER, WILLIAM E., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

VOLTZ, GILBERT R., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

VOLZ, HENRY J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

VOOZ, MISS MARCELLA A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

VOSBURG, A. FLOYD, nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

VOSS, VICTOR E., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

VOTEY, MISS CONSTANCE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

VOYNOW, GEO. C., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

VREELAND, WILLIAM D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

VUKOBRATOVICH, JOHN, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WADDING, ALBERT M., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WADDLE, MISS JANET, nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WADE, JOHN H., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

WAGAMAN, MISS A. VIOLA, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WAGASKY, MICHAEL H., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

WAGNER, ADAM, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

WAGNER, AUGUST, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WAGNER, CHAS. F., JR., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

WAGNER, CHAS., JR., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WAGNER, FRED W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WAGNER, GILBERT F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WAGNER, HARRY E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

WAGNER, J. HARRY, nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

WAGNER, JOSEPH H., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WAGNER, MISS M. MARIE, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WAHL, MISS STELLA B., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WAIDELICH, SAM'L T., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WAINER, JOSEPH, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WAJERT, MISS VICTORIA P., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WALBORN, IRVING K., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WALDE, GLENN A., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WALDSCHMIDT, W. D., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

WALKER, ALFRED G., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WALKER, FRANK F., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WALKER, MISS BERTHA E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WALKER, MISS LOUISE G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WALKER, STEWART J., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WALKER, W. HARRISON, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

WALL, ALOYSIUS L., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WALLACE, ALBERT W., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WALLACE, GEO. B., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WALLACE, HARRY F., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WALLACE, JOHN H., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WALLACE, MALVIN B., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WALLACE, THEO., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WALLEY, HARRY C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WALLS, WILLIAM P., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

WALLY, ANTHONY A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WALSH, FRANK M., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WALSH, JOHN A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WALSH, MAURICE, nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WALSH, MISS HANNAH C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

WALSH, MISS ROSEMARY, nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WALSH, MISS SARAH M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WALSH, MRS. M. ELIZABETH, nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

WALSH, WM. F., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WALTER, HARVEY L., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

WALTER, HENRY J., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

WALTER, RALPH H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WALTER, W. HERBERT, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

WALTERS, CHARLES L., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

WALTMAN, CHARLES D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WALTON, J. A., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WALTON, LEWIS R., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

WALTON, MISS H. RUTH, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WALTON, MISS SUSANNA L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WALTZ, B. J., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

WANNEMACHER, C. H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WARD, F. STANLETON, JR., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WARD, HARRY E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WARD, JOSEPH T., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WARD, MISS MARGUERITE M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WARD, PAUL E., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WAREHEIM, MAURICE C., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WARGOVICH, MICHAEL J., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WARHAFTIG, MORRIS, nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

WARNER, FREDERICK H., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

WARNER, MRS. HILDA M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WARREN, HEDRICK C., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WARREN, MRS. MARY W., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 337.

WARRENSFORD, THOS H., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

WARTMAN, PAUL C., nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

WARWICK, ADOLPHUS W., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WASHBURN, W. O., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WATKINS, ARTHUR H., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WATKINS, A. S., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WATKINS, EDWIN L., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

WATKINS, JAMES B., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

WATKINS, MISS JESSIE M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WATKINS, SYDNEY, nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

WATRONS, MISS ISABEL, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WATSON, ANDREW, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WATSON, EDWARD B., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WATSON, JESSE L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WATSON, OLIVER T., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

WATT, MISS JENNIE E., nominated, 66
Confirmed, 68.

WATTS, CHARLES B., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WAY, ROY B., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

WEAR, MRS. LILLIAN S., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

WEAVER, C. R., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WEAVER, ELMER C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WEAVER, GEO. M., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WEAVER, H. G., nominated, 2631.
Confirmed, 2631.

WEAVER, M. G., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

WEAVER, MISS NELLIE D., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WEAVER, MRS. ANNA C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WEAVER, MRS. IDA B., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WEAVER, WALLACE C., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WEBB, WALKER B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WEBEL, FREDERICK G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WEBER, EDWARD, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WEBER, FREDERICK H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WEBER, J. R., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

WEBER, MRS. GRACE I., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

WEBER, NORMAN E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WEBSTER, EDWARD, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WEBSTER, ELWOOD A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WEDIN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WEIBLEN, MISS FLORENCE R., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WEIDNER, GEO. H., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WEIDNER, M. S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WEIGHT, T. A., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WEIK, MISS MIRIAM R., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

WEIL, CARSON D., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

WEIL, MISS CLARA A., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

WEIL, SAMUEL, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WEILEMANN, HENRY, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WEIMER, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

WEINBERG, ALBERT P., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

WEINBERG, CHARLES, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WEINBERG, MAX, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WEINER, SAMUEL E., nominated, 4250.
Confirmed, 4250.

WEINGARTEN, MISS HARRIET, nominated, 615.
Confirmed, 616.

WEINGARTNER, W. H., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WEINROTH, BENJAMIN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WEIR, ALEX, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

WEIR, GEORGE W., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WEIR, MISS RACHEL, nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WEISMAN, DAVID E., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WEISS, GILBERT B., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WEISS, HARRY, nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WEISS, LEO E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

WEISS, LOUIS P., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WEISS, MISS LIZZIE, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

WEISS, OTTO C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WEISS, P. S., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

WEISS, SAMUEL, nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

WEISS, SIMON, nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WEISSER, FREDERICK WM., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

WEITERSHAUSEN, W. G., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WEIZEL, MISS W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WELCH, FRANK H., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WELCH, MISS KATHARYN V., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WELDON, JAS. S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

WELKER, A. J., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

WELLENSICK, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 68.
Confirmed, 68.

WELLER, ALBERT H., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

WELLES, CHARLES H. JR., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

WELSH, EDWARD H., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

WELSH, G. WALTER, nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

WENDLING K. H., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

WENIGER, WILLIAM F., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WENNER, HARVEY J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WENNER, WILSON C., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WENTZ, JOSEPH P., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

WERLEY, MYLES R., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WERNER, CHARLES R., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

WERNER, GEORGE A., JR., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WERNER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WERNER, ROBERT, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WERNETH, J. P., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

WERNICK, MISS RISIE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WERST, HARVEY C., nominated, 3187.
Confirmed, 3187.

WERTLIEB, LOUIS J., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WEST, GEORGE W., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WEST, W. NELSON L., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WEST, W. NELSON 3rd., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WESTERMAN, HARRY A., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

WESTON, HOWARD I., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

WESTOVER, J. HARRISON, nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WESTOVER, MISS ANNA A., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WETTERAN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

WETZEL, Robert P., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WEYANDT, S. L., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WEYMOUTH, SAMUEL, nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

WHALEN, DANIEL J., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WHARTENBY, MRS. FLORENCE W., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

WHELAN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITAKER, COURTNEY L., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

WHITAKER, LLOYD A., nominated, 242.
Confirmed, 243.

WHITAKER, ROBERT O., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WHITE, HAROLD H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WHITE, HARRY C., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITE, HENRY G., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WHITE, HOMER G., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

WHITE, JAMES A., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WHITE, JAMES B., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

WHITE, MAURICE J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WHITE, MISS JOSEPHINE L., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WHITE, MISS MARGARET W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

WHITEMAN, MISS Z. I., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WHITE, MRS. MABELLE, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITE, VINCENT R., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

WHITE, WALT C., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WHITE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITEFORD, W. H., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

WHITELEY, MISS HAZEL, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITLEY, MISS HARRIET I., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

WHITEMAN, MISS EMMA M., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

WHITMAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WHITMIRE, EMERY W., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WIBLE, JAMES L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

WICK, J. C., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

WICKERSHAM, J. R., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WIDMANN, ROMAN C., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

WIDRODER, MISS ELIZABETH A., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WIEGMAN, JOHN F., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

WIEGMANN, W. W. nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WIEST, MISS RUTH, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WIGGINS, MISS M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WIGGINS, W. W., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

WIGLE, LOGAN K., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

WILBAR, MISS MABEL P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

WILBY, GEORGE A., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WILCOX, HOWARD S., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WILEY, MISS CHARLOTTE F., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILEY, NOEL F., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WILKES, LOUIS V., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WILL, FRANK P., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

WILL, JOHN F., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

WILLARD, BERNARD E., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILLARD, EDWARD WARNED, nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WILLET, MISS MAY P., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WILLETT, OSCAR R., nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAM'S, ALFRED H., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, nominated, 3403.
Confirmed, 3403.

WILLIAMS, GILMORE C., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAMS, J. A., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WILLIAM'S JOHN J. R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

WILLIAMS, JOHN W., nominated, 3787.
Confirmed, 3788.

WILLIAM'S, J. S., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WILLIAMS, LEON, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILLIAMS, MISS FRANCES C., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

WILLIAMS, MISS MILDRED W., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

WILLIAMS, MRS. H. MORROW, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAMS, RALPH, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL R., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAMS, W. H., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM I., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WILLIAMSON, ELBERT, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WILLIAMSON, T. D., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WILLIAM, C. W., nominated, 477.
Confirmed, 478.

WILLS, HARRY F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WILMORE, GAYRAND S., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WILSON, ALFRED M., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WILSON, CHARLES C., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WILSON, EDWARD J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WILSON, E. J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

WILSON, FRANK E., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WILSON, G. A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WILSON, G. M., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILSON, HAROLD L., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

WILSON, J. C., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WILSON, JOHN B., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILSON, JOHN R., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

WILSON, JOHN W., nominated, 2363.
Confirmed, 2363.

WILSON, J. W., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WILSON, MISS CARNILLA, nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

WILSON, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

WILSON, MISS MARY C., nominated, 218.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WILSON, MISS MAY, nominated, 776.
Confirmed, 776.

WILSON, MISS M. P., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

WILSON, MORRIS W., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WILSON, MRS. BLANCHE B., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILSON, MRS. LAURA G., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

WILSON, MRS MARY R., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

WILSON, P. A., nominated, 571.
Confirmed, 572.

WILSON, ROBERT C., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WILSON, WILLIAM G., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 337.

WILSON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WILT, MISS VALERIA A., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

WIMER, E. R., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WIND, HARRY, nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WINEMAN, MISS MINNIE S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

WINEY, H. G., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

WINGETT, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

WINKEL, MISS A. D., nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

WINKLER, MISS ELIZABETH L., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

WINN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

WINTERS, EDWARD M., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WINTERS, JOSEPH H., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

WINTERS, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WINTERS, RALPH P., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WISER, JACOB, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

WISMER, MISS GERTRUDE I., nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

WITEMEYER, H. M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WITHERUP, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

WITMAN, J. F., nominated, 413.
Confirmed, 415.

WITNER, H. S. nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

WITSIL, J., HORACE, nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WITTERS, MISS ISABELL L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WITZEMAN, L. F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

WOHLGEMUTH, MISS HANNAH, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WOLCOTT, HARRY N., nominated, 1081.
Confirmed, 1086.

WOLF, ELI H., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

WOLF, MISS A. B., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

WOLF, ROBIN B., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WOLF, SAMUEL H., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WOLFE, BYRON, nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

WOLFE, MISS EDITH M., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WOLFE, HARRY H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

WOLFE, ISAAC A., nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WOLFE, KARL G., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

WOLFORD, ROBERT L., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WOLFF, MISS SADIE, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

WOMER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

WOOD, CALVIN B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WOOD, CHARLES B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WOOD, JAMES W., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

WOODIN, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WOODS, CHARLES A., nominated, 148.
Confirmed, 150.

WOODS, JOHN J. Jr., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

WOODS, JOSEPH P., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WOODS, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 2919.
Confirmed, 2919.

WOODSIDE, ROBERT W., nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WOODWARD, MISS TACY D., nominated, 414.
Confirmed, 415.

WOOLF, VITE E., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WOOMER, JAMES M., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

WOOTON, JOHN, nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WORKMAN, EDGAR P., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WORMAN, GEORGE W., nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

WORRELL, LeROY A., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WORRELL, MISS HARRIET E., nominated, 110.
Confirmed, 110.

WORREST, WARREN W., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

WORTHEIMER, DAVID, nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

WORTHINGTON, C. C., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

WORTHINGTON, EDWARD P., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WORTHINGTON, IRVIN W., nominated, 123.
Confirmedy, 123.

WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH I., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WORTHINGTON, MRS. JANET B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

WORTHINGTON, VERNON, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

WASHNER, CONSTANTINE J., nominated, 1083.
Confirmed, 1086.

WOST, H. E., nominated, 1414.
Confirmed, 1415.

WOUSETLER, MRS. MARY G., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

WOUSETTLER, C. E., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WRAY, CHESTER B., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

WRAY, IRA J., nominated, 410.
Confirmed, 415.

WRAY, MISS GEORGIA, nominated, 66.
Confirmed, 68.

WRIGHT, C. D., nominated, 2630.
Confirmed, 2631.

WRIGHT, EDGAR, nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

WRIGHT, EDWIN S., nominated, 109.
Confirmed, 110.

WRIGHT, E. J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

WRIGHT, ELMER H., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

WRIGHT, ELWYN L., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

WRIGHT, ERNEST T., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

WRIGHT, FRANKLIN L., nominated, 149.
Confirmed, 150.

WRIGHT, JOHN C., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

WRIGHT, LAMONT A., nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

WRIGHT, MISS ALICE M., nominated, 1085.
Confirmed, 1086.

WRIGLEY, B. WILLIAM, nominated, 1323.
Confirmed, 1323.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WRIGLEY, CLARENCE B., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174.

WYATT, ARTHUR J., nominated, 1731.
Confirmed, 1732.

WYLEN, LEON A., nominated, 67.
Confirmed, 68.

WYLIE, PETER, nominated, 544.
Confirmed, 544.

WYNN, I. N. EARL, nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

YEAGER, CLARENCE E., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

YEAGER, MISS URSULA E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

YERKES, MISS SARAH E., nominated, 1084.
Confirmed, 1086.

YARIS, MISS MARY, nominated, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

YATES, MRS. MABEL A., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

YOAS, G. J., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

YOCUM, JACOB H., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

YODER, RUSSELL J., nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

YODER, WILLIAM C., nominated, 569.
Confirmed, 572.

YOHE, H. J., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

YORK, FRANK X., nominated, 768.
Confirmed, 776.

YOUNG, ARTHUR C., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

YOUNG, EDWIN C., nominated, 108.
Confirmed, 110.

YOUNG, ELMER F., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

YOUNG, FRANK N., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

YOUNG, GUY L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 14.

YOUNG, HERMAN P., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

YOUNG, JAMES F., nominated, 771.
Confirmed, 776.

YOUNG, JOHN M., nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

YOUNG, MISS EDNA G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

YOUNG, MISS JESSIE, ominated, 710.
Confirmed, 710.

YOUNG, MISS S. D., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

YOUNG, MRS. GARNETT D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

YOUNG, ROBERT C., nominated, 1082.
Confirmed, 1086.

YOUNG, ROLAND G. C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 14.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

YOUNG, THOMAS H., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

YOUNG, W. HAROLD, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

YOUNG, WILLIAM M., nominated, 4004.
Confirmed, 4004.

YOUNGJOHNS, ERNEST E., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

YOUNKIN, RALPH M., nominated, 1415.
Confirmed, 1415.

YOURISHIN, JOHN, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

YUNKER, ALBERT F., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ZACHARIAS, EDWARD E., nominated, 570.
Confirmed, 572.

ZACHARIAS, MISS EDNA, nominated, 767.
Confirmed, 776.

ZACHERLE, C. H., nominated, 290.
Confirmed, 302.

ZAFFIRO, ANTHONY, nominated, 2918.
Confirmed, 2919.

ZAKUTNEY, MISS MADELINE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 14.

ZANGE, OTTO A., nominated, 295.
Confirmed, 302.

ZAPLATYNSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 772.
Confirmed, 776.

ZARKER, A. S., nominated, 1564.
Confirmed, 1564.

ZANSMER, JACOB, nominated, 412.
Confirmed, 415.

ZBASNIK, ANTON, nominated, 2493.
Confirmed, 2493.

ZEIDERS, ROY A., nominated, 296.
Confirmed, 302.

ZEIDERS, W. H., nominated, 220.
Confirmed, 222.

ZEIGLER, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 300.
Confirmed, 302.

ZEIGLER, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 3788.
Confirmed, 3788.

ZEIGLER, N. V. B., nominated, 299.
Confirmed, 302.

ZELLER, JACOB H., nominated, 411.
Confirmed, 415.

ZEMANY, ANDREW, nominated, 1086.
Confirmed, 1086.

ZENIA, LEVON N., nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ZENTGRAFT, MISS MARIE R., nominated, 773.
Confirmed, 776.

ZEPP, EDWARD G., nominated, 1906.
Confirmed, 1907.

ZETTER, ARTHUR J., nominated, 302.
Confirmed, 302.

ZIEGENFUS, A. A., nominated, 1011.
Confirmed, 1011.

ZIMMER, W. L., nominated, 301.
Confirmed, 302.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ZIMMERLING, CHARLES B., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

ZIMMERMAN, A. R., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 770.

ZIMMERMAN, HERBERT H., nominated, 297.
Confirmed, 302.

ZIMMERMAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 3402.
Confirmed, 3403.

ZIMMERMAN, MRS. M. S., nominated, 920.
Confirmed, 920.

ZINMAN, FRANK, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ZINMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 1322.
Confirmed, 1323.

ZIPFEL, MISS BERTHA M., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ZIPLER, ABRAHAM P., nominated, 775.
Confirmed, 776.

ZIRIAK, GUSTAVE, nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

ZLOBIK, MISS REGINA R., nominated, 89.
Confirmed, 89.

ZOELLER, E. W., nominated, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

ZOUGE, L. H., nominated, 770.
Confirmed, 776.

ZUBER, ETHAN G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 14.

ZUCKER, JOSEPH, nominated, 774.
Confirmed, 776.

ZUFISIC, MILES WM., nominated, 769.
Confirmed, 776.

NOTARY PUBLIC EXAMINING BOARD in the Department
Public Instruction, creating a

House Bill No. 1897.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. Boud Smith, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1931.

NOTARY PUBLIC incompatible with any officer or employme
under the Commonwealth of any municipality, decla
ing the office of

House Bill No. 1913.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cooke, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1932.

NOTES (see building and loan associations).

NOTHNAGLE, EDWARD, Representative from Delaware Count
(First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 964, To validate private sales of real estate b
cities of third class, 4001.

Bill No. 1553, Validating actions of Boards of Schoo
Directors in certain cases where there was a failur
to record vote, 1631.

Bill No. 1555, Amending Third Class City Act, by provid
ing for the printing and publishing of ordinance
1447.

Bill No. 1556, Regulating filing of notice of injurie
before commencing actions for damages against coun
ties and municipalities, 1628.

Bills introduced by
No. 216.
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 130.

No. 694.
To validate private sales of real estate by cities o
third class heretofore made, 268.

NOTHNAGLE, EDWARD.—Continued.

No. 696.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing cities of third class to sell certain real estate, by limiting such sales to real estate purchased at public sale for unpaid taxes as to protect a municipal claim, 268.

No. 1278.
Providing that county treasurers shall make report to and pay over monthly all moneys received by them from taxes to the municipality to which such taxes belong, 714.

No. 1309.
Making appropriation to Chester Day Nursery and Children's Home, 717.

No. 1552.
Amending act of 1901, relative to plumbing and house drainage, by providing that the health authorities of cities of second and third class shall prescribe rules and regulations for same, 1171.

No. 1553.
Validating actions of boards of school directors in certain cases where there was a failure to recover vote, 1171.

No. 1554.
To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 1171.

No. 1555.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing for the printing and publishing of ordinances, 1172.

No. 1556.
Regulating the filing of notice of injuries before commencing actions for damages against counties and municipalities, 1172.

Bills reported by
No. 440.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class, 201.

No. 444.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class, 201.

No. 1196 (Senate No. 132).
Fixing salary of members of Board of Revision of Taxes in certain counties, 2134.

No. 1325.
Authorizing municipalities to purchase or acquire and to operate and maintain motor ambulances, 1259.

No. 1369.
Amending act of 1876, to carry into effect the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers in counties of fourth class, 1094.

No. 1415.
Amending School Code, by providing for attendance of pupils to high schools not of district without examination, 2106.

No. 1467 (Senate No. 387).
Relating to municipal indebtedness, 1261.

No. 1636.
Authorizing councils to provide by ordinance for filing of maps of excavations under highways in cities of second class A, 1751.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 694, to validate private sales of real estate by cities of third class, 4000.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

NOTHNAGLE, EDWARD.—Continued.

Presentation of testimonial to John Fertig, Esq., Assistant Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, 4364.

Resolutions offered by
Directing the Superintendent of Property and Supplies to have the Hall of the House and Speaker's Retiring Room recarpeted, 1423.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 696, Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class, 2379, 2421.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 696, Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class, 4000.

NUISANCES (see alleys, gypsies).

NURSERY STREAMS (see fish code).

NURSES and licensed attendants, providing for and regulating the State registration of

House Bill No. 1480.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1018.

NURSES and licensed attendants, providing for and regulating the State registration of

Senate Bill No. 865.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 1154.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1154.
Reported with Amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2442-2443.
Third reading and final passage, 2661.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4079-4080.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 2097).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2949.
Reported with amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3985-3986.
Third reading and final passage, 4141.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4159.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

NURSES, by requiring the equivalent of four years high school course for registered nurses and abolishing office of State Educational Director of training school, amending act of 1909, to provide for State registration of

House Bill No. 1375.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 934.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 934.

NURSES (see also birth, death and marriage certificates, soldiers, sailors and marines).

OATH OF OFFICE administered to

Chief Clerk and Resident Clerk of House, 34.

Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, 58.

Governor, 83.

Lieutenant Governor, 82.

Members of House of Representatives, 31, 74.

Officers and Employes of House, 134.

President pro tempore of Senate, 6, 4272.

Senators-elect, 5, 61, 87, 103, 206.

Speaker of House of Representatives, 33.

OBLIGATIONS, JOINT, and to make uniform the law relative thereto, concerning

OBLIGATIONS, JOINT—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 666.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare for Mr. Salus, 711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 711.
Reported without amendment, 1485-1486.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722-1723.
Over in its order, 1886.
Postponed, 2049.
Third reading and final passage, 2321-2322.
Returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 3905.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2056).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2498.
Reported with amendment, 3305.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3750.
Third reading and final passage, 3970.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

OBLIGATIONS, WRITTEN, and make uniform the law relating thereto, to validate certain

Senate Bill No. 664.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare for Mr. Salus, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1722.
Over in its order, 1886.
Postponed, 2048.
Third reading and final passage, 2321.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2055).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2497.
Reported without amendment. 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3974.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

OCCUPATION TAX (see tax, taxes).

OFFICE AND OFFICES (see judges, notary public).

OFFICE BUILDING (see building).

OFICERS AND EMPLOYES of House, resolution (House) by McBride, authorizing election of certain, 132-133.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Homsher, authorizing election of certain, 119.

OFFICERS ELECTED, after their election, prohibiting cities, boroughs, towns and townships to increase or diminish the salary of

Senate Bill No. 1075.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 1816.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1816.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading 2344.
Third reading and final passage, 2673.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2109).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4336-4337.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

OFFICERS of House, resolution (House), by Alexander, authorizing election of certain, 33.

OFFICERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS until their successors are elected or appointed, providing for the holding over of

OFFICERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 189.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 206.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 206.
Reported without amendment, 281.
First reading, 303.
Second reading, 334-335.
Third reading and final passage, 417.
Returned from House without amendment, 1162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1308.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 1118).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations,
Reported without amendment, 957.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1270.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

OFFICERS OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Homsher, thorizing election of certain, 7-8.

OFFICERS (see also county officers, probation, school direct townshp officers).

OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to

OIL AND OIL WELLS (see boilers, Pennsylvania Train School).

OIL CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE (see Constitution of Pennsylvania).

OLD AGE PENSION COMMISSION, report of, presented providing for a continuation of the

Senate Bill No. 979.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1486.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2665-2666.

In House (No. 2103).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.

OLD AGE PENSION COMMISSION report of, presented Senate, 563; to House, 577; appendix, 5271.

OLD LADIES' HOME (see appropriation to).

OLD PORTAGE RAILROAD CELEBRATION COMMISSION, making appropriation, creating

House Bill No. 902.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred A. Bell, 351.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 351.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2531.
Third reading and final passage, 3018-3019.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1413).
Referred to Comittee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3368.
Over in its order, 3616.
Third reading and final passage, 3795.
Signed by President, 4068.

OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTERINE, by exempting retail and proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boardi houses from licensure, and requiring additional ports from manufacturers and wholesalers, amendi act of 1901, to regulate the manufacture and sale o

House Bill No. 462.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 196.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitati 196.
Reported without amendment, 1748.
First reading, 2005.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2263-2265.

OMNIBUSES (see motor vehicles).

O'NEILL, JOHN A., Represmentative from Philadelphia County (Fifth District).

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS, member of State Board of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

OPTOMETRISTS when required by law as to ocular and visual efficiency, to provide for the issuance and acceptance of certain certificates from duly licensed

House Bill No. 1078.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 487.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 487.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 755-756.
Second reading, 880.
Third reading and final passage, 972.

In Senate (No. 791).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 931.

OPTOMETRY, by further regulating examination, etc., amending act of 1917, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 968.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Williamson, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1381.

ORCHESTRAS (see Sunday).

ORDER OF BUSINESS of House, resolution (House) by Hess, fixing, 3058.

ORDINANCE AND ORDINANCES (see borough, boroughs, cities).

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY (see appropriation to).

ORPHANS' COURT (see adoption, counties of fourth class, courts, decedents' estates, judge, marriage, licenses).

ORPHANS' HOMES (see school system).

OSTEOPATHY, by providing penalties for failure, neglect or refusal to register annually with the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, amending act of 1909, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 935.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greeby, 387.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 387.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 879-880.
Third reading and final passage, 971-972.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 788).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 930-931.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1725 .
Third reading and final passage, 1895-1896.
Signed by President, 2329.

OVERHEAD PASSAGEWAYS (see cities of second class).

PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Mary M. Packer, etc).

PAGES of House for their attention to duties, resolution (House) by Miss Bentley, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

PAINTER, HOWARD I., Senator from Forty-first District (Armstrong and Butler Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 39.
Requiring Counties to build temporary bridges when erecting or rebuilding county bridges, 73.

PAINTER, HOWARD I.,—Continued.

No. 40.
Amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection boilers used in drilling oil and gas wells, 73.

No. 41.
Exempting from taxation incorporated cemetery companies and associations not operated for profit, 73.

No. 100.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County, 106.

No. 156.
Providing for the paving, repair and maintenance of roadbeds of street railway lines, 139.

No. 289.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Butler and Armstrong Counties, 234.

No. 364.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County, 294.

No. 627.
Relating to the paving, repaving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 624.

Bills reported by
No. 405 (House No. 129).
Amending act of 1925, providing for the burial of certain "deceased service men,," 3199.

No. 491 (House No. 343).
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing board of school directors in cities of fourth class to regulate terms of members in certain cases, 610.

No. 513 (House No. 683).
Further amending School Code, with regard to granting of scholarships on merit basis in school districts of first class, 1320.

No. 606.
Further amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by providing for the removal by the county of certain structures located, within the lines of a relocated State highway, 2280-2281.

No. 657.
Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 1581.

No. 810 (House No. 975).
Amending and further amending School Code, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of auditors' accounts, etc., 1137.

No. 935 (House No. 1148).
Providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, 1486.

No. 1010 (House No. 1594).
Amending act organizing Pennsylvania National Guard, by providing that active duty shall be at the discretion of the Governor, and that retirement shall be at the age of sixty-four, 2280.

No. 1037 (House No. 1595).
Authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the Governor certain funds to the credit of National Guard Units, 2280.

No. 1072 (House No. 1228).
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending its provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, 1904.

No. 1159 (House No. 1397).
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 3199.

PAINTER, HOWARD I.,—Continued.

No. 1174 (House No. 1604).
Providing for registration and protection of names and insignia of lodges, military organizations, etc., 2625-2626.

No. 1311 (House No. 1004).
To provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans residing in Pennsylvania, 2625.

No. 1547 (House No. 1866).
Amending National Guard Act, by fixing term, appointment and retirement of the Major General, 3582.

No. 1589 (House No. 1134).
Amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, by providing that anthracite mine inspectors need not reside in the district for which appointed, 3656.

Member of standing conmmittees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 39, Requiring counties to build temporary bridges when erecting or rebuilding county bridges, 538.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be created, 3542, 3590-3591.

PARADES (see flag, Memorial Day).

PARDONS, reasons for, presented to Senate, 22; to House, 35; appendix, 4481.

PARENTS (see adoption).

PARKE, GENERAL JOHN G. (see Vicksburg Military Park).

PARKINSON, CHAUNCEY W., Senator from Forty-sixth District (Greene and Washington Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 380, Authorizing street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any street railway company to acquire power, etc., of such company, 2357, 2635.

Bill No. 515, Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 1715.

Bill No. 879, (House No. 1259), Amending Township Code, with regard to construction of sidewalks in townships of second class upon petition of majority of property owners, 3780.

Bill No. 1005, (House No. 1179), Amending Township Code, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in townships of second class at expense of abutting property owners, 3637.

Bill No. 1019, (House No. 943), Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 3399.

Bill No. 1516, (House No. 1796), Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for erection of a building at Harrisburg to be used jointly for State farm products show and armory, 3637.

Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 3907.

Bills introduced by
No. 191.
Amending act of 1921, relating to court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, by increasing the maximum compensation of court criers, 206.

No. 280.
Providing for licensing, examination and registration of undertakers, 233.

PAINTER, HOWARD I.,—Continued.

No. 331.
Making appropriation to Waynesburg Hospital, 283

No. 376.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties 327.

No. 377.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 328.

No. 378.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 328.

No. 379.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 328.

No. 380.
Authorizing and empowering street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any motor power or street railway company to acquire corporate power, property, etc., of such companies, 328.

No. 539.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 537.

No. 559.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 561.

No. 726.
Making appropriation to Greene County Memorial Hospital, of Waynesburg, 765.

No. 727.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School of Morganza, 765.

No. 921.
Fixing the salaries of district attorneys in counties of the second, third and fourth class, 1310.

No. 1095.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington County, 1818.

No. 1096.
Making appropriation to Greene County Memorial Hospital, of Waynesburg, 1818.

No. 1327.
Authorizing the Government and Secretary of Highways with the consent of the local authorities, to take over and adopt additional roads as State highways, 2627.

Bills reported by
No. 191.
Amending act of 1921, relating to court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, 610.

No. 280.
Providing for licensing, examination and registration of undertakers, 924.

No. 835 (House No. 1216).
Amending act providing for burial of certain "deceased service mem", 1580.

No. 1420 (House No. 1540).
Amending act of 1915, for the registration of births and deaths, by exempting soldiers, etc., from payment of fees for certified copies of birth, death and marriage certificates, 3198.

Election returns, 5.

Member of conference committee, 2092.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

PAINTER, HOWARD I.,—Continued.

Motion by, for
Senate to appoint conference committee on House Bill No. 515, The Borough Code, 2092.

Motion by, to
Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1005, (House No. 1179), Amending Township Code, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets by supervisors in townships of second class at expense of abutting property owners, 3637.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No.1019, (House No. 943), Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 3399.

Recommit Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for the safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second Class A, 3801.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 380, Authorizing street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any street railway company to acquire corporate property etc. of such company, 2357, 2635.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 3907.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 2628.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 386, Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1493.

Bill No. 1019, (House No. 943), Fixing salaries of county treasurer and his clerks in counties of seventh class, 3116.

Bill No. 1546, (House No. 1807), To provide for safety of persons in certain buildings not in cities of first, second and second class A, 3801-3802.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Investigating rates for transportation of coal from mines of Pennsylvania, 2628.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 380, authorizing street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any motor power company, etc., to acquire corporate property of such company, 1819.

PARK, PARKS (see also Chadds Ford, cities of first class, counties of second class, Erie, Fairmount, Internal Affairs, jails, mineral rights, Sunday sports, taxation, Valley Forge, Vicksburg Military, Washington Crossing, Weiser Memorial).

PARK, STATE, and forest reservation, providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a

House Bill No. 1710.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 1591.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1591.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2425.
Reported without amendment, 2423.
First reading, 2426.
Re-reported, without amendment, ——
Second reading, and recommitted, 2579-2580.
Re-reported with amendment, 2966.
Third reading and final passage, 3274-3275.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed, by Speaker, 4116.
Approved by Governor, 4367.

Senate (No. 1515).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3636.
Signed by President, 4008.

PARK, STATE, and forest reservation, providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a

Senate Bill No. 1050.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1717.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1717.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2100..
Second Reading, and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2343.

PARKS, amending act of 1919, empowering cities of second and third classes, boroughs and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds swimming pools and indoor recreation centers, by extending act to include

House Bill No. 269.
Reading in place in House by Mr. Turner, 152.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 152.
Reported with amendment, 491.
First reading, 556.
Second reading, and amended, 591-593.
Third reading and final passage, 665-666.
Returned from Senate witout amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1258.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 634).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 632.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1002-1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1069.
Signed by President, 1156-1157.

PARKWAY IN HARRISBURG from Reservoir to Wildwood, authorizing Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital to convey certain lands in connection with the opening of a

Senate Bill No. 1048.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 1655-1656.
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary General, 1656.
Reported without amendment, 2347.
First reading, 2369.
Second Reading, 2452.
Third reading and final passage, 2671.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2107).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3975.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

PARKWAYS AND PLAYGROUNDS to purpose for which such private property may be acquired, amending act of 1895, authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, by adding

House Bill No. 697.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 268.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 268.
Reported without amendment, 432.
First reading, 532.
Second reading, 551-552.
Third reading and final passage, 604-605.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3343.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 622).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 624.
Reported without amendment, 2628.
First reading, 2750.
Second reading, 2908.
Third reading and final passage, 3114.
Signed by President, 3525-3526.

PAROLE COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE, report of, presented to Senate, 563; to House, 601; appendix, 5386.

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS, STATE BOARD OF, within Department of Welfare and establishing office of State Supervisor of Paroles and Secretary of the State Board of Parole Commissioners, creating

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS, STATE BOARD OF—Continued.

House Bill No. 1320.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 717-718.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 718.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1025-1027.
Postponed, 1125.
Time of postponement extended, 1450.
Resumed on third reading and amendmed, 2227.
Postponed, 2587-2588.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2971-2972.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 2971.
Witkin, 2971-2972.

PAROLE LAWS of this Commonwealth of other States and countries and making appropriation, continuing the commission created by act of 1925, constituting a commission to examine

House Bill No. 1318.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 717.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 717.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1176.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3329.

PAROLE (see also convicts).

PAROLE violate the terms thereof, providing the procedure and powers of the State Supervisor of Paroles and Boards of Trustees of Penitentiaries where prisoners released on

House Bill No. 1317.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 717.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 717.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Dropped from calendar, 3296.

PAROLED from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and regulating procedure when such persons violate the terms thereof, relating to persons

House Bill No. 1319.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 717.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 717.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1028-1029.
Postponed, 1127.
Time of postponement extended, 1450, 2387.
Dropped from calendar, 2972.

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS (see deeds, taxes).

PASSSAVANT HOMES FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS (see appropriation to).

PASSAVANT HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

PATTERSON, FRED W., Representative from Beaver County (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 542.
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 224.

No. 543.
Making appropriation to Passavant Homes for Care of Epileptics at Rochester, 224.

No. 544.
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, 224.

No. 695.
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 268.

No. 1127.
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, 545.

PATTERSON, FRED W.,—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 320.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, making office of Secretary of Internal Affairs appointive instead of elective and decreasing tenure of office of Auditor General and State Treasurer, 272.

No. 1290.
To provide that where the Department of Highways has acquired the abandoned right of way of a canal, railroad or turnpike company to form a part of a State highway route, the part within the borough shall be deemed to be a borough street, 938.

Election Returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 1417.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 14, Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 188-189.

Bill No. 704, Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 647.

PATTERSON, MATTHEW, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twelfth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 787.
Imposing a tax on deeds or other instruments conveying lands, tenements or other realty, 344.

No. 1156.
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, of Philadelphia, 547.

No. 1588.
Authorizing cities to make contracts insuring employes under policies of group insurance and contracts for pensions, 1174.

Bills reported by
No. 110.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, at Ridley Park, 1804.

No. 535.
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, near Bradford, 2401.

No. 570.
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home Department, at Hawkins Station, 2401.

No. 709.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 1807.

No. 799.
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 1807.

No. 1990 (Senate No. 174).
Making appropriation to Chester County Hospital, of West Chester. 2832.

No. 2016 (Senate No. 385).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 2834.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 1940.

Member of special committee, 4406.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

PATTERSON, MATTHEW—Continued.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 787, Imposing a tax on deeds or other instruments conveying lands, tenements or other realty, 653.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution of condolence on death of mother, 2137.

PATROLMEN (see cities of second class).

PATTON, HON. EDWARD W., resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held and resolution of condolence adopted, 1571-1574; concurrent resolution (Senate) by Frazier, authorizing printing of copies of proceedings of, 1656; remarks at, by Buckman, 1572; Earnest, 1573; Frazier, 1573-1574.

PAVING (se boroughs, cities of third class, townships of second class).

PAY (see salaries and salary).

PEDDLERS (see hawkers).

PEDESTRIANS (see highway, motor vehicles).

PEELOR, ELDER, Representative from Indiana County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 125, Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of corporations of first class for laying out and improving highway routes, 226, 383.

Bill No. 1046, Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act, by extending same to the Jumonville Soliders' Orphan School, at Uniontown, 1955.

Bills introduced by
No. 42.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for payment by State of damages to land occasioned by change in width, lines and locations of State highways, 93-94.

No. 49.
Making appropriation to the Indiana Hospital, 94.

No. 125.
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of first class corporations for purpose of laying out highway routes and transcontinental highways, 113.

No. 126.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for State-aid highways in boroughs to connect township State-aid and State reward roads with State highways, 113.

No. 311.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 177.

No. 312.
Fixing penalties for sales, gifts or procuring intoxicants for persons under the age of twenty-one 177.

No. 314.
Amending Inheritance Act of 1919, by reducing the interest rate on unpaid taxes, 177.

No. 808.
To fix salary of coroner of counties of fourth class, 345.

No. 811.
Amending act of 1814, establishing a Fee bill, by increasing fees of coroner in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 345.

No. 1045.
Making deficiency appropriation to Department of Mines for payment of salaries of mine inspectors, 485.

PEELOR, ELDER—Continued.

No. 1046.
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement System, by extending act to the Jumonville Soldiers Orphan School, at Uniontown, 485.

No. 1213.
Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Indiana County, 635.

No. 1214.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by authorizing the prothonotary to sign subpoenas and validating prior proceedings in which the subpoena was not signed by a judge, 635.

No. 1399.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 936.

No. 1652.
Amending act of 1911, to encourage the breeding of horses, and requiring the licensing of stallions and jacks, by reducing the licensing fee, 1416.

No. 1814.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, 1740.

Bills reported by
No. 26.
Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., by providing that judges shall fix time of holding jury trials, 645.

No. 98.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 2401.

No. 232.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, at Philadelphia, 2401.

No. 265.
Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 1805.

No. 1083.
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 1534.
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1808.

No. 1677 (Senate No. 704).
Making deficiency apprpriation to Punxsutwaney Hospital Association, of Jefferson County, 3011.

No. 1770.
Regulating indictments and trials in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, 2424.

No. 1982 (Senate No. 28).
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 3011.

No. 2023 (Senate No. 440).
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2833.

No. 2058 (Senate No. 26).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 3055.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 937.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

PEELOR, ELDER—Continued.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1213, Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Indiana County, 1623.

Postpone Bill No. 1213, Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Indiana County, 1237.

Postpone Bill No. 1219, Relating to the credibility, of witnesses, 3331.

Recommit Bill No. 125, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, with regard to incorporation of corporations of first class for laying out and improving highway route, 260.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 125, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, with regard to incorporations of first class for laying out and improving highway routes, 260.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 314, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by refunding the interest rate on unpaid taxes, 2023.

Bill No. 1193, To provide for publication of Superior Court Reports, from Vol. one to sixty, 2418.

Bill No. 1504, Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 2848.

PENAL CODE of 1860, by increasing penalty for dynamiting motor trucks, automobiles, etc., amending

House Bill No. 1570.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1173.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2509.
Third reading and final passage, 2857.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1381).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2918.
Reported without amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3366.
Third reading and final passage, 3612.
Signed by President, 4074.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS, and making appropriation, creating a commission on

House Bill No. 1563.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1172.
Reported with amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798-1799.
Second reading, 1960-1961.
Third reading and final passage, 2158.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3004.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1304).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2356-2357.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2902.
Signed by President, 3525.

PENAL LAW COMMISSION to revise the penal laws and laws of criminal procedure, and making appropriation, Joint resolution creating

House Bill No. 1648.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1416.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1959.

PENAL LAW COMMISSION—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2155-2156.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3004.
Signed, by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1307).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2357.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2902.
Signed, by President, 3525.

PENAL LAWS (see also banks, electors, homicide, larceny, robbery).

PENAL OFFENDERS (see Constitution).

PENITENTIARIES, prisons, workhouses and lock-ups, and the keeping of prisoners therein, relating to

House Bill No. 1737.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1593.

PENITENTIARY, CENTRAL STATE, at Rockview, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 687.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 761.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 761.
Reported with amendment, 1822.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2077.
Third reading and final passage, 2299-2300.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 3531.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to, and Senate appoints Conference Committee, 3657.
Report of Conference Committee presented, 4084.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4242.
Signed, by President, 4269.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference Committee report, 4273.

In House (No. 2032).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported, with amendment, 2965.
First reading, 2968.
Second reading, 3238.
Third reading and final passage, 3432.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and House adheres to its amendments, 3765-3766.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of Conference Committee and House appoints Conference Committee, 3919.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of Conference Committee Report and House adopts Report, 4404-4405.
Signed by Speaker, 4406.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION, EASTERN STATE, report of, presented to Senate, 164.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, BUILDING COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 712.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 763.
Reported with amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2079.
Third reading and final passage, 2301.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4009.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 2040).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported with amendment, 2965-2966.
First reading, 2968.
Second reading, 3238.
Recommitted, 3348.
Re-reported with amendment, 3725.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE BUILDING COMMISSION—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3952-3953.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, by continuing said Commission, amending act of 1925, creating a commission to select and acquire a site for erection of

Senate Bill No. 171.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 164.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 164.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 618.
Third reading and final passage, 689.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.
Approved by Governor, 3401.

In House (No. 1342).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 937.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1939.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2393.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 725.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 764.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 764.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2302.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2044).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3270.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, report of Commission for selection of site for, presented to House, 641.

PENITENTIARY, STATE, repealing act of 1915, to modify the plans of the new Western Penitentiary in Centre County so as to consolidate the Eastern and Western Penitentiary into one

House Bill No. 1210.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 635.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 635.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, for erection of new building for execution of condemned criminals, making appropriation to trustees of

House Bill No. 21.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 691.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 762.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 762.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2077.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 3531.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to, and Senate appoints Conference Committee, 3656-3657.
Report of Conference Committee presented, 4084.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4241.
Signed by President, 4269.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of Conference Committee report, 4273-4274.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE—Continued.

In House (No. 2033).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2496.
Reported with amendment, 2965.
First reading, 2968.
Second reading, 3237-3238.
Third reading and final passage, 3432.
Returned from Senate with House amendments nonconcurred in, and House adheres to its appointments, 3766.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of Conference Committee and House appoints Conference Committee, 3919.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of Conference Committee Report and House adopts Report, 4403-4404.
Signed by Speaker, 4406.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, to pay cost of appraisal of property, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 969.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1381.
Reported with amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3541.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2161).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3920.
First reading, 3921.
Second reading, ——
Third reading and final passage, 4331.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL (see also appropriation to).

PENN MEMORIAL at Deal, England, to commemorate his embarkation therefrom, and making appropriation, Joint resolution authorizing appointment of commission for erection of William

House Bill No. 1313.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 717.
Referred to Committee on Education, 717.

PENNOCK, MRS. MARTHA M., Representative from Philadelphia County (Seventeenth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 221.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, 131.

No. 236.
Making appropriation to Home for Veterans of Grand Army of the Republic and Wives, of Philadelphia, 132.

No. 976.
Amending Child Labor Act of 1915, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, 643.

No. 1020.
Amending act of 1925, to prevent fraud and deception by regulating the buying and selling of milk and cream, 657.

No. 1291.
Amending act of 1850, relative to the Lancaster County prison by increasing the compensation of the members of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County, 799.

No. 1296.
Amending act of 1921, requiring permits to conduct pharmacies, with regard to penalty for violation in sale of drugs, 957.

PENNOCK, MRS. MARTHA M.—Continued.

No. 1503.
Prohibiting shipping or conveying, and the sale therefor, of live pigeons less than six months of age, 2132.

No. 1857.
Amending act of 1915, to provide for immediate registration of births and deaths, 2132-2133.

Election Returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 224.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

PENN'S BIRTHDAY, WILLIAM, providing for the observance of October twenty-fourth as

House Bill No. 1324.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 797.
Referred to Committee on Education, 797.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION (see Archaeological Commission, etc.)

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA DAY, designating March fourth to be

Senate Bill No. 145.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 138.
Referred to Committee on Education, 138.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 241.
Second reading and amended, 289.
Third reading and final passage, 331.
Returned from House without amendment, 632.
Signed by President pro tempore, 687.
Approved by Governor, 1011.

In House (No. 982).
Referred to Committee on Education, 392.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 558.
Second reading, 599.
Third reading and final passage, 669.
Signed by Speaker, 759.

PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY AND FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY (see appropriation to, paroled).

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE SONS OF SAINT PATRICK (see Saint Patrick).

PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD (see armories, armory, bond, National Guard).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 79th annual report of, presented to Senate, 22

PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (see also appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS ORPHANS' SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE for purpose of making experiments in tobacco culture, making appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of

Senate Bill No. 721.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 764.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 764.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2302.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurs, 3203-3204.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 2043).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2497.
Reported with amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3039.
Third reading and final passage, 3260.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3419.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, for purpose of making experiments in tobacco culture, making appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of

Senate Bill No. 1136.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 2064.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2064.
Reported without amendment, 3148.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3357.
Third reading and final passage, 3542-3543.

In House (No. 2165).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3762.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (see also agricultural colleges, Constitution).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM (see Indian relics).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF (see appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION of Erie, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 730.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1960.
Third reading and final passage, 2157-2158.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1286).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2355.
Reported without amendments, 2435.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2745.
Third reading and final passage, 2901.
Signed by President, 3521.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION OF ERIE to build jetties and works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula and the peninsular highway, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1173.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 547.
Reported with amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2117.
Second reading, 2533.
Third reading and final passage, 3021.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1419).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3407.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3643.
Third reading and final passage, 3795.
Signed by President, 4070.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION (See also Erie harbor, Erie State Park).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (see identification of criminals).

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, at Morganza, to execute contracts of sale or lease of coal, minerals, oil or natural gas underlying lands thereof, authorizing Board of Trustees of

Senate Bill No. 1133.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 2064.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2064.
Reported without amendment,——
First reading, 2371.
Second Reading, 2477-2478.
Recommitted, 2678.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL (see also appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN (See appropriation to).

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN (see appropriation to).

PENROSE, HON. BOIES, on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, and making appropriation, providing for the erection of a statue of

House Bill No. 1054.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 485.
Reported with amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2531.
Third reading and amended, 3058.
Final passage, 3487-3488.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concured, 4352-4353
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, Chester A., 3487.
Haws, 3487, 4395.

In Senate (No. 1553).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3412.
First reading, 3416-3417.
Second reading and recommitted, 3651.
Re-reported with amendment, 3780.
Over in its order, 4039.
Third reading and final passage, 4183-4184.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred, in, 4248.
Signed by President, 4270.

PENSION AND PENSIONS (see Constitution, Heddinger, judges, Kinsley, old age, judges, police, retirement).

PENSION FUND for employes, authorizing cities of third class to establish

House Bill No. 490.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 198.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 198.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1953.
Third reading and final passage, 2147.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 1139).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 2679.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2911.
Third reading and final passage, 3141.
Signed by President, 3525.

PENSION FUND for employes, by extending act to counties of second, third and fourth classes, amending act of 1919, requiring counties of first class to establish

House Bill No. 172.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.

PENSION FUND for employes of cities of first class, providing for pensioning of employes sixty-five years of age who have been employed fifteen years or more, amending act of 1915, requiring

House Bill No. 1847.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 2400.
First reading, 2403.
Second reading, 2567-2568.
Postponed, 3076.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

PENSION FUND for employes of cities of second class, by changing provisions of act regulating payment of pensions and contributions of employes, amending act of 1915, relating to

Senate Bill No. 329.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 283.
Referred to Commitee on Municipal Affairs, 283.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 619-620.
Third reading and amended 690-691.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 777-778.
Resumed and passed finally, 904.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651.
Approved by Governor, 2629.

In House (No. 1462).
Referred to Commitee on Municipal Corporations, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1373.
Second reading, 1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1620-1621.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.

PENSION FUND for employes, requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish

House Bill No. 1397.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 935.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, 2260-2261.
Third reading and final passage, 2385.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concured, 3957.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1159).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2349.
Reported with amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3357-3358.
Third reading and final passage, 3593.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred, in,——.
Signed by President, 4072.

PENSION FUND for employes, requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish

Senate Bill No. 715.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 763.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 763.
Reported without amendment, 901.
First reading, 928.
Second reading, 1007-1008.
Third reading and final passage, 1073.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1600).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2561.
Postponed, 3067.
Third reading and final passage, ——
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

PENSION FUND—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 3067.

PERIODICALS (see magazines).

PERRY COUNTY (see highways).

PERRY, SAMUEL J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighteenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1228, further amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending provisions to certain employes in office of registers of wills, 3484.

Bills introduced by
No. 219.
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills of counties of first class, 131.

No. 1075.
Amending the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 486.

No. 1078.
To provide for the issuance and acceptance of certain certificates from duly licensed optometristis when required as to ocular and visual efficiency, 487.

No. 1079.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by changing the requirements for securing injunctions, 487.

No. 1083.
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital, of Philadelphia, 487.

No. 1136.
Providing additional penalties, including death sentence and life imprisonment, where persons convicted of robbery or burglary are found by the jury to have been armed with a deadly weapon, 546.

No. 1228.
Amending act of 1923, establishing a State Employes' Retirement System, by extending its provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, 636.

No. 1589.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, 1175.

No. 1632.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that if the petition of the supervisors for larger road tax is objected to by fifty per cent of owners of real estate the court shall deny said petition, 1350.

Bills reported by
No. 133.
Making appropriation to Wayne County Memorial Hospital, at Honesdale, 1804.

No. 551.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 806.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 1807.

No. 933.
To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 956.

No. 993.
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 1093.

No. 1391.
Making appropriation to United Charities, of Hazleton, 2402.

No. 1406.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 2402

PERRY, SAMUEL J.,—Continued.

No. 2007 (Senate No. 318).
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital, of New Castle, 2833.

Election returns, 27.

Member of Rules Committee, 79.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing the requirements for securing search warrants, 1449.

Special order on House Bill No. 1079, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing injunctions, 1449.

Special order on House Bill No. 1079, Amending Pro- in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 1449.

Motion by, to
Lay on table House Bill No. 219, Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills of counties of first class, which was recalled from the Governor, 1419.

Postpone Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2419.

Recommit Bill No. 1914, Providing for appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies and associations caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, 3026.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1228, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, 3484.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Points of order raised by, on
Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 3078.

Bill No. 1739, Providing for election of tax collectors in cities of second class A, 3024.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make a survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2416.

Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative from the Ninth District, Allegheny County, 4164-4165.

Rule 26, that no member shall be permitted to record his vote who neglects to vote when his name is called by the Clerk, 3255.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1095.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2124-2125.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 367.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing election of Hon. George W. Williams as teller to compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, 35.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1228, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending provisions to certain employes in office of register of wills, 3058.

PERRY SAMUEL J.,—Continued.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 219, Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills of counties of first class, 3232.

PERSONAL PROPERTY (see property, taxes).

PERSONAL REGISTRATION (see electors).

PETERS, FREDERICK C., Representative from Montgomery County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 566.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, 246.

No. 567.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, 246.

No. 1484.
To provide medals for certain soldiers, sailors and marines of Pennsylvania who served during the World War, and making appropriation, 1091.

No. 1528.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by authorizing the appointment of a township manager in townships of first class, 1170.

No. 1877.
Requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of the personal property tax to townships, boroughs and cities to be used for road purposes, 1929-1930.

No. 1888.
Relating to assessment of taxable property in counties of second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes, and providing method for appointment of assessors, 1930.

Bills reported by
No. 257.
Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 355.

No 387.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing boroughs to purchase fire engines and apparatus, 355.

No. 418.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against abutting and non-abutting property owners for public improvements, 272.

No. 610.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $150,000,000 for highway improvements, 511.

No. 867.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating indebtedness of cities of second class, 511.

No. 1053.
Amending Township Code, by empowering townships of second class to provide a supply of water and for the necessary water mains and connections, 576.

No. 1093.
Permitting adjacent cities, boroughs, towns and townships to enter into contracts for service by or to each other, 801.

No. 1281.
Further amending Highway Department Act of 1911, with regard to grass, shrubs and vines along State highways, 938.

No. 1448.
Fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county commissioners in counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 2108.

PETERS, FREDERICK C.,—Continued.

No 1500.
Amending School Code, by providing for transportation of pupils in school districts of fourth class instead of erecting new buildings, 1600.

No. 1523.
Creating a commission to study the laws relating to townships of first class, 1353.

No. 1613.
Fixing salary of county commissioners of counties of sixth class, 2108.

No. 1621 (Senate No. 619).
Creating a commission to provide for the erection of an additional interstate Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 1603.

No. 1632.
Amending Township Code, by providing that if township supervisors petition for larger road tax is objected to by fifty per cent. of owners of real estate the court shall deny said petition, 2064.

No. 1778 (Senate No. 610).
Further amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of public highways, 1749-1750.

No. 1793.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to assessment of property owners of municipalities for highway improvements, 2424.

No. 1856.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, 2964.

No. 1877.
Requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of personal property tax to townships, boroughs and cities for road purposes, 3012.

No. 2104 (Senate No. 983).
Fixing salary of sheriff in counties of fourth class, 3306.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 386.

Recommit bill No. 1870, Prohibiting the establishment and operation of branch banks, sub-offices and sub-agencies in counties of first class, 2531.

Recommit Bill No. 1947 (Senate No. 861), Amending act of 1917, authorizing supervisors, by authority of court, to appoint policemen in townships of second class, 3958.

Recommit Bill No. 1953 (Senate No. 720), Authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings and transplants by the Department of Forests and Waters, 3031.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1877, Requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of the personal property tax to townships, borough and cities for road purposes, 3715.

PETHICK, WILLIAM D., Representative from Wayne County.

Bills introduced by
No. 133.
Making appropriation to Wayne County Memorial Hospital, at Honesdale, 125.

No. 463.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Monroe and Wayne Counties, 196.

PETHICK, WILLIAM D.,—Continued.

No. 502.
Fixing the salary of court criers and tipstaves in counties of the seventh class, 198.

No. 675.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, 252.

No. 824.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wayne and Susquehanna Counties, 346.

No. 825.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 346.

No. 1522.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund for carrying out provisions of act of 1923, providing for rebuilding of certain county bridges, 1169.

Bill reported by
No. 913.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for reciprocity with other States in tax exemptions or rebates, 532.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 979 (Senate No. 46), Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 605.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

PETITIONS, memorials and remonstrances, resolution (Senate) by Schantz, regulating presentation of, 7.

PETITIONS presented against

Appropriations to sectarian institutions, 1481; 1598.

Bill to convert hunters' and fishermen's license funds into the general funds of the State, 559.

Enactment of laws abolishing the present system of collection of taxes, 559.

House Bill No. 765, relative to filling of plans and specifications for buildings and public works, 3771.

House Bill No. 1414, amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing and otherwise modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in procedure, 1815, 1928.

Increasing of the borrowing capacity of the City of Philadelphia, 761.

Pollution of Pennsylvania streams, 231.

Senate Bill No. 178, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the levy and collection of taxes in certain counties and municipalities, 559.

Senate Bill No. 243, authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 1815.

Weakening the Sunday Rest Law, 801.

PETITIONS presented favoring

Additional appropriations for tuberculin tests, additional buildings at State College and State farm products show, 205.

Amendment to House Bill No. 1352, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 1417.

Amendment to House Bill No. 1353, amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 1417.

PETITIONS—Continued.

American Patriots' Week, 3511.

An investigation, 801.

Anti-pollution Bill, 559, 575, 609, 1135.

Appointment of a Crimes Commission, 609.

Appropriation to protect the State Park Peninsula at Erie, 405.

Barbers' License Law, 205.

Construction of road from Wells Corner to Media, Delaware County, 103.

Construction of second bridge over Delaware River, 325.

Enlarging, equipping and improving of Mount Gretna for National Guard purposes, 61.

Establishment of a hard road from the Chester County line westward, 575.

Establishment of a new road in Cumberland County, 937.

Establishment of Normal School at Somerset, 1135.

Establishment of Parker Avenue as a State Highway, 3511.

Establishment of State highway in Bedford and Fulton Counties, 155.

Extension of time at age limit for dismissal at the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland, 61.

House Bill No. 318, Concerning arbitration, 2031.

House Bill No. 541, Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 559, 901, 1377.

House bill No. 1352, Imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 1928.

House Bill No. 1353, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene, fuel oil and gas oil, 1928.

Increased appropriation for construction and improvement of harbor facilities, at Philadelphia, 231.

Increased appropriation for Mother's Assistance Fund, 61, 103, 231, 325, 467, 559, 1135.

Increases in salaries of judges, 62.

Legislation to govern gypsy camps in Pennsylvania, 205.

Making the first fork road in Cameron and Potter Counties a part of the State highway system, 801.

Modification of civil service examinations as pertain to disabled veterans in certain branches of the Forestry Division, 61.

New road in Butler, Lawrence and Mercer Counties, 325.

Passage of the Garnishee Laws, 901.

Purchase of Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of Brandywine, 61.

Regulation of hypodermic syringes, 117.

Senate Bill No. 11, Making appropriation for improvement of port facilities of Philadelphia, 325, 609.

Senate Bill No. 179, Providing for the acquisition of a site for and construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, 1481.

Senate Bill No. 180, Amending School Code, by creating the fourteenth normal school district, 1481.

Senate Bill No. 243, Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 2277.

State highway between New Castle and Volant Borough, 1651.

Submitting to a vote of the people the State Bonus Bill, 61.

PETITIONS—Continued.

Taking over of South Valley Road in West Sadsbury Township, Chester County, as a State highway, 132.

Relating to killing or trapping of foxes in Chester County, 1348

PETITIONS (see also nomination, township supervisors).

PFISCHNER, EDWARD E., Senator from Fortieth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 99.
Authorizing Department of Highways to construct footwalks or paths along the sides of State highways through unincorporated towns and villages, 106.

No. 355.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association of Allegheny County, 285.

No. 356.
Regulating the location of cemeteries in townships, 285.

No. 357.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing the compensation of township commissioners of townships of first class, 285.

No. 861.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing supervisors of townships of the second class by authority of the court to appoint policemen, by providing that such policemen shall have resided within the State one year preceding appointment, 1139.

Election returns, 4.

Member of Conference Committee, 4082.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

PHARMACIES AND DRUG STORES, supplementing act of 1917, regulating the practice of pharmacy, and sale of poisons and drugs, further regulating the ownership of

House Bill No. 1370.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 934.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 934.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2564-2565.
Third reading and amended, 3073.
Final passage, 3488.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concured, 3997-3998.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 2407, 3488.

In Senate (No. 1549).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3405.
Reported without amendment, 3405.
First reading, 3416.
Second reading and amended, 3650.
Third reading and final passage, 3802-3803.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4071.

PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACY (see also drugs, liquors).

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE (see Delaware River).

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (see assessors, banks, clerks, counties of first class, court, highway, highways, judge, motor vehicles, poor house, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT (see attorneys' fees, court).

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, report of, for 1926, presented to House, 155; appendix, 4694.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA (see also children, cities of first class, Civil Service Commission, Constitution, counties of first class, court, courts, dog laws, electors, fire marshal, highway, highways, motor vehicles, pension fund, port, Public Instruction, railway, schools, tax dpulicates).

PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

PHYSICIAN (see jail).

PIEPER, JOHN A., former Assistant Deputy Warden of the Western Penitentiary, who was killed by rebellious prisoners, making appropriation to the widow and children of

House Bill No. 888.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 350.
Referred to Commitee on Appropriations, 350.

PIGEONS, LIVE, less than six months of age, prohibiting the shipping transportating or conveying, and the sale therefor, of

House Bill No. 1503.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1092.
Reported with amendment, 2132.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2533.
Third reading and final passage, 3021-3022.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1416).
Referred to Committee on Public Health & Sanitation, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3149.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3368.
Over in its order, 3616.
Third reading and final passage, 3618.
Signed by President, 4073.

PIKE COUNTY (see highway)

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS, and providing for licenses to carry and sell same, regulating the sale, possession and use of

House Bill No. 109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 112.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 253.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading and recommitted, 588-590.

PISTOLS, revolvers, machine guns and silencers, regulating the manufacture, sale, advertisement, possession and use of

House Bill No. 1867.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1929.

PISTOLS (see also firearms, weapons).

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation to).

PITTSBURGH DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 143rd Semi-annual report of, presented to House, 224; appendix, 4699.

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES (see appropriation to).

PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

PITTSBURGH (see also Armistice Day, armory, cities of second class, Constitution, Dog Law, Memorial Day, sheriffs' sales).

PITTS, MRS. LILLIE H., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-first District)

Bills introduced by
No. 722.
Making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1919, creating mothers' assistance fund, 269.

No. 802.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 345.

No. 1335.
Further amending School Code of 1911, by providing that pupils may attend nearest high school when none in district, 798.

No. 1498.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, with regard to liability of employes for doctors' fees, 1092.

No. 1503.
Prohibiting the shipping, transporting or conveying, and the sale heretofore of live pigeons less than six months of age, 1092.

No. 1803.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 1739.

No. 1857.
Amending act of 1915, to provide for the immediate registration of births and deaths, by providing that no fee shall be collected for certified copy of birth to prove child is of legal age for admission to public school or for eligibility to an employment certificate, 1742.

Bills reported by
No. 77.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 134.

No. 516.
Changing estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties to tenants in common, 492.

No. 935.
Amending act of 1909, regulating the practice of osteopathy, 657.

No. 1492.
Amending and repealing part of the Administrative Code, so as to consolidate the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure and the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, 1648.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 991.

Postpone Bill No. 1803, Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 3319.

Recommit Bill No. 1857, Amending act of 1915, to provide for the immediate registration of births and deaths, 3022.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

PLANNING COMMISSION (see also borough, county).

PLANNING COMMISSION, to provide for the making, adotion and administration of general plans for public improvements, and creating a
House Bill No. 431.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 185.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 185.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for buildings, public works, highways or improvements undertaken by boroughs, townships, poor districts or school districts in counties other than first and second class, in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, requiring the filing of
House Bill No. 765.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 304.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 304.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 983.
Third reading and amended, 1046.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1120-1121.
Resumed and passed finally, 1272-1273.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, Chester H., 1273.
Turner, 1273.
Brown, T. J., 1273.

In Senate (No. 915).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 2040.
First reading, 2098-2099.
Second reading and amended, 2340.
Recommitted, 2663-2664.
Re-reported without amendment, 3618.
Over in its order, 3781.
Recommitted, 4023.

PLANS for public improvements, to provide for the making, adoption and administration of general
House Bill No. 1487.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1091.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2507-2508.
Postponed, 2856.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3500.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 3500.

PLANT PESTS (see agriculture).

PLAYGROUNDS (see cities of second class, mineral rights, parks, parkways).

PLEADINGS AND PROOFS, and providing when a variance shall be deemed to be material, relating to variance between
Senate Bill No. 1333.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 2680.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2680.

PLUMBING AND HOUSE DRAINAGE, by providing that the health authorities of cities of second and third class shall prescribe rules and regulations for same, amending act of 1901, relative to
House Bill No. 1552.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 1648.
First reading and recommitted, 1799.

Points of order raised on,

House Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, by Perry, 3078.

House Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth for collection thereof, by Stadtlander, 2759.

LUMBING AND HOUSE DRAINAGE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1739, Providing for election of tax collectors in cities of second class A, by Perry, 3024.

House Bill No. 1817, (Senate No. 1), Relating to voting machines, by Stadtlander, 3320.

House Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, by Earley, 3728.

House resolution relative to discontinuance of private printing by the State Printer, by Earley, 804.

House resolution relative to use of printed stationery by Members of House, by Earley, 719.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 426, Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, by Armstrong, 1095.

Remarks on House Bill No. 195, Regulating Sunday sports, by Howe, 1422.

Remarks on House Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, by Stadtlander, 379.

Remarks on House Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, by Guerin, 893.

Remarks on motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 177, Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, by Daix, 1385.

enate Bill No. 1589, (House No. 1134), Amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Inspectors' Examining Board, by Davis, 4045.

LICE AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS, CAPITOL, fixing a minimum compensation for

enate Bill No. 1097.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2322.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and amended, 2674-2675.
Over in its order, 2870.
Resumed and passed finally, 3109.

House (No. 2136).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3417.

LICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and making appropriation, creating in

ouse Bill No. 719.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, (by request), 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 269.

LICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, creating a Bureau of Fire Protection therein, and providing for a State Police Force, organizing

ouse Bill No. 7.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

LICEMEN and constables resulting in injury or death to persons, imposing liability upon the Commonwealth and upon cities, boroughs, towns and townships for negligence of State

ouse Bill No. 1262.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 639.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 639.

LICEMEN in cities of third class, regulating hours of labor of

ouse Bill No. 1240.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 637.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, 1439-1440.

POLICEMEN—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1613.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1021).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2627.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2909.
Third reading and final passage, 3117.
Signed by President, 3526.

POLICEMEN in townships of second class, by providing that such policemen shall have resided within the State one year preceding appointment, amending act of 1917, authorizing supervisors, by authority of the court, to appoint

Senate Bill No. 861.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Pfischner, 1139.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1139.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1511.
Third reading and final passage, 1665.

In House (No. 1947).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Recommitted, 3958.

POLICEMEN (see also borough, boroughs, cities, Delaware River Bridge, identification of criminals).

POLICE PENSION FUNDS in cities of third class, by providing for payment of one per cent of all city taxes therefor, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 1232.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 637.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 637.
Reported without amendment, 1601.

First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1956.
Third reading and final passage, 2153.

In Senate (No. 1290).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2355-2356.
Reported with amendment, 2680.
First reading, 2752.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2913.

POLICIES (see insurance).

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS (see civic, etc.).

POLK STATE SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

POLLS (see election).

POLL TAX (see tax, taxes).

POLLUTION (see mines, waters).

POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for).

POOL ROOMS (see bowling alleys).

POOR AFFAIRS therein, providing for appointment by certain municipalities of persons to assist in the adminstration of

House Bill No. 1915.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1932.

POOR DIRECTORS, by increasing the compensation in certain districts, amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of

Senate Bill No. 194.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 206.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 206.
Reported without amendment, 612.

POOR DIRECTORS—Continued.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 694.
Third reading and final passage, 778.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.
Vetoed by Governor, 3784.

In House (No. 1421).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2269-2270.
Third reading and final passage, 2390.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

POOR DIRECTORS, COUNTY, and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1252.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 638.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 638.

POOR DIRECTORS in counties of eighth class, amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating the county commissioners as

House Bill No. 443.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtcombe, 186.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 186.

POOR DIRECTORS in counties of eighth class, amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by designating the county commissioners as

House Bill No. 448.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 186.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 186.
Reported without amendment, 1093-1094.
First reading, 1306.
Second reading, 1358.
Third reading and final passage, 1473-1474.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 990).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2666-2667.
Signed by President, 3519.

POOR DIRECTORS in counties of eighth class, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1187.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baker, 575.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 575.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1100.
Postponed, 1236.

POOR DIRECTORS in districts of the third and fourth classes, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 72.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 103.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 103.
Reported without amendment, 612.
First reading, 626.
Second reading, 693.
Third reading and final passage, 778.
Returned from House without amendment, 3596.
Signed by President, 3781.

In House (No. 1419).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3758.
Signed by Speaker, 3959.

POOR DIRECTORS (see also county commissioners).

POOR DISTRICTS, COUNTY, amending the Poor Relief Act 1925, by defining the legislative intent as to the vesing of the title of property of

House Bill No. 1202.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 635.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 635.
Reported without amendment, 938.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1106.
Third reading and final passage, 1242.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3343.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 904).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and Coun Seats, 1160.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2750-2751.
Second reading, 2908.
Third reading and final passage, 3114-3115.
Signed by President, 3526.

POOR DISTRICTS (see also annexation, insane, pension fun plans, taxation).

POOR HOUSE by the townships of North Abington, Sou Abington and Newton, Luzerne County, by increasi compensation of directors to five dollars per die amending act of 1868, for the erection of a

House Bill No. 1145.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 546.
Referred to Committtee on Counties and Townships, 54
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1355.
Third reading and final passage, 1471.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1001).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and Count Seats, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3639.
Third reading and final passage, 3790.
Signed by President, 4069.

POOR HOUSE in townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, Phila delphia County, by changing the corporate name an granting additional powers relative to land, amendin act of 1807, for erection of a

House Bill No. 1316.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 717.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 71
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading and amended, 2267-2268.
Third reading and final passage, 2851-2852.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4124.

In Senate (No. 1379).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and Count Seats, 2917-2918.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3366.
Third reading and final passage, 3612.
Signed by President, 4071.

POOR RELIEF ACT OF 1925, by constituting the county com missioners in certain districts as directors of poo amending County

Senate Bill No. 466.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 409.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and Count Seats, 409.
Reported without amendment, 901.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, 1002.
Third reading and final passage, 1067-1068.
Returned from House without amendment, 2039.
Signed by President, 2488.
Approved by Governor, 3786.

POOR RELIEF ACT—Continued.

In House (No. 1598).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1352.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1636.
Second reading, 1758.
Third reading and final passage, 2024.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.

POOR RELIEF ACT OF 1925, by exempting Fulton and Cameron Counties from provisions of act, amending

House Bill No. 925.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodrich, 353.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 353.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Second reading, and amended, 679-680.
Third reading and final passage, 748-749.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941-1942.

In Senate (No. 681).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 713.
Reported without amendment, 923.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1004.
Third reading and final passage, 1072.
Signed by President, 1157.

POOR RELIEF ACT OF 1925, with regard to term of officers, duties of county controller and guardianship of paupers, amending County

Senate Bill No. 464.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 409.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 409.
Reported without amendment, 901.
First reading, 926.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1001-1002.
Re-reported as amended, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2296.
Returned from House without amendment, ———.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House, (No. 2024).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2496.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3753.
Postponed, 3975.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 4131.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

POOR RELIEF (see also blind, children, county treasurers).

POOR TAX (see cities of fifth class, tax collectors).

PORT FACILITIES of Philadelphia, making appropriation for the improvement of

Senate Bill No. 11.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 71.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 71.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2330-2331.
Re-reported with amendment, ———.
Third reading and final passage, 2870-2871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4052.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 2125).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3222.
Reported without amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3949.
Third reading and final passage, 4106.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

POSTAGE (see Legislative Journal).

POSTERS (see motor vehicles).

POST, STERLING T., Representative from Northumberland County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 274.
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, of Sunbury, 153.

No. 934.
Joint resolution creating a commission to provide a memorial for Captain John Brady and making appropriation, 387.

No. 1006.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 430.

No. 1246.
Amending School Code of 1911, by regulating the computation of distance to buildings where pupils are assigned, and transportation thereto, 638.

No. 1247.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 638.

No. 1248.
Amending Fish Code of 1925, by prohibiting fishing in trout streams between ten P. M. and one hour before sunrise, 638.

No. 1644.
Amending act of 1917, reltaing to free, public, non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries, by extending referendum process, and validating certain elections and taxes, 1351.

No. 1645.
To provide for supersedeas in all appeals and certiorari in landlord and tenant cases to recover possession of real estate brought before aldermen, magistrates or justices of peace, 1351.

No. 1732.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 1592.

No. 1900.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, providing reciprocity between various States and territories, and for the filing of liens, 1931.

No. 1901.
Amending act of 1897, to provide revenue by taxation, by increasing taxation of capital stock of banks, 1931.

No. 1902.
Regulating sale in bulk of fifty-one per centum or more of stock of goods, wares or merchandise by corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships or companies, 1931.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

POTTER COUNTY (see highway).

POTTSTOWN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

POULTRY AT WHOLESALE, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 715.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 269.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 269.

POULTRY (see also dogs).

POWDERED SKIM MILK (see sausage).

POWELL, OLLIE J., Representative from Northumberland County (Second District).

POWELL, OLLIE J.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 686.
Amending act of 1921, for appointment of a board of examiners to examine applicants for office of inspector for anthracite mines, by providing that anthracite mine inspectors need not reside in district for which appointed, 267.

No. 712.
Amending act of 1917, relating to the appointment of persons to the police department in cities of third class, by bringing health offices in such cities within the act, 269.

No. 715.
Regulating sale of poultry at wholesale, 269.

No. 729.
Amending School Code of 1911, by regulating the locking of water closets, 270.

No. 1026.
Requiring the assent of the electors before building certain inter-county bridges, 483.

No. 1131.
Amending act of 1891, for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, by providing that maps need not be kept in the territory alloted to inspector, 545.

No. 1133.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 546.

No. 1134.
Amending act of 1921, for appointment of Anthracite Miners' Examining Board, by providing that anthracite mine inspectors need not reside in the district for which appointed, 546.

No. 1235.
Authorizing and regulating the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna River between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, and making appropriation, 637.

Election Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1026, requiring the assent of electors before building certain inter-county bridges, 987.

Oath of office administered to 31.

POWER RATES (see taxes).

PRAYER offered in House, 22, 74, 90, 111, 124, 151, 176, 195, 223, 244, 267, 303, 343, 387, 429, 483, 545, 575, 634, 713, 797, 932, 1015, 1090, 1168, 1348, 1416, 1588, 1738, 1928, 2101, 2371, 2494, 2754, 2947, 3222, 3349, 3417, 3664, 3910, 4088, 4329.

PRAYER offered in Senate, 1, 61, 81, 103, 117, 137, 163, 205, 231, 281, 325, 405, 467, 533, 559, 609, 687, 761, 901, 993, 1059, 1135, 1307, 1377, 1481, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1651, 1815, 2031, 2277, 2429, 2625, 2861, 3105, 3511, 3771, 4003, 4169.

PREMIUMS (see insurance, tax).

PRESCRIPTIONS (see liquors).

PRESIDENT JUDGE of Court of Common Pleas, Forty-ninth Judicial District (Centre County) nomination of James C. Furst as, 1322; nomination confirmed, 1323.

PRESIDENT JUDGES (see judges).

PRESIDENT OF SENATE, Hon. Arthur H. James, at Memorial Sessions in Senate, remarks by, 1565.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE of Senate, nominations and election of, 6, 4271.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE of Senate, Samuel W. Salus, presentation of testimonials to, 4250-4252.

PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE SAMUEL W. SALUS for able performance of his duties, resolution (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, tendering thanks to, 4274.

PRESS for faithful reporting of proceedings, resolution (Hou by Hall, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA (see Pennsylvania State Park Harbor Commission).

PRIMARY ELECTIONS (see elections).

PRINCIPALS (see schools).

PRINTING, PRIVATE, and devote entire capacity of plant work for the Commonwealth, resolution (House) Ederer, directing that State Printer be notified discontinue all, 804; laid over for printing, 804.

PRINTING (see also Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Boa laws, prison industry).

PRISON AND PRISONERS (see also convicts, jails, menta defective, murder, parole, pentitentiaries, penit tiary, sheriffs).

PRISON INDUSTRY, so as to include surplus printing, ame ing act of 1925, authorizing Department of Welf to sell to the United States Government surp products of

Senate Bill No. 1112.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2035.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2035.
Reported without amendment, 2282.
First reading, 2369.
Second reading, 2455-2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2676.
Returned from House without amendment, 3903.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2118).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507-3508.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3974-3975.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

PRISON INSPECTORS of Lancaster County, amending act 1850, relative to the Lancaster County prison, by i creasing the compensation of the members of t board of

House Bill No. 1291.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 715.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1027.
Third reading and final passage, 1125-1126.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 880).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and Coun Seats, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 3351.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3639.
Third reading and final passage, 3781.
Signed by President, 4070.

PRISONERS confined in jail, without proceedings under inso vent laws, repealing act of 1883, authorizing coun commissioners to discharge

House Bill No. 803.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 345.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 345.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 876.
Third reading and final passage, 969.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 783).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and final passage, 1895.
Signed by President, 2329.

PRISONERS, MALE, to perform manual labor, authorizing an permitting county commissioners to require

PRISONERS, MALE—Continued.

House Bill No. 102.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 111.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 111.

PRISON WARDEN, empowering the prison or salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of

House Bill No. 1396.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 935.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1094.
First reading, 1306.
Second reading, and amended, 1359.
Postponed, 1474.
Third reading and amended, 1647.
Resumed and passed finally, 1777-1778.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3228.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3300.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading and amended, 3485.
Final passage, 3681-3682.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3724.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1063).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1904.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2319.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2905.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3108.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3572.
Signed by President, 4071.

PRIVATE PROPERTY (see advertising, cities of second class, highways, taxation).

PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS (see schools).

PRIVATE WATERS (see fish propagation).

PROBATION BUREAU, STATE, within the Department of Welfare, establishing

Senate Bill No. 569.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 562.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 562.

PROBATION OFFICERS and assistants in counties of second class, appointed by courts of quarter sessions of the peace under act of 1903 authorizing the salary board to fix compensation of

Senate Bill No. 1078.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 1816-1817.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 1903.
First reading, 1927-1928.
Second reading, 2089-2090.
Third reading and final passage, 2320.

In House (No. 1978).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2411.
Reported without amendment, 2505.
First reading, 2758.
Recommitted to Committee on Way and Means, 2969.

PROBATION OFFICERS, requiring the filing of bonds by

House Bill No. 1630.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1350.

PROHIBITION (see Eighteenth Amendment, liquors).

PROOFS (see pleadings).

PROPAGATING FUND (see game).

PROPERTY acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties where such husband and wife are subsequently divorced, modifying the common law rule relating to

PROPERTY—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 17.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 71.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 71.
Reported with amendment, 2279-2280.
First reading, 2364.
Second reading, 2435-2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2637-2638.
Returned from House without amendment, 3900.
Signed by President, 4004.

In House (No. 2122).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2951.
Reported without amendment, 3308.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3977-3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF, for payment of rent due for office rooms, making deficiency appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 955.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 1380.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, SECRETARY OF, Benson E. Taylor, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

PROPERTY hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties, to tenants in common, in the event of divorce, changing estates of husband and wife in

House Bill No. 516.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 199.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 199.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 556.
Second reading 594.
Third reading and final passage, 667.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 637).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633.
Reported without amendment, 2034.
First reading, 2096.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2335.
Re-reported without amendment, 3582.
Over in its order, 3779.
Third reading and final passage, 4022.
Signed by President, 4243.

Remarks on, by
Daix, 3779.
Culbertson, 3779.

PROPERTY hereafter acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties when divorced, modifying the common-law rule relating to

House Bill No. 101.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 111.

PROPERTY, PERSONAL, of insufficient value to warrant the procedure provided therein, supplementing act of 1925, for the sale of property against which a common law lien may exist, by providing method for disposal of

House Bill No. 1635.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 3047.
First reading, 3048.
Second reading, 3464.
Third reading and final passage, 3735.

In Senate (No. 1602).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3598.

PROPERTY, PERSONAL, owned by joint owners not partners or husband and wife on petition of one of such joint owners, providing for sale or disposition of

House Bill No. 1376.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1176.

PROPERTY, PERSONAL—Continued.

First reading, 1369.
Second reading, 1431.
Third reading and final passage, 1607-1608.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1029).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2669-2670.
Signed by President, 3524.

PROPERTY (see also agricultural associations, assessments, assessors, gas companies, highways, insurance, larceny, married women, poor districts, taxation, taxes).

PROTECTIVE SOCIETIES (see insurance).

PROTHONOTARY in counties of first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1686.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1589.

PROTHONOTARY in counties of fifth class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1685.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1589.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2513.
Third reading and final passage, 2976.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1397).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4032.
Signed by President, 4246.

PROTHONOTARY (see also conditional sale contracts, court, elections, fees).

PRYOR, JAMES A., Representative from Cumberland County.

Bills introduced by
No. 279.
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain toll bridges, and making appropriation, 153.

No. 399.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 507, commencing in Camp Hill, Cumberland County, and extending to Boiling Springs, 183.

No. 402.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 183.

No. 1058.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 485.

No. 1215.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 635-636.

No. 1404.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 936.

No. 1407.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 936.

No. 1654.
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire certain toll bridges within the Commonwealth, 1416.

PRYOR, JAMES A.—Continued.

Election returns, 25.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Petition presented by
Favoring establishment of a new road in Cumberland County, 937.

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see Hospital).

PUBLICATION of advertisements and notices, by extending requirement for advertisements to be in foreign languages to weekly issues, amending act of 1901, regulating the

House Bill No. 644.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 250.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 250.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 753.
Second reading and amended, 871.
Third reading and final passage, 961-962
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3309.
Resolutions returned from Senate concurred in, 3418.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3769.
Defeated on final passage, 3926-3927.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3965-3966.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 3927, 3966.
Heffran, 3927.

In Senate (No. 779).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and final passage, 1894-1895.
Signed by President, 2329.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3203.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3903.
Signed by President, 4244.

PUBLICATION (see also court reports, State Treasurer).

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT (see indebtedness, plans).

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT OF, Francis B. Haas, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; Dr. John A. H. Keith, nominated as, 110; nomination confirmed, 110-111.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT OF, to be submitted to the Board of Education of Philadelphia, resolution (House) by Sowers, requesting certain information from, 1752.

Remarks on, by Sowers, 3702-3705.

PUBLIC LANDS (see taxation).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (see libraries).

PUBLIC PARKS (see Chadds Ford, counties of second class, parks, taxation).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (see retirement, school).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 19-20; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominated, 68; nominations laid upon table, 68; nominated, 107; referred to Committee on Finance, 107; report of Finance Committee presented and adopted, 165-166; nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 174-175; reported from Committee and nominations confirmed, 175-176.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, relating to hearings before

House Bill No. 1794.
Read in place in House by Mr. Katz, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1739

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (see also crossings, Internal Affairs, railroad companies).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, and by defining anthracite producers, amending the Public Service Company Act of 1913, by adding anthracite producers to list of

House Bill No. 275.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burns, 153.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 153.
Reported without amendment, 3307-3308.
First reading, 3309.
Second reading, 3481-3482.
Third reading and amended, 3741-3742.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES and municipalities from imposing any ready to serve or meter charge, prohibiting

House Bill No. 1217.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 636.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 636.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, by providing that new tariffs and schedules shall not go into force until after the approval by the Commission, amending act of 1913, relative to

Senate Bill No. 2.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 69-70.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 70.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES (see also trees).

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS to provide improved or extended facilities, requiring

House Bill No. 1874.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 1929.

PUBLIC UTILITY (see tax, taxes).

PUBLIC WHARFS (see cities).

PUBLIC WORKS (see engineers).

PUBLISHING (see advertisement and advertising).

PULLMAN SURCHARGE (see railroad companies).

PUNCH BOARDS for gambling purposes, and prescribing penalties, prohibiting the possesion of

House Bill No. 600.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 248.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 248.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 384.
Second reading, 395.
Recommitted, 434.

PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION out of funds heretofore appropriated to the Department of Welfare, making re-appropriation to

House Bill No. 309.
Read in place in House by Mr. Buffington, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.

PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION out of funds appropriated to Department of Welfare, making re-appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 27.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 72.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 72.

PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see also appropriation to).

PURCHASING AGENT (see counties of first class).

PURUCKER, JOHN S., Representative from Allegheny County (Fifth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1071.
Making appropriation to Belvedere General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 486.

PURUCKER, JOHN S.—Continued.

No. 1194.
Authorizing cities of second class and counties of second class to appropriate moneys to certain organizations for Memorial and Armistice Day purposes, 575.

No. 1377.
Authorizing counties of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 934.

No. 1378.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 934.

No. 1379.
Authorizing cities of second class to appropriate moneys for Armistice Day purposes, 934.

No. 1488.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for preparing and compiling the record of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who participated in the Spanish-American War, 1091.

No. 1545.
Repealing act of 1917, relating to payment of taxes on seated lands by joint tenants, tenants in common or coparceners, 1171.

No. 1846.
Fixing the sheriff's salary in counties of second class, 1741.

No. 1866.
Amending act of 1921, organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard, by fixing term, appointment and retirement of the Major General, 1929.

Bills reported by
No. 1554
To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 1260.

No. 1585.
Providing for payment of certain claims for damages done to orchards, fruit and general farm and truck crops by deer and elk, 2505.

No. 1586.
Amending Game Code, by providing for issuing of license for certain big game, and appropriating moneys for fund to pay damages caused by deer or elk, 2505.

No. 1593.
Amending act concerning the marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, by making appropriation, 1260.

No. 1604.
Providing for the registration and protection of names, badges and other insignia of lodges, fraternal and beneficial associations and military organizaions, 1650.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1194, authorizing cities and counties of second class to appropriate moneys to certain organizations for Memorial and Armistice Day purposes, 874.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1378, Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 3690.

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, and purchase of land therefor, making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to continue

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR—Continued.

House Bill No. 1090.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 487.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, and purchase of land therefor, making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to continue

Senate Bill No. 465.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 409.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 409.
Reported with amendment, 2279.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2648.
Returned from House without amendment, 3408.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 2082).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2948.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3057.
Second reading, 3242.
Third reading and final passage, 3447.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

QUARANTINE (see diseases, dog law).

QUESTION OF INFORMATION raised on

Motion to drop from calendar House Bill No. 91, amending act of 1915, relative to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, by Sowers, 804.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE raised on

Broadcasting of literature purporting to set forth the enormous sales of liuqor and its consumption in this country, by F. N. Moore, 607.

Condition of health of Hon. William C. Sproul, by MacDade, 8.

Degree of Doctor of Oratory conferred upon Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, by Stadtlander, 1265.

Delegation from Delaware County to pay tribute to Hon. Eugene F. White, Chief Clerk of House of Representatives, by Talbot, 959.

Designation of Mr. Gyger as co-sponsor to House Bill No. 194, amending Tax Act of 1844, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neat cattle over age of four years, by Chester H. Rhodes, 3297.

Extending privilege of floor of House to Professor Grant and his Pennsylvania State College Glee Club, by Holmes, 1039.

Granting privilege of floor of House to Hon. D. Frank Black, of Philadelphia, by Haws, 34.

Granting privilege of House to Hon. James J. Heffernan during presentation exercises, by Sowers, 4359.

Granting privilege of floor of House to Hon. Robert S. Spangler, former Member from York County, by Hess, 4365.

Granting privilege of Hall of House to Boys High School Band of Coatesville, by Baily, 2118.

House Bill No. 195, Regulating Sunday sports, by Armstrong, 1422.

House Bill No. 400, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional taxes equal to federal credits, by Richards, 2980.

House Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth for collection thereof, by Wilson, 2760.

House Bill No. 1054, Providing for the erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, by Haws, 4395.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1301, Creating a commission to study and make a survey of salaries of State officials and employes, by Perry, 2416; by Heffran, 2416-2417.

House Bill No. 1370, Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, regulating ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, by Turner, 2407.

House Bill No. 1870, Prohibiting the establishment of branch banks in counties of first class, by Sowers, 2531.

House resolution requesting certain information from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be submitted to the Board of Education of Philadelphia, by Sowers, 3702-3705.

Introduction of Mr. Cox to Members of the Senate, by Salus, 912.

Invitation to Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, by Heffernan, 804-805.

Meeting of Committee on Public Roads and Highways to consider question of the Omnibus Road Bill, by Buckman, 2916.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 414, Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, by Frank D. Evans, 2201.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 1428 (Senate Bill No. 551), Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, by Richards, 2272.

Permission to print in Journal communications from Board of Education, School District of Philadelphia, by Sowers, 1464-1469.

Presentation of flowers to Hon. M. G. Leslie on the anniversary of his birthday, by Salus, 3147-3148.

Proposed changes of the Rules of the House, by Marcus, 134.

Public hearing by House Committee on Ways and Means, by Sterling, 657.

Remarks by Mr. Hess, relative to rebuilding of bridges in certain counties, by Sowers, 3965.

Remarks in Philadelphia newspapers relative to vote on Old Age Pension Bill, by Wilson, 3310.

Remarks in Pittsburgh newspaper relative to protection of blind and disabled persons, by Dunn, 2005.

Remarks in Reading Times relative to treatment of insane, by Sarig, 115; Remarks on, by Sarig, 115-116.

Remarks on House Bill No. 270, the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, by Frank D. Evans, 379.

Reporting of bills out of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, by Daix, 211.

Public hearing by House Committee on Ways and Means, by Sterling, 657.

Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative from Ninth District, Allegheny County, by Marcus, 4164; by Sarig, 4164; by Alexander, 4164; by Perry, 4164-4165; by D. Glenn Moore, 4165.

Rule 26, that no member shall be permitted to record his vote who neglects to vote when his name is called by the Clerk, by Perry, 3255.

Senate Bill No. 498, (House No. 75), Conferring upon cities of second class power to authorize construction, maintenance and use of overhead and underground passageways, by Harris, 917; by Leslie, 917.

Termination of leave of absence, by Strayer, 436.

Tickets for Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, by Heffernan, 1121.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

Unanimous vote of House on Bill to commemorate the services of the colored soldiers, by Hart, 4365.

Vote on House Bill No. 414, making appropriation to Spencer Hospital of Meadville, by Christian Miller, 2206.

Vote on House Bill No. 739, (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, by Davidson, 3015.

Vote on House Bill No. 881, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, by Riddle, 1053.

Vote on House Bill No. 1171, Amending act of 1911, regulating sale of sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients therein, by F. A. Moore, 1057.

Whether or not certain institutions are sectarian, by Stadtlander, 2205-2206.

QUIGLEY, RICHARD S., Senator from Twenty-sixth District (Cameron, Clarion, Clinton, Elk and Forest Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 128.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erecting an armory at Lock Haven, 119.

No. 247.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State highway route 503, from Big Rock to Carrol, Clinton County, 210.

No. 548.
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 543.

No. 549.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clinton County, 543.

No. 657.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 687.

No. 718.
Amending act of 1915, establishing a Bureau of Forest Protection, by providing further penalty for setting fire to any woodlot, forest or wild land, and defining certain terms, 764.

No. 719.
Authorizing the State, through the Department of Justice, to recover expenses incurred by Department of Forest and Waters on account of forest fires, 764.

No. 720.
Authorizing and regulating the growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings and transplants by the Department of Forests and Waters, 764.

No. 721.
Making appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College for purpose of making experiments in tobacco culture, 764.

No. 970.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 1381.

No. 971.
Amending act of 1923, establishing a State highway in Clarion, Forest, Elk and McKean Counties, by re-establishing as State highways a certain portion heretofore vacated, 1381.

No. 980.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for the acquisition of lands for State forest purposes, 1486.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

No. 1050.
Providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a State park and forest reservation, 1717.

Bill reported by
No. 558.
Providing for rebuilding of certain county bridges on improved State highway routes in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes by Department of Highways, 2277.

Election returns, 3.

Member of Conference Committee, 3810.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 720, relating to distribution of forest tree seedlings, 3810.

Motion by, to
Proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 720, Relative to forest tree seedlings, 4242.

Recommit Bill No. 534, (House No. 809), Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, etc., of buildings by ordinances, 787.

Recommit Bill No. 548, making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 2297-2298.

Recommit Bill No. 657, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 1336.

Motion by, to
Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3203.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 657, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 1885-1886.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing payment of postage on the Legislative Journal, 7.

QUORUM (see corporations of first class).

RACING COMMISSION (see horse racing).

RACCOONS (see game).

RADIO INSTRUMENTS ((see rent).

RAILROAD AND RAILROAD COMPANY (see also crossings, highway).

RAILROAD COMPANIES to provide a flagman on all engines running without cars, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, requiring

House Bill No. 766.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hontz, 304.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 304.

RAILROAD COMPANIES within Pennsylvania from collecting the Pullman surcharge on Pullman, sleeper and chair car fares within the State, prohibiting

House Bill No. 1862.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1928.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 1928.

RAILROADS, STEAM OR ELECTRIC, by regulating construction of caboose cars, to promote safety of the traveling public and employes on

House Bill No. 788.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 344.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 344.

RAILWAY CAR, STREET, requiring a crew of two on each

House Bill No. 540.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 223.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 223.
Reported without amendment, 3223.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3477-3478.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, STREET, in cities of second and third class, repealing act of 1879, for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 325.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 178.
Reported without amendment, 657.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 880.
Third reading and final passage, 973.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 757).
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 928.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1411.
Second reading, 1508.
Over in its order, 1661.
Third reading and final passage, 1894.
Signed by President, 2328.

RAILWAY COMPANY, STREET, or motor power company, to acquire corporate power, property, etc., of such companies, authorizing and empowering street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any

Senate Bill No. 380.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 328.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 328.
Reported without amendment, 559.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 620-621.
Over in its order, 691.
Third reading and final passage, 781.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1819.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2038-2039.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2357.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2634-2635.
Resumed and passed finally, 2864-2865.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2935.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1425).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2102-2103.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2998.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

RAILWAY CORPORATIONS, STREET, by the city wherein the railway is operated, providing for the levying of a tax upon the income of

Hou. Bill No. 1873.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 1929.

RAILWAY ROADBEDS, STREET, on highways, providing for the paving, repair and maintenance of

RAILWAY ROADBEDS, STREET—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 156.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 139.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 139.

RAILWAY (see also crossings).

RAILWAY, STREET, transit facilities, authorizing cities of first class to condemn, enter upon, occupy and use certain

Senate Bill No. 974.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1381.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 1381.
Reported without amendment, 1815.
First reading, 1921.
Second reading, 2084-2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2306.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3531-32.
Signed by President, 3783.

In House (No. 2048).
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 2497.
Reported with amendment, 3013.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3285-3286.
Third reading and final passage, 3493-3495.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3961.

READER, WILLARD S., Representative from Beaver County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 702.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 268.

No. 774.
Imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, 305.

No. 843.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in counties of over 90,000 and less than 750,000 inhabitants, by increasing salaries thereof, 347.

No. 875.
Providing additional penalties where persons are found guilty of felony for a second or subsequent time, 349.

No. 1402.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 936.

No. 1891.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 532, from Freedom, Beaver County, to the Butler county line connecting with road near Krider's Corners, 1930-1931.

Bills reported by
No. 341.
Repealing act of 1879, for assessment and collection of cost of grading and paving streets in cities of third class, 201.

No. 342.
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing select and common councils of cities of second class to name hour of holding sessions, 201.

No. 910.
Authorizing cities, boroughs, towns and townships to levy annually a special tax for erection of sewage treatment works and intercepting sewers, 658.

No. 1029.
Amending Township Code, by permitting township authorities under certain circumstances to close roads, 1094.

READER, WILLARD S.—Continued.

No. 1497 (Senate No. 561).
Authorizing council in charge of water works' property in cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of the water works, 1602.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

READING CLERK of House, Quay R. Hewitt, presentation of testimonial to, 4361.

READING HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN, and their business through a bureau in the Department of Secretary of Insurance, providing for licensing, regulation and supervision of resident and non-resident

House Bill No. 1682.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

REAL ESTATE by cities of third class, by limiting act to sale of real estate purchased at public sale for unpaid taxes as to protect a municipal claim, amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain.

House Bill No. 696.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 268.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 268.
Reported without amendment, 642.
First reading, 750.
Second reading, 857.
Third reading and final passage, 943.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1418.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2379.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2408.
Resolution approved by Governor, 4000.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 4000.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.
Resolution approved by Governor, 4131.

In Senate (No. 752).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1062.
First reading, 1089-1090.
Second reading, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1318.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2324.
Signed by President, 4067.

REAL ESTATE by cities of third class, to validate private sales of

House Bill No. 694.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 268.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 268.
Reported without amendment, 642.
First reading, 750.
Second reading, 857.
Third reading and final passage, 942-943.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2421.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2500.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 4000-4001.
Final passage, 4102.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 751).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1154.

REAL ESTATE—Continued.

First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1396.
Signed by President, 1653.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2358, 2361.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4050-4051.
Signed by President, 4244.

REAL ESTATE, by extending act to include curtesy, tenancy by curtesy, dower and right of dower, amending act of 1919, to quiet title of

House Bill No. 971.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 389.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 389.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2426.
Second reading, 2582.
Third reading and final passage, 3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3999.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 1530).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3403-3404.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Third reading and final passage, 3798.
Signed by President, 4069.

REAL ESTATE, confirmatory of guardians' sales of

House Bill No. 664.
Read in place in House by Mr. Merbst, 252.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 252.
Reported with amendment, 643.
First reading, 751.
Second reading, 860.
Third reading and final passage, 947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

In Senate (No. 800).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1154.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1398.
Signed by President, 1653.

REAL ESTATE CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN, to validate title of

House Bill No. 835.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and final passage, 650-651.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 655).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 634.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1071.
Signed by President, 1157.

REAL ESTATE formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, to quiet title to

Senate Bill No. 23.
Read in place in Senate by Gelder, 72.
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary General, 72.
Reported without amendment, 120-121.
First reading, 123.
Second Reading, 141.
Third reading and final passage, 166.
Returned from House without amendment, 632.
Signed by President pro tempore, 687.
Approved by Governor, 1079-1080.

REAL ESTATE—Continued.

In House (No. 521).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 199-200.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, 598-599.
Third reading and final passage, 668.
Signed by Speaker, 759.

REAL ESTATE in cities of third class, repealing act of 1879, providing for registry of

House Bill No. 326.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 178.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398-399.
Second reading, 444-445.
Third reading and final passage, 497-498.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3299.

In Senate (No. 489).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 479.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1877-1878.
Signed by President, 2328.

REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGED, under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, permitting sale of

House Bill No. 1504.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1092.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1626-1627.
Third reading and postponed, 1782-1783.
Time of postponement extended, 2414.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2845-2849.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, C. M. 783, 2846.
Sowers, 1783, 2846-2848
Alexander, 2846-2848.
Peelor, 2848.

REAL ESTATE (see also appeals, assessors, corporations, deeds, insurance, judicial sales, married women, sheriffs' sales, taxes).

RECARPETED (see House of Representatives).

RECLASSIFICATION (see cities).

RECORDER for certain cities, repealing act of 1881, relating to

House Bill No. 483.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudemeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 197.
Reported without amendment, 385.
First reading, 403.
Second reading, 463.
Third reading and final passage, 526.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 526).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading 2095.
Second reading, 2334-2335.
Third reading and final passage, 2649.
Signed by President, 3519.

RECORDER OF DEEDS, amending act of 1876, to carry into effect the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers in counties of fourth class, by increasing salary of

House Bill No. 1369.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 934.
Referred to Commitee on Ways and Means, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1094.
First reading, 1306.

RECORDER OF DEEDS—Continued.

Second reading, 1360.
Postponed, 1475.
Dropped from calendar, 1779.

RECORDER OF DEEDS in counties of first class, by changing certain salaries, abolishing certain offices and creating others, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of

House Bill No. 684.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 267.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 267.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 383-384.
Second reading, and amended, 393-394.
Third reading and final passage, 436-438.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1023.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1373-1374.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1374.
Resolution approved by Governor and bill laid on table, 1419.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3232.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3304.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3746.

Remarks on, by
Lucas, 437.

In Senate (No. 484).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 479.
Reported without amendment, 611.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 701.
Third reading and final passage, 783.
Signed by President, 1010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1320.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3185.

RECORDER OF DEEDS in counties of first class to make abstract of all instruments placed of record, providing for

House Bill No. 1257.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 638.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 638.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 2756.
Second reading, 3033.
Postponed, 3327.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

RECORDER OF DEEDS in counties of third class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 152.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 126.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 126.

RECORDER OF DEEDS in counties of third class, fixing fees of

House Bill No. 1724.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1592.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3717.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1587).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3578.
Reported without amendment, 3584.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3893.
Third reading and final passage, 4044.
Signed by President, 4246.

RECORDER OF DEEDS when the original records are not available, providing for the re-recording of instruments in the office of

House Bill No. 1743.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sinwell, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1593.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3295-3296.
Third reading and final passage, 3504.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1565).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3411.
Reported without amendment, 3412.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 3655.
Third reading and final passage, 3809.
Signed by President, 4075.

RECORDERS in cities of third class, repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of

House Bill No. 348.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 399.
Second reading, 445-446.
Third reading and final passage, 500.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

Remarks on, by
Miller, Christian, 500.
Whitehouse, 500.

In Senate (No. 506).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583-1584.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 1879.
Signed by President, 2328.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS in counties of fourth class, fixing compensation of

House Bill No. 1798.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 1748.
First reading, 2005.
Second reading, 2263.
Third reading and final passage, 2386-2387.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4388.

In Senate (No. 1166).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4028.
Signed by President, 4246.

RECORDERS of Deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

House Bill No. 257.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herbst, 152.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 152.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 447.
Third reading and final passage, 503.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1057.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Vetoed by Governor, 1942.

In Senate (No. 500).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 480.
Reported without amendment, 790.

RECORDERS—Continued.
First reading, 796.
Second reading, 918.
Third reading and final passage, 996-997.
Signed by President, 1157.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS to refuse for record any deeds, mortgages and other instruments in writing unless certificate is attached giving full names and addresses of parties interested, directing the

House Bill No. 1505.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1092.

RECORDING of certain deeds, conveyances, etc., and fixing the effect thereof as to subsequent purchasers, mortgagees and judgment creditors, amending act of 1925, regulating

House Bill No. 90.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 97.

RECORDING OF DEEDS (see tax).

REFEREES (see bankruptcy).

REFERENDUM (see Eighteenth Amendment).

REFERENCE (see arbitration).

REFORMATORIES (see industrial farms).

REGISTER OF WILLS, nominated and confirmed, 89-90.

REGISTER OF WILLS of counties of first class, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of

House Bill No. 219.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 131.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Second reading, 227.
Third reading and final passage, 257-258.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 941.
Signed by Speaker, 1022.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1368.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1374.
Resolution approved by Governor and bill laid upon table, 1419.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3232.
Resoluution returned from Senate concurred in, 3304.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 306).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 243.
Reported without amendment, 609.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 696.
Third reading and final passage, 779.
Signed by President, 1010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1320.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3232.

REGISTER OF WILLS (see also counties of fourth class, courts, retirement).

REGISTER OF WILLS, and the keeping, returning and opening thereof, providing for the depositing of wills in the offices of

House Bill No. 949.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wolfe, 388.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 388.

REGISTERS OF WILLS to organize themselves into a State association, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1329.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kitts, 2627.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2627.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3177.

REGISTER OF WILLS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3544.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2169).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3762.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4333.
Signed by Speaker, 4354.

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Philadelphia, member of Board of, nominated, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 21; nominations recaleld, 88.

REGISTRATION (see birth and death certificates, cosmetologists, dentistry, electors, engineering, insurance companies, lodges, magazines, motorcycles, motor vehicles, nurses, osteopathy, real estate, securities, undertakers).

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS (see taxes).

RENOVO HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

RENT, amending act of 1849, to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for

House Bill No. 1658.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1416-1417.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1417.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading. 2527.
Third reading and final passage, 3015-3016.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1410).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4033.
Signed by President, 4246.

RENT, DISTRESS FOR, exempting ice cream cabinets and continers, leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy or sale on execution or

House Bill No. 1192.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ederer, 575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 575.

RENT, DISTRESS FOR, exempting ice cream cabinets and continers, leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy or sale on execution or

House Bill No. 1224.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 636.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 636.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2526-2527.
Third reading and final passage, 2987.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4088.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1387).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3105.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3366.
Third reading and amended, 3613.
Resumed and passed finally, 3777-3778.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4245.

RENT, DISTRESS FOR, exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or

RENT, DISTRESS FOR—Continued.

House Bill No. 454.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 195.
Reported without amendment, 2274.
First reading, 2275.
Second reading, 2544.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3028-3029.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 3028.
Sterling, 3028-3029.
Staudenmeier, 3028.
Holmes, 3028-3029.

RENT on goods leased, hired or conditionally sold to a tenant, authorizing landlords to distrain for arrears of

House Bill No. 1576.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1173.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1944.
Recommitted, 2138.

RENT (see also motor vehicles)

REPEAL BILLS, exposition on, 314, 374, 493, 501-502, 647, 741, 743, 981-982, 1374-1375.

REPORTERS, CHIEF OFFICIAL, amending act of 1919, for the preparation of the Legislative Journal, and authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for

House Bill No. 1001.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClure, 391.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3049-3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3328-3329.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4152-4153.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered.
Signed by Speaker, and House concurred therein, 4160.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of Conference Committee and House appoints Conference Committee, 4330.
Report of Conference Committee adopted, 4391-4392.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of Conference Committee report. 4405.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate (No. 1531).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644-3645.
Third reading and amended, 3798.
Resumed and passed finally, 4017-4018.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076-4077.
Returned from House with Senate amendments nonconcurred in, and Senate appoints Conference Committee, 4087.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of Conference Committee, 4186.
Signed by President, 4244.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of Conference Committee, and Senate adopts report, 4257-4258.

REPORTERS of Legislative Journal for efficient manner in which they performed their duties, resolution (House) by Sowers, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

REPORTS PRESENTED

Auditor General relative to compensation and car fare paid to judges for services rendered outside their own Judicial Districts for 1925 and 1926, to Senate. 765; to House, 940; appendix, 5015.

Auditor Generals, to Senate, 22; appendix, 5048.

Board of Directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia, to Senate, 22; appendix, 5354.

REPORTS PRESENTED—Continued.

Budget, State, for Biennium 1927 to 1929, appendix, 4718; statement relative to State aided hospitals and homes, 336; statement of recommendations for appropriations for State and State-aided hospitals and institutions, presented to Senate, 765-766; presented to House, 801-802.

Commission for selection of site for Eastern Penitentiary, to House, 641.

Commission on Old Age Pensions, to Senate, 563; to House, 577; appendix, 5271.

Commission to study and revise the statutes relating to children, to House, 431; appendix, 5245.

Commission to study consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, to House, 431; appendix, 5029.

Committee appointed by House of Representatives February 11, 1926, to provide adequate committee rooms for House, 98.

Committee on Compare Bills, to Senate, 4275-4329; to House, 4408-4462.

Committee on Rules of House, Session of 1925, to House, 79; referred to Committee on Rules of House, Session of 1927; final report presented and adopted, 358-368.

Delaware River Bridge Commission, to House, 1928; appendix, 5025.

Delegates to Fifth annual meeting of the American Legislators' Associations, to Senate, 2091.

Eastern State Penitentiary Commission, to Senate, 164.

Estimate of probable State revenues for the next biennium, to Senate, 2918; to House, 3053-3054.

Giant Power Board, to Senate, 21-22; to House, 35; appendix, 4584.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for 1926, to Senate, 22; appendix, 4691.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 79th annual, to Senate, 22.

Pennsylvania State Parole Commission, to Senate, 563; to House, 601; appendix, 5386.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, for 1926, to House, 155; appendix, 4694.

Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Bank, 143rd Semi-annual, to House, 224; to Senate, appendix, 4699.

Savings Fund Society of Germantown, 72nd annual, to House, 132, 1417; appendix, 4689.

Secretary of Commonwealth relative to judges' salaries, to Senate, 765; appendix, 5482.

Tax Law Commission, final (see appendix, page 5177).

Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, for 1926, to Senate, 107; to House, 132; 801; appendix, 4691.

REPORTS (see also Auditor General's, banking, corporations, court, diseases, funds, insurance).

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, repealing act of 1887, to fix number of Representatives, and to apportion the State into

House Bill No. 1101.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 488.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1110.
Third reading and final passage, 1248.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1939.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 887).
Referred to Committee on Legislative Apportionment, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1512.
Third reading and final passage, 1665.
Signed by President, 2330.

REPRESENTATIVES (see Allum, election, Members).

RESERVOIR PARK (see parkway).

RESIDENT CLERK of House, election of Milton K. Burgner as, 33; oath of office administered, 34.

RESIDENT CLERK of House, Milton K. Burgner, presentation of testimonial to, 4360.

RESIDENT HUNTERS' LICENSE FEE (see game).

RESOLUTIONS

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Edward Lee Allum, former Representative from Mercer County (House), by Himes, 114; House adjourned, 116.

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Lewis B. Zaner, former member from Sullivan County (House), by Holcombe, 2276; House adjourned, 2276.

Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in House during Session of 1925 (House), by Haas, 34.

Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in the Senate during the Session of 1925 (Senate), by Baldwin, 7.

Authorizing appointment of all Senate committees by President pro tempore (Senate), by Vare, 6-7.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. Edward W. Patton (Senate), by Buckman, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held and resolution of condolence adopted, 1571-1574. Remarks at, by Buckman, 1572; Earnest, 1573; Frazier, 1573-1574.

Authorizing appointment of committees to arrange for memorial session for Hon. George A. Lukehart, Hon. William J. McCaig, Hon. William J. Mangan and Hon. Thomas H. Garvin (House), by McCann, 2132. Committee appointed, 2132; memorial services held, and resolutions of condolence adopted, 2993-2996. Remarks at, by Senator Leslie, 2993-2994; Stadtlander, 2995; Goehring, 2995; Turner, 2995-2996.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. Marvin E. Griswold (Senate), by Buckman, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial services held resolution of condolence adopted, 1567-1569. Remarks at, by Steele, 1567; North, 1567; Kitts, 1568.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. T. L. Eyre (Senate), by Buckman, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held and resolution of condolence adopted, 1569-1571. Remarks at, by Homsher, 1570; Clark, 1570; Bonbrake, 1570-1571.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. William J. McNichol (Senate), by Buckman, 1156; committee appointed, 1156; memorial session held, and resolution of condolence adopted, 1565-1567. Remarks at, by Aron, 1566; Leslie, 1566; Hunsicker, 1566.

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Hon. William M. Hargest to Senate to administer oath of office to Lieutenant Governor-elect James (Senate), by Schantz, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports, 81; oath of office administered, 82.

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Lieutenant Governor-elect James to Senate to take oath of office (Senate), by Joyce, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports, 82; oath of office administered, 82.

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for joint session (House), by Hess, 35; committee appointed, 35; committee reports, 36; joint session held, 36-58.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is organized (Senate), by MacDade, 7; committee appointed, 7; committee reports, 8.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die (Senate), by MacDade, 4274; committee appointed, 4274; committee reports to Senate, 4275; committee reports to House, 4405.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to proceed to inaugural ceremonies of Governor (Senate), by MacDade, 81; committee appointed, 81; committee reports to Senate, 83; inaugural ceremonies, 83; committee reports to House, 98; inaugural address, 98-100.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized (House), by Heffernan, 34; committee appointed, 34; committee reports to Senate, 8; committee reports to House, 35.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die (House), by Heffernan, 4396; committee appointed, 4396; committee reports to Senate, 4275; committee reports to House 4406.

Authorizing discharge of all standing committees of the Senate (Senate), by Harris, 4274.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the House (House), by McBride, 132-133.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the Senate (Senate), by Homsher, 119.

Authorizing election of certain officers of House (House), by Alexander, 33.

Authorizing election of certain Senate officers (Senate), by Homsher, 7-8.

Authorizing election of David Morgan as Clerk to Committee (House), by McBride, 187.

Authorizing election of Hon. George W. Williams as teller to compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs (House), by Perry, 35.

Authorizing election of James R. Bagshaw as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate (Senate), by MacDade, 3199.

Authorizing election of President pro tempore (Senate), by Homsher, 4271.

Authorizing election of Speaker of House (House), by Lucas, 31; Speaker nominated and elected, 31-33; address by Speaker, 33.

Authorizing printing of interim appointments (Senate), by Davis, 7.

Authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau (joint session in House), by Homsher, 58.

Commemorating the services of Charles S. Salin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate (Senate), by MacDade, 1819.

Congratulating Frank Thompson upon his thirty-ninth birthday (Senate), by Bonbrake, 4054.

Congratulating Hon. Alexander Colville upon his eightieth birthday (House), by Sowers, 114-115; adopted, 115.

Congratulating Hon. Carl C. Baldrige upon birth of a son (House), by Sowers, 1261.

Congratulating Hon. Wm. C. Alexander upon the perfect accord and harmony existing between himself and the Chief Executive throughout the session (House), by Lucas, 3226-3227.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Deferring presentation of bills or joint resolutions in Senate until after appointment of standing committees (Senate), by Buckman, 7.

Directing the Chairman of the Standing Committees of the House to post on blackboard all committee meetings (House), by Voltz, 1021-1022.

Directing the members of the House of Representatives to use printed stationery instead of engraved (House), by Richards, 718-719; laid over for printing, 719; referred to Committee on Printing, 805.

Directing that State Printer be notified to discontinue all private printing and devote entire capacity of plant to work for the Commonwealth (House), by Ederer, 804; laid over for printing, 804.

Directing the Superintendent of Property and Supplies to have the Hall of House and Speaker's retiring room recarpeted (House), by Nothnagle, 1423; adopted in House, 1804.

Expressing sorrow at the death of Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, from the American Legion Rogers Israel Post No. 11, of Erie, 111.

Extending best wishes of House for the speedy recovery of Hon. James V. Lafferty of Philadelphia, confined to the Eagleville Sanatorium (House), by Blumberg, 97-98.

Extending congratulations to Hon. Edward J. Cooke on his birthday (House), by Burke, 529-530.

Extending congratulations to Hon. Joseph C. Marcus on his birthday (House), by Baldi, 509.

Extending sympathy of House to family of the late Hon. George A. Lukehart (House), by Turner, 2995.

Extending sympathy of House to family of the late Hon. Thomas H. Garvin (House), by Turner, 2995-2996.

Extending sympathy of House to family of the late Hon. William J. Mangan (House), by Stadtlander, 2994-2995.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. Ellwood J. Turner on death of his mother (House), by Alexander, 3958.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. Harry L. Baumgardner upon the death of his father (House), by Shumaker, 4166.

Extending sympathy of House to Hon. Matthew Patterson upon death of his mother (House), by Metzinger, 2137.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. Edward W. Patton (Senate), by Frazier, 1572.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold (Senate), by Steele, 1567.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. T. L. Eyre (Senate), by Homsher, 1570.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. William J. McNichol (Senate), by Aron, 1565-1566.

Extending sympathy of Senate to family of the late Hon. William J. McCaig (House), by Leslie, 2993-2994.

Fixing March sixteenth as the last day for introduction of bills in House (House), by Sowers, 551.

Fixing March twenty-third as last day for introduction of bills in House (House), by Marcus, 603.

Granting use of Hall of House to Ozark Ripley, and for the display of motion pictures on wild life (House), by Staudenmeier, 114.

Granting use of House Caucus Room to State Highway Department March third and fourth for letting contracts (House), by Haws, 279.

ESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Instructing the Chief Clerk of the House to purchase boxing gloves to be presented to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House, for his self-defense (House), by Baldi, 433-434.

Memorializing Congress to amend Constitution so as to provide that the President, Senators and Representatives shall take office promptly after election (from State of Washington), presented to House, 431.

Regulating presentation of petitions (Senate), by Schantz, 7.

Relative to death of Hon. Edward Lee Allum, Representative from Mercer County (House), by Marsteller, 155.

Relative to observance by House of Washington's Birthday (House), by Haws, 254; committee appointed, 254; memorial exercises held, 511-514; music furnished by John Harris High School, of Harrisburg. Remarks at, by Haws, 511-514; Edward Wilson, 512-514; Heffernan, 514.

Relative to order of business of House (House), by Hess, 3058.

Requesting certain information from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be submitted to the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia (House), by Sowers, 1752. Remarks on, by Sowers, 3702-3705.

Requesting Hon. Frank B. Wickersham to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives (House), by Hall, 31.

Requesting Hon. William M. Hargest to administer oath of office to Lieutenant-Governor-elect (Senate), by Freeman, 81; oath of office administered, 82.

Requesting Secretary of Department of Property and Supplies to have files and supplies forwarded to Members of House (House), by Earley, 3923.

Requesting Secretary of Highways to furnish statement showing number of miles of highway taken over, constructed and maintained under the Omnibus Road Bill of 1925 (House), by D. Glenn Moore, 2623; adopted by Senate, 3203; adopted by House, 3228; approved by Governor, 3787.

Requesting the Speaker to have suitable emblem made for Members of House (House), by Emhardt, 804; laid over for printing, 804; adopted by House, 3510.

Tendering thanks of House to Chaplain, Reverend George P. Donehoo (House), by Wells, 4396.

Tendering thanks of House to officers and employes of House for faithful performance of their duties (House), by Haas, 4396.

Tendering thanks of House to Pages for their attention to duties (House), by Miss Bentley, 4396.

Tendering thanks of House to press for faithful reporting of proceedings (House), by Hall, 4396.

Tendering thanks of House to Reporters of Legislative Journal for efficient manner in which they prformed their duties (House), by Sowers, 4396.

Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties (House), by Voltz, 4330.

Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties (House), by Goodnough, 4396.

Tendering thanks of Senate to all Senate officers and employes for able performance of their duties (Senate), by Scott, 4274.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Chaplain, Reverend W. W. Hall (Senate), by Leslie, 4274.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur H. James for able performance of his duties (Senate), by Joyce, 4274.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Tendering thanks of Senate to President pro tempore Samuel W. Salus for able performance of his duties (Senate), by Mrs. Vare, 4274.

Thanking Hon. Frank B. Wickersham for administering oath of office to Members of House (House), by Earley, 34.

Thanking Hon. John E. Fox, for administering oath of office to Senators-elect and President pro tempore, (Senate), by Freeman, 7.

Thanking Hon. William H. Earnest for services as Chairman of Inaugural Committee (Senate), by Daix, 87-88.

Thanking Hon. William M. Hargest for administering oath of office to newly elected President pro tempore Hon. Horace W. Schantz (Senate), by Earnest, 4174.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January seventeenth (Senate), by Weingartner, 8; returned from House concurred in, 19; concurred in by House, 59.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twenty-fourth (Senate), by Leslie, 81; returned from House concurred in, 88; concurred in by House, 101.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January thirty-first (Senate), by Bonbrake, 122; returned from House concurred in, 124; concurred in by House, 135.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February seventh (Senate), by Leslie, 164; returned from House concurred in, 174; concurred in by House, 193.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February fourteenth (Senate), by Buckman, 235; returned from House concurred in, 244; concurred in by House, 266.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-first (Senate), by Bonbrake, 328; returned from House concurred in, 343; concurred in by House, 372.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-eighth (Senate), by Buckman, 537; returned from House concurred in, 545; concurred in by House, 558.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March seventh (Senate), by Bonbrake, 688; returned from House concurred in, 712; concurred in by House, 759.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March fourteenth (Senate), by Bonbrake, 994; returned from House concurred in, 1009-1010; concurred in by House, 1022.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-first (Senate), by Buckman, 1208; returned from House concurred in, 1320; concurred in by House, 1373.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-eighth (Senate), by Buckman, 1656; returned from House concurred in, 1733; concurred in by House, 1751.

Authorizing appointment of delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association (Senate), by Woodward, 2091; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2091; reported without amendment, 2627; adopted by Senate, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; returned from House concurred in, 3570; concurred in by House, 3678.

Authorizing appointment of joint legislative committee to confer with Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Building with the view of securing adequate committee rooms (House), by Turner, 2117; concurred in by Senate, 2921; amended in House, 2968-2969; returned from Senate concurred in, 3103.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing appointment of commissioners to continue the Delaware River Tri-State Compact (House), by Sterling, 2968; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 3570; adopted by House, 3678.

Authorizing appointment of commission to study the criminal laws (Senate), by Salus, read and adopted, 2917; laid over for printing in House, 2996-2997; returned from House concurred in, 3570; concurred in by House, 3677-3678; concurrent resolution recalling resolution from Governor (Senate), by Salus, 3772; concurred in by House, 3948; approved by Governor, vote on adoption reconsidered and resolution amended in Senate, 3898; returned from House with amendments concurred in, 4009; returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4093-4094.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized (Senate), by Steele, 7; committee appointed in Senate, 7; returned from House concurred in, 8; Senate committee reports, 9; concurred in by House, 34; House committee appointed, 34; House committee reports, 34.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die (Senate), by Bonbrake, 4275; Senate committee appointed, 4275; returned from House concurred in, 4275; Senate committee reports, 4275; House Committee appointed, 4406; House committee reports, 4407.

Authorizing appointment of committee to ascertain when services of Hon. W. L. Mellon will be available (House), by Sarig, 1603.

Authorizing appointment of committee to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Germantown (Senate), by Woodward, 2091; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2091; reported as amended, 2626-2627; adopted by Senate, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; returned from House concurred in, 3570; concurred in by House, 3678.

Authorizing appointment of committee to represent Pennsylvania at the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the meeting of the Continental Congress at York (House), by Hantz, 2757; adopted by House, 3309-3310; concurred in by Senate, 3351; returned from Senate concurred in, 3509.

Authorizing appointment of committee to study question of damages payable by counties for relocation and improvement of highway routes (House), by F. N. Moore, 306-307; adopted in House, 393; referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways in Senate, 409.

Authorizing appointment of Inaugural Committee, and making an appropriation for expenses (Senate), by Earnest, 7; returned from House concurred in, 18; Senate committee appointed, 18; concurred in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 58; approved by Governor, 64.

Authorizing appointment of special committee of Senate and House to study the split legislative Session system (Senate), by Norton for Woodward, 8; returned from House concurred in, 19; Senate committee appointed, 21; concurred in by House, 58; House committee appointed, 59; approved by Governor, 64.

Authorizing investigation of rates for transportation of coal from mines of Pennsylvania (Senate), by Parkinson, 2628; laid over for printing in House, 2958; returned from House concurred in, 3570-3571; concurred in by House, 3678.

Authorizing joint convention to compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs (Senate), by Homsher, 7; returned from House

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

concurred in, 14; Senate proceeds to Hall of Hous for joint convention, 14-15; report of teller presente to Senate, 15-18; House teller elected, 35; conventio held, 36; report of teller presented to House, 56-57

Authorizing joint convention to hear Governor's messag compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor an Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for election o Director of Legislative Reference Bureau (House) by Alexander, 34; concurred in by Senate, 14; Senat proceeds to Hall of House for joint convention, 14-15 convention held, 36-58.

Authorizing payment of postage on the Legislative Journa (Senate), by Quigley, 7; returned from House con curred in, 19; concurred in by House, 59; approve by Governor, 64.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services hel in honor of the late Hon. Edward W. Patton (Senate) by Frazier, 1656; returned from House concurred in 1734; concurred in by House, 1790.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services hel in honor of the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswol (Senate), by Steele, 1656; returned from House con curred in, 1734; concurred in by House, 1789.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services hel in honor of the late Hon. T. L. Eyre (Senate), b Homsher, 1656; returned from House concurred in 1734; concurred in by House, 1789-1790.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services hel in honor of the late Hon. William J. McNicho (Senate), by Aron, 1656; returned from House con curred in, 1734; concurred in by House, 1789.

Directing Chief Clerk of Senate to have printed statement o Auditor General showing compensation and car fa paid to judges for services outside their own Judicia Districts for 1925 and 1926 (Senate), by Kunkle, 77 returned from House concurred in, 921; concurred i by House, 940; approved by Governor, 1413.

Directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to codify th divorce laws (House), by Alexander, 157; referred t Committee on Judiciary General in Senate, 148; re ported without amendment, 2282; concurred in b Senate, 2324.

Endorsing the purposes of the citizens' military trainin camps (Senate), by MacDade, 3512; returned fro House concurred in, 3574; concurred in by Hous 3718.

Fixing April fourteenth as date of final adjournment o Legislature (Senate), by Homsher, 8; returned fro House concurred in, 19; concurred in by House, 5 Senate adjourned, 4239; House adjourned, 4462.

Inviting the cooperation of the executives and legislatures o the several States with the United States Commissio for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversar of the birth of George Washington (from U. Congress), presented to House, 801; referred to Com mittee on Education in House, 801; (For resolutio see appendix, 5047).

Memorializing Congress to repeal the Federal Inheritanc Tax (House), by Horn, 97; referred to Committee o Finance in Senate, 108; adopted by House, 115; re ported from Senate Committee as amended, 32 adopted by Senate, 337; House concurred in Sena amendments, 384; approved by Governor, 601.

Petitioning the Governor to issue proclamation calling a tention to the approaching 150th anniversary of th birthday of our Flag (House), by Earley, 3422.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 501, Authorizing buil ing and loan associations to increase their capit stock (Senate), by Culbertson, 2059; returned fro House concurred in, 2092; concurred in by Hous 2127-2128.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 661, Amending School Code, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to State Associations of School Directors (Senate), by Kunkle, 3150; returned from House non-concurred in, 3202; non-concurred in by House, 3347.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 22, validating deeds and mortgages affecting rael estate of cordorations, etc., erroneously executed and acknowledged (Senate), by Leslie, 1661; returned from House concurred in, 1733; concurred in by House, 1789; approved by Governor, 1904-1905.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 26, Amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of regular terms of courts (House), by Thomas C. Evans, 2421; concurred in by Senate, 2358, 2361; returned from Senate concurred in, 2499; approved by Governor, 2849.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 185, Authorizing cities to provide for cleansing and improvement of streams for purpose of flood control (House), by Marcus, 1262; concurred in by Senate, 1160; returned from Senate concurred in, 1355; approved by Governor, 1419.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 209, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters (House), by Chester A. Rhodes, 2121; concurred in by Senate, 2038; returned from Senate concurred in, 2127; approved by Governor, 2410.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 209, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters (House), by Chester H. Rhodes, 4000; concurred in by Senate, 3898; returned from Senate concurred in, 4094; approved by Governor, 4167.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 219, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class (House), by Millar, 1368; concurred in by Senate, 1320; returned from Senate concurred in, 1374; approved by Governor, 1419.

Recalling from the Governor House Bill No. 268, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities (House), by Turner, 1752; concurred in by Senate, 1733; returned from Senate concurred in, 1803-1804; approved by Governor, 1942.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 272, amending act of 1913, authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate annually toward Memorial Day expenses (House), by Shaffer, 3228; concurred in by Senate, 3108; returned from Senate concurred in, 330; approved by Governor, 3486.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 277, amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing compensation to be paid certain clerks (House), by Sterling, 1367; concurred in by Senate, 1321; returned from Senate concurred in, 1374; approved by Governor, 1419.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 317, authorizing married persons granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of his or her spouse (House), by Goehring, 2756-2757; concurred in by Senate, 2632; returned from Senate concurred in, 2957; approved by Governor, 2975.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 318, to make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts (House), by Sterling, 3421-3422; concurred in by Senate, 3350; returned from Senate concurred in, 3509; approved by Governor, 3769.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class (House), by Baldi, 2276; concurred in by Senate, 2324; returned from Senate concurred in, 2408; approved by Governor, 2850.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 451, amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing construction of State-aid highways through and joining boroughs or incorporated towns (House), by Flinchbaugh, 2394; concurred in by Senate, 2347; returned from Senate concurred in, 2408; approved by Governor, 2859.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 471, amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license to former licensees who were not licensed the preceding year (House), by Griffith, 2399; concurred in by Senate, 2347-2348; returned from Senate concurred in, 2408; approved by Governor, 3724.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 515, the Borough Code, (House) by Harmaier, 3922; concurred in by Senate, 3781; returned from Senate concurred in, 3954.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 636, authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, (House), by Marcus, 1261; concurred in by Senate, 1160; returned from Senate concurred in, 1355; approved by Governor, 1420.

Recalling from Governor House Bil No. 644, amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, (House) by Marcus, 3309; concurred in by Senate, 3203; returned from Senate concurred in, 3418; approved by Governor, 3769.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 647, amending the Banking Department Act, (House) by Miller, 3742; concurred in by Senate, 3595; returned from Senate concurred in, 3765; approved by Governor, 3947.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 655, fiixing salary to be paid by each county of the first class to its chief deputy sheriff, (House) by Millar, 3023; concurred in by Senate, 2921; returned from Senate concurred in, 3103; approved by Governor, 3510.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 668, relating to extradition of persons charged with crime, (House) by Alexander, 2158; concurred in by Senate, 2324; returned from Senate concurred in, 2408; approved by Governor, 2850.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 673, amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, (House) by Haas, 2121; concurred in by Senate, 2038; returned from Senate concurred in, 2127; approved by Governor, 2409.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 673, amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, (House) by Turner, 2152.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 684, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, (House) by Lucas, 1373-1374; concurred in by Senate, 1320; returned from Senate concurred in, 1374; approved by Governor, 1419.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 694, to validate private sales of real estate by cities of third class, (House) by Nothnagle, 2421; concurred in by Senate, 2358, 2361; returned from Senate concurred in, 2500; approved by Governor, 4000.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 696, amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class, (House) by Nothnagle, 2379; concurred in by Senate, 2324; returned from Senate concurred in, 2408; approved by Governor, 4000.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 736, Deficiency Appropriation Bill, (House) by Armstrong, 2623; concurred in by Senate, 2632; returned from Senate concurred in, 2957; approved by Governor, 3348.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 829, making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, (House) by Williams, 2411 concurred in by Senate, 2358, 2361; returned from Senate concurred in, 2500; approved by Governor, 2969.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 833, restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, (House) by Goehring, 1788-1789; concurred in by Senate, 1733;returned from Senate concurred in, 1804 approved by Governor, 1942.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 896, to validate certain sheriffs' deeds, (House) by Marsteller, 3301; concurred in by Senate, 3185; returned from Senate concurred in, 3303; approved by Governor, 3768.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 956, prescribing a uniform method of issuing notes by building and loan associations for money borrowed, (House) by Haws, 2831; concurred in by Senate, 2730; returned from Senate concurred in, 2957; approved by Governor, 3230.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 995, regulating the licensing of aircraft and airmen, (House) by Turner, 1940; concurred in by Senate, 1907; returned from Senate concurred in, 2119; approved by Governor, 2409.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1097, repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, House) by Hall, 3922; concurred in by Senate, 3781; returned from Senate concurred in, 3954; approved by Governor, 4092.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1113, authorizing natural or manufactured gas companies to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, (House) by Wells, 2970; concurred in by Senate, 2904; returned from Senate concurred in, 2995; approved by Governor, 3348.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1148, providing for the validation and amendment of defective tax liens and municipal claims heretofore or hereafter entered of record, (House) by Bromley, 3422; concurred in by Senate, 3350; approved by Governor, 3768.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1185, Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Safety Commission, (House) by Bromley, 3302; concurred in by Senate. 3185; returned from Senate concurred in, 3303; approved by Governor, 3767.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1216, amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain "deceased service men", (House) by Schilling. 3227; concurred in by Senate, 3108; returned from Senate concurred in, 3300 approved by Governor, 3485.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1228, amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by extending provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, (House) by Perry, 3058; concurred in by Senate, 2933; returned from Senate concurred in, 3103; approved by Governor, 3484.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1284, authorizing the Secretary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said highways, (House) by Hess, 3509; concurred in by Senate, 3407; approved by Governor, 3768.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1353, amending act of 1927, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by exempting kerosene. fuel oil and gas oil, (House) by Hess, 4107; concurred in by Senate 4008; returned from Senate concurred in, 4130; approved by Governor, 4167.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1396, empowering the salary board of counties of first class to fix salary of prison warden, (House) by Schilling, 3228; concurred in by Senate, 3108; returned from Senate concurred in, 3300; approved by Govenror, 3485.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1594, amending act of 1921, organizing the Pennsylvania National Guard with regard to active duty and retirement, (House) by Earley, 3232; concurred in by Senate, 3185; returned from Senate concurred in, 3303; approved by Governor, 3767.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1903, providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by the court of quarter sessions, (House) by Eberhardt, 4112; concurred in by Senate, 4050; returned from Senate concurred in 4130; approved by Governor, 4166.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 46, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges (Senate) by Sones, 924; returned from House concurred in, 1009; concurred in by House, 1022; approved by Governor, 1080.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 127, classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, (Senate) by Davis for Mansfield, 3350; concurred in by House 3510; returned from House concurred in, 3528; approved by Governor, 3790.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 139, making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, (Senate) by Culbertson, 3542; returned from House concurred in, 357 concurred in by House, 3718; approved by Governo 3785.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 147, fixing salary county commissioners in counties of fourth clas (Senate) by Boyd, 2283; returned from House con curred in, 2361; concurred in by House, 2399; ap proved by Governor, 3186.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 219, an act fo government of cities of first class, by providing fo election of councilmen in proportion to populatio (Senate) by ....., ...; returned fro House concurred in, 2360; concurred in by Hous 2409; approved by Governor, 3185-3186.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 234, providing fo the presentation of libels in divorce to the court of common pleas, (Senate) by Schantz, 3403; con curred in by House 3509; returned from House con curred in, 3528; approved by Governor, 3810.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 248, limiting th amount of withdrawal or membership fees of build ing and loan associations, (Senate) by Harris, 4009 returned from House, non-concurred in, 4064; non concurred in by House, 4130.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 279, amending act o 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnis rooms for judges of certain courts, (Senate) b Schantz, 3184; Concurred in by House 3202; returne from House concurred in, 3202; approved by Gover nor, 3400.

Recalling from the Governor Senate Bill No. 314, amendin act of 1925, regulating solicitation of money an property for charitable, religious and patriotic pur poses, (Senate) by Weingartner, 1664-1665; returne from House concurred in, 1733; concurred in b House, 1789; approved by Governor, 2323.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 328, fixing compen sation of county commissioners in counties of secon class, (Senate) by Gelder, 1661; returned from Hous

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

concurred in, 1733-1734; concurred in by House, 1789; approved by Governor, 2629-2630.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 354, granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent and abate encroachments on public sidewalks, (Senate) by Mansfield, 2064; concurred in by House, 2273; returned from House concurred in, 2361; approved by Governor, 2492-2493.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 358, making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, (Senate) by Frazier, 3614; returned from House concurred in, 3810; concurred in by House, 3915; approved by Governor, 4003.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 380, authorizing street railway corporations owning at least two-thirds of capital stock of any motor power company, etc., to acquire corporate property of such company, (Senate) by Parkinson, 1819 returned from House concurred in, 2038-2039; concurred in by House, 2102-2103; approved by Governor, 2357.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 431, making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, (Senate) by Bonbrake, 3188; returned from House concurred in, 3202-3203; concurred in by House, 3305; approved by Governor, 3401.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 454, amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of Members of General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceased Members, (Senate) by Schantz, 3184; concurred in by House, 3305; returned from House concurred in, 3202; approved by Governor, 3400.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 561, authorizing cities of third class to lease property not essential for operation of water works, (Senate) by Kitts, 3419; concurred in by House, 3304; returned from House concurred in, 3202; approved by Governor, 3401.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 577, supplementing act of 1925, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, prescribing method for exchanges and transfers of registered and coupon bonds, (Senate) by Buckman, 2323; returned from House concurred in, 2360; concurred in by House, 2409; approved by Governor, 2629.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 582, relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class, (Senate) by Daix, 2323; returned from House concurred in, 2360; concurred in by House, 2409; approved by Governor, 3185.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 701, making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, (Senate) by Clark, 3614; returned from House concurred in, 3810; concurred in by House, 3915; approved by Governor, 3897.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 815, providing for the maintenance of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, (Senate) by Buckman, 3149; concurred in by House, 3305, returned from House concurred in, 3202; approved by Governor, 3783.

Referring House Bill No. 1146, establishing fund for insurance of school building against loss by fire. to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Insurance Commissioner for further study, (House) by Lotz, 1272; concurred in by Senate, 1321; adopted by House, 1368; returned from Senate concurred in, 1374.

Regulating preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of Journals of Senate and House, (Senate) by Gelder, 4274-4275; returned from House concurred in, 4275; concurred in by House, 4406.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Relative to act increasing salaries of judges (Senate), by Mansfield, 121-122; read and postponed in House, 155-157; resumed, amended and further consideration of resolution and amendments postponed in House, 254-256; resumed in House and laid over for printing, 432-433; resumed in House, amended and adopted, 507-509; returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 533 (see Erratum, page 574); returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 577-579; information from Secretary of the Commonwealth presented to Senate, 765; approved by Governor, 765. Remarks on, by Marcus, 157; 509; Baldrige, 509.

Relative to Central American disturbances (House), by Marcus, 114. referred to Committee on Federal Relations in Senate, 148; adopted by House, 155.

Relative to mine explosion at Ehrenfeld, Cambria County (Senate). by Mansfield, 2359; returned from House concurred in, 2492; concurred in by House, 2498; approved by Governor.——.

Relative to retirement privileges of disabled emergency officers (House), by Earley, 306; concurred in by Senate, 341; adopted in House, 368; returned from Senate concurred in, 384; vetoed by Governor, 607

Requesting Auditor General to furnish to the Legislature information relative to compenstaion and car fare paid to judges for services rendered outside of their own Judicial District for the years 1925 and 1926 (Senate), by Kunkle, 563-564; concurred in by House, 606; returned from House concurred in, 615; statement from Auditor General submitted to Senate, 765. (For report see appendix, page 5015). Approved by Governor, 765: statement from Auditor General submitted to House, 940. Remarks on, by Kunkle, 564; by Leslie, 564.

Requesting estimate of the probable revenues of the Commonwealth for the next biennium (Senate), by Woodward, 688; returned from House concurred in, 712; concurred in by House, 759; approved by Governor, 1080; report presented to Senate, 2918; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 2918; report presented to House, 3053-3054.

Requesting the Secretary of Highways to furnish General Assembly with a comparative statement of motor vehicle registration and license fees and rate of gasoline or liquid fuel taxes in the several states (Senate), by Gelder, 1819; returned from House concurred in, 2039; concurred in by House, 2102.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 219, fixing salaries of deputy register. clerks and employes in office of register of wills of counties of first class (House), by Perry, 3232; concurred in by Senate, 3185; returned from Senate concurred in, 3304; approved by Governor, 3743.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 436, amending act of 1913, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class (House), by Baldi, 3742; concurred in by Senate, 3596; returned from Senate concurred in, 3765; approved by Governor, 3947.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 655, fixing salary to be paid by each county of first class to its chief deputy sheriff (House), by Millar, 3510; concurred in by Senate, 3407; approved by Governor, 3743.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 684, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class (House), by Lucas, 3232; concurred in by Senate, 3185; returned from Senate concurred in, 3304; approved by Governor, 3746.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 696, amending act of 1923, authorizing sale of certain real estate by cities of third class (House), by Nothnagle, 4000; concurred in by Senate, 3898; returned from Senate concurred in, 4094; approved by Governor, 4131

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 995. relating to aeronautics (House), by Turner, 3486; concurred in by Senate, 3380; returned from Senate concurred in, 3509; approved by Governor, 3745.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 127, classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries (Senate), by Mansfield, 3790; returned from House concurred in, 3898; concurred in by House, 3991.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 147, fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class (Senate), by Boyd, 3186; returned from House concurred in, 3202; concurred in by House, 3304.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 219, amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to poulation (Senate), by Daix, 3186; returned from House concurred in, 3202; concurred in by House, 3304.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 582, relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class (Senate), by Daix, 3185; returned from House concurred in, 3202; concurred in by House, 3304.

RESOLUTIONS, JOINT (see Brady, chain stores, Constitution, Election Law Commission, liquid fuels, mines, Penal Law Commission, Penn Memorial, Safety Commission).

RESTAURANTS (see ice cream).

RETAILERS (see also tax).

RETAILERS selling goods, wares or merchandise in cities, boroughs or townships who have no established place of business therein, providing for the licensing of

House Bill No. 1622.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling (by request), 1349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1349.

RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, STATE EMPLOYES, authorizing certain counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in

Senate Bill No. 245.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 210.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 210.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 618-619.
Third reading and recommitted, 689-690.
Re-reported with amendment, 993.
Over in its order, 1063.
Third reading and amended, 1141-1142.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1311-1312.
Resumed and passed finally, 1382-1383.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 689-690.
Leslie, 690.
Schantz, 690.
Weingartner, 690.

In House (No. 1771).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1596.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES', member of, nominated, 569; confirmed, 572.

RETIREMENT of disabled emergency officers, concurrent resolution (House), by Earley, relative to, 306; concurred in by Senate, 341; adopted in House, 368; returned from Senate concurred in, 384; vetoed by Governor, 607.

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYES of counties of fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class on half salary after twenty-five years' service and over seventy years of age, providing for

Senate Bill No. 1052.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 1717.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1717.
Reported without amendment, 1904.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2318.

In House (No. 2052).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2497.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3972.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES, amending the State Employes Retirement Act of 1923, by providing for

Senate Bill No. 589.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 564.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 564.
Reported without amendment, 687.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, 791-792.
Over in its order, 915.
Postponed, 997-998.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 1145.

Remarks on, by
Steele, 998.
Woodward, 998.
Schantz, 998.
Davis, 998.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES, by discontinuing said retirement system, except as to those judges who retired prior to passage of this act, amending act of 1919, for the removal of

Senate Bill No. 705.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 762-763.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 763.
Reported without amendment, 993.
First reading, 1012.
Second reading, 1076.
Recommitted, 1144.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES, by fixing term of service at twenty-one years therefor, amending act of 1919, relative to

Senate Bill No. 338.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 284.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 284.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 340.
Second reading, 428.
Recommitted, 475.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by changing allowance contributor shall receive on retirement for superannuation and time act shall be applicable, amending act of 1925, relative to

House Bill No. 1032.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling (by request), 484.
Referred to Committee on Education, 484.
Reported without amendment, 642.
First reading, 751.
Recommitted, 805.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by changing requirements for reinstatement, and permitting retirement after thirty years of service, further amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 98.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb. 105.
Referred to Committee on Education, 105.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by extending act to the Jumonville Soldies' Orphan School, at Uniontown, amending act of 1917, establishing

House Bill No. 1046.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 485.
Referred to Committee on Education, 485.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading and amended, 1954-1955.
Third reading and final passage, 2149-2150.

In Senate (No. 1289).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2355.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES, by extending time certain employes may elect to be covered thereby, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 285.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 234.
Referred to Committee on Education, 234.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 627.
Second reading, 695-696.
Third reading and final passage, 779.
Returned from House without amendment, 4052.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1423).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4115-4116.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by extending time for a "present employe" as defined in act to elect to be covered by the retirement system, amending act of 1917, establishing

House Bill No. 617.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brenneman, 249.
Referred to Committee on Education, 249.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Second reading, 582.
Third reading and final passage, 651.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 1941.

In Senate (No. 649).
Referred to Committee on Education, 633.
Reported without amendment, 902.
First reading, 926-927.
Second reading, 1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1070.
Signed by President, 1157.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by providing a limit to annuities paid, amending act of 1917, establishing

House Bill No. 1455.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1017.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES, by providing for payment of expenses of administration by the Commonwealth, amending act of 1917, establishing

House Bill No. 1304.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 716.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 716.
Reported without amendment, 1748.
First reading, 2006.
Second reading, 2265-2266.
Third reading and final passage, 2387.

In Senate (No. 1158).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2349.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', making deficiency appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes separated from service prior to establishment of

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 235.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 209.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 209.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 618.
Third reading and final passage, 689.
Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2490.

In House (No. 1343).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 937.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 1939.
Second reading, 2273.
Third reading and final passage, 2393-2394.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by defining "original member", amending act of 1923, establishing

House Bill No. 1109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 488-489.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 489.
Reported with amendment, 718.
First reading, 890.
Second reading, 984.
Third reading and final passage, 1047.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1747-1748.
Signed by Speaker, 1790.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 1047.
Goehring, 1047.
Walker, 1047.

In Senate (No. 834).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1341-1342.
Third reading and amended, 1400-1401.
Final passage, 1487-1488.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1733.
Signed by President, 1734.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by eliminating provision that annuities cannot exceed fifty per cent of employes' salaries, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 603.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 612.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 612.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by extending its provisions to certain employes in offices of registers of wills, further amending act of 1923, establishing

House Bill No. 1228.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 636.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 636.
Reported without amendment, 1354.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1632-1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1792.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3058.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3103.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3484-3485.
Final passage, 3679-3680.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723-3724.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1072).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1904.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'—Continued.

First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 2088.
Third reading and final passage, 2319.
Signed by President, 2905.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2933.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3572.
Signed by President, 4070.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishing of present retirement system, amending act of 1923, establishing

House Bill No. 1535.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffner, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, and amended, 1977-1978.
Third reading and final passage. 2168-2169.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4090.
Signed by Speaker. 4357.

In Senate (No. 1173).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2350-2351.
Reported with amendment, 3198-3199.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3358-3359.
Third reading and amended, 3599-3600.
Resumed and passed finally, 3776-3777.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4008.
Signed by President, 4245.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by providing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Department heads, etc., not compelled to become members of system, amending act of 1923, establishing

House Bill No. 1418.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess. 937.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 937.
Reported with amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800-1801.
Second reading, 1974.
Third reading and final passage, 2164.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1172).
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2350.
Reported without amendment, 2933.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3162.
Third reading and final passage, 3599.
Signed by President, 4072.

REVENUES, STATE, for the next biennium, concurrent resolution (Senate), by Woodward, requesting estimate of the probable, 688; returned from House concurred in, 712; concurred in by House, 759; approved by Governor, 1080; report presented to Senate, 2918; referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2918; report presented to House, 3053-3054.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR (see soldiers and sailors).

REVOLVERS (see firearms, pistols, weapons).

RHODES, CHESTER H., Representative from Monroe County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 194, Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neat cattle over the age of four years, 2859.

Bill No. 209, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 2410, 3679, 4167.

Bill No. 849, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 867-868.

RHODES, CHESTER H.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 194.
Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by discontinuing the tax on horses, mares and neat cattle over the age of four years, 129.

No. 209.
Amending the Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 130.

No. 212.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by removing the limit on minimum sentences, 130.

No. 437.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an armory at East Stroudsburg, 185.

No. 447.
Making appropriation to the General Hospital, of East Stroudsburg, 186.

No. 449.
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, of Stroudsburg, 186.

No. 846.
Making appropriation to Department of Justice to refund moneys erroneously paid into State Treasury for maintenance of insane, 347.

No. 847.
Amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, and to the publishing of sheriff's sales, by further regultaing publishing of sales of real estate by sheriffs, 347.

No. 848.
Validating sheriffs' sales of real estate, 347.

No. 849.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 347.

No. 1152.
Providing a method whereby taxes may be assessed and collected in boroughs, 547.

No. 1153.
Relating to the advertisement of regulations, ordinances and other general laws of a borough, 547.

No. 1876.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Monroe County, 1929.

No. 1878.
Making appropriation to Department of Justice to refund moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury for maintenance of William B. Weiss, at Farview State Hospital, 1930.

No. 1904.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Monroe and Wayne Counties, 1931.

No. 1980.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by regulating service of process on foreign companies, 2411, 2494.

Bills reported by
No. 91.
Amending act of 1915, reltaing to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 646.

No. 554.
Supplementing existing laws relating to returns of aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace, 939.

RHODES, CHESTER H.—Continued.

No. 585.
Providing for discounts and penalties on taxes assessed against unseated lands, 2108.

No. 1098.
Repealing act of 1887, relating to admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts, 939.

No. 1101.
Repealing act of 1887, to fix the number of Representatives, and to apportion the State into Representative Districts, 939.

No. 1103.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing president judges of judicial districts to procure assistance from another district, 939.

No. 1251.
Amending act relating to jurisdiction and procedure of orphans' courts, by extending partition proceedings to heirs and surviving spouse of alienee, 1177.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 136.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3910.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 849, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3767.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 209, amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisements for corporate charters, 2410, 3679, 4167.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Designating Mr. Gyger as co-sponsor to House Bill No. 194, Amending Tax Act of 1884, by discontinuing tax on horses. mares and neat cattle over age of four years, 3297.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 765, Relative to filing of plans and specifications for buildings and public works in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 1273.

Bill No. 767, Granting a pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 1049.

Bill No. 911, To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3497-3498.

Bill No. 1054, Making appropriation for erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 3487.

Bill No. 1504, Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 1783 2846.

Bill No. 1556, Regulating the filing of notice of injuries before commencing actions for damages against counties and municipalities, 1785.

Bill No. 1656, Creating a Insurance Law Commission, 2148.

Bill No. 2130, (Senate No. 1153), Requiring civic and political associations to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, 4111.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 209, Amending Corporation Act of 1874, by regulating weekly advertisemente for corporate charters, 2121, 4000.

RHODES, JOHN A., Representative from Allegheny County (Ninth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 538.
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 223.

No. 539.
Amending act of 1875, authorizing outgoing sheriffs to deliver all unfinished writs, etc. to their successors, by providing that sheriffs elect shall carry out the incomplete acts of the outgoing sheriffs without court order, 223.

No. 773.
Amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by providing that persons formerly registered need not re-register unless they move out of election district or fail to vote, 304-305.

No. 1038.
Authorizing counties and municipalities to make contracts of life, health and accident policies for benefit of employes, 484.

No. 1039.
Amending School Code of 1911, creating the fourteenth normal school district, 484.

No. 1040.
Providing for the acquisition of a site for and construction of a State Normal School in Allegheny County, and making appropriation, 484.

No. 1280.
To authorize the incoming sheriff in any county to complete the official acts of his predecessor, 714.

No. 1388.
Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by making husband and wife competent witnesses in feme sole trader proceedings, 935.

No. 1713.
Authorizing the corporate authorities of any county or other municipality to supplement an increase of indebtedness authorized for the erection of public buildings, 1591.

No. 1752.
Amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, with regard to the grading, paving or improving of sidewalks at the expense of property owners, 1594.

Bills reported by
No. 120.
Making appropriation to Milliken Hospital, of Pottsville, 1804.

No. 173.
Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 356.

No. 174.
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 1804.

No. 247.
Relating to Judicial sales and sales upon writs of execution or otherwise, 645.

No. 318.
To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 1178.

No. 420.
Making appropriation to Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged, 2401.

No. 469.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Harrisburg, 2401.

RHODES, JOHN A.—Continued.

No. 481.
Repealing act of 1881, to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, 491.

No. 532.
Making appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown. 1806.

No. 561.
Amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of Members of General Assembly, 2831.

No. 801.
Repealing act of 1883, fixing compensation of judges of courts of common pleas, 645.

No. 803.
Repealing act of 1883, authorizing county commissioners to discharge prisoners confined in jail without proceedings under insolvent laws, 645.

No. 834.
Providing for licensing and regulation of second-hand dealers in cities of second class, 645.

No. 915.
Regulating the practice of the profession of engineering including surveying, 940.

No. 948.
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, 3012.

No. 1362.
Limiting the scope of the charge of court in civil and criminal proceedings, 1178.

No. 1439.
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas, 2424.

No. 1471 (Senate No. 581).
Amending Decedents' Estates Act of 1917, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust certificates, 1602.

No. 1533.
Amending act establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing salary of prothonotary for acting as clerk of said court, 2109.

No. 1818 (Senate No. 74).
Amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing form for examination of applicants as to age, 2755.

No. 2012 (Senate No. 353).
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 3225.

No. 2028 (Senate No. 599).
Making appropriation to Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Scotland, 2834.

No. 2082 (Senate No. 465).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to continue the Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 3055.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

RICHARDS, BART, Representative from Lawrence County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 398, Amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to the fire departments in cities of third class, 875.

Bills introduced by
No. 398.
Amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to the fire departments in cities of third class, by bringing sanitary policemen and inspectors, clerks and employes of health department within the act, 183.

No. 400.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional taxes equal to federal credits, 183.

No. 432.
To validate acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 185.

No. 759.
Authorizing the uses of certain moneys in the motor license fund for township award, 304.

No. 1373.
Amending School Code of 1911, by authorizing supplies to be purchased by certain officials, 934.

Bills reported by
No. 118.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by making office of policeman and constable incompatible, 200.

No. 129.
Amending act of 1925. providing for the burial of certain "deceased service men", 253-254.

No. 573.
Repealing act of 1885, extending term of mayor in cities of third class, 385.

No. 904.
Providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships, or parts of townships, to cities of the third class, 958.

No. 1082.
Amending School Code, by permitting the leasing of school buildings for university courses, 645.

No. 1428 (Senate No. 551).
Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, 1750.

No. 2081 (Senate No. 463).
Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, 3013.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees 75-79.

Motion by, to
Refer to Committee on Printing House resolution directing the use of printed stationery for members of House instead of engraved, 805.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 400, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional taxes equal to federal credits, 2980.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 1428 (Senate No. 551), Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, 2272.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 29, Authorizing school districts of second class to assess and collect an occupation tax in lieu of per capita taxes, 1475-1477.

Bill No. 73, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 436.

RICHARDS, BART—Continued.

Bill No. 1567, Amending act requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of County Superintendent of Schools, 3071.

Bill No. 2081 (Senate No. 463), Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts, and collectors of city, school and poor taxes. 3707-3708.

House resolution directing the use of printed stationery for members of House instead of engraved, 718-719.

Resolution offered by
Directing the members of the House of Representatives to use printed stationery instead of engraved, 718-719.

RICHARDSON, HARRY B., Representative from Beaver County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 757, Requiring the carrying of the United States flag at the head of public parades, 593.

Bill No. 976, Amending Child Labor Act of 1915, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, 862-863.

Bills introduced by
No. 757.
Requiring the carrying of the United States flag at the head of public parades. 271.

No. 797.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 345.

No. 882.
Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 350.

No. 952.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 388.

No. 976.
Amending act of 1915, regulating employment of minors, with regard to maintenance of continuation schools, 390.

No. 1086.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 487.

No. 1186.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that application for rewards for roads must be made before January 1, 1928, in townships of second class, 575.

No. 1219.
Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 636.

No. 1795.
Amending act of 1919, for the licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ballrooms, 1739.

No. 1910.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 532, from Freedom Borough, Beaver County, to a point on the dividing line between Beaver and Butler Counties, 1932.

Bills reported by
No. 865.
To prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 491.

No. 1335.
Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend nearest high school when none in district, 1177.

RICHARDSON, HARRY B.—Continued.

No. 1724.
Fixing fees of recorder of deeds in counties of third class, 3012.

No. 1780 (Senate No. 683).
Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 2756.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 899.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1219, Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 3734-3735.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 757, Requiring the carrying of the United States flag at head of public parades, 3766.

Recommit Bill No. 1219, Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 1972.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1703, Amending Township Code, with regard to assessment of property owners for lighting township streets and highways, 2138.

RIDDLE, FRANK J., Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1231.
Amending act of 1903, for the annexation of any city, borough, township or part of a township to a contiguous city, by requiring approval by the State Council of education as a prerequisite to annexation of a part of a township to a contiguous city, 637.

No. 1440.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing a State association of township supervisors and commissioners, by increasing amount townships may contribute for expenses of annual meeting, 1016.

No. 1501.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1092.

No. 1502.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1092.

No. 1661.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1417.

No. 1662.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1417.

No. 1663.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 1417.

Bill reported by
No. 596.
Repealing act of 1885, providing for the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 658.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 881, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 1053.

RIEDER, HOWARD F., Representative from Westmoreland County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1250, Joint resolution providing for appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 1117.

Bill No. 1465 (Senate No. 587), Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 3963.

Bills introduced by
No. 377.
Making appropriation to Citizens' General Hospital, of New Kensington, 181.

No. 1062.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 486.

No. 1249.
Amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by providing for cut-throughs and ventilating air courses, 638.

No. 1250.
Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, and making appropriation, 638.

No. 1516.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 1169.

No. 1562.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, by regulating cut-throughs in entry pillars and ventilating air courses, 1172.

No. 1706.
Amending Act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department by changing route 188, from Indiana to Pittsburgh, 1590-1591.

No. 1898.
Amending act of 1836, relating to commencement of actions, by relieving sheriffs from responsibility for bail on writs of capias ad respondendum when any surety taken is approved by the court issuing the writ, 1931.

Bills reported by
No. 366.
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital of Butler, 1805.

No. 558.
Making appropriation of moneys in Motor License Fund to meet sinking fund requirements of the State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 645.

No. 730.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, of Erie, 1601.

No. 899.
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, 1807.

No. 1414.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation. reducing the wairing period and making certain changes in practice and procedure, 1650.

No. 1465, (Senate No. 587).
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 3013.

RIEDER, HOWARD F.—Continued.

No. 1986, (Senate No. 162).
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 2832.

Election Returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table House Bill No. 1250, Joint resolution providing for appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 3767.

Postpone Bill No. 1249, amending act of 1911. for health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 1119.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

RIPLEY, OZARK, and for the display of motion pictures on wild life, resolution (House) by Staudenmeier, granting use of Hall of House to, 114.

RIVERS (see cities, flood control).

ROACH STAVE COMPANY, of Trego, Maryland, to bring suit in court of common pleas of Dauphin County, against the Commonwealth, authorizing

House Bill No. 1363.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 934.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1648.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1971.
Third reading and final passage, 2161.

In Senate (No. 1294).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2356.

ROADBEDS (see railway).

ROAD VIEWERS (see Northampton County).

ROADS (see highway, highways, township).

ROAD TAXES (see taxes).

ROBBERY, further amending the Penal Code of 1860, by increasing penalty in all cases of

House Bill No. 177.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz. 127.
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary General, 127.

ROBBERY OR BURGLARY are found by jury to have been armed with deadly weapons, providing additional penalties, including death sentence and life imprisonment, where persons convicted of

House Bill No. 1136.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 546.

ROBBERY OR BURGLARY are found by jury to have been armed with deadly weapons, providing additional penalties where persons convicted of

Senate Bill No. 8.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 70.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 70.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 240.
Second reading and recommitted, 287.

ROBBERY (see also banks, train).

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

ROBERTS, WARREN R., Senator from Eighteenth District (Northampton County).

Bills introduced by
No. 196.
Amending act of 1879, enlarging jurisdiction of justices of peace, and regulation certain constables' fees, with regard to actions involving less than $500, 206.

No. 813.
Making it a misdemeanor for any person to unlawfully, recklessly and negligently kill another person by means of any motor vehicle, 994.

ROBERTS, WARREN R.—Continued.

Bill reported by
No. 534, (House No. 809).
Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs, and townships of first class to regulate construction, sanitation, etc., of buildings by ordinances. 2278.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 405.

Member of Conference Committee, 3657.

Member of special committee, 81, 4274.

Member of standing committee, 62-64.

Oath of office administered to. 5.

ROBERT WOOD HOME (see appropriation to).

ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

ROOMS in hotels, inns, boarding houses, and other places of public accommodation, for protection of the public from exorbitant charges for

Senate Bill No. 149.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd. 139.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 139.
Reported without amendment, 1409.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1502.
Over in its order, 1657.
Recommitted, 1874.

ROOT, MORRIS J., Representative from Philadelphia County (Third District)

Bills introduced by
No. 1021.
Making appropriation to Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 483.

No. 1209.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, of Philadelphia, 635.

No. 1755.
Requiring public almshouses, hospitals, homes and institutions to keep on file a record of each honorably discharged soldier and sailor admitted thereto, 1594.

Bills reported by
No. 325.
Repealing act of 1879, for incorporation and regulation of street railway companies in cities of second and third class, 657.

No. 1048.
Requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license and register certain persons to practice dentistry, 657.

No. 1165, (Senate No. 328).
Fixing compensation of county commissioners in counties of second class, 800.

No. 1734.
Amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing for a judge to hold a traffic court, 2133.

No. 1923.
Making the power of taxation of cities security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, 3012.

Eelection returns. 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 682, providing for the examination and licensing of barbers. 2669.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

ROSSMERE SANATORIUM (see appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society).

ROYLE, SHEPPARD H., Representative from Philadelphia County (Sixteenth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 743.
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 270.

No. 881.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania authorizing bond issue of thirty-five millions of dollars for soldiers' bonus, 349.

No. 884.
Making appropriation to Old Ladies Home, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, 350.

No. 1088.
Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for road purposes in counties of first class, 487.

No. 1316.
Amending act of 1807, for erection of a poor house in townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, by changing the corporate name and granting additional powers relative to land, 717.

No. 1859.
Authorizing cities of first class to license motor vehicles operating within said city, 1742.

Bills reported by
No. 537.
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 1806.

No. 699.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 1807.

No. 866.
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, at Pittsburgh, 2402.

No. 2098 (Senate No. 912).
Making appropriation to Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, 3055.

No. 2116 (Senate No. 1101).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Philadelphia, 3055.

Election returns, 27.

Member of special committee, 35.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

RUFFED GROUSE (see game).

RULES COMMITTEE OF HOUSE, appointment of, 79.

RULES COMMITTEE of House, 1925, report of, 79; referred to Rules Committee of 1927, 79; special order, 306; final report presented and adopted, 358-368.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 365; Sarig, 365-366; Alexander, 366-367; F. N. Moore, 367; Perry, 367; Staudenmeier, 367; Hess, 367-368.

RULES (see also court).

RULES, STANDING, used in House during Session of 1925. resolution (Senate), by Badlwin, authorizing adop- of, 34.

RULES, STANDING, used in Senate during Session of 1925, resolution (Senate) ,by Baldwin, authorizing adoption of, 7.

RULINGS in House, 719, 804, 894, 1053; in Senate 917.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS (see liquid fuels).

RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES (see appropriation to).

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAFETY COMMISSION, STATE, Joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint

House Bill No. 1185.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 548.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 548.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1100.
Second reading, 1298.
Third reading and final passage, 1366.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3302.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3303.
Resolution approved by Governor and bill laid upon table, 3767.

In Senate (No. 940).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1346.
Reported without amendment, 1816.
First reading, 1920.
Second reading, 2084.
Third reading and final passage, 2306.
Signed by President, 2905.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3185.

SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

SAINT COLUMBUS HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT JOSEPH'S INFANT ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT MARY'S KELLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT PATRICK DINNER, invitation extended Members of House to attend Pennsylvania Legislative Sons of, 804-805.

SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

SALARIES AND SALARY (see assessors, cities, clerks, coroner, coroners, counties, county commissioners, county controllers, county officers, county solicitors, county treasurer, court, court criers, detectives, district attorneys, election officers, fire marshals, General Assembly, interpreters, jail warden, judges, jurors, jury commissioners, Legislative Reference Bureau, loaning money, Members, mine inspectors, officers, police, poor districts, prison inspectors, prison warden, probation officers, prothonotary, recorder of deeds, register of wills, reporters, school, school teachers, sheriffs, stenagraphers, storeroom superintendents, tax collectors, taxes, tipstaves, township commissioners, township supervisors).

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES, and making appropriation, creating a commission to study and make survey of

House Bill No. 1301.

Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 716.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 716.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1626.
Re-reported without amendment, 2110.
Postponed, 2396.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2416.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed, 2418-2419.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS AND STATE EMPLOYES —Continued.
Resumed and passed finally, 2858-2859.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4373-4374.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

Remarks on, by
Grimes, Miss, 1626.
Perry, 2416.
Marcus, 2416.
Heffran, 2416.

In Senate (No. 1377).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2917.
Reported without amendment, 3540.
First reading, 3658-3659.
Second reading, 3819-3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4030.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4031.
Re-reported with amendment, 4032-4033.
Over in its order, 4180.
Third reading and final passage, 4231-4232.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

SALARY BOARD (see counties).

SALE AND SALES (see bonds, bread, butter, canned products, conditional, drinks, drugs, fertilizers, firearms, forest tree seedlings, ice cream, judicial, liquid fuels, liquors, milk, motor vehicles, oleomargarine, pigeons, pistols, prison industry, property, poultry, real estate, rent, sausage, securities, sheriffs taxes, tickets, warehouses).

SALES in bulk of fifty-one per centum or more of stock of goods, wares, or merchandise by corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships or companies, regulating

House Bill No. 1902.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3458.
Third reading and final passage, 3717-3718.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1583).
Referred to Comittee on Judiciary General, 3578.
Reported without amendment, 3584.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3892.
Third reading and final passage, 4043.
Signed by President, 4247.

SALESMEN (see real estate).

SALIN, CHARLES S., Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, resolution (Senate), by MacDade, commemorating the services of the late, 1819; adjournment of Senate out of respect to, 1928; appointment of persons to attend funeral of, 2035.

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Senator from Second District (Philadelphia County).

Address by, in appreciation of election as President pro tempore, 6.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 10, Providing for service of writs and warrants for the seizure, levy or attachment of goods and chattels when no one is found on the premises, 329.

Bill No. 81, Amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against trusts on orders or decrees for support, 418-419.

Bill No. 136, Amending act of 1923, regulating business of dry cleaning and dyeing, 416.

Bill No. 710, Relative to firearms, 2637.

Bill No. 1556 (House No. 1800), Fixing fees chargeable for watchmen appointed by sheriffs, 3816.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 7.
To control, regulate and license the sale, possesison and carrying of pistols, revolvers and other firearms, 70.

No. 8.
Providing additional penalties where persons convicted of robbery or burglary are found by jury to have been armed with deadly weapons, 70.

No. 9.
Making the owner of a motor vehicle liable for payment of all garage and storage rent thereon, 70.

No. 10.
Providing for service of writs and warrants for the seizure, levy or attachment of goods and chattels when no one is found on the premises, 71.

No. 81.
Amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against trusts on orders or decrees for support, 104.

No. 82.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 104.

No. 83.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 104.

No. 131.
Making appropriation to Commissioners of Fairmount Park, 137.

No. 132.
Fixing salary of members of board of revision of taxes in counties containing a population of one million two hundred and fifty thousand or over, 137.

No. 133.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment of claims for labor and plumbing at State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Pennhurst, 137.

No. 134.
Making appropriation to pay claim of William McCoach, Jr., for labor and materials furnished for plumbing and drainage for the State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Pennhurst, 137-138.

No. 135.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by requiring fire rating bureaus to furnish rates to mutual companies, 138.

No. 136.
Amending act of 1923, regulating business of dry cleaning and dyeing, with regard to filing of plans, building requirements and enforcement of act, 138.

No. 137.
Amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, by providing that consent of parent or parents shall not be necessary in adoption of adults, 138.

No. 171.
Amending act of 1925, creating Eastern State Penitentiary Commission, by continuing said Commission, 164.

No. 311.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the terms and provisions of burglary insurance, 282.

No. 312.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 282.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 313.
Amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, by providing for the recording of certain condition sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 282.

No. 663.
Relating to transactions between a person acting on his own behalf and the same person acting jointly with others, 710.

No. 664.
To validate certain written obligations and make uniform the law relating thereto, 710.

No. 665.
To repeal act of 1925, concerning conditional sales of chattels, attached or to be attached, to realty, 710-711.

No. 666.
Concerning joint obligations, and to make uniform the law relating thereto, 711.

No. 710.
To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 763.

No. 711.
To provide for and specify the averments to be set forth and contained in writs of scire facias sur mortgage, 763.

No. 712.
Creating the Eastern State Penitentiary Building Commission, and making appropriation, 763.

No. 857.
Relating to insurers effecting insurance against loss by fire, lightning, hail or windstorms, 1086.

No. 1046.
Validating divorces on the ground of hopeless insanity of the respondent under act of 1905, relative to conveyance of real estate to husband or wife of a lunatic, 1655.

No. 1054.
Prohibiting the joining or formation of fire insurance company pools with exceptions, 1732.

No. 1055.
Prohibiting life insurance companies from including a contract for the payment of health and accident benefits in a contract for life insurance, 1732.

No. 1080.
Requiring the approval by the Insurance Commissioner of contracts, policies or certificates issued by insurance companies, 1817.

No. 1081.
Creating a commission to investigate the premiums and profits of stock fire insurance companies doing business in this Commonwealth, 1817.

No. 1153.
Requiring civic associations to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, 2283.

No. 1316.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by providing compensation for persons injured while working in violation of safety laws, 2358.

Bills reported by

No. 369 (House No. 440).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class, 326.

No. 604.
To validate certain written obligations, 1485.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 663.
Relating to interparty agreements, 1485.

No. 666.
Concerning joint obligations, 1485-1486.

No. 679 (House No. 854).
Amending act of 1925, relating to the operation of water systems by boroughs, 3150.

No. 699.
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by eliminating provisions authorizing certain portions of first class to be incorporated by the Governor, 1135.

Election returns, 2.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 2364.

Motion by, to
Consent to Executive nominations, 2363.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 281, 2861.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1556 (House No. 1800), Fixing fees chargeable for watchmen appointed by sheriffs, 3816.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 710, relative to firearms, 2637.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1366 (House No. 1142), Providing for payment by State Treasurer to the treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 3613.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 710, relative to firearms, 2637.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 2363.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 2917.

Oath of office administered to, as Senator, 5; as President pro tempore, 6.

Presentation of gavel to, 4252.

President pro tempore, nomination and election as, 6.

President pro tempore of Senate, Senate resolution of thanks for able performance of duties as, 4274.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Introduction of Mr. Cox to the Senate, 912.

Presentation of flowers to Hon. M. G. Leslie on the anniversary of his birthday, 3147-3148.

Remarks by, at
Presentation of testimonial to Hon. David J. Davis, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, 2037.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 177, Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, suboffices or subagencies, 1387-1388.

Bill No. 312, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1064-1067.

Bill No. 710, To control, regulate and license the sale, possession and carrying of pistols, revolvers, machine guns and other dangerous firearms, 1891-1893.

Bill No. 795 (House No. 246), Repealing act of 1895, authorizing and requiring the entering and indexing of judgments and decrees of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, 2657.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Bill No. 829 (House No. 894), Repealing act of 1883, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to miners, 2660.

Bill No. 1563 (House No. 1903), Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3808-3809.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of commission to study the criminal laws, 2917.

Recalling from Governor Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of commission to study the criminal laws, 3772.

Testimonial, presentation to, and acceptance of, 4250-4252.

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAND (see tax).

SARIG, WILSON G., Representative from Berks County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1892.
Providing for the maintenance of certain improved township roads, 1931.

Bills reported by
No. 350.
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 1805.

No. 377.
Making appropriation to Citizens' General Hospital, of New Kensington, 1805.

No. 723.
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital Association, 1807.

No. 1409.
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1410.
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1993 (Senate No. 202).
Making appropriation to Maple Avenue Hospital Association, of DuBois, 2832.

No. 2077 (Senate No. 437).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, of Wilkes-Barre, 3054.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of Bill No. 1817 (Senate No. 1), relating to voting machines, 3319.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Quay R. Hewitt, Reading Clerk of House, 4361.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Remarks in Reading Times relative to treatment of insane, 115-116.

Resignation of Hon. C. J. McBride, Representative for the Ninth District of Allegheny County, 4164.

Remarks by, on
Appreciation of services of Speaker Bluett, 4361.

Bill No. 767, Granting a pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 1049.

Bill No. 917, Amending Administration Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 2025-2027.

ARIG, WILSON G.—Continued.

Bill No. 1092, Amending Tax Act of 1889, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, 3062-3063.

Bill No. 461 (Senate No. 147), Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 1619.

Bill No. 1600 (Senate No. 715), Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes, 3067.

Bill No. 1697, Providing that the record of the Auditor General's Department shall be confidential, 3022.

Bill No. 1698, Amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in the Auditor General's Department, 3079.

Bill No. 1774 (Senate No. 564), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing the General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3763-3764.

Motion to discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of Bill No. 1817 (Senate No. 1), relating to voting machines, 3319-3320.

Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4390.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 365-366.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to ascertain when services of Hon. W. L. Mellon will be available, 1603.

Speaker of House, nomination as, 32.

AUSAGE, by changing the requirements as to the use of water and powdered skim milk in sausage, amending act of 1911, regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 557.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 245.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 245.

AUSAGE, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, amending act of 1911, prohibiting the sale of adulterated or deleterious

House Bill No. 1171.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 547.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 547.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 880-881.
Third reading and final passage, 974.

Remarks on, by
Moore, F. A., 1057.

In Senate (No. 769).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 929.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading and recommitted. 2442.
Re-reported without amendment, 3106.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3576-3577.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill defeated, 3788-3789.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 3576-3577, 3788.
Freeman, 3576-3577.
Schantz, 3577.
North, 3577.

UTTER, CHRISTIAN, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-fourth District).

Bill reported by
No. 2052 (Senate No. 1052).
Providing for retirement of employes of certain counties, 3306.

SAUTTER, CHRISTIAN—Continued.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

SAVINGS BANKS (see banks).

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY of Germantown, 72nd annual report of, presented to House, 132, 1417; appendix, 4689.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W., Senator from Sixteenth District (Lehigh County).

Address in appreciation of election as President pro tempore, 4272-4273.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 73, Authorizing counties to erect or improve buildings for institutions for delinquent women sentenced to imprisonment for less than one year, 146, 171.

Bill No. 234, Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to the courts of common pleas, 3810.

Bill No. 454, Amending act fixing salary of Members of General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceased members thereof, 3400.

Bill No. 1336 (House No. 60), Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 3400.

Bill No. 1513 (House No. 1612), Making appropriation to United Zion Home, of Warwick township, Lancaster County, 3378-3379.

Bills introduced by
No. 71.
Authorizing the board of trustees of Allentown State Hospital to convey part of tract as site for Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 103.

No. 72.
Fixing salary of directors of the poor in districts of the third and fourth classes, 103.

No. 73.
Authorizing counties to erect or improve buildings for an institution for detention of delinquent women sentenced to imprisonment for less than one year, 103.

No. 130.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in weight of motor vehicles having six or more wheels, 137.

No. 169.
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 150.

No. 178.
To amend, revise and consolidate the laws relating to levy and collection of taxes in certain counties, and municipalities, 164.

No. 234.
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to the several courts of common pleas, 209.

No. 235.
Making deficiency appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes separated from service prior to establishment of Retirement System, 209.

No. 236.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, 209.

No. 454.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of Members of the General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceased members thereof, 408.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 455.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 408.

No. 456.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 408.

No. 457.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 408.

No. 458.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 408.

No. 459.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 408.

No. 460.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 486, from Trexlertown to Fogelsville, Lehigh County, 408.

No. 461.
To consolidate and revise the laws relating to assessment of taxes in all counties other than those of first class, cities of third class, boroughs, towns, townships and school districts, 408.

No. 578.
Repealing act of 1906, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, 562.

No. 579.
Providing for and reestablishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of third class for purpose of performing duties relating to elections, 562.

No. 580.
Making appropriation to Children's Home of Bethlehem, 562.

No. 597.
Making appropriation to Sacred Heart Hospital, of Allentown, 569.

No. 598.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 569.

No. 729.
Making appropriation for purchase of a collection of Indian relics for the Pennsylvania State Museum, 790.

No. 730.
Making appropriation to Allentown State Hospital, 790.

No. 812.
Amending further act of 1919, regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 994.

No. 820.
Lapsing all unexpended or unencumbered balances of appropriations from the general fund made by the General Assembly of 1923, 1009.

No. 855.
Making appropriation for the purchase of copies of the history of the Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 1063.

No. 860.
Making appropriation to the Department of Welfare for institutions for the maintenance and education of delinquent women, and to carry into effect the act of 1927, creating such institutions, 1139.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 941.
Creating a State Commission to study the distribution of State subsidies to school districts, and making appropriation, 1346.

No. 973.
Fixing salaries of county controllers in counties of fifth class, 1381.

Bills reported by
No. 46.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 231.

No. 65.
Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument at Chester in memory of John Morton, 231.

No. 66.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, 303, 626, 1162.

No. 71.
Authorizing the Board of trustees of the Allentown State Hospital to convey part of tract as site for Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 120.

No. 131.
Making appropriation to Fairmount Park Commissioners, 2626.

No. 133.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment of claims for labor and plumbing at the State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Pennhurst, 1309.

No. 134.
Making appropriation to pay claim of William McCoach, Jr., for labor and materials furnished for plumbing at State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Pennhurst, 1309.

No. 171.
Amending act of 1925, creating commission to select and acquire a site for erection of an Eastern State Penitentiary, 560.

No. 172.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, 2936.

No. 179.
Providing for the acquisition of a site for, and the construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, 3148.

No. 181.
Making deficiency appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 993.

No. 182.
Making deficiency appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission, 789.

No. 193.
Constituting the Board of Trustees of Susquehanna University a Commission to erect a Governor Simon Synder Memorial Library at Selinsgrove, 1060.

No. 220.
Making deficiency appropriation to commission for acquisition of toll bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for rebuilding of a bridge, 993.

No. 228.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 2862.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 229.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania Museum, 2862.

No. 234.
Providing for the presentation of Libels in divorce to the courts of common pleas, 624.

No. 235.
Making deficiency appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes separated from service prior to establishment of retirement system, 560.

No. 331.
Making appropriation to Waynesburg Hospital, 2936.

No. 370.
Making appropriation to assist in development of Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Association at Womelsdorf, 560.

No. 412 (House No. 530).
Making appropriation to pay for deficiency in care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane, 1060.

No. 435.
Making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an armory at Wilkes-Barre, 1009.

No. 450.
Creating a commission to erect an Executive Mansion for occupancy of the Governor of the Commonwealth, 560.

No. 454.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of members of the General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries to estates of deceasel members, 560.

No. 512 (House No. 673).
Amending act of 1883. relating to eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 1137.

No. 517 (House No. 171).
Authorizing the Secretary of Forests and Waters to refund moneys contributed for purpose of improving French Creek, 626.

No. 537.
Further supplementing act of 1863, to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural colleges, 1382.

No. 587.
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 693.

No. 619.
Creating a commission to provide for erection of an additional Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 693, 1060.

No. 620 (House No. 434).
Fixing salaries of judges, 626, 1382, 2936, 3196.

No. 626.
Making appropriation to the S. S. White Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, for refunding moneys erroneously paid as mercantile license taxes, 1382.

No. 647 (House No. 576).
Repealing act of 1885, providing that act regulating fences shall not be effective until provisions are accepted by electors at a general election, 693.

No. 693.
Making deficiency appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1060.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 696.
Making deficiency appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1060.

No. 701.
Making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 1382.

No. 703.
Creating Housing Commission, 1309.

No. 704.
Making deficiency appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, of Jefferson County, 1059-1060.

No. 707.
Making appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 1059.

No. 708.
Making deficiency appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 1059.

No. 729.
Making appropriation for purchase of the Steuben Jenkins' collection of indian relics for the Pennsylvania State Museum, 919.

No. 730.
Making appropriation to the Allentown State Hospital, 919.

No. 775 (House No. 514).
Making deficiency appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, at Shenandoah, 1059.

No. 780 (House No. 731).
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 1059.

No. 794 (House No. 160)).
Making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1917, providing State aid for certain agricultural associations, 1137.

No. 798 (House No. 511).
Making deficiency appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 1059.

No. 802 (House No. 681).
Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 1059.

No. 804 (House No. 829).
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 1059.

No. 812.
Further amending act regulating the operation of motor vehicles, by allowing an increase in the registration fees and in the weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 1009.

No. 820.
Lapsing all unexpended or unexcumbered balances of appropriations from the general fund in the State Treasury made by the General Assembly of 1923, 1059.

No. 839.
Making appropriation to carry into effect act creating Mothers' Assistance Fund, 1382.

No. 844.
Creating Archaeological Commission of Pennsylvania, 1382.

No. 855.
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of the Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 1136-1137.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 860.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for erection and equipment of Institutions for delinquent women, 1309.

No. 863.
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the objects and practices of chain stores, 1309.

No. 919 ((House No. 1250).
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 1485.

No. 941.
Creating a State Commission to study distribution of State subsidies to school districts, 1485.

No. 946.
Further amending act of 1891, to facilitate labors of justices of the Supreme Court, 1381-1382.

No. 969.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary to pay cost of appraisal of property, 2862.

No. 1060 (House No. 1327).
Making appropriation to legal representative of the estate of Hon. Edward Lee Allum, deceased, elected a Representative in the General Assembly from Mercer County, 3399.

No. 1064 (House No. 1523).
Creating a commission to study the laws relating to townships of first class, 3106.

No. 1069 (House No. 560).
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, to cover deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 2862.

No. 1113.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals, 2626.

No. 1136.
Making appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College for purpose of making experiments in tobacco culture, 3148.

No. 1155 (House No. 12).
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study the laws relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 3544, 4084.

No. 1184 (House No. 100).
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 3106.

No. 1196 (House No. 216).
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 3399.

No. 1210 (House No. 350).
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 3187.

No. 1211 (House No. 366).
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, 3188.

No. 1246 (House No. 672).
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 3539.

No. 1276 (House No. 1091).
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 2862.

No. 1287 (House No. 934).
Joint resolution creating a commission to provide a memorial for Captain John Brady, 2936.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1321 (House No. 1003).
General Appropriation Bill, 2936, 3906-3907.

No. 1323 (House No. 1265).
For the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entities selling or soliciting subscriptions to magazines and periodicals, 4010.

No. 1325.
Reappropriating the unexpended balance of appropriation made by section 3 of act of 1923, to the Battlefield Commission for erection of monuments in France and Belgium, 2936.

No. 1326.
Joint resolution creating Healing Art Commission 2627.

No. 1335 (House No. 13).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, 2936.

No. 1336 (House No. 60).
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 2936.

No. 1338 (House No. 241).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Oral School for Deaf, at Scranton, 2936.

No. 1339 (House No. 358).
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 2936.

No. 1340 (House No. 364).
Providing State aid to school districts of third and fourth class for assisting in rebuilding destroyed school buildings, and establishing School Building Aid Fund, 2936-2937.

No. 1341 (House No. 513).
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 2937.

No. 1342 (House No. 637).
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools in the Eastern District, 2937.

No. 1343 (House No. 707).
Creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, 2937, 3399.

No. 1344 (House No. 735).
Making appropriation to the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for expenses incurred in printing and distributing reports, maps, etc., 2937.

No. 1345 (House No. 826).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 2937.

No. 1346 (House No. 879).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, for maintenance and administration, and providing for payment into State Treasury of all moneys received from the U. S. Government, 2937.

No. 1347 (House No. 996).
Making appropriation to Two Lick Hospital, of Dixonville, 2937.

No. 1348 (House No. 1328).
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, Warren County, 2937.

No. 1349 (House No. 1356).
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1350 (House No. 1367).
Making appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 2937.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1351 (House No. 1368).
Making deficiency appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1352 (House No. 1384).
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1353 (House No. 1385).
Making appropriation to Nanticoke State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1354 (House No. 1398).
Making appropriation to Polk State School, 2937.

No. 1355 (House No. 1403).
Making appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1356 (House No. 1409).
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1357 (House No. 1410).
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1358 (House No. 1411).
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, 2937.

No. 1359 (House No. 1412).
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 2937, 3399.

No. 1360 (House No. 1434).
Making appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 2938.

No. 1361 (House No. 1513).
Making deficiency appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 2938.

No. 1362 (House No. 1522).
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund for carrying out provisions of act of 1923, for rebuilding of certain county bridges, 2938.

No. 1363 (House No. 1809).
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 2938, 3399-3400.

No. 1376 (House No. 354).
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3106.

No. 1377 (House No. 1301).
Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 3450, 4032.

No. 1386 (House No. 1094).
Making appropriation to Hanover General Hospital, 3106.

No. 1412 (House No. 863).
Supplementing act of 1923, creating commission to revise laws relating to children, 3400.

No. 1413 (House No. 902).
Creating Old Portage Railroad Celebration Commission, 3196.

No. 1414 (House No. 931).
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh, 3106.

No. 1415 (House No. 1479).
Making appropriation to Mercer Cottage Hospital, 3106.

No. 1417 (House No. 1631).
Making appropriation to Department of Auditor General to reimburse David Lupton Sons Company, of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as mercantile license taxes. 3188.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1419 (House No. 1173).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, to build jetties and works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula, 3407.

No. 1423 (House No. 1849).
Providing for a commission to investigate the necessity of a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Bainbridge, 3638.

No. 1432 (House No. 770).
Creating a commission for erection of a statue to commemorate the services of colored soldiers, 3106.

No. 1434 (House No. 1036).
Making appropriation out of motor license fund to Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of the loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, 3540.

No. 1441 (House No. 36).
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 3193.

No. 1442 (House No. 44).
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 3193.

No. 1443 (House No. 59).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, 3193.

No. 1444 (House No. 80).
Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friendless Children, of Philadelphia, 3193.

No. 1445 (House No. 98).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 3193, 3780.

No. 1446 (House No. 117).
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, at Pottsville, 3193.

No. 1447 (House No. 232).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia, 3193.

No. 1448 (House No. 236).
Making appropriation to Home for Veterans of Grand Army of Republic and Wives, of Philadelphia, 3193.

No. 1449 (House No. 291).
Making appropriation to Christian Home, of Johnstown, 3193.

No. 1450 (House No. 294).
Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 3193.

No. 1451 (House No. 392).
Making appropriation to Bethel Orphanage, at Osceola, Tioga County, 3193.

No. 1452 (House No. 420).
Making appropriation to Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged, 3193.

No. 1453 (House No. 428).
Making deficiency appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, at Edgewood, 3194.

No. 1454 (House No. 469).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Harrisburg, 3194.

No. 1455 (House No. 470).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Harrisburg, 3194.

No. 1456 (House No. 474).
Making appropriation to Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 3194.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1457 (House No. 487).
Making appropriation to Northern Tier Home, of Harrison Valley, Potter County, 3194.

No. 1458 (House No. 503).
Making appropriation to Children's Home, of Harrisburg, 3194.

No. 1459 (House No. 535).
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, near Bradford, 3194.

No. 1460 (House No. 570).
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home Department, at Hawkins Station, Allegheny County, 3194.

No. 1461 (House No. 721).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, at Philadelphia, 3194.

No. 1462 (House No. 724).
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, of North Side, Pittsburgh, 3194.

No. 1463 (House No. 779).
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 3194.

No. 1464 (House No. 802).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 3194.

No. 1465 (House No. 807).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 3194.

No. 1466 (House No. 810).
Making appropriation to Williamsport Home for Girls, 3194.

No. 1467 (House No. 813).
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, 3194.

No. 1468 (House No. 814).
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon, 3194.

No. 1469 (House No. 815).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, of Williamsport, 3194.

No. 1470 (House No. 841).
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 3194.

No. 1471 (House No. 856).
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, of Pittsburgh, 3194.

No. 1471 (House No. 884).
Making appropriation to Old Ladies' Home, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, 3194.

No. 1473 (House No. 939).
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, 3194.

No. 1574 (House No. 1067).
Making appropriation to Baby Welfare Association, of Philadelphia, 3194.

No. 1475 (House No. 1127).
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, 3195.

No. 1476 (House No. 1137).
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, of Pittsburgh, 3195.

No. 1477 (House No. 1139).
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 3195.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1478 (House No. 1141).
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, of Pittsburgh, 3195, 3780.

No. 1479 (House No. 1170).
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for Aged, of Philadelphia, 3195.

No. 1480 (House No. 1174).
Making appropriation to Erie Infants Home and Hospital, 3195.

No. 1481 (House No. 1176).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Erie, 3195.

No. 1482 (House No. 1178).
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 3195.

No. 1483 (House No. 1309).
Making appropriation to Chester Day Nursery and Children's Home, 3195.

No. 1484 (House No. 1382).
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, at LaMott, Montgomery County, 3195.

No. 1485 (House No. 1391).
Making appropriation to United Charities, of Hazleton, 3195.

No. 1486 (House No. 1405).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 3195.

No. 1487 (House No. 1406).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 3195.

No. 1488 (House No. 1564).
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, 3195.

No. 1489 (House No. 1694).
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home. at Williamsport, 3195.

No. 1490 (House No. 1695).
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 3195.

No. 1491 (House No. 1698).
Amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in the Auditor General's Department, 3195.

No. 1506 (House No. 559).
Making appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society, 3195.

No. 1507 (House No. 745).
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 3195.

No. 1508 (House No. 758).
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 3195, 3780.

No. 1509 (House No. 940).
Making appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 3195.

No. 1510 (House No. 1037).
Making appropriation to Temple University, Philadelphia, 3196.

No. 1511 (House No. 1229).
Making deficiency appropriation to Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society operating the Rossmere Sanatorium, at Lancaster, 3196.

No. 1512 (House No. 1529).
Making appropriation to Delaware County Hospital, at Upper Darby, 3196.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1513 (House No. 1612).
Making appropriation to Union Zion Home, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County, 3196.

No. 1514 (House No. 1625).
Making appropriation to Walter J. Bond for damages sustained to his Winton Sedan Car by collision with riderless horses of the National Guard, 3196.

No. 1515 (House No. 1710).
Providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for State park and forest reservation, 3196.

No. 1516 (House No. 1796).
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for erection of a building at Harrisburg for State farm products show and armory, 3196.

No. 1517 (House No. 1802).
Making appropriation for payment of unpaid claims owing by the Commonwealth for materials furnished through the Department of Property and Supplies, 3196.

No. 1518 (House No. 1878).
Making appropriation to Department of Justice to refund moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury for maintenance of William B. Weiss, at Fairview State Hospital, 3196.

No. 1519 (House No. 1908).
Making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of mercantile license taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 3196.

No. 1520 (House No. 1951).
Making appropriation to Auditor General to refund to the heirs of Louis Steffens moneys received in escheat proceedings, 3196.

No. 1524 (House No. 403).
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 3406.

No. 1525 (House No. 528).
Authorizing Speaker and Chief Clerk of House of Representatives to each appoint a secretary, 3406.

No. 1526 (House No. 561).
Amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of members of the General Assembly, increasing compensation thereof, 3406.

No. 1527 (House No. 569).
Fixing salaries of Superintendents of Storerooms of Senate and House, 3406.

No. 1531 (House No. 1001).
Amending act authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing for an interim salary for the Chief Official Reporters, 3406.

No. 1538 (House No. 1544).
Amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, increasing salaries of certain employes, 3406, 3897, 4064.

No. 1541 (House No. 1687).
Amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, by increasing salaries of stenographers, for members, 3405-3406.

No. 1543 (House No. 1749).
Continuing commission to investigate condition of disabled veterans of World War, 3405.

No. 1544 (House No. 1760).
Providing for refund of moneys erroneously paid into the Dog Fund, 3405.

No. 1548 (House No. 1893).
Amending act of 1897, for maintenance, care and treatment of indigent insane in county and local institutions, 3405.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

No. 1550 (House No. 547).
Making appropriation for payment of claims for injury to or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 3412.

No. 1551 (House No. 1235).
Authorizing and regulating the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna River between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, 3412, 3906.

No. 1553 (House No. 1054).
Providing for erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the Capitol Grounds at Harrisburg, 3412, 3780.

No. 1567 (House No. 371).
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Mount Pleasant, 3539.

No. 1568 (House No. 223).
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 3539.

No. 1569 (House No. 621).
Making appropriation to Passavant Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3574.

No. 1570 (House No. 783).
Making appropriation to pay for furnishing plans and estimates for buildings at State Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, 3574.

No. 1571 (House No. 1085).
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 3574.

No. 1572 (House No. 1366).
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital, of Scranton, for furnishing mine workings beneath and adjacent to nurses' home, 3574.

No. 1573 (House No. 1378).
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 3574.

No. 1575 (House No. 630).
Authorizing use of certain moneys in Motor License Fund for township reward and State-aid construction and for certain purposes in counties of first class, 3582.

No. 1610 (House No. 234).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 3816.

Election returns, 3.

Member of Conference Committee, 3351, 3657, 4087, 4186.

Member of special committee, 81, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Appointment of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 1091, Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 3351.

Executive Session to rise, 1012.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1001, Amending act of 1919, relating to appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing interim salary for Chief Official Reporters, 4087.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1091, Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 3351.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 687, Making appropriation to the Central State Penitentiary, at Rockview, 3657.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 691, Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 3656.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

Senate to proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 1001, Amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment of official reporters, etc., by providing an interim salary for Chief Official Reporters, 4257.

Senate to proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 1091, Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 4050.

Motion by, to
Consent to Executive nominations, 1011.

Postpone Bill No. 1592 (House No. 1900), Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, etc., 4046.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1336 (House No. 60), Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 3400.

Proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 687, Making appropriation to the Central State Penitentiary, 4242.

Proceed to consideration of report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 691, Making appropriation to the Western State Penitentiary, 4241.

Read certain bills for first time, 1163.

Recommit Bill No. 411 (House No. 442), Creating County Planning Commissions in counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, 700.

Recommit Bill No. 619, Creating a commission to provide for the erection of an additional interstate bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 792.

Recommit Bill No. 620 (House No. 434), Fixing salaries of judges, 3187-3188, 3539.

Recommit Bill No. 775 (House No. 514), Making deficiency appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, at Shenandoah, 1152.

Recommit Bill No. 802 (House No. 681), Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 1153.

Recommit Bill No. 1287 (House No. 934), Joint resolution creating a commission to provide a memorial for Captain John Brady, 2901.

Recommit Bill No. 1295 (House No. 1371), Creating a commission for erection of a monument to memory of George Washington at Valley Forge, 2901.

Recommit Bill No. 1321 (House No. 1003), General Appropriation Bill, 3543, 3603.

Recommit Bill No. 1366 (House No. 1142), Providing for payment by State Treasurer to treasurers of cities, boroughs, and townships of the net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 3611.

Recommit Bill No. 1377 (House No. 1301), Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 4031.

Recommit Bill No. 1403 (House No. 1895), amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by allowing increase in registration fees, and in weight of motor vehicles having six wheels, 4082.

Recommit Bill No. 1445 (House No. 98), Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 3622.

Recommit Bill No. 1473 (House No. 939), Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, 3406.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1478 (House No. 1141), Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, of Pittsburgh, 3630.

Recommit Bill No. 1508 (House No. 758), Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 3635.

Recommit Bill No. 1538 (House No. 1544), Amending act of 1919, relating to the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 3646, 4063.

Recommit Bill No. 1553 (House No. 1054), Making appropriation for erection of a statue of Hon. Boies Penrose on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, 3651.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 234, Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas, 3810.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 454, Amending act fixing salary of Members of General Assembly, by providing for payment of salaries of deceased members to estats thereof, 3400.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1377 (House No. 1301), Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 4031.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1538 (House No. 1544), Amending act of 1919, relating to General Assembly, by increasing salaries of certain employes, 4063.

Refer to Committee on Appropriations report relative to estimate of State revenues for next biennium, 2918.

Refer to Committee on Federal Relations House concurrent resolution relating to the Central American disturbances, 148.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1306 (House No. 1647), Authorizing churches, cemetery companies and burial associations to lease or convey coal and other minerals, 3199.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 1011.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to lie over one day, 2628.

Oath of office administered to as Senator, 5.

Oath of office administered to as President pro tempore, 4272.

President pro tempor of Senate. nomination and election as. 4271.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 690.

Bill No. 531 (House No. 636), Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salary of mayor, 786.

Bill No. 589, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for the retirement of judges, 998.

Bill No. 769 (House No. 1171), Amending act relating to sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients, 3577.

Bill No. 1403 (House No. 1895), Regulating use and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4232-4236.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 650 (House No. 704), Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1070.

Report of Finance Committee on appointment of members of the Public Service Commisison, 165.

Report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 687, making appropriation to Central State Penitentiary, at Rockview, presented by, 4084.

SCHANTZ, HORACE W.—Continued.

Report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 691, making appropriation to the Western State Penitentiary, presented by, 4084.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Hon. William M. Hargest to Senate to administer oath of office to Lieutenant Governor-elect James, 81.

Regulating presentation of petitions, memorials, etc., 7.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 234, Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to the courts of common pleas, 3403.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 279, Amending act of 1917, authorizing county commissioners to furnish rooms for judges of certain courts, 3184.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 454, Amending act of 1919, fixing salary and mileage of Members of General Assembly, 3184.

Testimonial, presentation to, and acceptance of, 4253-4255.

SCHILLING, JOSEPH M., Representative from Erie County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 1216, Amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain "deceased service men", 889, 3485.

Bill No. 1396, Empowering the salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 1359, 1647, 3485.

Bill No. 1496 (Senate No. 560), Amending act dedicating certain lands for Erie State Park, 2410.

Bills introduced by

No. 730.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, 270.

No. 731.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 270.

No. 826.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 346.

No. 879.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, for maintenance and administration expenses, and providing for payment into State Treasury of all moneys received from the United States Government, 349.

No. 1173.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, to build jetties and works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula and the peninsular highway, 547.

No. 1174.
Making appropriation to Erie Infants Home and Hospital, 547.

No. 1175.
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, of Erie, 547.

No. 1176.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Erie, 547.

No. 1216.
Amending act of 1913, providing for the burial of certain "deceased service men", by changing said act and including members of the enlisted nurses corps, 636.

No. 1396.
Empowering the salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 935.

SCHILLING, JOSEPH M.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 136.
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1804.

No. 216.
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 1805.

No. 505.
Making appropriation to Coatesville Hospital, 1806.

No. 653.
Appropriating excess moneys in the general sinking fund for payment into the general fund of the State Treasury, 357.

No. 796.
Repealing act of 1883, relating to city controllers in cities of third class, 645.

No. 1327.
Making appropriation to the legal representative of the estate of Hon. Edward Lee Allum, 1353.

No. 1488.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for preparing and compiling the record of the Pennsylvania Soldiers of Spanish-American War, 1600.

No. 1777 (Senate No. 609).
Amending act of 1925, relative to the erection of snow fences, 1750.

No. 1994 (Senate No. 226).
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission, 2832.

No. 2078 (Senate No. 439).
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement House of Allegheny County, 3054.

Bill returned by

No. 2111 (Senate No. 1085).
Creating State Institution Building Commission, 3223.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 135.

Member of standing committees, 75-79, 98.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 1396, Empowering salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 1474.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1216, Amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain "deceased service men", 3485.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1396, Empowering salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 3485.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1496, (Senate No. 560), Amending act dedicating certain lands for Erie State Park, 2410.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1216, Amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain "deceased service men", 3227.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1396, Empowering the salary board of counties of fourth class to fix salary of prison warden, 3228.

SCHOENER, RALPH E., Representative from Berks County (Third District).

Bills reported by

No. 484.
Repealing act of 1881, to provide for assessment of damages and benefits by altering or changing of channels of water courses in cities of fifth class, 491.

SCHOENER, RALPH E.—Continued.

No. 703.
Amending act of 1909, authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys, 392.

No. 1496 (Senate No. 560).
Amending act of 1921, dedicating certain lands for the Erie State Park, by providing for a yacht harbor and club buildings, 1602.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 74.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Nomination of Hon. Wilson B. Sarig as Speaker of House, 32.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

SCHOLARSHIPS (see school districts of first class).

SCHOOL BOARD shall furnish free transportation at not exceeding one dollar a day per pupil, amending School Code of 1911, by providing that

House Bill No. 1767.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1595.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS against loss by fire, establishing in the Department of Public Instruction a fund for insurance of

House Bill No. 1146.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 546.
Referred to Committee on Education, 546.
Referred by Resolution to Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Insurance Commissioner for further study, 1272.
Resolution concurred in by Senate, 1321.
Resolution adopted in House, 1368.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1374.

SCHOOL BUILDING AID FUND, providing for State aid to school districts of third and fourth class for assisting in rebuilding destroyed school buildings, and establishing

House Bill No. 364.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 180.
Referred to Committee on Education, 180.
Reported with amendment, 1935.
First reading, 1937.
Second reading, 2380.
Third reading and final passage, 2608-2609.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1340).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported without amendment, 2936-2937.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3179.
Third reading and final passage, 3604.
Signed by President, 4065.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, equipment and premises to universities and colleges, authorizing school districts of first and second class to lease part of public

House Bill No. 498.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 198.
Referred to Committee on Education, 198.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS for university courses, amending the School Code of 1911, by permitting the leasing of

House Bill No. 1082.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 487.
Referred to Committee on Education, 487.
Reported with amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 872-873.
Third reading and final passage, 963-964.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2623.

In Senate (No. 792).
Referred to Committee on Education, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1136.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Continued.

First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1397-1398.
Signed by President, 1654.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS where pupils are assigned, and transportation thereto, amending School Code of 1911, by regulating the computation of distance to

House Bill No. 1246.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 638.
Referred to Committee on Education, 638.
Reported without amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2530.
Third reading and final passage, 3017.

In Senate (No. 1407).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2925.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, BOARDS OF, in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, validating actions of

House Bill No. 1553.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nothnagle, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, and amended, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1788.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

Remarks on, by
Brown, T. J., 1788.
Alexander, 1788.
Sowers, 1788.

In Senate (No. 1068).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 1733.
First reading, 1738.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1919.
Re-reported without amendment, 2282.
Third reading and final passage, 2673.
Signed by President, 3525.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS for refusal or neglect to perform mandatory duties, amending the School Code of 1911, by modifying the provisions relating to the removal of

House Bill No. 18.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Education, 91.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 449.
Third reading and final passage, 505.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4348.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 496).
Referred to Committee on Education, 480.
Reported without amendment, 3771.
First reading, 3908.
Second reading, and recommitted, 4054.
Re-reported without amendment, 4063.
Third reading and final passage, 4177.
Signed by President, 4269.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS in school districts of first class, amending School Code of 1911, by increasing number of Board of

House Bill No. 1574.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1173.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS in school districts of first, second, third and fourth class, further amending the School Code of 1911, by changing the date for the election of officers by

SCHOOL DIRECTORS in school districts of first, second, third, and fourth class; further amending the School Code of 1911, by changing the date for the election of officers by

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Continued.

House Bill No. 972.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 389-390.
Referred to Committee on Education, 390.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 872.
Third reading and final passage, 963.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2129.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 789).
Referred to Committee on Education, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1340.
Over in its order, 1397, 1497.
Third reading and final passage, 1662.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 1902.
Resumed and passed finally, 2043-2044.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2091-2092.
Signed by President, 2491.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF, amending School Code of 1911, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to

House Bill No. 661.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 251-252.
Referred to Committee on Education, 252.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 443.
Third reading and final passage, 495.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Resolution recalling bill from House non-concurred in, 3347.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 493).
Referred to Committee on Education, 479.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2095.
Second reading, 2334.
Over in its order, 2649.
Third reading and final passage, 2872.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House, 3150.
Resolution returned from House non-concurred in, 3202.
Signed by President, 3525.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, further amending the School Code of 1911, with regard to term of office of

Senate Bill No. 683.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 761.
Referred to Committee on Education, 761.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1165.
Second reading, 1336-1337.
Third reading and final passage, 1395.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3905.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1780).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1597.
Reported without amendment, 2110-2111.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2559.
Re-reported without amendment, 2756.
Third reading and amended, 3340-3341.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3701-3702.
Final passage, 3986-3987.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094-4095.
Signed by Speaker, 4096-4097.

SCHOOL DISTRICT for payment of teachers' salaries when schools are closed, amending School Code of 1911, by providing that the State shall reimburse

House Bill No. 1477.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1018.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1951-1952.
Third reading and final passage, 2146.

In Senate (No. 1147).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2093.

SCHOOL DISTRICT of Philadelphia, communications from Board of Education of the, 1465-1469.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, amending School Code of 1911, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the State School Fund under certain circumstances to

House Bill No. 969.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 389.
Referred to Committee on Education, 389.
Reported with amendment, 646.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, and amended, 877-878.
Third reading and final passage, 1039-1040.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2959.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 1040.
Witherspoon, 1040.

In Senate (No. 830).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1014.
Reported with amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2337.
Third reading and final passage, 2660.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2922.
Signed by President, 3522.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, amending the School Code of 1911, by providing for the apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness of

House Bill No. 1201.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 634-635.
Referred to Committee on Education, 635.
Reported with amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2527-2528.
Third reading and final passage, 3016.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1406).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2924-2925.
Reported without amendment, 3212.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367-3368.
Third reading and final passage, 3615.
Signed by President, 4070.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, amending School Code of 1911, by regulating annual medical inspection in certain

House Bill No. 1911.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1932.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, amending School Code of 1911, by regulating payment of indebtedness of

House Bill No. 742.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 270.
Referred to Committee on Education, 270.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 444.
Third reading and final passage, 496.

In Senate (No. 495).
Referred to Committee on Education, 480.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, and making appropriation, creating a State Commission to study the distribution of State subsidies to

Senate Bill No. 941.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1346.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1346.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1729-1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3211.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1962).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 2835.
First reading, 2841-2842.
Second reading, 3042.
Third reading and final passage, 3272.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS for education of certain children not residents of such districts, making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for reimbursing

House Bill No. 1756.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1594.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS for education of children whom the institution cannot certify as to residence, amending School Code of 1911, with regard to reimbursement of

House Bill No. 1692.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 1589-1590.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1590.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS in cities of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes, repealing act of 1887, relating to

House Bill No. 1096.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Education, 488.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 871.
Third reading and final passage, 962.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

In Senate (No. 793).
Referred to Committee on Education, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1398.
Signed by President, 1654.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, amending School Code of 1911, by requiring consent of tax levying body of the municipality before any indebtedness is incurred in

House Bill No. 1575.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1173.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, amending School Code of 1911, by requiring consent of tax levying body of the municipality before taxes are levied by

House Bill No. 1573.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1173.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, further amending School Code of 1911, with regard to granting of scholarships on merit basis in

House Bill No. 683.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 267.
Referred to Committee on Education, 267.
Reported without amendment, 355.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 448-449.
Third reading and final passage, 504-505.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1647-1648.
Signed by Speaker, 2105.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 513).
Referred to Committee on Education, 534.
Reported with amendment, 1320.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1405.
Third reading and final passage, 1495.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1575.
Signed by President, 2039.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS in refusing applicant for position as principal or teacher, amending School Code of 1911, by providing for a review of the action of the board of examiners in

House Bill No. 1583.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1174.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, repealing section 502 of the School Code of 1911, which relates to medical inspection in

House Bill No. 1207.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 635.
Referred to Committee on Education, 635.
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1796.
Second reading, 1947.
Postponed, 2141.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS the tax assessment and collection shall be the same as the municipal tax, amending School Code of 1911, by providing that in

House Bill No. 1478.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1018.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, and providing assistants and other expenses, further amending School Code of 1911, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix compensation of auditors of

House Bill No. 1300.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 716.
Referred to Committee on Education, 716.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, further amending School Code of 1911, so as to allow the court of common pleas to fix the compensation of auditors of

Senate Bill No. 552.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 560.
Referred to Committee on Education, 560.
Reported with amendment, 1581.
First reading, 1584.
Second reading, 1721.
Third reading and final passage, 1882.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1957).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 3422.
First reading, 3755.
Second reading, 3979.
Third reading and final passage, 4110.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES, amending School Code of 1911, by further limiting compensation of treasurers of

House Bill No. 1180.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 547-548.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 548.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1033-1034.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1132.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES, amending the School Code of 1911, by limiting compensation of tax collectors in

House Bill No. 1182.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 548.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 548.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES—Continued.

Second reading, 1033.
Third reading and final passage, 1131-1132.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed, 1183.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 1183.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD CLASS, amending School Code of 1911, by compelling free transportation for pupils living more than three-quarters of a mile from a public school in

Senate Bill No. 954.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1379-1380.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1380.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD CLASS, amending School Code of 1911, by providing that the Superintendent of Schools shall apportion $200 for each school permanently closed in

House Bill No. 855.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shumaker, 348.
Referred to Committee on Education, 348.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, 672-673.
Third reading and final passage, 741.

In Senate (No. 680).
Referred to Committee on Education, 713.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES, amending the School Code of 1911, by allowing abatement of one per cent for school taxes paid before October first in

Senate Bill No. 966.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1381.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, amending School Code of 1911, by providing that accounts and all other records of

House Bill No. 1558.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1172.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES when necesasry to refund taxes based on assessments judicially determined to be excessive, amending School Code of 1911, by providing for levying of a special tax in

House Bill No. 701.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 268.
Referred to Committee on Education, 268.
Reported without amnedment, 491.
First reading, 556.
Recommitted, 674.
Re-reported with amendment, 957.
Second reading, 1035-1036.
Third reading and final passage, 1183-1184.

In Senate (No. 900).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1159.
Reported without amendment, 3349.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Education, 3639.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS, amending School Code of 1911, by enlarging the powers of the State Council of Education for ascertaining the valuation per teacher in

House Bill No. 1482.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1018.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1018.
Reported with amendment, 2109.
First reading, 2116.
Second reading, 2528-2529.
Third reading and final passage, 3016.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1408).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3349-3350.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS—Continued.

First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Third reading and final passage, 3795.
Signed by President, 4073.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS instead of erecting new buildings, amending School Code of 1911, by providing for transportation of pupils in

House Bill No. 1500.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baumgardner, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1092.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1796-1797.
Secondreading, and amended, 1949-1951.
Third reading and final passage, 2143-2146.

In Senate (No. 1148).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2093-2094.

SCHOOL, HIGH, when none in district, amending School Code of 1911, by providng that pupils may attend nearest

House Bill No. 1335.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 798.
Referred to Committee on Education, 798.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1379
Second reading, 1436-1437.
Third reading and final passage, 1611.
Returned from Senate without amendments, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1025).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2342.
Third reading and final passage, 2669.
Signed by President, 3524.

SCHOOL of children for religious purposes on application of parent or guardian, amending School Code of 1911, by providing for dismissal from

House Bill No. 1683.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1589.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

SCHOOL, SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS (see also children, child labor, cities, insurance, normal school, plans, retirement, tax, taxation, tax collectors, teachers).

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by authorizing supplies to be purchased by certain officials, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1373.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 934.
Referred to Committee on Education, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1615.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1028).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1578-1579.
Reported without amendment, 2032-2033.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2342.
Over in its order, 2669.
Third reading and final passage, 2874.
Signed by President, 3524.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by exempting pupils not within two miles of a public highway from attendance unless free transportation is provided, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 973.
Read in place in House by Witherspoon, 390.
Referred to Committee on Education, 390.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 751.
Second reading, 859.

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 946-947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

In Senate (No. 753).
Referred to Committee on Education, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1397.
Signed by President, 1653.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, and regulating retirement fund for such officials, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 551.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mansfield, 543.
Referred to Committee on Education, 543.
Reporetd without amendment, 609.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 704.
Third reading and final passage, 787-788.
Returned from House with amendments in which the Senate concurred, 3533-3534.
Signed by President, 3782-3783.

In House (No. 1428).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1750.
First reading, 2008.
Recommitted, 2272.
Re-reported with amendment, 2756.
Second reading, 3034.
Third reading and final passage, 3343.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by fixing the minimum salary of county superintendents in certain counties, amend act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 846.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2939.
Secnod Readinf, 3152-3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3540.

In House (No. 2159).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3761.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by increasing salary of county superintendents, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1431.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1015.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by permitting notice by mail of proposed purchase of supplies, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 19.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Education, 91.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 400.
Second reading, 450.
Third reading and final passage, 505-506.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 497).
Referred to Committee on Education, 480.
Reported without amendment, 3772.
First reading, 3908.
Second reading, and recommitted, 4054.
Re-reported without amendment, 4061.
Third reading and final passage, 4177-4178.
Signed by President, 4269.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by permitting superintendents, principals or teachers to serve on Bords, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 800.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 345.
Referred to Committee on Education, 345.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for attendance of pupils to high schools not of district without examination, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1415.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 936.
Referred to Committee on Education, 936.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, and amended, 2508-2509.
Third reading and final passage, 2856-2857.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1380).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2918.
Reported without amendment, 3212.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3366.
Third reading and final passage, 3612.
Signed by President, 4072.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing that reasons for failure to re-employe principals, supervisors and teachers must be in writing, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1334.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 798.
Referred to Committee on Education, 798.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 741.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 270.
Referred to Committee on Education, 270.
Reported with amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 882.
Postponed, 975.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 1361-1362.
Final Passage, 1454-1455.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3996.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 992).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1563.
Reported with amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3156.
Third reading and amended, 3584.
Resumed and passed finally, 3772-3773.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3900.
Signed by President, 4067.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by regulating the locking of water closets, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 729.
Read in place in House by Mr. Powell, 270.
Referred to Committee on Education, 270.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 443-444.
Third reading and final passage, 495-496.

In Senate (No. 494).
Referred to Committee on Education, 480.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by requiring the teaching of social hygiene once each week, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1736.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1593.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1593.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to appointment by the board of teachers in lower grades in districts of first class further amending section 2229, of act of 1911, establishing public

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

House Bill No. 635.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 250.
Referred to Committee on Education, 250.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to authority of directors to allow inmates of orphans' homes to attend public schools, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 209.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 207.
Referred to Committee on Education, 207.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to certification of teachers, filing of accounts of auditors, etc., in certain districts, amending sections 555, 2308 and 2625, and further amending section 2620 of act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 975.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 390.
Referred to Committee on Education, 390.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 751.
Second reading, 861-862.
Third reading and final passage, 949.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2117-2118.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 810).
Referred to Committee on Education, 932.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1340.
Over in its order, 1399-1400; 1497-1497; 1662-1663.
Third reading and, amended, 1732.
Resumed and passed finally, 1823-1824.
Signed by President, 2330.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to filing of program of studies with the Secretary of the Board by the principals or persons in charge further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 974.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 390.
Referred to Committee on Education, 390.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to payment and refunding of temporary indebtedness outstanding December 31, 1926, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 987.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1501.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1501.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2445-244 .
Second reading, 2445-2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2666.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 2106).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3505.
Second reading, 3747.
Third reading and final passage, 3967.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to promotion or transfer of teachers in school districts of first class, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 464.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 196.
Referred to Committee on Education, 196.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, amending School Code of 1911, with regard to arrangement and posting of eligible list of

House Bill No. 1577.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1773.

SCHOOL TEACHERS in districts of fourth class, amending the School Code of 1911, by fixing a minimum annual salary for

SCHOOL TEACHERS—Continued.

House Bill No. 1184.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 548.
Referred to Committee on Education, 548.

SCHOOL TEACHERS to be citizens, amending School Code of 1911, by requiring

House Bill No. 1456.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1017.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1955.
Third reading and final passage, 2150-2152.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3958.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 2150-2151.
Blumberg, 2150-2152.
Sterling, 2151.
Evans, Frank D., 2151-2152.
Millar, 2152.

In Senate (No. 1300).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2356.
Reported with amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3163.
Third reading and final passage, 3603.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——.
Signed by President, 4072.

SCHOOLS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF, with regard to employment of a stenographer in counties having less than three hundred teachers, amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of

House Bill No. 1567.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 2373-2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2563.
Third reading and final passage, 3071-3072.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

Remarks on, by
Richards, 3071.
Brown, Edward, 3071.

In Senate (No. 1502).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3221.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by President, 4074.

SCHOOLS, PRIVATE TRADE, providing for licensing of

House Bill No. 1653.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. T. Bell, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1416.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, amending School Code of 1911, so as to determine the tenure of teachers, supervising principals, principals and special teachers having taught for a certain period in

House Bill No. 1264.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 639.
Referred to Committee on Education, 639.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, by providing for furnishing of fire fighting appliances by boards of school directors, amending act of 1911, requiring fire drills in

House Bill No. 598.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weikert, 248.
Referred to Committee on Education, 248.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC, of Philadelphia, and making appropriation, Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative commission to investigate the administration of the

House Bill No. 1909.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1932.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2760-2761.
Recommitted, 3322.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY (see highway).

SCHWARTZ, LOUIS, Representative from Philadelphia County (Thirteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 612.
Creating a commission to study laws relating to deeds, mortgages and other written instruments, and making appropriation, 249.

No. 716.
Regulating appeals in criminal cases, 269.

No. 717.
Regulating the taking of bail in criminal cases, 269.

No. 718.
Providing for and regulating the subpoena of witnesses to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, 269.

No. 719.
Creating in the Department of Pennsylvania State Police a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and making appropriation, 269.

No. 720.
Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 269.

No. 1307.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing the hours for registration, 716-717.

No. 1504.
Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, 1092.

No. 1505.
Directing the recorder of deeds to refuse for record any deeds, mortgages and other instruments in writing unless certificate is attached giving full names and addresses of parties interested, 1092.

No. 1573.
Amending School Code of 1911, by requiring consent of tax levying body of the municipality before taxes are levied by school districts of first class, 1173.

No. 1576.
Authorizing landlords to distrain for arrears of rent on goods leased, hired or conditionally sold to a tenant, 1173.

No. 1580.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, 1173-1174.

No. 1581.
Providing that the address of all mortgagees of subsequent mortgages shall be noted on the margin of the record of prior mortgages, 1174.

No. 1582.
Prohibiting the sale of tickets and evidences of admission to theatres, motion picture theatres and places of amusement unless seats are provided therefor, 1174.

No. 1583.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for a review of the action of the board of examiners in districts of first class in refusing applicant for position as principal or teacher, 1174.

No. 1591.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, 1175.

No. 1745.
Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by allowing comment during the trial on the failure of a defendant to testify in any court, 1594.

Bills reported by
No. 89.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting appropriations for pensions to those for military service, 799.

No. 540.
Requiring a crew of two on each street railway car, 3223.

No. 1112.
Supplementing act of 1874, relating to corporations, granting gas companies additional power to produce and distribute natural gas or gas formed by mixing natural with manufactured gas, 799.

No. 1113.
Authorizing any natural or manufactured gas company to sell its franchises and property to other similar companies, 799.

No. 1811.
To provide for incorporation and regulation of corporations not for profit and chartered for charitable purposes, 3223.

No. 1847.
Amending act of 1915, requiring pension fund for employes in cities of first class, 2400.

No. 1865.
To provide standard provision for all liability insurance policies whereby the insurer shall not be released because of insolvency or bankruptcy of the assured, 2400.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 74.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 720, Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 805.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

SCIRE FACIAS (see municipal claims, municipal liens, writs).

SCOTTDALE (see armory).

SCOTT, HARRY B., Senator from Thirty-fourth District (Centre and Clearfield Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 181.
Making deficiency appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 173.

No. 201.
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 206-207.

No. 202.
Making appropriation to Maple Avenue Hospital Association, of DuBois, 207.

No. 203.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 207.

No. 204.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 207.

No. 205.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 207.

SCOTT, HARRY B.—Continued.

No. 206.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 402, from DuBois to Penfield, Houston township, 207.

No. 207.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 207.

No. 503.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 481.

No. 587.
Further supplementing act of 1863, to accept the grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agriculture colleges, and making appropriation for carrying the same into effect, 537.

No. 600.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of DuBois, 569.

No. 630.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that certain members are ineligible to hold office in the county association of township officers, 626.

No. 686.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 761.

No. 687.
Making appropriation to Central State Penitentiary, at Rockview, 761.

No. 731.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 903.

No. 851.
Making appropriation to the DuBois Hospital, 1063.

No. 944.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 1378.

No. 945.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 1378-1379.

No. 1317.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing sale, disposition, transfer and conveyance of franchises and property of water or water power companies organized prior to April 1, 1905, 2358.

No. 1318.
Amending act of 1921, relative to merger and consolidation of water or water power companies organized prior to April 1, 1905, 2358.

No. 145.
Designating March fifth to be Pennsylvania Day, 232.

No. 309 (House No. 286).
Amending act of 1876, for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, 624.

No. 360.
Requiring certain standard provisions in all liability, casualty or other like insurance policies, 610.

No. 482 (House No. 441).
Amending Game Code, by further protecting ruffed grouse, 1581.

No. 657.
Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 1138.

No. 753 (House No. 973).
Further amending School Code, by exempting pupils not within two miles of a public highway from atendance unless free transportation is provided, 1138.

SCOTT, HARRY B.—Continued.

No. 758 (House No. 479).
Repealing act of 1881, relative to health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 2031.

No. 759 (House No. 489).
Repealing act of 1881, to secure payment of wages to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, 2031.

No. 846.
Amending School Code, by fixing the minimum salary of county superintendents in certain counties, 2861.

No. 871 (House No. 605).
Repealing act of 1885, for health and safety of persons in and about anthracite coal mines, 2031.

No. 872 (House No. 792).
Repealing act of 1883, relative to safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 2031.

No. 868 (House No. 478).
Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance to their homes of persons injured in or about mines, 2032.

No. 994 (House No. 885).
Amending Fish Code, by permitting county treasurers to retain for their own use fees collected for services as agents of the Commonwealth, 3511.

No. 1085.
Creating State Institution Building Commission, 2032.

No. 1124 (House No. 1100).
Repealing act of 1887, which repeals act of 1885, for the destruction of certain game, so far as relates to foxes, mink, hawks, weasels and owls, 2281.

No. 1306 (House No. 1647).
Authorizing churches, cemetery companies and burial associations to lease or convey coal and other minerals, 2680.

No. 1370 (House No. 1562).
Amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 2861.

No. 1528 (House No. 601).
Amending Game Code, by increasing fee for non-resident licenses, 3511.

No. 1532 (House No. 1114).
Amending Game Code, by prohibiting use of motor vehicles or lights thereof for hunting, 3512.

Election returns, 4.

Member of Conference Committee, 3657, 3897, 4087, 4186.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1343 (House No. 707), Creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, 3179.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3207.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of Senate to all officers and employes for able performance of their duties, 4274.

SCOTT, JOHN C., Representative from Schuylkill County (Third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 319, To create a Municipal Tax Board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 1944.

Bill No. 1325, Authorizing municipalities to acquire and operate and maintain motor ambulances, 1439.

SCOTT, JOHN C.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 210.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 130.

No. 211.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties, 130.

No. 238.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 132.

No. 240.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 132.

No. 319.
To create a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 178.

No. 658.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 251.

No. 659.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 251.

No. 681.
Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 253.

No. 721.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, at Philadelphia, 269.

No. 1325.
Authorizing municipalities to purchase or acquire and to operate and maintain motor ambulances, 797.

No. 1410.
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 936.

No. 1708.
To provide for the examination and licensing of engineers having charge of stationary and portable steam boilers and engines, 1591.

No. 1750.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 1594.

Bill reported by
No. 617.
Amending public school employes' retirement act, by extending time for "present employe" to elect to be covered by retirement system, 490.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 187, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3230.

Postpone Bill No. 898, To provide for pensioning of judges who resign after having attained the age of seventy-five years or more, 1050.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 319, To create a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 2120-2121.

SCRANTON (see also cities of second class A).

SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

SEALERS (see weights and measures).

SEARCH WARRANTS, regulating issuance, execution a return of

House Bill No. 426.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 184.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 719-720.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 892-8
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill pas finally, 1094-1097.

Remarks on, by
Moore, Frank N., 892-894, 1096.
Sowers, 893-894, 1096.
Marcus, 1095.
Thomas, 1095-1096.
Perry, 1095.
Armstrong, 1096.
Witkin, 1096.

In Senate (No. 867).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1154.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3578-35

Remarks on, by
Steele, 3578.
Kunkle, 3578-3579.

SEARCH WARRANTS (see also liquors, weapons).

SEATED LANDS (see taxes).

SECOND-HAND DEALERS in cities of second class, providi for licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 834.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, and amended, 876-877.
Third reading and final passage, 969-970.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2849.

In Senate (No. 784).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1397.
Signed by President, 1653.

SECOND-HAND STORES (see warehouses).

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, Charles G. Jordan, nominat as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (see also drinks).

SECRETARY OF BANKING, Peter G. Cameron, nominated 88-89; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF BANKING (see also steamship tickets).

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH, Elvin H. Conarr nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, nomination recalled, 88; Charles Johnson nominat and confirmed as, 88.

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH (see also budget, civic a political associations, lodges).

SECRETARY OF FORESTS AND WATERS, Charles E. D worth, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH, Dr. Theodore B. Appel, nominat as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS, James L. Stuart, nominated 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS (see also highways, Mot License Fund, traffic signal lights).

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, presentation of electi returns of, to Senate, 6.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (see also Constitutio highways, vote).

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, Charles A. Waters, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (see also Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund).

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, Benson E. Taylor, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (see also Executive Mansion, Members).

SECRETARY OF WELFARE, Mrs. E. Grace McCauley, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

SECRETARY (see also Speaker and Chief Clerk of House of Representatives).

SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR, appointment of A. Boyd Hamilton as, presented to Senate, 88; to House, 101.

SECRET OATH-BOUND SOCIETY, corporation or association whose seat of government is in a foreign country or whose chief executive is not a United States citizen, making it a felony for any person to organize or hold membership in any

House Bill No. 1022.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weber, 483.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 483.

SECRET SOCIETIES (see also lodges).

SECURITIES, for the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in

House Bill No. 916.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 352.
Reported without amendment, 644-645.
First reading, 753-754.
Recommitted, 759.
Re-reported with amendment, 957.
Second reading, and amended, 1278-1283.
Third reading and final passage, 1457-1461.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2504-2505.
Signed by Speaker, 2951-2952.
Approved by Governor, 4330.

In Senate (No. 996).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building anl Loan Associations, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1917.
Re-reported as amended, 2041.
Third reading and final passage, 2310--2314.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2492.
Signed by President, 2905.

SECURITY RECEIPTS and equipment trust certificates as therein defined, relating to the effect of the negotiation, under certain conditions, of

House Bill No. 924.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 353.
Reported without amendments, 643.
First reading, 751.
Recond reading, and amended, 860-861.
Third reading and final passage, 948.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1599.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

In Senate (No. 809).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 932.
Reported without amendment, 1135.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1340.
Third reading and final passage, 1399.
Signed by President, 1653.

SEILER, CLARENCE E., Chief Page of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 4364.

SELINSGROVE (see also Snyder Memorial Library).

SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY (see appropriation to).

SENATE LIBRARIAN, ASSISTANT, appointment of A. S. Cooper, as, 21.

SENATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES for able performance of their duties, resolution (Senate) by Scott, tendering thanks of Senate to all, 4274.

SENATE OFFICERS, appointments made by, 120.

SENATE (see also officers, storeroom superintendents).

SENATORS (see election).

SENTENCE (see convicts).

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS of the Senate, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, authorizing election of James R. Bagshaw as, 3199.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS of the Senate, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, commemorating the services of, Charles S. Salin, 1819; adjournment of Senate out of respect to, 1928; appointment of persons to attend funeral of, 2035.

SERVICE OF PROCESS (see also insurance companies, motor vehicles).

SERVICE OF PROCESS where the sheriff is prevented by the defendant from making personal service, supplementing act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by providing for

House Bill No. 245.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 151.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 151.

SESSIONS, JOINT, 36-58.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL INDEBTEDNESS (see cities of first class).

SEWERS (see boroughs, tax, townships).

SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

SHAFFER, CHARLES I., Representative from Somerset County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 272, Amending act of 1913, authorizing counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually to certain Military organizations for Memorial Day expenses, 261, 3486.

Bills introduced by
No. 271.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 456, from Central City, Somerset County, to Shanksville, 153.

No. 272.
Amending act of 1913, Authorizing counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually to certain Military organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by authorizing appropriations to organizations agreeing to decorate graves of Civil War Veterans, 153.

No. 411.
Amending Highway Department Act of 1911, by changing route 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, 183-184.

No. 622.
Amending School Code of 1911, by creating the fourteenth normal school district, 249.

No. 657.
Providing for acquisition of a site for and construction of a State Normal School in Somerset County, and making appropriation, 251.

No. 691.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Somerset Counties, 267-268.

No. 692.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 268.

Bills reported by
No. 1326.
Amending act of 1911, requiring owners and operators of bituminous coal or clay mines to furnish owners of adjoining mines with maps of its mines, 3012.

SHAFFER, CHARLES I.—Continued.

No. 1562.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 1649.

No. 1860.
Amending act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 3225.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 272, Amending act of 1913, authorizing counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually to certain Military organizations for Memorial Day expenses, 3486.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 831, Amending Game Code, by changing open season for raccoon, 1277.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 272, amending act of 1913, authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate annually toward Memorial Day expenses, 3228.

SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SHEFFER, A. L., Representative from Mifflin County.

Bills introduced by
No. 143.
Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township reward purposes, 125.

No. 222.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 131.

No. 461.
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 196.

Bills reported by
No. 1288.
Further amending Township Code, by extending rewards for improvement of highways in townships of second class, 957-958.

No. 1289.
Amending Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by providing that routes therein established as State highways may be constructed and maintained under present or future laws governing State highways, 1601.

No. 1414.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation, etc., 957.

No. 1476.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing municipalities to enter into contracts to aid in construction and maintenance of highways, 1177.

No. 2096, (Senate No. 858).
Amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing for the laying out, and opening of private roads to lands owned by the Commonwealth, 3308.

Election Returns, 27

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 143, authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards, 274.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SHERIFF, CHIEF DEPUTY, fixing salary to be paid by each county of first class to its

House Bill No. 655.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 251.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 251.
Reported without amendment, 660.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, 890.
Third reading and final passage, 979-980.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2377.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor 2921.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3103.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3510.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3510.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in,
Resolution returning bill approved by Governor, 3743.
Signed by Sepeaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 760).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 928-929.
Reported without amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1911.
Third reading and final passage, 2053.
Signed by President, 2329.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in 2931.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 3407.
Signed by President, 3527.

SHERIFF in any county to complete the official acts of his predecessor, to authorize the incoming

House Bill No. 1280.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 714.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 714.
Reported without amendment, 939.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1110.
Third reading and final passage, 1248-1249.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2501.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 892).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1158.
Reported without amendment, 1717.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1912.
Third reading and final passage, 2055.
Signed by President, 2492.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 2055.
Leslie, 2055.

SHERIFF in counties of second class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1846.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1741.

SHERIFF in counties of third class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1879.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1930.

SHERIFF in counties of fourth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 983.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1486.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1486.
Reported without amendment, 2347.
First reading, 2367.
Second Reading, 2445.
Third reading and final passage, 2666.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

SHERIFF—Continued.

In House (No. 2104).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3753.
Third reading and final passage, 3973.
Signed by Sepeaker, 4097.

SHERIFF in counties of seventh class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 268.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 232.
Referred to Commitee on New Counties and County Seats, 232.
Reported without amendment, 327.
First reading, 339.
Second Reading, 424-425.
Over in its order, 472.
Recommitted, 566.

SHERIFF in counties of seventh class for acting as jail warden, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 930.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1320.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1320.

SHERIFF of Bucks County, nominated, 766; confirmed, 776.

SHERIFFS, by providing for the effect of the non-filing of an interpleading bond, amending act of 1897, relating to proceedings where goods or chattels have been levied upon or seized by

House Bill No. 1314.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 717.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 717.
Reported without amendment, 937-938.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1104.
Third reading and final passage, 1240.
Returned from Senate without amendment, in which House concurred, 2130.
Signed by Sepaker, 2501.
Approved by Governor, 3745.

In Senate (No. 910).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1160.
Reported with amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1912-1913.
Third reading and final passage, 2056-2057.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,
Signed by President, 2492.

SHERIFFS elect shall carry out incomplete acts of outgoing sheriffs without court order, amending act of 1875, authorizing outgoing sheriffs to deliver all unfinished writs, etc. to their successors, by providing that

House Bill No. 539.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 223.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 223.

SHERIFFS for boarding prisoners, by extending act to counties of fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, and increasing said compensation, amending act of 1907, regulating compensation of

Senate Bill No. 15.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 71.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 71.
Reported without amendment, 120.
First reading, 123.
Second reading, and recommitted, 140-141.

SHERIFFS for boarding prisoners in counties of seventh class, regulating compensation of

Senate Bill No. 157.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 139.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 139.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1404.

SHERIFFS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1493.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1829).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2559.
Third reading and final passage, 3063-3064.
Signed by Sepeaker, 3228.

Remarks on, by
Kahle, 3063-3064.

SHERIFFS from responsibility for bail on writs of capias ad respondendum when any surety taken is approved by the court issuing the writ, amending act of 1836, relating to commencement of actions. by relieveing

House Bill No. 1898.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3048.
Second reading, 3463.
Third reading and final passage, 3733-3734.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1608).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3617.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Third reading and final passage, 4049.
Signed by President, 4246.

SHERIFFS in counties of sixth class, by requiring said counties to pay premiums on sheriffs' bonds, amending act of 1925, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 317.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 282.
Reported without amendment, 481.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 541.
Third reading and final passage, 566.
Returned from House without amendment, 1160.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1309.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 1270).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 641.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1035.
Third reading and final passage, 1182-1183.
Signed by Speaker, 1355.

SHERIFFS' SALES of real estate, amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, and to publishing of sheriffs' sales, by further regulating publishing of

House Bill No. 847.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 873.
Third reading and final passage, 964-965.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3998.
Signed by Speaker, 4121.

In Senate (No. 785).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1654.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1911.
Re-reported with amendment, 3582.
Third reading and final passage, 3779-3780.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3900.
Signed by President, 4068.

SHERIFFS' SALES of real estate, and the time for holding such sales, amending act of 1136, relating to executions, by regulating the advertisement of

Senate Bill No. 967.
Read in p lace in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 1381.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1381.
Reported with amendment, 2479.
Second reading, and amended, 2731.
Over in its order, 2874.
Third reading and final passage, 3115.

In House (No. 2142).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3418.

SHERIFFS' SALES of real estate, validating

House Bill No. 848.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 347.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 347.
Reported without amendmont, 645.
First reading, 754.
Second reading, 873.
Third reading and final passage, 964.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2128.
Signed by Speaker, 2500.
Approved by Governor, 3744.

In Senate (No. 786).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 930.
Reported without amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1911.
Third reading and final passage, 2053.
Signed by President, 2491.

SHERIFFS (see also deeds, fees, identification of criminals, service of process, watchmen).

SHERIFFS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, with regard to payment of expenses in connection with meetings thereof, amending act of 1923, authorizing the formation of

Senate bill No. 982.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1486.
Reported without am endment,2627.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2908-2909.
Third reading and final passage, 3115.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4085-4086.

In House (2143).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3418.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4115.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

SHERIFFS to appoint special deputies for court service at the request of any judge, and fixing fees, authorizing

House Bill No. 1801.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3292-3293.
Third reading and final passage, 3502.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3990.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

Remarks on, by
Blumberg, 3502.
Evans, F. D., 3502.

In Senate (No. 1557).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3804.
Signed by President, 4075.

SHRUBS (see highways).

SHUMAKER, HARVEY H., Representative from Somerset County.

SHUMAKER, HARVEY H.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 851.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 347.

No. 852.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 347.

No. 855.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that the Superintendent of Schools shall apportion $200 for each school permanently closed in school districts of third class, 348.

No. 1191.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 366, from Connellsville, Fayette County, to New Lexington, Somerset County, 575.

No. 1096.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 1932.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 2120 (Senate No. 1131), Amending act of 1921, regulating fraternal benefit insurance, 3972.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution presented by
Extending sympathy of House to Hon. Harry L. Baumgardner upon the death of his father, 4166.

SIDEWALKS, PUBLIC, granting additional equity powers to courts of common pleas to prevent, restrain and abate encroachments on

Senate Bill No. 354.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 285.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 285.
Reported without amendment, 429.
First reading, 429.
Second reading, 477.
Third reading and final passage, 539.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1321.
Signed by President, 1651.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2064.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2361.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2492-2493.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2634.
Resumed and passed finally, 2864.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2934-2935.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1197).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 640.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 758-759.
Recommitted, 805.
Re-reported with amendment, 1094.
Second reading, 1305.
Third reading and final passage, 1367.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1417.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2273.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2999-3000.
Signed by Speaker, 3228-3229.

SIDEWALKS (see also boroughs, cities of third class, highways).

SIGNBOARDS AND SIGNS (see advertising, highways).

SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SINKING FUND (see cities of second class, fund. Motor License Fund).

SINWELL, WILLIAM, Representative from Northampton County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 404.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, 183.

No. 1743.
Providing for the re-recording of instruments in the office of the recorder of deeds in any county when the original records are not available, 1593.

Bill Reported by
No. 1004.
To provide for treatment and care of sick and disabled veterans residing in Pennsylvania, 646.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

SLATE COMMITTEE, communication from Chairman of House, 59;

SMITH, ANTHONY, killed in an explosion in the boiler room of the Pennsylvania State Capital, making appropriation to widow of

House Bill No. 1655.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1416.

SMITH, HARRY J., Representative from Lehigh County (First District)

Bills reported by
No. 116.
Regulating the sale of machine guns and firearms, other than pistols and revolvers, 491-492.

No. 1644.
Amending act of 1917, relating to libraries, 2964.

Election returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 193.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

SMITH, WILLIAM BOUD, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twentieth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 745.
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 271.

No. 953.
Making appropriation to Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, 388.

No. 954.
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, 388.

No. 1170.
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, 547.

No. 1897.
Creating a notary public examining board in Department of Public Instruction, 1931.

Bills reported by
No. 510.
Permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the enforcement of health laws, 550.

SMITH, WILLIAM BOUD—Continued.

No. 1295.
Amending act of 1909, to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, 956-957.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

SNOW FENCES (see fences).

SNYDER COUNTY (see highway).

SNYDER MEMORIAL LIBRARY at Selinsgrove, and making appropriation, constituting the Board of Trustees of Susquehanna University a Commission to erect a Governor Simon

Senate Bill No. 193.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 206.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 206.
Reported without amendment, 1060.
First reading, 1087.
Second reading, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1313.

In House (No. 1672).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1595.

SOCIAL HYGIENE (see school code).

SOCIETIES (see agricultural, lodges, secret).

SODA FOUNTAINS (see ice cream).

SOFFEL, GEORGE H., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 783.
Making appropriation to pay for work done and services rendered in furnishing plans, specifications and estimates for buildings at the State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Polk, 305.

No. 950.
Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 388.

Bills reported by
No. 236.
Making appropriation to Home for Veterans of Grand Army of Republic and Wives, of Philadelphia, 2401.

No. 274.
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, of Sunbury, 1805.

No. 291.
Making appropriation to Christian Home, of Johnstown, 2401.

No. 349.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 1805.

No. 783.
Making appropriation to pay for work on buildings at State Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, 3225.

No. 844.
Making appropriation to Lying-in-Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1807.

No. 1998 (Senate No. 236).
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, 2833.

No. 2039 (Senate No. 709).
Making appropriation to Harrisburg State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2062 (Senate No. 142).
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 3055.

Election returns, 23.

Leave of absence granted, 576, 803.

SOFFEL, GEORGE H.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

SOFT DRINKS (see drinks, tax).

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS admitted thereto, requiring public almshouses, hospitals, homes and institutions to keep on file, and forward to Department of Welfare, a copy of the record of honorably discharged

House Bill No. 1755.
Read in place in House by Mr. Root, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 2132.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2533.
Third reading and final passage, 3021.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1418).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3368.
Recommitted, 3617.
Re-reported without amendment, 3771.
Third reading and final passage, 4033.
Signed by President, 4246.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS of the Revolutionary War, and making appropriation, concerning the identification and marking of graves of

House Bill No. 614.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 249.
Referred to Committee on Military, 249.
Reported without amendment, 2963-2964.
First reading, 2966.
Dropped from calendar, 3290-3291.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS of the Revolutionary War, by making appropriation, amending act concerning the marking of graves of

House Bill No. 1593.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1175.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1614-1615.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2952.
Approved by Governor, 4163.

In Senate (No. 1036).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1579
Reported without amendment, 1820.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 2087.
Third reading and final passage, 2315.
Signed by President, 2905.

SOLDIERS' BONUS (see Constitution).

SOLDIERS, COLORED, in the various wars, and making appropriation, creating a commission for erection of a statue to commemorate the services of

House Bill No. 770.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 304.
Referred to Committee on Military, 304.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 554.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 581.
Re-reported with amendment, 2401.
Second reading, 2553.
Third reading and final passage, 3061-3062.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1432).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2935.
Reported without amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3217.

SOLDIERS, COLORED—Continued.

Second reading, 3371.
Third reading and final passage, 3620.
Signed by President, 4067.

SOLDIERS of Spanish-American War, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for preparing and compiling the record of the Pennsylvania

House Bill No. 1488.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1091.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and final passage, 2148.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3003.
Signed by Speaker, 3675.

In Senate (No. 1303).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2901-2902.
Signed by President, 3524.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, designated as "deceased service men", by authorizing county commissioners to place suitably marked headstones at the graves thereof, amending act of 1925, providing for the burial of certain

House Bill No. 129.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 114.
Referred to Committee on Military, 114.
Reported without amendment, 253-254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading, 316-317.
Third reading and final passage, 370.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3910.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 405).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 342.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3355.
Third reading and final passage, 3566.
Signed by President, 4064.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, designated as "deceased service men," by changing certain provisions of said act and including members of the enlisted nurse corps, amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain

House Bill No. 1216.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 636.
Referred to Committee on Military, 636.
Reported without amendment, 660.
First reading, 758.
Second reading, and amended, 889-890.
Third reading and final passage, 1044-1045.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104-2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3227.
Resolutions returned from Senate concurred in, 3300.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3485.
Final passage, 3680-3681.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3723.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 835).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1014.
Reported without amendment, 1580.
First reading, 1586.
Second reading, 1726.
Third reading and final passage, 1896.
Signed by President, 2330.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3108.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3571 .
Signed by President, 4070.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES of Pennsylvania who served during the World War, and making appropriation, to provide medals for certain

House Bill No. 1484.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1091.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, providing for the preserving of the records and places of burial of deceased

House Bill No. 1855.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1741.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES (see also birth, death and marriage certificates, Civil War Veterans, disabled veterans, Heddinger, Memorial Day, National Guard, retirement).

SOLICITATION by blind and disabled persons, relating to the

House Bill No. 1887.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dunn, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1930.

SOLICITATION OF MONEY and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, by prohibiting registration of individuals and associations paying excessive commissions, amending act of 1925, regulating

Senate Bill No. 314.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.
Reported with amendment, 327.
First reading, 339.
Second reading, and amended, 426.
Third reading and final passage, 473.
Returned from House without amendment, 1162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1309.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1664-1665;
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 1733.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2323-2324.
Resumed and passed finally, 2633-2634.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2921.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1163).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 549.
Reported without amendment, 940.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1269.
Signed by Speaker, 1355.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1789.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2963.
Signed by Speaker, 3228.

SOLICITATION (see also motor vehicles).

SOLICITORS (see building and loan associations, county solicitors, recorders of deeds).

SOMERSET COUNTY (see highway, normal school)

SONES, CHARLES W., Senator from Twenty-fourth District (Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 46, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 1080.

Bills introduced by
No. 46.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways out of the Motor License Fund for rebuilding County bridges, 84.

No. 272.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Training Home for Girls, 233.

SONES, CHARLES W.—Continued.

No. 273.
Appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission of Williamsport, 233.

No. 274.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 233.

No. 275.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home at Williamsport, 233.

No. 276.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 233.

No. 277.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 233.

No. 278.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 233.

No. 692.
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 762.

No. 693.
Making deficiency appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 762.

No. 694.
Making appropriation to Danville State Hospital, 762.

No. 695.
Repealing act of 1868, relative to establishment of a law library in Columbia County, 762.

No. 821.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, 1009.

Bills reported by
No. 674, (House No. 510).
Permitting cities, boroughs and townships to cooperate with counties and the Department of Health in the administration and enforcement of health laws, 923.

No. 761, (House No. 786).
To provide for care and treatment of indigent insane in State and semi-State hospitals for insane, 1482.

No. 778, (House No. 593).
Repealing act of 1885, to prevent adulteration of impure and unwholesome milk in cities of second and third classes, 1482.

No. 975, (House No. 1205).
Futher amending act of 1921, requiring the immediate registration of all births and deaths to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2281-2282.

No. 1121, (House No. 908).
Amending Act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property for State, county and city purposes, 2930.

Election returns, 3.

Member of Conference Committee, 3351.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of special committee, 21, 81, 90, 2035.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 46, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 1080.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), amending act regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of the assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1579.

Nomination of Hon. Hermon E. Baumer as President pro tempore of Senate presented by, 6.

SONES, CHARLES W.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, (House No. 285), amending act regulating private banking, by providing for distribution of assets of private bankers in case of insolvency, 1579-1580.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 46, making appropriation to Department of Highways out of Motor License Fund for rebuilding certain county bridges, 924.

SORDONI, ANDREW J., Senator from Twentieth District (Luzerne County, part of)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1542, (House No. 1690), making it unlawful for engineers or architects employed by the State or municipality to bid on any public work, 3646-3647.

Bills introduced by
No. 571.
Eestblishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 562.

No. 572.
Providing for the relocation and change of width and lines of State highways in boroughs by the Secretary of Highways, 562.

No. 715.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish a pension fund for all employes, 763.

No. 728.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by increasing, changing and revising compensation schedules, fixing time when compensation begins and date when act becomes effective, 790.

No. 732.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writ of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years have elapsed since such claims wrere filed, 903.

No. 733.
Validating municipal liens, and providing that necessary parties omitted therefrom may be added thereto by scire facias, 903.

No. 734.
Validating proceedings by councils in boroughs for the paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens therefor, 903.

No. 844.
Creating the Pennsylvania Archaeological Commission, and making appropriation, 1062.

No. 928.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 1311.

No. 1083.
Providing for the relocation and change of width and lines of State highways in boroughs by the Secretary of Highways, 1817.

No. 1106.
Waiving bonds conditional for performance of contracts between the several subdivisions, departments, bureaus, commissions and institutions of the Commonwealth, 1904.

No. 1154.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a State Highway Department by changing route 170, from Mauch Chunk to Wilkes-Barre, 2322.

Bills reported by
No. 127.
Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 150.

No. 157.
Regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners in counties of seventh class, 1310.

No. 268.
Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of seventh class, 327.

No. 410, (House No. 335).
Repealing act of 1878, to prevent deception in sale of butter and cheese, 923.

No. 486, (House No. 35).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the stopping of motor vehicles by officers or persons for purpose of selling tickets or other form of solicitation, 4083.

No. 536.
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, and to extend time for collection of same for a period of two years, 1310.

No. 887, (House No. 1101).
Repealing act of 1887, to fix number of Representatives, and to apportion the State into Representative Districts, 1378.

No. 890, (House No. 1254).
Amending act of 1913, enlarging powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 1409.

Election returns, 3.

Member of special committee, 81.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SOWERS, CLINTON A., Representative from Philadelphia County (Thirteenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 292, regulating introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances 2831.

Bill No. 1838, (Senate No. 922), requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 2562-2563, 3719.

Bills introduced by
No. 54.
Amending act of 1875, to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons, 95.

No. 101.
Modifying the common-law rule relating to property hereafter acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties when divorced, 111.

No. 203.
Amending act of 1911, for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by extending provisions of act to judges of orphans' courts, 130.

No. 292.
Regulating the introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances, 154.

No. 424.
Amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, by giving jurisdiction to court of common pleas instead of orphans' court, 184.

No. 426.
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 184.

No. 501.
Authorizing building and loan associations to increase their capital stock irrespective of the limitations of their charters, 198.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 516.
Changing the estates of husband and wife in property hereafter acquired and held as tenants by entireties, to tenants in common, in case of divorce, 199.

No. 517.
Amending act of 1830, for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in offices of register and recorder, by increasing the State tax on the recording of deeds, 199.

No. 518.
Amending act of 1915, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, with regard to admission of plaintiff's statement of facts if not denied, 199.

No. 571.
Repealing act of 1885, relating to practice in courts of common pleas where defendant is a chartered corporation, 246.

No. 572.
Repealing act of 1885, to perfect the records of deeds, mortgages and other instruments in certain cases, 246.

No. 573.
Repealing act of 1885, extending term of mayor in cities of third class, 246.

No. 574.
Repealing act of 1885, supplementing act relating to appeal from decision of township auditors, 246.

No. 575.
Repealing act of 1885, authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes, roads or highways near or through any borough or township upon which tolls are charged, 246.

No. 576.
Repealing act of 1885, which repeal section one of act for the regulation and maintenance of fences, 246.

No. 591.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in counties having a population of over 90,000 and less than 750,000 inhabitants, 247.

No. 592.
Repealing act of 1883 (1885), To designate the several Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, 247.

No. 593.
Repealing act of 1885, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in, impure and unwholesome milk in cities of second and third classes, 247.

No. 594.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint county detectives, by fixing salaries thereof, 248.

No. 595.
Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by providing that unfavorable presumptions in criminal cases cannot be inferred, 248.

No. 596.
Repealing act of 1885, relating to bituminous coal mines, and providing for the health and safety of persons employed therein, 248.

No. 597.
Amending the Penal Code of 1860, by eliminating the right of separate trials to persons jointly indicted for felonious homicide, 248.

No. 604.
Amending act of 1705 (1 Sm. L. 25), to restrain people from labor on Sunday, by permitting the service of writs and executions in certain cases, 248.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 605.
Repealing act of 1885, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 248.

No. 606.
Repealing act of 1885, providing for additional copies of the Auditor General's report on finances, 248.

No. 608.
Repealing act of 1885, to further regulate the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth, 248.

No. 611.
Rendering inadmissible testimony in actions of divorce relating to events occurring more than six years prior to final separation of libellant and respondent with certain exceptions, 249.

No. 613.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing the appointment of interpreters, by increasing compensation thereof, 249.

No. 635.
Further amending School Code of 1911, with regard to appointment by the board of teachers in lower grades in cities of first class, 250.

No. 639.
Prohibiting advertisements for the sale of firearms, 250.

No. 761.
To validate certain borough warrants authorized and issued for municipal indebtedness, and countersigned by borough controllers, 304.

No. 778.
Amending act of 1917, relating to estates of decedents, by enlarging the class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, 305.

No. 818.
Imposing a State tax on gross premiums, charges and fees received by corporations doing title insurance business, 346.

No. 828.
Further regulating the registration, examination, reports and reserves of title insurance companies 346.

No. 1142.
Providing for the payment by the State Treasurer to the treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of tax paid on premiums by foreign insurance companies, and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 546.

No. 1143.
To provide revenue by taxation by an assessment of two per centum tax on premiums of foreign life insurance companies, 546.

No. 1193.
To provide for the publication of the Superior Court reports from Volume one to sixty, 575.

No. 1336.
To provide for publication of Supreme Court reports from Volume 98 to 267, inclusive, 798.

No. 1450.
Amending act of 1893, designating legal holidays, by declaring Saturday after twelve noon during June July, August and September as such, 1016.

No. 1454.
Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by changing number of councilmen and the councilmanic districts, 1017.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 1455.
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act of 1917, by providing a limit to annuities paid, 1017.

No. 1456.
Amending School Code of 1911, by requiring teachers to be citizens, 1017.

No. 1574.
Amending School Code of 1911, by increasing number of members of board of school directors in first class school districts, 1173.

No. 1575.
Amending School Code of 1911, by requiring consent of tax levying body of the municipality before any indebtedness is incurred by any school district of first class, 1173.

No. 1577.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to arrangement and posting of eligible list of teachers, 1173.

No. 1578.
Amending act of 1897, regulating practice, bail, costs and fees on appeals to the Supreme and Superior Courts, by fixing time within which appeals may be allowed and heard, 1173.

No. 1625.
Making appropriation to Walter J. Bond, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained to his Winton Sedan Car by collision with riderless horses of the National Guard, 1350.

No. 1868.
Amending act of 1915, permitting a married woman separated from her husband for one year or more to become a feme sole trader, by extending act to married women whose husbands fail to support them for five years or more although living under same roof, 1929.

No. 1870.
Prohibiting the establishment and operation of branch banks, sub-offices and sub-agencies in counties of first class, 1929.

No. 1871.
Requiring non-residents to appoint a local attorney-in-fact before taking out letters testamentary or of administration, 1929.

No. 1909.
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative commission to investigate the administration of the public school system of Philadelphia, 1932.

No. 1936.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by restricting the jurisdiction of said court, 1934.

No. 1937.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by providing that evidence is not admissible when procured at time of service or execution of search warrant illegally issued, 1934.

No. 1938.
Requiring building and loan associations to have a solicitor learned in the law, 1934.

No. 1939.
To provide for the publication of Supreme Court reports from volume one to ninety-seven inclusive, together with eighty-one and one-half, 1934.

Bills reported by
No. 94.
Amending act of 1806, to alter the judiciary system, 550.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 393.
To further regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 938.

No. 419.
To fix, regulate and establish constables' fees, 1176.

No. 436.
Amending act of 1913, to fix salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of counties of first class, 385.

No. 582.
Requiring assignment of mortgages, judgments and other securities where the same are due, upon tender of amount due, together with interest and other charges, 644.

No. 716.
Regulating appeals in criminal cases, 3307.

No. 778.
Amending act of 1917, relating to estates of decedents, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, 549.

No. 781.
Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 385.

No. 1198.
Providing for payment of fees and fixing salaries of county officers, their deputies and clerks, in certain counties, 1021.

No. 1292.
Relative to fires and fire prevention, 1601.

No. 1307.
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing the hours for registration, 2754-2755.

No. 1430 (Senate No. 582).
Relating to clerk of court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace and municipal court of counties of first class, 1178.

No. 1831 (Senate No. 452).
Amending act of 1923, relating to assessment for taxes in townships of first class, by authorizing county to pay for clerk hire, 2111.

No. 1903.
Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 2106.

No. 1918.
Providing that in counties of first class the tax levying body shall have power to fix number and salaries of all officers and employes whose salaries come out of the proceeds thereof, 2106.

No. 2100 (Senate No. 945).
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 3308.

No. 2122 (Senate No. 17).
Modifying the common law rule relating to property acquired by husband and wife as tenants by entireties where such husband and wife are subsequently divorced, 3308.

Bill returned by
No. 660.
Imposing taxes upon mortgages, 575.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Amend Senate concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until eight o'clock, March twenty-eighth, 1752.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 716, Regulating appeals in criminal cases, 3741.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1937, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by providing that evidence is not admissible when procured at time of service or execution of search warrants illegally issued, 2415.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1504, Relative to sale of mortgaged real estate, 2414.

Postpone Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 804.

Postpone Bill No. 145, To validate certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 276.

Postpone Bill No. 292, Regulating introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances, 2417.

Postpone Bill No. 323, Repealing act of 1879, providing for election of members of select council of cities of fifth class, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 328, Repealing act of 1878, to fix terms of certain officers in cities of fourth class, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 330, Repealing act of 1878, to more clearly define the duties of sealers of weights and measures, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 336, Repealing act of 1879, relative to poor tax in cities of fifth class, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 338, Repealing act of 1879, regulating assessment and collection of taxes in cities of fifth class, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 339, Repealing act of 1879, reducing number of councilmen in cities of third class, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 340, Repealing act of 1879, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 341, Repealing act of 1879, for assessment and collection in cities of third class of cost of grading and paving streets, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 342, Repealing act of 1879, authorizing select and common councils of cities of second class to name hour of holding sessions, 277.

Postpone Bill No. 739 (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 2010.

Postpone Bill No. 985 (Senate No. 140), Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 980.

Postpone Bill No. 1142, Providing for payment by State Treasurer to treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance motor vehicles, 1181, 2422.

Postpone Bill No. 1193, To provide for the publication of Superior Court Reports, from Volume one to sixty, 1362.

Postpone Bill No. 1320, Creating State Board of Parole Commissioners in Department of Welfare, 2588.

Postpone Bill No. 1336, To provide for publication of Supreme Court Reports, from Volume 98 to 267, 1605.

Postpone Bill No. 1504, Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate, under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 1783.

Postpone Bill No. 1775 (Senate No. 605), Amending Higway Department Act, by conferring additional powers upon the Secretary of Highways, 2392.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Postpone Bill No. 1870, Prohibiting the establishment and operation of branch banks in counties of first class, 3018.

Postpone Bill No. 1838 (Senate No. 922), Requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 3489.

Postpone Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 543), Relative to opening of ballot boxes, 2767.

Postpone consideration of Senate concurrent resolution relative to act increasing salaries of judges, together with amendments thereto, 256.

Read certain bills for first time, 2112.

Recommit Bill No. 43, To make a separate office for the purpose of nomination, election or appointment of judges, 161.

Recommit Bill No. 64, Classifying judicial districts, and fixing salaries of judges according to period of service, 157.

Recommit Bill No. 88, Making it a felony to possess or cary firearms and explosives under certain conditions, 585.

Recommit Bill No. 109, Regulating the sale, possession and use of pistols and revolvers, 590.

Recommit Bill No. 113, Regulating the sale, transfer and possession of certain firearms, 721.

Recommit Bill No. 116, Regulating the sale of machine guns and firearms, other than pistols and revolvers, 594.

Recommit Bill No. 121, Relating to the carrying and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons and explosives, 591.

Recommit Bill No. 131, Amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to Workmen's Compensation Board when wrongfully brought, 1033.

Recommit Bill No. 176, Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 591.

Recommit Bill No. 292, Regulating the introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances, 591, 1478, 3310.

Recommit Bill No. 424, Amending act of 1925, relating to adoption, 865.

Recommit Bill No. 739 (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1423.

Recommit Bill No. 781, Providing that the negligence of a servant or employe of any municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 1779.

Recommit Bill No. 787, Imposing a tax on deeds or other instruments conveying lands, tenants or other realty, 2396.

Recommit Bill No. 1142, Relative to payment by State Treasurer of net amount of tax on premiums by foreign insurance companies and received from insurance of motor vehicles, 1450.

Recommit Bill No. 1193, To provide for the publication of Superior Court Reports, from Vol. one to sixty, 1778.

Recommit Bill No. 1336, to provide for the publication of Supreme Court Reports from Vol. 98 to 267, 1778.

Recommit Bill No. 1428 (Senate No. 551), Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, 2272.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1465 (Senate No. 587), Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 4129.

Recommit Bill No. 1576, Authorizing landlords to distrain for arrears of rent on goods leased, hired or conditionally sold to a tenant, 2138.

Recommit Bill No. 1582, Prohibiting the sale of tickets to theatres and other places of amusement unless seats are provided therefor, 2132.

Recommit Bill No. 1657, To regulate pay of witnesses, 2423.

Recommit Bill No. 1745, Amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by allowing comment during trials on failure of defendant to testify, 3323.

Recommit Bill No. 1909, Joint resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative commission to investigate the administration of the public schools of Philadelphia, 3322.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 803.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 817, Amending Third Class City Act, by increasing amount of license tax and providing tax upon business transacted at each separate place of business, 1097.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 911, To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3679.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1465 (Senate No. 587), Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate and report upon the geologic formation and strength of bituminous coal, 4138.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1838 (Senate No. 922), Requiring the testing of measuring devices for liquid fuels, 3714, 4159.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Milton K. Burgner, Resident Clerk of House, 4360.

Question of information raised by, on
House Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 804.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Attitude of Mr. Hess on bills for rebuilding of county bridges, 3965.

Communications from Board of Education, School District of Philadelphia, 1464-1469.

House Bill No. 1870, Prohibiting the establishment and operation of branch banks in counties of first class, 2531.

House resolution requesting certain information from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be submitted to the Board of Education of Philadelphia, 3702-3705.

Remarks of Mr. Hess relative to rebuilding of county bridges, 3965.

Yielding floor of House to Hon. James J. Heffernan during presentation exercises, 4359.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 82, Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 226.

Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 803.

Bill No. 310, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 3077-3078.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 892-894, 1096.

Bill No. 434, Fixing salaries of judges, 602.

Bill No. 454, Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 3028.

Bill No. 541, Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 523.

Bill No. 561, Amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of Members of General Assembly, 3327.

Bill No. 576, Repealing act of 1885, which provides that the act regulating fences shall not be effective until provisions are accepted by electors at a general election, 647.

Bill No. 593, Repealing act of 1885, relating to sale of milk, 960.

Bill No. 717, Regulating the taking of bail in criminal cases, 2984.

Bill No. 720, Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 1478-1479.

Bill No. 739 (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen, and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1424.

Bill No. 778, Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, 744.

Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1252.

Bill No. 969, Amending School Code, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the School Fund under certain circumstances to school districts, 1040.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2125.

Bill No. 1109, Amending act of 1923, establishing State Employes' Retirement System, by defining "original member", 1047.

Bill No. 1193, To provide for publication of Superior Court Reports, from Vol. one to sixty, 2417-2418.

Bill No. 1220, To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2122.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2779.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1456, Amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2150-2151.

Bill No. 1504, Permitting sale of mortgaged real estate under a judgment upon the bond accompanying such mortgage, to be made by the sheriff upon a writ of fieri facias, 1783, 2846-2848.

Bill No. 1553, Validating actions of Boards of School Directors in certain cases where there was a failure to record vote, 1788.

Bill No. 1774 (Senate No. 564), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing the General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3765.

Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 543), Providing for the opening of ballot boxes upon petition to court of common pleas, 2766-2767.

Bill No. 2086 (Senate No. 558), Providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 3965.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Bill No. 2130 (Senate No. 1153), Requiring civic and political associations to file certificates with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or prothonotary giving names of members and method of investigations, 4111.

Motion to amend Senate concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until eight o'clock, March twenty-eighth, 1752.

Report of Conference Committee on House Bill No. 2057, the Omnibus Road Bill, 4389-4390.

Resolutions offered by

Congratulating Hon. Alexander Colville upon his eightieth birthday, 114-115.

Congratulating Hon. Carl C. Baldrige upon birth of a son, 1261.

Fixing March sixteenth as the last day for introduction of bills in House, 551.

Requesting certain information from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be submitted to the Board of Education of Philadelphia, 1752.

Tendering thanks of House to Reporters of Legislative Journal for efficient manner in which they performed their duties, 4396.

SPANGLER, HON. ROBERT S., former member from York County, address by, 4365.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (see soldiers).

SPEAKER AND CHIEF CLERK of House of Representatives to each appoint a secretary, and fixing their salaries, authorizing

House Bill No. 528.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 200.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 200.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3033.
Third reading and final passage, 3327.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1525).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3352.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Over in its order, 3797, 4036.
Third reading and final passage, 4182-4183.
Signed by President, 4270.

SPEAKER of House of Representatives, announcements by, 59, 79, 114, 116, 135, 193, 266, 353, 358, 386, 492, 510, 517, 760, 1053, 1374, 1650, 1751, 1789, 1942, 2029, 2416, 2993.

SPEAKER of House of Representatives for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, resolution (House) by Goodnough, tendering thanks of House to, 4396.

SPEAKER of House of Representatives for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, resolution (House) by Voltz, tendering thanks of House to, 4330.

SPEAKER of House of Representatives, presentation of testimonial to, 4359.

SPEAKER of House of Representatives, resolution (House) by Lucas, authorizing election of, 31; Speaker nominated and elected, 31-33; address by Speaker, 33.

SPECIAL ELECTION (see election).

SPECIAL FUNDS (see funds).

SPEED (see motor vehicles).

SPENCER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SPENCER, MILTON, Representative from Cambria County (Second District).

Bills introduced by

No. 157.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 383, beginning at Tuckahoe Street, Bellwood, Blair County, and extending to point near Blandburg, Cambria County, 126.

No. 174.
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 127.

No. 631.
Amending act of 1913, to provide for the registration and enrollment of voters, by changing certain requirements for enrollments in election districts other than cities, 250.

No. 645.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing the compensation of township supervisors, 251.

No. 656.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cambria County, 251.

No. 661.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for appointment and payment of expenses of secretaries as delegates to State conventions or associations of school directors, 251-252.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1221, Repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of taxes in Cambria County, 1130.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

SPIRITUALISM, legalizing the practice of

Senate Bill No. 924.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1311.

SPORTS (see Memorial Day, Sunday).

SPRAYING of chemicals and poisons injurious to animal life on grass and vegetation within the lines of public highways, prohibiting the placing and

House Bill No. 1791.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baily, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1738.

STABLES (see armories).

STADTLANDER, WILLIAM F., Representative from Allegheny County (Eighth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1830 (Senate No. 386), Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 3065.

Bills introduced by

No. 39.
Imposing a State tax on sand and gravel dredged and recovered from rivers and streams, 93.

No. 45.
Imposing a State tax on gross receipts of corporations, joint stock associations, partnerships and companies operating motor busses and taxicabs for transportation of passengers for hire, 94.

No. 191.
Amending act of 1911, providing for licensing and regulating private banking, by exempting express and telegraph companies from provisions of act, 129.

No. 1090.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and waters to continue the Pymatuning Swamp project, 487.

No. 1137.
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, of Pittsburgh, 546.

STADTLANDER, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

No. 1138.
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement Association, North Side, Pittsburgh, 546.

No. 1139.
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania, 546.

No. 1140.
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, North Side, Pittsburgh, 546.

No. 1141.
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, of Pittsburgh, 546.

No. 1203.
Directing the refund of license fees paid to the Secretary of Banking by dealers in steamship tickets, 635.

No. 1273.
Amending act of 1901, for the government of cities of second class, by increasing penalties for violation of ordinances, 714.

No. 1350.
Regulating the serving of ice cream of patrons of hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, fountains and dining cars, 933.

No. 1351.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by authorizing bond issue of twenty-five millions of dollars for Pennsylvania State College, 933.

No. 1364.
Imposing a State tax on gross receipts of individuals, copartnerships, corporations, joint stock associations and companies operating motor busses transporting passengers, 934.

No. 1510.
Repealing act of 1870, increasing fees of surveyors attending as witnesses in the Allegheny County Courts, 1169.

No. 1669.
Regulating the drawing of warrants on the State Treasurer, 1589.

No. 1695.
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 1590.

No. 1709.
Regulating the sale of ice cream in packages or containers for domestic consumption, 1591.

No. 1722.
Prohibiting the killing of certain dogs, and providing for impounding of such dogs for their examination by veterinarians, 1592.

Bills reported by
No. 285.
Amending act of 1911, providing for licensing and regulating of private banking, 187.

No. 394.
Amending act regulating selection of jurors in counties of second class, 356.

No. 533.
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 1806.

No. 552.
Amending act of 1879, relating to mutual saving fund, building and loan associations, with regard to withdrawal of stockholders, 645.

No. 605.
Repealing act of 1885, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 800.

STADTLANDER, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

No. 707.
Creating a commission to erect memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in Vicksburg Military Park, 2401.

No. 911.
To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3047.

No. 1091.
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 1807.

No. 1249.
Amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 958.

No. 1280.
To authorize the incoming sheriff in any county to complete the official acts of his predecesosr, 939.

No. 1563.
Creating a commission on Penal Institutions, 1601.

No. 1599 (Senate No. 667).
Regulating the aggregate amount of deposits which may be received by savings banks from persons or corporations, 2111.

No. 1635.
Supplementing act of 1925, for sale of property against which a common law lien may exist, 3047.

No. 2008 (Senate No. 320).
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 2833.

No. 2068 (Senate No. 242).
Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 3055.

Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, appointment as, 4165.

Election returns, 23.

Member of special committee, 4406.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Points or order raised by, on
House Bill No. 798, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2759.

House Bill No. 1817 (Senate No. 1), Relating to voting machines, 3320.

Remarks on House Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 379.

Presentation of testimonial to Miss M. Olive Barnett, stenographer to Chief Clerk of House, 4362.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Degree of Doctor of Oratory conferred upon Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, 1265.

Whether or not certain institutions are sectarian, 2205-2206.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. William J. Mangan, 2995.

Remarks by, on
Appreciation of services of Speaker Bluett, 4362.

Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 377.

Bill No. 739 (Senate No. 127), Classifying patrolmen, firemen and fire alarm operators in cities of second class for payment of salaries, 1424, 2010.

STADTLANDER, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

Bill No. 813, Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, 3092.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act, by changing requirements for securing search warrants, 2126.

Bill No. 1275, Authorizing the incorporation of Thrift Associations, 3710-3711.

Bill No. 1352, Providing for the imposition, collection and distribution of a State tax on liquid fuels, 2780.

Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 543), Providing for the opening of ballot boxes upon petition to court of common pleas, 2766.

Resolution offered by

Extending sympathy of House to the family of the late Hon. William J. Mangan, 2994-2995.

STALLIONS (see horses).

STAND PIPES (see fire marshal).

STARK, OSCAR D., Representative from Wyoming County.

Bills introduced by

No. 155.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, 126.

No. 160.
Making appropriation to carry into effect act of 1917, providing State aid for certain agricultural associations, for the two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1925, 126.

No. 162.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 126.

No. 163.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 126.

No. 167.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 127.

No. 168.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 127.

No. 1172.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 547.

No.. 1549.
Enabling tax collectors to collect delinquent taxes, and to extend time for collection of same for a period of two years, 1171.

No. 1812.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 1740.

No. 150.
Amending act of 1911, to protect trees and woodlands, by permitting the cutting of trees by engineers and surveyors in good faith in making surveys, 1020.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 3054.

No. 327.
Repealing act of 1879, regulating manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 490.

No. 371.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, 3054.

No. 386.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 1805.

STARK, OSCAR D.—Continued.

No. 901.
Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 1807.

No. 905.
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 1807.

No. 1434.
Making appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1517.
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of history of the Twenty-eighth Division, 1601.

No. 1964 (Senate No. 959).
Making the tulip tree the State flower and tree, 3224.

No. 2019 (Senate No. 431).
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 2833.

Bill returned by

No. 1796.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for erection of a building at Harrisburg to be used jointly for State farm products show and armory, 2425.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 900, To provide for disclosure of certain facts not included in deeds or conveyances creating naked trusts, 2384.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

STATE-AID HIGHWAYS (see highways).

STATE ASSOCIATIONS (see associations, registers of wills, sheriffs, township commissioners).

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION, by providing for payment of all license fees received by said commission into the general fund of the State Treasury, amending act of 1923, regulating boxing and sparring matches, and establishing a

Senate Bill No. 816.
Read in place in House by Mr Bonbrake, 1008.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1008.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1341.
Over in its order, 1399-1400.
Third reading and final passage, 1498.

In House (1834).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1744.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION (see also boxing).

STATE BOARD (see Board, etc.).

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND (see Motor License Fund).

STATE COLLEGE (see agricultural college, Pennsylvania State College).

STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION (see annexation, school districts).

STATE DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING BOARD (see dentistry).

STATE EMPLOYES (see employes, engineers, retirement, salaries).

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW ((see agriculture).

STATE HOSPITALS (see appropriation to, etc., budget).

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN (see also appropriation to).

STATE INSTITUTION BUILDING COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 1085.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2344.
Third reading and final passage, 2674.

In House (No. 2111).
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 2950.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3223.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC, at Pennhurst, making appropriation to Department of Welfare for payment of claims for labor and plumbing at

Senate Bill No. 133.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 137.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 137.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1404.
Third reading and final passage, 1492.
Returned from House without amendment, 3813.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House ((No. 1827).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3951-3952.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC, at Pennhurst, making appropriation to pay claim of William McCoach, Jr., for labor and materials furnished for plumbing and drainage at

Senate Bill No. 134.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 137-138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 138.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1404.
Third reading and final passage, 1492-1493.
Returned from House without amendment, 3813.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 1828).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 3423.
First reading, 3423.
Second reading, 3683.
Third reading and final passage, 3952.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED at Polk, making appropriation to pay for work done and services rendered in furnishing plans, specifications and estimates for buildings at

House Bill No. 783.
Read in place in House by Mr. Soffel, 305.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 305.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3428-3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3692-3693.

In Senate (No. 1570).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3568.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading and recommitted, 3883.

STATE INSTITUTIONS (see budget, highways, tax funds, trespassing).

STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM (see Museum Division).

STATE OFFICIALS (see salaries).

STATE POLICE (see fires, identification of criminals, police).

STATE PROPERTY (see insurance).

STATE (see also armories, budget, claims, Constitution, fun highway inspectors, institutions, normal school, pa penitentiary, police, printing, revenues, Safety Co mission, tax, taxation, taxes).

STATE TREASURER in one Harrisburg newspaper, amendi act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, w regard to publication of statement of accounts o

House Bill No. 1751.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2979.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

In Senate (No. 1400).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Lo Associations, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367.
Third reading and final passage, 3614-3615.
Signed by President, 4075.

STATE TREASURER, repealing act of 1887, authorizing increase in the number of clerks employed in office of

House Bill No. 1104.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 488.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1295.
Third reading and final passage, 1362-1363.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 937).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2340.
Third reading and final passage, 2664.
Signed by President, 3523.

STATE TREASURER (see also checks, Constitution, Execut Mansion, taxation, warrants).

STATE TREASURY (see checks, Department of Justice, fu funds, highways, State Athletic Commission, S fens, taxes, Weiss).

STATE TREE (see tree).

STATE WATERS (see industrial wastes).

STATIONERY, PRINTED, instead of engraved, resolut (House) by Richards, directing the Members of House of Representatives to use, 718-719; laid o for printing, 719; referred to Committee on Pr ing, 805.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS (see decedents' estates).

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W., Representative from Schu kill County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 139.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain pu roads as State highways, by changing State hi way route 459, from Shamokin, Northumberl County, to Line Mountain, 125.

No. 140.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain pu roads as State highways, by changing route beginning at Millersburg, Dauphin County, extending to a point on route 199, in Schuyl County, 125.

No. 145.
To validate certain proceedings for municipal provements, assessments, claims and liens boroughs, 125.

No. 175.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain pu roads as State highways, by changing route

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W.—Continued.

from Frackville, Schuylkill County, to Fountain Springs, 127.

No. 478.
Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance of persons, injured in or about mines, to their homes, 197.

No. 479.
Repealing act of 1881, relative to health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 197.

No. 480.
Repealing act of 1881, to consolidate the offices of receiver of taxes and collector of outstanding or delinquent taxes, 197.

No. 481.
Repealing act of 1881, to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, 197.

No. 482.
Repealing act of 1889, to fix salaries of judges of the supreme court, 197.

No. 483.
Repealing act of 1881, relating to recorder for certain cities, 197.

No. 484.
Repealing act of 1881, to provide for assessment of damages and benefits caused by altering or changing of channels of water courses in cities of fifth class, 197.

No. 488.
Repealing act of 1881, to prohibit the defacing of walls, fences and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, 198.

No. 489.
Repealing act of 1881, to secure payment of wages to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, 198.

No. 946.
For the government of boroughs which, at the time of incorporation, included territory in more than one county, 388.

No. 1412.
Making a deficiency appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 936.

No. 1633.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, with regard to liability of employer for payment of indemnity to principal contractors, 1350.

Bill reported by
No. 28.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by allowing additional deductions, 253.

No. 720.
Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 490.

No. 833.
Restricting injunctions to enforce private rights in streets, lanes or alleys that were originally laid out on plans of lots and which have been vacated as public highways, 490.

No. 895.
Repealing act of 1909, to provide for filing and auditing of accounts of trustees of lunatics and habitual drunkards, so far as same relates to estates thereof, 938.

No. 995.
Estalishing Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in the Department of Internal Affairs, 490.

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W.—Continued.

No. 1036.
Making appropriation out of motor license fund to the Board of Finance and Revenue for payment of loan and transfer agent of the Commonwealth, 1599-1600.

No. 1283.
Providing for the refunding of moneys deposited by the Department of Highways in the State Treasury through error, 938.

No. 1337.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 527, from Quarryville to Oxford, 1176.

No. 1341 (Senate No. 94).
Amending act of 1909, authorizing district attorneys to employ stenographers, by extending act to counties of fourth and fifth classes, 1650.

No. 1376.
Providing for sale or disposition of personal property owned by joint owners not partners or husband and wife on petition of one of such joint owners, 1176.

No. 1624.
Further amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust funds, 1649.

No. 1701.
Amending act of 1861, relating to brokers and private bankers, 2374.

No. 1849.
Providing for appointment of a commission to act jointly with Federal Government Commission to investigate the necessity of a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Bainbridge, 2133.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 576.

Member of Conference Committee, 4348.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 454, Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 3028.

Bill No. 478, Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance to their homes of persons injured in or about mines, 1122.

Bill No. 482, Repealing act of 1889, to fix salaries of judges of Supreme Court, 500.

Bill No. 917, Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 2028.

Report of Rules Committee of House, 367.

Resolution offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to Ozark Ripley, and for the display of motion pictures on wild life, 114.

STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES (see engineers).

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES (see banks).

STEAMSHIP TICKETS, directing the refund of license fees paid to the Secretary of Banking by dealers in

House Bill No. 1203.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 635.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 635.

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G., Representative from Allegheny County (Twelfth District).

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G.—Continued.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1808, Amending act of 1911, relating to practice of medicine and surgery, 3321-3322.

Bills introduced by
No. 473.
Providing a referendum to ascertain opinion of electors as to desirability of modifying the Federal Act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to Constitution of United States, 197.

No. 475.
Repealing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 197.

No. 960.
Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 389.

No. 961.
To limit the powers and prerogatives of office of constables, 389.

No. 1808.
Amending act of 1911. relating to practice of medicine and surgery, by providing for return of certificate of licensure in case of suspension or revocation, 1740.

Bills reported by
No. 486.
Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 1806.

No. 541.
Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 385.

No. 1125.
Further amending act of 1895, creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third classes, 658.

No. 1127.
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, 2402.

No. 1137.
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, of Pittsburgh, 2402.

No. 1370.
Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, further regulating the ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, 2374.

No. 1383.
Making appropriation to Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, 1808

No. 1961 (Senate No. 927).
Permitting townships of first and second classes to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, 3013.

No. 2002 (Senate No. 252).
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 2833.

No. 2044 (Senate No. 725).
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 2835.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Discharge Committee on Law and Order from further consideration of House Bill No. 473, providing a referendum to ascertain opinion of electors as to desirability of modifying the Federal Act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, 1097.

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 426, regulating issuance execution and return of search warrants, 1094.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic 1254-1255.

Report of Old Age Pension Commission presented to House by, 577.

STEELE, CHARLES, Senator from Twenty-seventh District (Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 281, Relating to the insurance upon lives of directors, officers, agents and employes of corporations, 1064.

Bill No. 720, Authorizing and regulating the growth sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings and transplants by the Department of Forest and Waters 1660-1661.

Bill No. 1173 (House No. 1535), Amending State Employes' Retirement System, by providing for payment of annuities for disability before establishment of system, 3599-3600.

Bills introduced by
No. 69.
Amending act of 1917, relating to establishment of lights on county bridges, by providing for establishment of lights on inter-county bridges, 87.

No. 70.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 87.

No. 109.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Union and Clinton Counties, 107.

No. 192.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 459 from Shamokin to Line Mountain, 206.

No. 193.
Constituting the Board of Trustees of Susquehanna University a Commission to erect a memorial library at Selinsgrove in honor of Governor Simon Snyder, 206.

No. 281.
Relating to insurance upon lives of directors, officers, agents, and employes of corporations, 233.

No. 336.
Amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, by increasing fee for filing and entering contracts, 284.

No. 337.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Union County, 284.

No. 338.
Amending act of 1919, relative to retirement of judges, by fixing term of service at twenty-one years therefor, 284.

No. 426.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 406.

No. 427.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 406.

No. 576.
Amending Borough Code of 1915, by extending the jurisdiction of the Borough Planning Commission to the territory three miles beyond the borough limits, 562.

STEELE, CHARLES—Continued.

No. 589.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act of 1923, by providing for the retirement of judges, 564.

No. 615.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Union County, 614.

No. 705.
Amending act of 1919, for the removal or retirement of judges, by discontinuing said retirement system, 762-763.

No. 706.
Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 763.

No. 707.
Making appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 763.

No. 708.
Making deficiency appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 763.

No. 817.
Providing a method whereby boroughs divided into wards may provide for the election of all councilmen-at-large, 1008.

No. 984.
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 1486.

Bills reported by
No. 198.
Amending Poor Relief Act of 1925, by providing for relief and care of the blind, 481.

No. 245.
Authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships to place their officers and employes in State Employes' Retirement Association, 560.

No. 551.
Amending School Code, by extending permissive term of office of superintendents of schools in districts of first class, 609.

No. 612.
Amending Highway Department Act, by authorizing the Secretary of Highways to change the width, lines and location of State-aid highways, 2930-2931.

No. 613.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highway to join two or more State highway routes by the construction of connecting roads under certain conditions, 2931.

No. 996 (House No. 916).
For the registration and regulation of persons or entities selling or dealing in securities, 2041.

No. 1045.
Amending act of 1921, imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, 1717.

No. 1160 (House No. 1416).
Providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain county bridges, 2931.

No. 1364 (House No. 1813).
Making appropriation to Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, 3399.

Member of special committees, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 574.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1551 (House No. 1235), Authorizing and regulating the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna River between Dalmatia and McKees Half Falls, 4061.

STEELE, CHARLES—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 336, Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by increasing fee for filing and entering conditional sale contracts, 2643.

Recommit Bill No. 338, Amending act of 1919, relative to retirement of judges, 475.

Recommit Bill No. 589, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for retirement of judges, 1145.

Recommit Bill No. 705, amending act for removal or retirement of judges, by discontinuing said retirement system, 1144.

Recommit Bill No. 1149 (House No. 1538), Amending act of 1901, to limit amount of loans of officers and directors of banks and trust companies, 4179.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1567.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 589, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for the retirement of judges, 998.

Bill No. 867 (House No. 426), Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 3578.

Resolution offered by
Extending sympathy of Senate to family of Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1567.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized, 7.

Authorizing printing of 1,000 copies of memorial services held in honor of the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 1656.

STEFFENS, LOUIS, moneys received in the State Treasury in escheat proceedings, making appropriation to the Auditor General to refund to the heirs of

House Bill No. 1951.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 2101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2101.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3050-3051.
Third reading and final passage, 3277-3278.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1520).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3222.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3638.
Signed by President, 4076.

STENOGRAPHER to Chief Clerk of House, Miss M. Olive Barnett, presentation of testimonial from members of House to, 4362.

STENOGRAPHERS for members, amending act of 1919, fixing number, compensation, mileage and duties of officers and employes of the General Assembly, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1687.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3052.
Third reading and final passage, 3330.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1541).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3354.
Reported without amendment, 3405.
First reading, 3415-3416.
Second reading, 3646.

STENOGRAPHERS—Continued.

Over in its order, 3800, 4038.
Third reading and final passage, 4183.
Signed by President, 4270.

STENOGRAPHERS (see also district attorneys, judges, schools, viewers).

STERILIZATION (see mentally defective persons).

STERLING, PHILIP, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 277, Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, 318.

Bill No. 318, To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 1624, 3769.

Bill No. 440, Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class, 264-265.

Bill No. 1043, Repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 1024.

Bill No. 1265, For the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entities selling or soliciting subscriptions to magazines and periodicals, 2230-2233.

Bill No. 1302, To prohibit the sale of liquid fuels and lubricating oils under false or fictitious names, 1030.

Bill No. 1320, Creating a State Board of Parole Commissioners in Department of Welfare, 2227.

Bill No. 1900, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, etc., 3460.

Bills introduced by
No. 99.
Providing for an additional association judge of the separate orphans' court of Philadelphia County, 111.

No. 276.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 153.

No. 277.
Amending act of 1913, establisihng a Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing compensation to be paid to the clerk, principal deputy and second deputy clerks, 153.

No. 278.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, 153.

No. 318.
To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for the arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 177.

No. 440.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class held pursuant to act authorizing the use of money borrowed for purposes that have proved impracticable for other lawful municipal purposes, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 185.

No. 444.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class held pursuant to act authorizing the use of money borrowed for purposes that have proved impracticable for other law municipal purposes, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 186.

No. 452.
To abolish State taxes on scrip bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued or assumed by any county, city, borough, township, school district or incorporated districts, 187.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

No. 453.
Requiring the keeper, owner or proprietor of any storage establishment or warehouse to ascertain the name of the owner of certain goods and to keep record thereof, 195.

No. 454.
Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 195.

No. 455.
Amending act of 1897, to prevent and punish the loan, gift, sale or distribution of indecent and immoral writings and pictures, by permitting the sale and supply of contraception drugs, 195.

No. 456.
Amending act of 1870, to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements, and sale of noxious medicines, by permitting the sale and supply of contraception drugs, 195.

No. 457.
Requiring the keeper, owner or proprietor of any storage establishment, warehouse, second-hand storage or junk shop to notify any person claiming title to goods of intention to remove, sell or dispose of same, 195.

No. 458.
Requiring the keeper, owner or proprietor of any storage establishment or warehouse to keep a record of place to which certain goods are to be removed, 195.

No. 459.
Providing for levy upon earning or income, 195.

No. 552.
Amending act of 1879, relating to mutual saving fund, building and loan associations, by providing that withdrawing stockholders shall receive such profits as prescribed by the Board of Directors, 245.

No. 553.
Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrate courts in Philadelphia, 245.

No. 554.
Supplementing existing laws relating to returns of aldermen, justices of the peace and committing magistrates or transcripts of their dockets, 245.

No. 555.
Amending act of 1841, relating to the election of county treasurers, by providing for removal by courts of quarter sessions of constables from office and appointment of successors, 245

No. 859.
Providing for the regulation of child placement, 348.

No. 860.
Prohibiting child placement for hire, gain or reward, 348.

No. 861.
Amending act of 1903, defining powers of courts of quarter sessions with reference to care of dependent, incorrigible and delinquent children, by requiring assignment of one judge to juvenile court for one year, 348.

No. 862.
Regulating maternity homes and hospitals, 348.

No. 863.
Supplementing act of 1923, creating commission to revise laws relating to children, by continuing said commission for two years and making appropriation, 348.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

No. 864.
Providing that jurisdiction to decree adoption shall be exclusively in the orphans' court of the county where the petitioner permanently resides, 348.

No. 865.
To prevent employment in this State of any child residing in another State during time when laws of his own State require his attendance at school, 348.

No. 880.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, increasing debtedness of Philadelphia, 349.

No. 1030.
Declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain a motor vehicle by agreeing to pay a rental for the use thereof, 484.

No. 1031.
Amending the Penal Code of 1860, by providing that any bailee shall be guilty of larceny if he fails to return the bailed property in accordance with agreement, 484.

No. 1032.
Amending act of 1925, relative to public school employes' retirement system, by changing allowance contributor shall receive on retirement for superannuation, and time act shall be applicable, 484.

No. 1043.
Repealing acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 485.

No. 1149.
Amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 546.

No. 1260.
To ratify and adopt Delaware River Tri-State Compact for conservation of the water resources and apportionment thereof, 639.

No. 1265.
For the registration and regulation of certain individuals and entities selling or soliciting subscriptions to magazines or periodicals, 639.

No. 1302.
To prohiibt the sale of liquid fuels, lubricating oils, etc., under false or fictitious names, 716.

No. 1317.
Providing the procedure and powers of the State Supervisor of Paroles and Boards of Trustees of penitentiaries where prisoners released on parole violate the terms thereof, 717.

No. 1318.
Continuing the commission created by act of 1925, constituting a commission to examine the parole laws of this Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and making appropriation, 717.

No. 1319.
Relating to persons paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 717.

No. 1320.
Creating a State Board of Parole Commisisoners within the Department of Justice, 717-718.

No. 1481.
Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts in Philadelphia, 1018.

No. 1508.
Authorizing cities of first class to appropriate up to five millions of dollars for payment of Sesqui-Centennial debt, 1168.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

No. 1622.
Providing for the licensing of retailers selling goods, wares or merchandise in cities, boroughs or townships, who have no established place of business therein, 1349.

No. 1623.
Requiring the keeper, owner or proprietor of storage establishments, warehouses, second hand stores or junk shops to keep records regarding disposition of goods, 1349.

No. 1624.
Further amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by permitting fiduciaries to invest moneys in trust funds, 1349-1350.

No. 1804 (by request).
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by further regulating use of registration plates and extending act to include motor vehicles in possession of insurance adjusters, 1739.

No. 1805 (by request).
Amending act of 1901, relating to service of certain process in actions at law, by permitting issuance of writs against foreign insurance companies, 1739.

No. 1806 (by request).
Supplementing act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, by providing for interest reports from State Depositories, 1739.

No. 1921.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that act shall not apply to capital stock invested in property leased and employed in the State in laundering or manufacturing, 1933.

No. 1922.
Regulating rate of interest on contracts for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, 1933.

No. 1923.
Making the power of taxation of cities security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use, 1933.

No. 1924.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting equipment or car trust certificates of corporations when the corporations are paying capital stock tax, 1933.

No. 1925.
Requiring counties and other municipalities to sell bonds or other securities issued by them to the highest responsible bidder after due public notice, 1933.

No. 1927.
Amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class from the State capital stock tax, 1933.

No. 1928.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, 1933.

No. 1929.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting corporations of first class from State tax on scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 15.
Authorizing judges of courts of common pleas in counties of fourth class to employ stenographers, typewriters and clerks, 134.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

No. 125.
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporations of first class corporations for laying out and improving highway routes, 155, 306.

No. 194.
Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by discontinuing tax on horses, mares and neatcattle over the age of four years, 2106.

No. 276.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2373.

No. 355.
To validate acts done by corporations before recording of their charters, 224.

No. 454.
Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 2274.

No. 776.
Amending act of 1913, regulating issuance of marriage licenses, 490.

No. 924.
Relating to the effect of the negotiation, under certain conditions, of security receipts and equipment trust certificates as therein defined, 643.

No. 970.
Protecting the lien of mortgages given by purchasers to sellers if recorded within thirty days, 2424.

No. 971.
Amending act of 1919, to quiet title of real estate, 2424.

No. 1787 (Senate No. 850).
Providing for the postponement of the lien of a mortgage and bond accompanying the same to the lien of another mortgage, 3012.

No. 1884.
Amending act of 1907, levying tax on capital stock of certain corporations, 3046.

Bills reported by
No. 1900.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, providing reciprocity between various States and territories and for the filing of liens, 3046.

No. 1940 (Senate No. 313).
Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for the recording of certain conditional sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 2834.

No. 1960 (Senate No. 853).
Making the power of taxation of cities security for the taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, 3012.

No. 1968 (Senate No. 545).
Amending act of 1906, relative to nomination and election expenses, 2755.

No. 1971 (Senate No. 665).
To repeal act of 1925, concerning conditional sales of chattels, 3306.

No. 2054 (Senate No. 663).
Relating to interparty agreements, 3307.

No. 2055 (Senate No. 664).
To validate certain written obligations, 3306.

No. 2056 (Senate No. 666).
Concerning joint obligations, 3305.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

Bill returned by
No. 181.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 243.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 1260, To ratify and adopt the Delaware River Tri-State Compact, 3228.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar, House Bill No. 444, Validating certain proceedings and elections of cities of first class, 314.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1317, Providing the procedure and powers of the State Supervisor of Paroles and Boards of Trustees of Penitentiaries where prisoners released on parole violate the terms thereof, 3296.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1319, Relating to persons paroled from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 2972.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1043, Repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 1449.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1319, Relating to the parole of persons from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 1450, 2387.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1320, Creating State Board of Parole Commissioners, 1450.

Lay on table House Bill No. 277, Amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, which was recalled from the Governor, 1419.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 552, Amending act of 1879, relative to mutual saving fund building and loan associations, 3766.

Postpone Bill No. 1043, Repealing all acts which provide for the indenture or binding out of minors, 1123.

Postpone Bill No. 1319, Relating to parole of persons from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 1127.

Postpone Bill No. 1320, Creating State Board of Parole Commissioners within the Department of Justice, 1125.

Postpone Bill No. 1481, Relating to the establishment of Magistrates' Courts, 2396.

Recommit Bill No. 28, Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by allowing additional deductions, 369.

Recommit Bill No. 278, Amending act of 1921, authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, 307.

Recommit Bill No. 553, Relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, 307.

Recommit Bill No. 865, To prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 588.

Recommit Bill No. 1032, Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act, by changing allowance contributor shall receive on retirement for superannuation, 805.

Recommit Bill No. 1260, To ratify and adopt the Delaware River Tri-State Compact, 3761.

Recommit Bill No. 1481, Relative to the establishment of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, 1367.

STERLING, PHILIP—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1623, Requiring keepers or proprietors of storage establishments, warehouses, second hand stores or junk shops to keep records regarding disposition of goods delivered from storage, 2757.

Recommit Bill No. 1701, Amending act of 1861, relating to brokers and private bankers, 2969.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 318, To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 3769.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Public hearing of House Committee on Ways and Means, 657.

Report of Pennsylvania State Parole Commission, 601.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 82, Amending act of 1911, relating to parole of convicts, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 188.

Bill No. 276, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 3071.

Bill No. 454, Exempting talking machines, radio instruments and household furniture from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 3028-3029.

Bill No. 1030, Declaring it a misdemeanor for any person with intent to defraud to obtain motor vehicle by agreeing to pay rental for use thereof, 1365.

Bill No. 1260, To ratify and adopt the Delaware River Tri-State Compact, 3760-3761.

Bill No. 1320, Creating a State Board of Parole Commission within the Department of Welfare, 2971.

Bill No. 1456, Amending School Code, by requiring school teachers to be citizens, 2151.

Report of Pennsylvania State Parole Commission presented by, 601.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of commission to continue to negotiate with New York and New Jersey for the regulation of the flow of the Delaware River and conservation of the water resources, 2968.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 277, Amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing compensation to be paid certain clerks, 1367.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 318, To make valid and enforceable written provisions and agreements for arbitration of disputes in all contracts, 3421-3422.

STETSON HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

STEWART, GENERAL THOMAS J. (see armory).

STICKEL, JOHN F., Representative from Philadelphia County (Ninth District).

Bill reported by
No. 1395.
Amending act of 1874, for incorporation of certain corporations, with regard to trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 1649.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 607.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

STOCK (see building and loan associations, corporations, sales, tax).

STOCK BROKERS (see brokers).

STOCKHOLDERS (see trust companies).

STORAGE (see motor vehicle, warehouses).

STORB, JOHN W., Representative from Montgomery County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 289.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, 154.

No. 290.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 154.

No. 1649.
To provide for payment of money by the Commonwealth to counties and townships the tax funds for which are diminished by the acquisition of lands and property for State institutions, 1416.

Bills reported by
No. 71.
Making appropriation to Carbondale General Hospital, 1804.

No. 390.
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 1805.

No. 465.
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1601.

No. 802.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 2402.

No. 807.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 2402.

No. 1384.
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1429 (Senate No. 577).
Supplementing act authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, by prescribing method for exchanges and transfers of registered and coupon bonds issued under said act, 1178.

No. 1981 (Senate No. 25).
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 2832.

No. 1988 (Senate No. 168).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museum, 2834.

No. 2070 (Senate No. 300).
Making appropriation to Friends' Home for Children, of Philadelphia, 3055.

No. 2126 (Senate No. 225).
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for repairs to, and construction and maintenance of highways in Washington Crossing Park, 3307.

Election returns, 27.

Leave of absence granted, 576, 803.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1833 (Senate No. 703), Creating Housing Commission, 4105.

Postpone Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 1472.

Postpone Bill No. 2110 (Senate No. 1082), Requiring municipalities when fixing rates of taxation in mills to express such rates also in dollars and cents, 3976.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

STORB, JOHN W.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 314, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by refunding the interest rate on unpaid taxes, 2023.

Bill No. 911, To preserve and improve the purity of waters, 3497.

Bill No. 993, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 1472.

Bill No. 1275, Authorizing the incorporation of Thrift Associations, 3711.

Bill No. 1833 (Senate No. 703), Creating a Housing Commission, 4106.

STORER, ARTHUR, Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 428.
Making deficiency appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, at Edgewood, 185.

No. 835.
Validating title to real estate held by corporations of other States without first having established known places of business, 347.

No. 1536.
Amending Conditional Sales Act of 1925, by including contracts for bailment and leasing of goods, 1170.

No. 1540.
Amending act of 1915, to provide for the registration of births and deaths, by exempting soldiers, sailors, marines, war nurses and their dependents from payment of fees for certified copies of birth, death and marriage certificates, 1171.

Bills reported by
No. 479.
Repealing act of 1881, relative to health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 657.

No. 1566.
Requiring the weighing of all quantities of coal or coke consisting of one ton or more sold or delivered to any city or borough, 1649.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

STOREROOM SUPERINTENDENTS, of Senate and House of Representatives, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 569.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 246.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 246.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3328.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1527).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3353.
Reported without amendment, 3406.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, 3644.
Over in its order, 3798, 4036.
Third reading and final passage, 4183.
Signed by President, 4270.

STRAYER, JOHN F., Representative from Westmoreland County (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 2050 (Senate No. 1042), Creating Bush Run Battlefield Commission, 3042-3043.

Bills introduced by
No. 25.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for erection of an armory at Latrobe, 92.

STROGER, JOHN F.—Continued.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 131.

No. 224.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting any tags, other than license tags, to be attached to, or posters placed on motor vehicles, 131.

No. 255.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 152.

No. 1201.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for the apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness of school districts, 634-635.

No. 1321.
Amending act of 1705 (1 Sm. L. p. 25), to restrain people from labor on Sunday, by providing for service and execution of writs, precepts, warrants, orders, judgments and decrees on Sunday, 797.

No. 1434.
Making appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1015.

No. 1905.
Providing that rules of court shall be directory only in so far as they apply to forms, practice and procedure in such courts, 1931.

Bill reported by
No. 972.
Further amending School Code, by changing date for election of officers by school directors in certain districts, 645.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 431, 803, 1417.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 58.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1271 (Senate No. 373), Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 2011.

Postpone Bill No. 1271 (Senate No. 373), Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 1183.

Postpone Bill No. 1632, Amending Township Code, by providing that if township supervisors' petition for larger road tax is objected to by fifty per cent of owners of real estate the court shall deny said petition, 3501.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Termination of leave of absence, 436.

STREAM CHANNELS (see flood control, highways).

STREET CLEANING PLANTS (see municipal corporations).

STREET RAILWAY (see highways, railway).

SUBPOENA OF WITNESSES to testify in criminal actions pending in any State, providing for and regulating the

House Bill No. 718.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz (by request), 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, 585-586.
Third reading and final passage, 652.

SUBPOENA OF WITNESSES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 651).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 633-634.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2938-2939.
Second reading, 3151.
Third reading and final passage, 3568.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill Recommitted, 3572-3573.

SUBPOENA (see also divorces).

SUBSIDIES (see school districts).

SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SUBWAYS (see cities of second class).

SULLIVAN COUNTY (see highway).

SULLIVAN, LUKE J., Representative from Allegheny County (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1056, Amending Second Class City Act, by limiting compensation of police magistrates, 889.

Bills introduced by
No. 813.
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, 345.

No. 1056.
Amending act of 1901, for the government of cities of second class, by limiting the compensation of police magistrates, 485.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

SUNDAY, amending act of 1705 (1 Sm. L. p. 25), to restrain people from labor on the first day of the week, by providing for service and execution of writs, precepts, warrants, orders, judgments and decrees on

House Bill No. 1321.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 797.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 797.

SUNDAY, authorizing cities of second class to permit the holding of amateur athletic events and competitions between certain hours on

House Bill No. 1723.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dietrich, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1592.

SUNDAY blue law restrictions, amending act of 1794 (3 Smith's Laws, 177), for the prevention of vice and immorality, by exempting symphony orchestras from

House Bill No. 1473.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1017.

SUNDAY, by permitting the service of writs and executions in certain cases, amending act of 1705 (1 Sm. L. 25), to restrain people from labor on

House Bill No. 604.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 248.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 248.

SUNDAY, by providing for service and execution of writs, warrants, judgments, etc., on Sunday, amending act of 1705 (1 Sm. L.), to restrain people from labor on

Senate Bill No. 84.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 104.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 104.

SUNDAY LAWS, and making appropriation, creating a commission to investigate and study the

House Bill No. 38.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 93.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 93.

SUNDAY (see also fish, fishing).

SUNDAY SPORTS, amusements and entertainments, and providing for local elections to permit use of public parks therefor, regulating

SUNDAY SPORTS—Continued.

House Bill No. 195.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 129.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 129.
Motion to discharge Committee from further consideration of bill defeated, 1421-1422.

Remarks on, by
Armstrong, 1422.
Voltz, 1422.
Howe, 1422.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Francis B. Haas, nominated as, 19; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88; Dr. John A. H. Keith, nominated as, 110; nomination confirmed, 110-111.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (see also Public Instruction).

SUPERINTENDENTS (see school system, storeroom).

SUPERIOR COURT (see attorneys' fees, court).

SUPERSEDEAS (see appeals).

SUPERVISORS (see township, townships of second class, trees).

SUPPLIES (see Members, school).

SUPPORT (see trusts).

SUPREME COURT (see attorneys' fees, court reports, judges).

SURVEYING (see engineering).

SURVEYORS attending as witnesses in the Allegheny County courts, repealing act of 1870, increasing fees of

House Bill No. 1510.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1169.

SURETY COMPANY (see employes).

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY (see highway).

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER (see bridge).

SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY (see Snyder Memorial Library).

SWIMMING POOLS (see cities of second class, parks).

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (see Sunday).

TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation to).

TAGS (see motor vehicles).

TALBOT, GROVER C., Representative from Delaware County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 110.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, at Ridley Park, Delaware County, 112.

No. 958.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 389.

No. 1313.
Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission for erecting a suitable marker at Dean, England, in commemoration of the embarkation from that place of William Penn, 717.

No. 1324.
Providing for the observance of October twenty-fourth as William Penn's birthday, 797.

No. 1529.
Making appropriation to Delaware County Hospital at Upper Darby, Delaware County, 1170.

No. 1531.
Permitting the registration with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the official name and insignia of any lodge or other organization, 1170.

No. 1604.
Providing for the registration and protection of names, badges and other insignia of lodges and fraternal and beneficial societies, 1348.

TALBOT, GROVER C.—Continued.

No. 1855.
Providing for the preserving of the records and places of burial of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, 1741.

Bills reported by
No. 29.
Authorizing certain counties and municipalities to assess and collect occupation tax, 187.

No. 578.
Requiring counties of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 3307.

No. 711.
Amending Township Code, by regulating notice for bids for contracts in townships of second class, 549-550.

No. 740.
Amending Township Code, by regulating appropriations of townships of second class for fire apparatus and fire houses, 550.

No. 792.
Repealing act of 1883, relative to safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 659.

No. 883.
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, 3046.

No. 1316.
Amending act of 1807, for the erection of a poor house in townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, County, 1749.

No. 1464 (Senate No. 630).
Amending Township Code, by providing that certain members are ineligible to hold office in County Association of Township Officers, 3306.

No. 1548.
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 468, from Le-Raysville, to the New York State line, 1600.

No. 1786 (Senate No. 842).
Amending Township Code, with regard to collection by instalments of cost of construction of sewer and drainage systems in townships of first class, 3307, 3921.

No. 2168 (Senate No. 1328).
Amending act of 1901, relating to the collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, 3920.

Bill returned by
No. 1330.
To enable boroughs to adopt the manager plan of government with proprotional representation, 1934.

Election returns, 25.

Member of Rules Committee, 79.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2276, 4168.

Extend privilege of House to George J. Brennan, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, to sing "Pennsylvania," 4166.

Postpone Bill No. 711, Amending Township Code, by regulating notice for bids for contracts in townships of second class, 744.

Recommit Bill No. 217, Amending act of 1876, extending Corporation Act to all who may have right to vote for directors, managers or trustees, 201.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Presentation of testimonial to Mr. E. F. White, Chief Clerk of House, 4360.

TALBOT, GROVER C.—Continued.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Presentation of delegation from Delaware County to pay tribute to Hon. Eugene F. White, Chief Clerk of House of Representatives, 959.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 319, To create a municipal tax board in boroughs and schools districts coextensive therewith, 2120-2121.

Bill No. 2081 (Senate No. 463), Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts, and collectors of city, school and poor taxes, 3707-3708.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing opening of returns of election of Members of House of Representatives, 23.

TALKING MACHINES (see rent).

TAX BOARD, MUNICIPAL, in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, to create

House Bill No. 319.
Read in place in House By Mr. Scott, 178.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 178.
Reported with amendment, 1259.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, and amended, 1943-1944.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2120-2121.

Remarks on, by
Talbot, 2120-2121.
Scott, 2120-2121.
Alexander, 2121.
Hagmaier, 2121.

TAX CODE (see taxes).

TAX COLLECTOR in each city of third class, borough, town and township, creating office of

House Bill No. 225.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.

TAX COLLECTORS, borough and township, for the collection of county, borough, township, school and poor taxes, fixing compensation of

Senate Bill No. 453.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 408.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 408.

TAX COLLECTORS COUNTY, directing the county commissioners in counties of seventh class to fix compensation of

House Bill No. 1401.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mumford, 936.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 936.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3294.
Third reading and final passage, 3503.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1560).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 3651.
Third reading and final passage, 3805.
Signed by President, 4072.

TAX COLLECTORS (see also cities, corporations, school districts, townships).

TAX COLLECTORS to give notice to each taxable, and fixing time for payment of such taxes, relating to county, borough, township, school and poor

House Bill No. 890.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 350.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 350.

TAX COLLECTORS, to one-quarter of one per cent of taxes collected, amending act of 1901, relating to the collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, by reducing fees of

Senate Bill No. 1328.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 2627.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2627.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3177.
Third reading and final passage, 3543.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4188.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2168).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3762.
Reported with amendment, 3920.
First reading, 3920.
Second reading, 4107-4108.
Third reading and final passage, 4332-4333.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4355.
Signed by Speaker, 4354.

TAX DEPARTMENT, STATE, and a State Tax Commission, creating

House Bill No. 1128.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 545.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 545.

TAX DUPLICATES in cities of first class shall be as prescribed by councils of said cities, providing that the times for opening and closing of

House Bill No. 1151.
Read in place in House by Mr. Myers, 547.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 547.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, 883-884.
Third reading and final passage, 977.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 768).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 929.
Reported without amendment, ———.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 2656.
Signed by President, 3523.

TAX for erection of sewage treatment works and intercepting sewers, authorizing cities, boroughs, towns and townships to levy annually a special

House Bill No. 910.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 351.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 351.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 757.
Second reading, 884.
Third reading and final passage, 977-978.

In Senate (No. 762).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 929.

TAX FUNDS for which are diminished by acquisition of lands and property for State institutions, to provide for payment of money by the Commonwealth to counties and townships the

House Bill No. 1649.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1416.

TAX, INHERITANCE, concurrent resolution (House) by Horn, memorializing Congress to repeal the Federal, 97; referred to Committee on Finance in Senate, 108; adopted by House, 115; reported from Committee in Senate with amendment, 327; adopted by Senate, 337; House conc. in Senate amendments, 384; approved by Governor, 601.

TAX LAW COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE, final report of (see appendix, page 5177).

TAX, LICENSE, on all stock brokers, bill brokers, etc., by reducing the amount of said tax, amending act of 1907, imposing

TAX, LICENSE—Continued.

House Bill No. 857.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 348.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 348.

TAX, LICENSE, upon business transacted at each separate place of business, amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by increasing amount of license tax cities may collect, and providing for

House Bill No. 817.
Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrehn, 346.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 346.
Reported with amendment, 550.
First reading, 600.
Second reading and amended, 680-681.
Third reading and postponed, 749.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 981.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 1097-1098.

Remarks on, by
Horn, 1097-1098.

In Senate (No. 873).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1155.

TAX LIENS AND MUNICIPAL CLAIMS heretofore or hereafter entered of record, providing for the validation and amendment of defective

House Bill No. 1148.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 546.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading, 1296.
Third reading and final passage, 1363-1364.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2105.
Signed by Speaker, 2378.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3350.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in,———.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3768.
Final passage, 3925-3926.
Bill returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in.———.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 935).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 1486.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 1900.
Signed by President, 2330.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3350.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred. 3815.
Signed by President, 4069.

TAX LIENS and return of property for nonpayment of taxes without necessity of levying on and selling personal goods and chattels, amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, by permitting the filing of

House Bill No. 948.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson, 388.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 388.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3716.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4371.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

In Senate (No. 1576).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3577.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Over in its order, 4041.
Third reading and amended, 4062.
Resumed and passed finally, 4191.

TAX LIENS—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4256.
Signed by President, 4247.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 4041-4042.
MacDade, 4041-4042.

TAX LIENS, FEDERAL, and certificates discharging such liens, and to make the law uniform, authorizing the filing of notices of

Senate Bill No. 540.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fay, 537.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 537.

TAX LIENS payable to United States, and certificates of discharge thereof, authorizing the filing of notices of

House Bill No. 1491.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1091.

TAX, OCCUPATION, in lieu of per capita taxes, authorizing school districts of the second class to assess and collect

House Bill No. 29.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jones, 92.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 92.
Reported without amendment, 187.
First reading, 202.
Recommitted, 224.
Re-reported with amendment, 1178.
Second reading and amended, 1361.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1475-1477.

Remarks on, by
Richards, 1475-1477.
Wilson, 1476.
Jones, 1476-1477.

TAX on capital stock, amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class from the State

House Bill No. 1927.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 3074-3075.

In Senate (No. 1497).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3191.

TAX on capital stock of banks and savings institutions, amending act of 1897, to provide revenue by taxation, by increasing and regulating payment of

House Bill No. 1901.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1931.

TAX on capital stock of certain corporations, by providing that act shall not include stock relieved from same, amending act of 1907, levying

House Bill No. 1884.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3047.
Second reading, 3460-3461.
Third reading and final passage, 3732.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1590).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3596-3597.
Reported without amendment, 3655.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3893.
Over in its order, 4045.
Third reading and final passage, 4184.
Signed by President, 4271.

TAX ON DEEDS or other instruments conveying lands, tenements or other realty, or any interest therein, imposing a

TAX ON DEEDS—Continued.

House Bill No. 787.
Read in place in House by Mr. M. Patterson, 344.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 344.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, 590.
Recommitted, 652-653.
Re-reported without amendment, 2110.
Recommitted, 2396.

TAX on gross receipts from the operation of public utilities owned by or leased to or from municipalities, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that there shall be no

House Bill No. 1810.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws (by request), 1740.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1740.
Reported with amendment, 3047.
First reading, 3048-3049.
Second reading, 3464-3465.
Third reading and final passage, 3735.

In Senate (No. 1604).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3655.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Recommitted, 4048.

TAX ON HORSES, mares and neat cattle over the age of four years, amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by discontinuing

House Bill No. 194.
Read in place in House by Mr Chester H. Rhodes, 129.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 129.
Reported without amendment, 2106.
First reading, 2112.
Second reading, 2511-2512.
Third reading and amended, 2859.
Resumed and passed finally, 3297.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

In Senate (No. 1505).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3350.
First reading, 3414.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3643.
Third reading and final passage, 3796-3797.
Signed by President, 4065.

TAX ON PREMIUMS BY FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES and received from insurance of motor vehicles, providing for payment by State Treasurer to the treasurers of cities, boroughs and townships of the net amount of

House Bill No. 1142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 546.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 991.
Second reading, 1035.
Postponed, 1181.
Recommitted, 1450.
Re-reported as amended, 2275.
Postponed, 2422.
Third reading and final passage, 2843.

In Senate, (No. 1366).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3214.
Second reading, 3365.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3611.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered and bill goes over in its order, 3613.
Over in its order, 3794.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4030.

TAX ON PREMIUMS BY FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES to the city and borough treasurers, amending act of 1895, relating to taxation, by providing for payment by State Treasurer of one-half of one per centum

TAX ON PREMIUMS BY FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES —Continued.

House Bill No. 218.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 131.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 131.
Reported without amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1634-1635.
Second reading, 1753-1754.
Third reading and final passage, 2019-2020.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4118.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 2020.

In Senate (No. 1116).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2061.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3587-3588.
Signed by President, 4065.

TAX ON PREMIUMS OF FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, to provide revenue by taxation by an assessment of two per centum

House Bill No. 1143.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 546.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 546.

TAX ON PREMIUMS OF MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by imposing

House Bill No. 856.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 348.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 348.
Reported without amendment, 2275.
First reading, 2276.
Second reading, 2547-2548.
Third reading and final passage, 3059.

Remarks on, by
Goehring, 3059.
Jones, 3059.

In Senate (No. 1433).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2935.

TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS for encouragement of good government in any county, city, borough or township, further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of

Senate Bill No. 838.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 1062.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 1161.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1342.
Over in its order, 1401.
Third reading and final passage, 1499.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1836).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1744.
Reported without amendment, 3013.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3484.
Third reading and final passage, 3963-3964.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

TAX, POLL, in counties of second class in lieu of occupation tax, providing for the levy of a

House Bill No. 173.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 127.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 127.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 401.
Second reading, 455.
Third reading and final passage, 517.

In Senate (No. 518).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 535.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2750.
Over in its order, 2908.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3151.

TAX, STATE, on anthracite coal, by fixing time when same shall cease and rate of said tax, amending act of 1921, imposing

House Bill No. 1860.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jones, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3478.
Third reading and final passage, 3739-3740.

In Senate (No. 1607).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3598.
Reported without amendment, 3655.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, 3896.
Recommited to Committee on Mines and Mining, 4049.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 4049.

TAX, STATE, on anthracite coal, by fixing time when same shall cease and rate thereof, amending act of 1921, imposing

Senate Bill No. 1045.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heaton, 1655.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1655.
Reported without amendment, 1717.
First reading, 1738.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1919.

TAX, STATE, on anthracite coal, repealing act of 1921, imposing

House Bill No. 942.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wolfe, 388.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 388.

TAX, STATE, on gross premiums, charges and fees received by corporations doing title insurance business, imposing a

House Bill No. 818.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 346.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 346.

TAX, STATE, on gross receipts of corporations, joint stock associations, partnerships and companies operating motor busses and taxicabs for transportation of passengers for hire, imposing

House Bill No. 45.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 94.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 94.

TAX, STATE, on gross receipts of individuals, co-partnerships, corporations, joint stock associations and companies operating motor busses transporting passengers, imposing

House Bill No. 1364.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 934.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 934.

TAX, STATE, on gross receipts of partnerships and individuals engaged in transportation of freight and passengers for hire, imposing

House Bill No. 1881.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1930.

TAX, STATE, on horses, mares and cattle, amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by discontinuing

House Bill No. 615.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gyger, 249.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 249.

TAX, STATE, on marine insurance underwriting profits, imposing

House Bill No. 850.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 347.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 347.
Reported with amendment, 3305.
First reading, 3308.
Second reading, 3478-3479.
Third reading and final passage, 3740.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4146.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

TAX, STATE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1595).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3655-3656.
First reading, 3663.
Second reading, and amended, 3894-3895.
Third reading and final passage, 4046-4047.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4076.
Signed by President, 4244.

Remarks on, by
Baldwin, 4047.

TAX, STATE, on net profits of certain manufacturing and laundering companies, imposing

House Bill No. 1592.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 1175.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1175.

TAX, STATE, on net profits of domestic and foreign corporations, partnerships and companies organized for manufacturing purposes, imposing

House Bill No. 1667.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 1417.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1417.

TAX, STATE, on net profits of persons, corporations, associations and companies doing business as private bankers, investment bankers and brokers, imposing

House Bill No. 858.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 348.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 348.

TAX, STATE, on net profits of wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares and merchandise, imposing

House Bill No. 1435.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 1015.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1015.

TAX, STATE, on recording of deeds, amending act of 1830, for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in offices of register and recorder, by increasing

House Bill No. 517.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 199.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 199.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1351.

TAX, STATE, on sand and gravel dredged and recovered from rivers and streams, imposing

House Bill No. 39.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 93.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 93.

TAX, STATE, on scrip bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued or assumed by any county, city, borough, township, school district or incorporated districts, to abolish

House Bill No. 452.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 187.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 187.

TAX, STATE, on soft drinks by dealers, and providing for issuing, revoking and use of soft drink permits, imposing

House Bill No. 1762.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1595.

TAX, TAXATION AND TAXES (see also assessment, boroughs, cities, Constitution, counties, county treasurers, income, indebtedness, liquid fuels, mineral rights, motor vehicles, police pension fund, railway corporations, school districts, townships).

TAX, VOTING, for school purposes, and imposing certain duties on collectors of school taxes and county commissioners, imposing an annual

House Bill No. 105.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 112.
Referred to Committee on Education, 112.

TAXATION, by crediting transportation companies, etc., with payments of gasoline tax when making gross receipt tax returns, amending act of 1889, relating to

TAXATION—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1331.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 2679.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2679.
Reported without amendment, 2681.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2915.
Third reading and final passage, 3146.

In House (No. 2149).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3418.

TAXATION, by excepting taxicab companies from provisions of act, amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1092.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClure, 487.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 487.
Reported without amendment, 1935.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2553-2554.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3062-3063.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3227-28.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

Remarks on, by
Sarig, 3062.
McClure, 3062-3063.
Marcus, 3227.
Brown, T. J., 3227.

In Senate (No. 1521).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3203.
Reported without amendment, 3511.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4036.
Signed by President, 4244.

TAXATION, by exempting corporations of the first class and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, amending act of 1889, relating to

House Bill No. 1928.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2275.
First reading, 2276.
Second reading, 2548.
Third reading and final passage, 3060.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3943-3944.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1436).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2935.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3371-3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3620.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3813.
Signed by President, 4076.

TAXATION, by providing a more efficient assessment of property and collection of taxes, further amending act of 1913, to provide revenue by

Senate Bill No. 717.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 764.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 764.
Reported with amendment, 2930.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3151-3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3540.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4187-4188.
Signed by President pro tempore, ———

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3540.

In House (No. 2158).
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3761.
Reported with amendment, 3920.

TAXATION—Continued.

First reading, 3920.
Second reading, 4108-4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4333.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4355.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

TAXATION corporations of the first class and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting from

House Bill No. 1699.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 2274.
First reading, 2275.
Second reading, 2544-2545.
Third reading and final passage, 3029-3030.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3934.
Signed by Speaker, 4128.

Remarks on, by
Moore, F. N., 3029.
Wheeler, 3029.

In Senate (No. 1429).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2926.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3369-3370.
Third reading and final passage, 3619.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4075.

TAXATION IN BOROUGHS, fixing the minimum annual levy for purposes of general

Senate Bill No. 93.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 105.

TAXATION incorporated cemetery companies and associations not for profit, exempting from

Senate Bill No. 41.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 73.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 73.

TAXATION in mills to express such rates also in dollars and cents, requiring counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school and poor districts when fixing rates of

Senate Bill No. 1082.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1817.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1817.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2100.
Second reading, 2344.
Third reading and final passage, 2673.
Returned from House without amendment, ———
Signed by President, 4086.

In House (No. 2110).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Postponed, 3976.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 4129.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

TAXATION of capital stock and removing exemption granted corporations, etc., organized for laundering and manufacturing purposes, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of

House Bill No. 1485.
Read in place in House by Mr. D. Glenn Moore, 1091.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1091.

TAXATION of capital stock of corporations, by providing that section shall not apply to corporations engaged in laundering or manufacturing excepting beweries, further amending section 21 of act of 1889, relating to

TAXATION—Continued.

House Bill No. 1921.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.

TAXATION OF CITIES security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, making the power of

House Bill No. 1923.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3013-3014.
Second reading, 3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3714.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

In Senate (No. 1585).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3578.
Reported without amendment, 3584.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3892.
Third reading and final passage, 4043.
Signed by President, 4247.

TAXATION OF CITIES security for taking, injury or destruction of private property for public use without entry of a bond, making the power of

Senate Bill No. 853.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1063.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1587.
Second reading, 1726.
Third reading and final passage, 1897.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 1960).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3332.
Second reading, 3483.
Third reading and final passage, 3962-3963.
Signed by Speaker, 4098.

TAXATION of gross receipts of water and gas companies, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for

House Bill No. 1885.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1930.

TAXATION of personal property of decedents' estates found liable to taxation under act of 1913, to provide revenue by taxation, and upon which no taxes were paid by decedent, providing for

Senate Bill No. 110.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 107.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 107.
Reported without amendment, 326.
First reading, 338.
Second reading and recommitted, 419.

TAXATION of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by providing for

House Bill No. 929.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley (by request), 353.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 353.

TAXATION property of charitable, education, religious and burial grounds, public parks and property of military posts, to exempt from

House Bill No. 923.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley (by request), 353.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 353.

TAXATION to make proof of the right to such exemption at each triennial assessment, requiring owners of property claiming exemption from

TAXATION—Continued.

House Bill No. 928.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley (by request), 353.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 353.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1357.
Third reading and final passage, 1472-1473.

In Senate (No. 997).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 3511.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3818.
Over in its order, 4024.
Recommitted, 4178.

TAXATION, with regard to settlement by the Auditor General and State Treasurer of accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, amending act of 1889, relating to

Senate Bill No. 430.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 406.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 406.
Reported without amendment, 623.
First reading, 629.
Second reading, 700.
Third reading and amended, 782.
Resumed and passed finally, 906.
Returned from House without amendment, 1575.
Signed by President, 1651.
Approved by Governor, 2629.

In House (No. 1463).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 1178.
First reading, 1372.
Second reading, 1447.
Third reading and final passage, 1617.
Signed by Speaker, 1746.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for

Senate Bill No. 541.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 537.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 537.
Reported without amendment, 610.
First reading, 630.
Second reading, 703-704.
Over in its order, 787.
Third reading and final passage, 914.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3515.

Remarks on, by
Krause, 914.

In House (No. 1466).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1019-1020.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2621.
Second reading, 2768.
Third reading and final passage, 3335.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, amending sections 5, 6, 9 and 11 of act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for

House Bill No. 1149.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 546.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, by extending act to provide for filing and collection of municipal claims for power rates, amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for

Senate Bill No. 332.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 283.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 283.
Reported without amendment, 327.
First reading, 340.
Second reading and amended, 427-428.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.
Third reading and final passage, 474-475.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1166).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 549.
Reported without amendment, 3675-3676.
First reading, 3676-3677.
Second reading, 3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4114-4115.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, with regard to redemption of property sold under six months from date of acknowledgment of sheriff's deed, amending act of 1923, relating to liens for

Senate Bill No. 978.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1486.

TAXES, and validating taxes levied and assessments made therein, repealing act of 1887, authorizing cities of third, fourth and fifth classes to levy and collect

House Bill No. 1099.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 488.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 488.
Reported without amendment, 659.
First reading, 757-758.
Second reading, 888.
Third reading and final passage, 979.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 766).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 929.
Reported without amendment, 2060.
First reading, 2096-2097.
Second reading, 2336.
Third reading and final passage, 2656.
Signed by President, 3523.

TAXES assessed against unseated lands, providing for discounts and penalties on

House Bill No. 585.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 247.
Reported with amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading and amended, 2523-2524.
Third reading and final passage, 2982.

In Senate (No. 1385).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2923.

TAXES assessed upon real estate a first lien, repealing act of 1881, to make

House Bill No. 481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 197.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 556.
Second reading, 674.
Third reading and final passage, 742.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2104.
Signed by Speaker, 2376-2377.
Approved by Governor, 3300.

In Senate (No. 669).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 712.
Reported without amendment, 1485.
First reading, 1584-1585.
Second reading, 1723.
Third reading and final passage, 1886.
Signed by President, 2328.

TAXES, BOARD FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF, in counties containing a population of one million two hundred and fifty thousand or over, fixing salary of members of

Senate Bill No. 132.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 137.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 137.
Reported without amendment, 429.
First reading, 429.

TAXES, BOARDS FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF—Continued.

Second reading, 476-477.
Third reading and final passage, 538.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President. 3107.

In House (No. 1196).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 640.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2562.
Third reading and final passage, 3068-3069.
Signed by Speaker, 3228.

TAXES, BOARD FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF, in counties of third and fourth class, creating

House Bill No. 1322.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 797.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 797.

TAXES, BOROUGH, within certain periods, imposing a penalty for the non-payment of

Senate Bill No. 931.
Read in place in Senate by M. Harris, 1320.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1320.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1412.
Second reading, 1561-1562.
Third reading and final passage, 1715-1716.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1948).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3976.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

TAXES, CAPITAL STOCK, against corporations, limited partnerships, joint stock associations and companies in certain cases, providing for a more equitable method of assessing

House Bill No. 1199.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 634.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 634.
Reported with amendment, 1420.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1754.
Recommitted, 1940.
Re-reported with amendment, 2275.
Third reading and final passage, 2605.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3347.
Signed by Speaker, 3665.

In Senate (No. 1322).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2492.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2914.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading as amended, 2926-2927.
Over in its order, 3146.
Third reading and final passage, 3188.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3351.
Signed by President, 3526.

TAXES, COUNTY, in the several cities of this Commonwealth, relating to the collection of

House Bill No. 889.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 350.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 350.

TAXES, DELINQUENT, and to extend time for collection of same for a period of two years, enabling tax collectors to collect

House Bill No. 1549.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1171.

TAXES, DELINQUENT—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading, 2375.
Second reading, 2564.
Third reading and final passage, 3072-3073.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1500).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3192.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3220-3221.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3633-3634.
Signed by President, 4073.

TAXES, DELINQUENT, and to extend the time for collection of same for a period of two years, enabling tax collectors to collect

Senate Bill No. 536.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 536.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 536.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1346.
Second reading, 1405.
Third reading and final passage, 1495.
Returned from House without amendment, 3352.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 1832).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1743.
Reported without amendment, 2374.
First reading 2620.
Second reading, 2764.
Third reading and final passage, 3333-3334.
Signed by Speaker, 3917.

TAXES erroneously paid on gross receipts of notaries public, making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of

House Bill No. 124.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 113.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 113.
Reported without amendment, 357.
First reading, 402.
Second reading, 459.
Third reading and final passage, 521.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2951.

In Senate (No. 515).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1819.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2297.
Signed by President, 2904.

TAXES for State purposes on transfers of property from resident and non-resident decedents made by will or under interstate laws, providing for the imposition of

House Bill No. 914.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 352.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 352.

TAXES in Cambria County, repealing act of 1872, reltaing to the collection of

House Bill No. 1221.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 636.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 636.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1032.
Recommitted, 1130.
Re-reported without amendment, 1750.
Third reading and final passage, 2028-2029.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

TAXES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1125).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2370.
Second reading, 2474.
Third reading and final passage, 2677.
Signed by President, 3523.

TAXES in certain counties and municipalities, to amend, revise an consolidate the laws relating to levy and collection

Senate Bill No. 178.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 164.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 164.

TAXES in cities of first class, repealing act of 1881, to consolidate the offices of receiver of taxes and collector of outstanding or delinquent

House Bill No. 480.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 197.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 197.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 392-393.
Second reading, 465.
Third reading and final passage, 528.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 525).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 535.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2365.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2649.
Signed by President, 3519.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, supplementing act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1886.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 3045-3046.
First reading, 3047.
Second reading, 3458.
Third reading and final passage, 3727-3729.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4400.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

Remarks on, by
Davidson, 3727.
Wheeler, 3727-3728.
Hall, 3727-3728.
Hess, 3728.
Earley, 3728.
Alexander, 3728-3729.

In Senate (No. 1591).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3655.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, and amended, 3983-3894.
Third reading, and amended, 4045-4046.
Resumed and passed finally, 4238-4239.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4257.
Signed by President, 4248.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by allowing additional deductions, amending act of 1919, for imposition and collection of

House Bill No. 28.
Read in place in House by Mr. James, 92.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 92.
Reported without amendment, 253.
First reading, 278.
Second reading, 315.
Recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means, 369.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by allowing further deductions where estates vest in direct heirs, and imposing additional taxes equal to federal credits, amending act of 1919, imposing

House Bill No. 400.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 183.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 183.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Mans, 640.
Reported with amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114-2115.
Second reading, 2521-2522.
Third reading and final passage, 2980.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1383).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3350.
First reading, 3413.
Second reading, 3642.
Third reading and final passage, 3794-3795.
Signed by President, 4066.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by defining transfers made in contemplation of death, providing reciprocity between various States and territories and for the filing of liens, amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1900.
Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1931.
Reported with amendment, 3046.
First reading, 3047.
Second reading, and amended, 3459-3460.
Third reading and final passage, 3730-3731.

In Senate (No. 1592).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3597.
Reported without amendment, 3655.
First reading, 3662.
Second reading, 3894.
Postponed, 4046.
Dropped from calendar, 4241.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by discontinuing the tax on property passing to direct heirs, further amending the act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of

House Bill No. 74.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred A. Bell, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for the use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, amending act of 1919, for imposition of

House Bill No. 181.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 253.
Reported with amendment, 2274.
First reading, 2276.
Second reading, 2550.
Third reading and final passage, 3060-3061.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3935.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1431).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2935.
Reported with amendment, 3105.
First reading, 3217.
Second reading, 3370-3371.
Third reading and final passage, 3620.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4064.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of actual places of religious worship and charitable institutions, amending act of 1919, imposing

House Bill No. 413.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 184.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 640.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to religious, charitable or educational institutions, amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of

House Bill No. 298.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 176.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 639.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by providing for payment of said taxes in annual instalments under certain circumstances, amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1916.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 1932-1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by reducing the interest rate on unpaid taxes, amending act of 1919, for imposition and collection of

House Bill No. 314.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 177.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 639.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1755-1756.
Third reading and final pasasge, 2023.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4359.

Remarks on, by
Storb, 2023.
Peelor, 2023.

In Senate (No. 1117).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2061.
Reported without amendment, 3511.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3818.
Third reading and final passage, 4024.
Signed by President, 4247.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by regulating the refund of said taxes by the Auditor General when erroneously paid into the State Treasury, amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of

Senate Bill No. 1088.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1817.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, supplementing act of 1919, relative to

House Bill No. 993.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 391.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 640.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1305.
Second reading, 1357.
Third reading and postponed, 1472.
Resumed and passed finally, 2228.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3946-3947.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of Conference Committee and House recedes from its non-concurrence, 4091-4092.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and House non-concurred therein, 4159.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4396-4397.
Signed by Speaker, 4407.

Remarks on, by
Storb, 1472.
Hess, 1472.

In Senate (No. 1168).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2350.
Reported with amendment, 2932.
First reading, 2943.
Second reading, 3161.
Third reading and final passage, 3595.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints Conference Committee, 3896-3897.

TAXES, INHERITANCE—Continued.

Returned from House with non-concurrence in Senate amendments receded from, 4009.
Returned fom House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 4083-4084.
Resumed and passed finally, 4240-4241.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4257.
Signed by President, 4247.

TAXES IN INDIANA COUNTY, repealing act of 1872, relating to the collection of

House Bill No. 1213.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 635.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 635.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1100.
Postponed, 1236-1237.
Time of postponement extended, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 2422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1313).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2363.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4029.
Signed by President, 4245.

TAXES may be assessed and collected in boroughs for borough purposes, providing a method whereby

House Bill No. 1152.
Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 547.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 547.

TAXES, MERCANTILE LICENSE, erroneously paid into the State Treasury, making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of

House Bill No. 1908.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 1932.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1932.
Reported without amendment, 2831.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3277.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

In Senate (No. 1519).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3222.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3638.
Signed by President, 4076.

TAXES, MERCANTILE LICENSE, making appropriation to Department of Auditor General to reimburse David Lupton's Sons Company, of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as

House Bill No. 1631.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greeby, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 2110.
First reading, 2117.
Second reading, 2532-2533.
Third reading and final passage, 3020.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3914.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1417).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2925.
Reported without amendment, 3188.
First reading, 3216.
Second reading, 3368.
Third reading and final passage, 3616-3617.
Signed by President, 4074.

TAXES, MERCANTILE LICENSE, making appropriation to F. P. Holly, of Bradford, for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as

Senate Bill No. 1098.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 1818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1818.
Reported without amendment, 2059.
First reading, 2101.
Second reading, 2346.
Third reading and final passage, 2675.
Returned from House without amendment, 4053.
Signed by President, 4086.

In House (No. 2114).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3676.
First reading, 3677.
Second reading, 3949.
Third reading and final passage, 4105.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

TAXES, MERCANTILE LICENSE, making appropriation to the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury as

Senate Bill No. 626.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 624.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 624.
Reported without amendment, 1382.
First reading, 1410.
Second reading, 1508.
Third reading and final passage, 1659.
Returned from House without amendment, 3210.
Signed by President, 3515.

In House (No. 1942).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2102.
Reported without amendment, 2834.
First reading, 2840.
Second reading, 3040.
Third reading and final passage, 3264-3265.
Signed by Speaker, 3918.

TAXES, MERCANTILE LICENSE, repealing act of 1899, imposing

Senate Bill No. 864.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 1139.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1139.

TAXES, OCCUPATION AND POLL, of persons by their employers, providing for collection and payment of

House Bill No. 1512.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1169.

TAXES on capital stock against corporations and partnership associations, providing for a modification of the method for the assesment of

House Bill No. 1000.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 391.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 391.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS by joint tenants, tenants in common or coparceners, repealing act of 1917, relating to payment of

House Bill No. 1545.
Read in place in House by Mr. Purucker, 1171.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1171.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3291.
Third reading and final passage, 3499.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4349.
Signed by Speaker, 4399.

In Senate (No. 1555).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3651.
Recommitted, 3804.
Re-reported without amendment, 4061.
Third reading and final passage, 4184.
Signed by President, 4270.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS, by providing for the service of notice in cases of tax sales, amending act of 1913. reltaing to the return of

House Bill No. 445.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 186
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 186.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS, providing for return of

House Bill No. 1339.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 798.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 798.
Reported without amendment, 2275.
First reading, 2276.
Second reading, 2550-2551.
Third reading and final passage, 3061.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4357.

In Senate (No. 1435).
Referred to C ommittee on New Counties and County Seats, 2935.
Reported wit hout amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3660.
Second reading, 3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4034-4035.
Signed by President, 4245.

TAXES, ROAD, and providing for payment of existing indebtedness incurred for road purposes, amending Township Code of 1917, by defining and limiting

House Bill No. 197.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 129.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 229.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 890-891.
Second reading, 985.
Third reading and final passage, 1048.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2961.
Signed by Speaker, 3667.

In Senate (No. 823).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1013.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1167.
Second reading, 1341.
Over in its order, 1400, 1498.
Postponed, 1663-1664.
Third reading and amended, 1902.
Over in its order, 2044.
Resumed and passed finally, 2284-2285.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2921.
Signed by President, 3517.

Remarks on, by
Mansfield, 1663-1664.
Leslie, 1663.
North, 1663.

TAXES shall not be imposed on gross receipts from the operation of any public utility owned by or leased to or from any municipality, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing that

House Bill No. 1457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 1017.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1017.

TAXES, STATE, unpaid bonus, interest, penalties and all public accounts a lien upon the franchise and property of corporations, associations and individuals, making

House Bill No. 1899.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1931.

TAXES upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting corporations of first class from State tax on scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness, amending act of 1913, imposing

House Bill No. 1929.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.

TAXES upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting equipment or car trust certificates when corporations are paying capital stock tax, amending act of 1913, imposing

House Bill No. 1924.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.

TAXES upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting interest bearing bank deposits from act, amending act of 1913, imposing

House Bill No. 1331.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 798.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 798.

TAXES upon certain classes of personal property, for State, county and city purposes, amending sections 1 and 17, of act of 1913, imposing

House Bill No. 908.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 351.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 351.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635-1636.
Second reading, 1756-1758.
Third reading and final passage, 2023-2024.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 3992.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4160-4161.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 1121).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2062.
Reported with amendment, 2930.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3158-3160.
Third reading and amended, 3588.
Resumed and passed finally, 3774-3776.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3897.
Resumed and passed finally, 4015-4017.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4083.
Signed by President, 4270.

TAXES upon mortgages, imposing

House Bill No. 660.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 251.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 251.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 575.

TAXICABS (see tax, taxation).

TAYLOR HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

TEACHERS, cretaing a Bureau in the Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of finding employment for

House Bill No. 81.
Read in plece in House by Mr. Metzger, 96.
Referred to Committee on Education, 96.

TEACHERS (see also cities of fifth class).

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES (see banks, trees).

TELEPHONE COMPANIES (see public service companies, trees).

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY (see appropriation to).

TENANCY BY CURTESY (see real estate).

TENANTS (see electric wiring).

TENANTS BY ENTIRETIES (see property).

TENANTS IN COMMON (see estates by entireties, taxes).

TENEMENT HOUSES (se cities of second class, fire escapes).

TENPIN ALLEYS (see bowling alleys).

TESTIMONY given in ejectment suits upon a retrial, repealing act of 1925, providing for admisison of

House Bill No. 70.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.

TESTIMONY—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 224.
Second reading, 261.
Third reading and final passage, 276.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 606.
Signed by Speaker, 660.
Approved by Governor, 1133.

In Senate (No. 365).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 294.
Reported without amendment, 467.
First Reading, 482.
Second reading, 541.
Third reading and final passage, 566.
Signed by President pro tempore, 631.

TESTIMONY, REPUTATION AND CHARACTER, in criminal actions under certain circumstances, regulating introduction of

House Bill No. 292.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 154.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, and recommitted, 591.
Re-reported without amendment, 1353.
Recommitted, 1478.
Re-reported with amendment, 2110.
Postponed, 2417.
Resumed and passed third reading with amendments, 2831.
Recommitted, 3310.

TESTIMONY (see also divorce).

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (see appropriation to).

THEATRE (see tickets).

THOMAS, LORENZO D., Representative from Luzerne County (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 35.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting the stopping of any motor vehicle by an officer or person for purpose of selling tickets or other form of solicitation, 93.

No. 1027.
Regulating the payment of fees of witnesses, constables and justices of the peace in proceedings in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions and general jail delivery, 483.

No. 1028.
Amending the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by authorizing the sale and condemnation of liquor and property seized when value is not more than one thousand dolalrs, 484.

No. 1264.
Amending Schol Code of 1911, so as to determine the tenure of teachers, supervising principals, principals and special teachers having taught for a certain period in public schools, 639.

No. 1509.
Creating the Pennsylvania Archaeological Commission, and making appropriation, 1168-1169.

Bills reported by
No. 124.
Making appropriation to Auditor General for refund of taxes erroneously paid on gross receipts of notaries public, 357.

No. 414.
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 1805.

No. 514.
Making deficiency appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, at Shenandoah, 645.

THOMAS, LORENZO D.—Continued.

No. 950.
Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1807.

No. 1299.
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 1808.

No. 1985 (Senate No. 139).
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 2832.

No. 2041 (Senate No. 713).
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 2835.

Election returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 176, 1940, 3675.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 478, Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance of persons injured in or about the mines to their homes, 1047.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1095.

Bill No. 434, Fixing salaries of judges, 602.

Bill No. 478, Repealing act of 1881, to provide proper means of conveyance to their homes of persons injured in or about mines, 1122-1123.

Bill No. 891, Repealing act of 1883, relating to the conveyance of persons injured in or about mines to their homes, 976.

Testimonial, presentation to, and acceptance of, 4363.

THOMAS MIFFLIN (see Mifflin).

THOMPSON, FRANK, upon his thirty-ninth birthday, resolution (Senate), by Bonbrake, congratulating, 4054.

THRIFT ASSOCIATIONS, and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Banking, authorizing the incorporation of

House Bill No. 1275.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, 714.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 714.
Reported with amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2515-2517.
Re-reported with amendment, 3225.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3708-3711.

Remarks on, by
Stadtlander, 3710-3711.
Guerin, 3710-3711.
Brown, Thomas J., 3711.
Storb, 3711.

TICKETS (see also motor vehicles, steamship).

TICKETS to theatres and other places of amusement, regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 61.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 95.
Reported without amendment, 134.
First reading, 135.
Second reading, 160-161.
Third reading and final passage, 191-192.

In Senate (No. 186).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 175.

TICKETS to theatres, motion picture theatres and places of amusement unless seats are provided therefor, prohibiting the sale of

House Bill No. 1582.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1174.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1174.

TICKETS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1944.
Recommitted, 2132.

TIOGA COUNTY (see also highway).

TIOGA COUNTY STATE HOSPITALS, BOARD OF, creating within the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board to be known as

House Bill No. 1754.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wililams, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1594.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1648.

TIPSTAVES in counties of second class, by increasing salaries thereof, and making president judge of county court a member of the salary board, amending act of 1917, regulating salaries of

Senate Bill No. 754.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 924.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 924.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading, 1724.
Third reading and final passage, 1893-1894.
Returned from House without amendment, 3409.
Signed by President, 3516.

In House (No. 1959).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 2755.
First reading, 3045.
Second reading, 3281.
Third reading and final passage, 3491.
Signed by Speaker, 3919.

TIPSTAVES (see also court criers).

TITLE (see poor districts, real estate).

TITLE INSURANCE (see insurance, tax, trust companies).

TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

TOBACCO (see Pennsylvania State College).

TOLL-BRIDGES (see Delaware River).

TOMBSTONES (see soldiers).

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nomination recalled, 88.

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, amending the Township Code of 1917, by regulating the posting of the report of

House Bill No. 123.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 113.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 113.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, repealing act of 1885, supplementing act relating to appeal from decision of

House Bill No. 574.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers (by request), 246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 246.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1755.
Third reading and final passage, 2022.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4119.

In Senate (No. 1119).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2061.
Reported without amendment, 2903.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3588.
Signed by President, 4066.

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES under certain circumstances to close roads, amending the Township Code of 1917, by permitting

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES—Continued.

House Bill No. 1029.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 484.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 484.
Reported without amendment, 1094.
First reading, 1306.
Second reading, 1358-1359.
Third reading and final passage, 1474.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3673.

In Senate (No. 998).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1563.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2341.
Third reading and final passage, 2667.
Signed by President, 3522.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1731.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1592.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1592.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS in townships of first class, amending Township Code of 1917, by fixing number and salaries of

House Bill No. 586.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 247.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 247.
Reported without amendment, 356.
First reading, 400.
Recommitted, 434.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS in townships of first class, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing the compensation of

Senate Bill No. 357.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Pfischner, 285.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 285.
Reported without amendment, 1086.
First reading, 1087.
Second reading, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1314.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1674).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1596.
Reported without amendment, 2111.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2560.
Third reading and final passage, 3066.
Signed by Speaker, 3229.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS of Department of Highways from having jurisdiction in awarding highway contracts, amending Township Code, of 1917, by eliminating

Senate Bill No. 1330.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2627.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2627.
Reported with amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2944.
Second reading, 3177.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3544.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, with regard to statement of annual meeting and payment of expenses, amending act of 1925, authorizing a

Senate Bill No. 1107.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 1904.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1904.
Reported without amendment, 2033.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF—Continued.

First reading, 2101.
Second reading, 2346.
Third reading and final passage, 2675.
Returned from House without amendment, 3902-3903.
Signed by President, 4007.

In House (No. 2117).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2950.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Third reading and final passage, 3976.
Signed by Speaker, 4097.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF, amending the Township Code of 1917, by providing that certain members are ineligible to hold office in the

Senate Bill No. 630.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 626.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 626.
Reported without amendment, 687.
First reading, 711.
Second reading, 792-793.
Third reading and final passage, 915.
Returned from House without amendment, 3901.
Signed by President, 4006.

In House (No. 1464).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1019.
Reported without amendment, 3306.
First reading, 3507.
Second reading, 3752.
Third reading and final passage, 3972.
Signed by Speaker, 4096.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, by increasing allowance for expenses of delegates, amending act of 1921, authorizing a

House Bill No. 1095.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 487-488.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 488.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, by increasing amount townships may contribute for expenses of annual meeting, amending act of 1921, authorizing a

House Bill No. 1440.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riddle, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3295.
Third reading and final passage, 3504.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3991.
Signed by Speaker, 4125.

In Senate (No. 1561).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ———
Second reading, 3652.
Third reading and final passage, 3805.
Signed by President, 4072.

TOWNSHIP PUBLIC ROADS, classifying.

Senate Bill No. 97.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lamb, 105.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 105.

TOWNSHIP REWARDS, authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for

House Bill No. 143.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sheffer, 125.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 125.

TOWNSHIP REWARDS—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 224.
First reading, 266.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads, 274.

TOWNSHIP ROAD COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating the

House Bill No. 853.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 348.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 348.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 721-722.
Third reading and final passage, 895.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2997.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 747).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, ———
First reading, ———
Second reading, 2731.
Third reading and final passage, 2873.
Signed by President, 3522.

TOWNSHIP ROAD IMPROVEMENTS, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing amount of State reward for certain

House Bill No. 744.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wood, 271.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 271.

TOWNSHIP ROAD IMPROVEMENTS, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing amount of State reward for certain

Senate Bill No. 1373.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 2863.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2863.
Reported without amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2946.
Second reading, 3182.
Third reading and final passage, 3544.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2171).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3762.
Reported without amendment, 3959.
First reading, 3959.
Second reading, 4110.
Third reading and final passage, 4337-4338.
Signed by Speaker, 4354.

TOWNSHIP ROAD TAXES, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing the penalty interest for

House Bill No. 1758.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kahle, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1594.

TOWNSHIP ROADS, authorizing townships of second class, by a vote of the electors, to turn over to the Department of Highways the construction, improvement and maintenance of

House Bill No. 365.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 180.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 180.

TOWNSHIP ROADS, providing for the maintenance of certain improved

House Bill No. 1892.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sarig, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1931.

TOWNSHIP STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to assesment of property owners for lighting

House Bill No. 1703.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watkin, 1590.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1590.
Reported without amendment, 1650.

TOWNSHIP STREETS AND HIGHWAYS—Continued.

First reading, 1650.
Second reading, 1945.
Third reading and final passage, 2138-2139.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3344.
Signed by Speaker, 3666.

Remarks on, by
Richardson, 2138.
Witkin, 2138.

In Senate (No. 1151).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2094.
Reported without amendment, 2679.
First reading, 2751.
Second reading, 2911.
Third reading and final passage, 3141-3142.
Signed by President, 3526.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, amending the Township Code of 1917, by increasing compensation of

House Bill No. 222.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, amending the Township Code of 1917, by increasing compensation of

House Bill No. 645.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 251.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 251.
Reported with amendment, 432.
First reading, 532.
Second reading, 551.
Third reading and final passage, 604.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2953.
Signed by Speaker, 3670.

In Senate (No. 621).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 624.
Reported without amendment, 2280.
First reading, 2366.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2652.
Signed by President, 3520.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, amending the Township Code of 1917, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1080.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 487.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 487.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS' PETITION for larger road tax is objected to by fifty per cent of owners of real estate, the court shall deny said petition, amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that if

House Bill No. 1632.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3291.
Postponed, 3500-3501.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3770.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS to repair and maintain roads deemed necessary for public travel, authorizing

House Bill No. 1572.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1173.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1173.

TOWNSHIPS, by increasing tax from ten to twelve mills, amending act of 1917, consolidating the laws relating to

House Bill No. 1514.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1169.

TOWNSHIPS by population, amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to classification of

House Bill No. 1506.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1092.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2115.
Second reading, 2522-2523.
Third reading and final passage, 2980-2981.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3913.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1391).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3215.
Second reading, 3367.
Third reading and final passage, 3614.
Signed by President, 4073.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by authorizing the appointment of a township manager in

House Bill No. 1258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peters, 1170.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1170.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1787-1788.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1066).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1735.
Reported without amendment, 2932
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3157.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Signed by President, 4073.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by limiting compensation of treasurer of

House Bill No. 1181.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 548.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 548.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Second reading, 1034.
Postponed, 1180.
Time of postponement extended, 2017, 2974.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by providing for appointment of deputy constables upon petition in

Senate Bill No. 164.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 140.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 140.
Reporetd without amendment, 481.
First reading, 482.
Second reading, 539-540.
Third reading and final passage, 565.

In House (No. 1266).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 640.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending the Township Code of 1917, with regard to collection by instalments of cost of construction of sewer and drainage systems in

Senate Bill No. 842.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1062.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1062.
Reported without amendment, 1136.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

First reading, 1168.
Second reading, 1343-1344.
Third reading and final passage, 1401.

In House (No. 1786).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1598.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3508.
Recommitted, 3679.
Re-reported without amendment, 3922.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Mines and Mining, 4110.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to issuance of permits by commissioners for erection of obstructions on highways in

House Bill No. 1627.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ederer, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1350.
Reported without amendment, 1421.
First reading, 1635.
Second reading, 1754-1755.
Third reading and final passage, 2021.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4127.

In Senate (No. 1127).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2932.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3589.
Signed by President, 4074.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, and making appropriation, creating a commission to study the laws relating to

House Bill No. 1523.
Read in place in House by Mr. Paul G. Adams, 1169.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1169.
Reported without amendment, 1353.
First reading, 1425.
Second reading, 1627-1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1784.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3933.
Signed by Speaker, 4126.

In Senate (No. 1064).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1735.
Reported with amendment, 3106.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3357.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4073.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, and providing for election of township treasurers of all townships of first class at the same election, amending the Township Code of 1917, by extending terms of certain treasurers of

House Bill No. 930.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 353.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 353.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1371.
Second reading, 1443.
Third reading and final passage, 1613-1614.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2955.
Signed by Speaker, 3672.

In Senate (No. 1018).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2668.
Signed by President, 3522.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS of sewers owned by persons or corporations, and agreement to connect with adjacent municipality, amending the Township Code of 1917, by regulating the purchase by

House Bill No. 1108.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ederer, 488.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 488.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 988.
Second reading, 1025.
Third reading and final passage, 1125.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3935-3936.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 877).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1155.
Reported with amendment, 2932.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3812.
Signed by President, 4069.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, requiring the consent of board of township commissioners for the separation of any portion of territory of

House Bill No. 1707.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans,1591.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1591.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS where sixty per cent of abutting property has been improved by building, and providing for assessment of cost thereof, amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to grading, paving and curbing sidewalks in

House Bill No. 1863.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hefferon, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1929.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES to connect for sewage purposes with existing sewers owned by adjacent municipalities, permitting

Senate Bill No. 927.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 1311.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1311.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1587-1588.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 1899.
Returned from House without amendment, ———.
Signed by President, 4085.

In House (No. 1961).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2372.
Reported without amendment, 3013.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3286.
Postponed, 3495.
Resumed on third reading and final passage, 4131.
Signed by Speaker, 4339.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by adding additional provisions relative to care of highways in

House Bill No. 72.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 95-96.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 96.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by fixing rate of levy of road tax in

House Bill No. 1066.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bowers, 486.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 486.
Reported without amendment, 718.
First reading, 890.
Second reading, 984.
Third reading and final passage, 1047-1048.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 833).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1014.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing rewards for roads in

House Bill No. 1650.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1416.
Reported without amendment, 2107.
First reading, 2113.
Second reading, 2512.
Third reading and final passage, 2974-2975.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1395).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3659.
Second reading, 3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4031.
Signed by President, 4246.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by providing that application for rewards for roads must be made before January 1, 1928, in

House Bill No. 1186.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 575.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 575.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending Township Code of 1917, by regulating election of supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 554.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 560.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 560.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending the Township Code of 1917, by regulating notice for bids for contracts and the opening thereof in

House Bill No. 711.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 269.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 269.
Reported without amendment, 549.
First reading, 599.
Second reading, 676.
Postponed, 744.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 1250.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS at expense of abutting property owners, amending Township Code of 1917, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in

House Bill No. 1179.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 547.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 547.
Reported without amendment, 1094.
First reading, 1306.
Second reading, 1359.
Third reading and amended, 1474.
Final passage, 1645-1646.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3995.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 1005).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1576.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2099.
Second reading, 2342.
Recommitted, 2667.
Re-reported with amendments, 2932.
Over in its order, 3116, 3585.
Third reading and amended, 3637.
Resumed and passed finally, 3773-3774.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3899.
Signed by President, 4070.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, authorizing the election of an additional constable in

House Bill No. 1064.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davidson (by request), 486.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 486.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS by abutting property owners, amending the Township Code of 1917, by authorizing the grading, paving or macadamizing of streets or highways by supervisors in

House Bill No. 1129.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hartsock, 545.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 545.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS for purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus and fire houses, amending Township Code of 1917, regulating appropriations of

House Bill No. 740.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 270.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 270.
Reported without amendment, 550.
First reading, 600 .
Second reading, and amended, 677-678.
Third reading and final passage, 746-747.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1179.
Signed by Speaker, 1259.
Approved by Governor, 2622.

In Senate (No. 675).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 712.
Reported without amendment, 919.
First reading, 927.
Second reading, 1004.
Third reading and final passage, 1072.
Signed by President, 1157.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, further amending Township Code of 1917, by extending rewards for improvement of highways in

House Bill No. 1288.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 715.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 715.
Reported without amendment, 957-958.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1118-1119.
Third reading and final passage, 1267.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

In Senate (No. 920).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1308.
Reported without amendment, 2932.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3154.
Third reading and final passage, 3581.
Signed by President, 4070.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS may accept only roads and streets as part of the highway system, amending the Township Code of 1917, by providing that

Senate Bill No. 265.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 232.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 232.
Reported without amendment, 281.
First reading, 303.
Second reading, 336.
Recommitted, 417.
Re-reported with amendment, 429.
Third reading and final passage, 472.
Returned from House without amendment, 1162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1309.
Approved by Governor, 1905.

In House (No. 1162).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 549.
Reported without amendment, 940.
First reading, 1057.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 1120.
Third reading and final passage, 1268-1269.
Signed by Speaker, 1354.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS of sidewalks upon petition of majority of property owners, amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to construction in

House Bill No. 1259.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 639.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 639.
Reported without amendment, 799.
First reading, 989.
Second reading, 1028.
Third reading and final passage, 1127.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4161-4162.
Signed by Speaker, 4398.

In Senate (No. 879).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1155.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2098.
Second reading, 2339.
Recommitted, 2662.
Re-reported with amendment, 2932.
Over in its order, 3114, 3580.
Third reading and amended, 3780-3781.
Resumed and passed finally, 4011-4012.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4083.
Signed by President, 4270.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, providing for the maintenance by the Commonwealth of State-aid roads and highways in

House Bill No. 48.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, providing for the vacation of certain roads as public roads in

House Bill No. 602.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hetrick, 248.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 248.
Reported without amendment, 354.
First reading, 398.
Second reading, 441-442.
Third reading and final passage, 493-494.

In Senate (No. 492).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 479.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS shall be open to inspection of taxpayers, amending Township Code of 1917, by provdiing that the minute book and other records of

House Bill No. 1557.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1172.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1172.
Reported without amendment, 1354.
First reading, 1426.
Second reading, and amended, 1633-1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1792-1793.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1074).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1736.
Reported without amendment, 3512.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3818.
Third reading and final passage, 4024.
Signed by President, 4245.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS to provide a supply of water and for the necessary water mains and connections, amending the Township Code of 1917, by empowering

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

House Bill No. 1053.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bailey, 485.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 485.
Reported without amendment, 576.
First reading, 685.
Second reading, 722.
Third reading and final passage, 895-896.

In Senate (No. 749).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 922.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS to settle their tax duplicates annually, amending Township Code of 1917, by requiring tax collectors in

House Bill No. 1057.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 485.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 485.

TOWNSHIPS (see also annexation, assessment, bridges, buildings, cemeteries, contracts, dance halls, elections, garbage, highways, health laws, health officers, Motor License Fund, officers, plans, policemen, poor, retailers, tax, taxation, tax collectors, taxes, tax fund, taxpayers' associations, traffic signals).

TRADE SCHOOLS (see schools).

TRAFFIC COURT (see court).

TRAFFIC REGULATION BUREAU (see motor vehicles).

TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHTS, authorizing the Secretary of Highways to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for a uniform installation, erection and operation of

House Bill No. 186.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 128.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Recommitted, 320.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS, amending Township Code of 1917, by conferring power upon townships of second class to maintain

House Bill No. 66.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 95.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 95.
Reported without amendment, 272.
First reading, 273.
Second reading, 319.
Third reading and final passage, 373-374.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 404).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 342.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3657.
Second reading, 3817.
Third reading and final passage, 4021-4022.
Signed by President, 4243.

TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS, regulating the operation of vehicles, including bicycles and ridden animals on highways, and providing for

House Bill No. 1452.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1016.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1799.
Second reading, 1962-1970.
Third reading and final passage, 2159-2160.

In Senate (No. 1299).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2356.

TRAIN ROBBERY, by lengthening term of imprisonment, amending act of 1895, defining the crime of

House Bill No. 193.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 129.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 129.

TRANSACTIONS (see agreements, obligations).

TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS (see highways).

TRANSPORTATION (see election pools, motor vehicles, school districts, tax).

TREASURER AND TREASURERS (see cities, corporations, county, counties, school districts, townships).

TREE, STATE, making the hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis) Linnaeus the Pennsylvania

Senate Bill No. 959.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 1380.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1380.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1588.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1901-1902.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1901.
Buckman, 1901.
Earnest, 1901.

In House (No. 1964).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2372.
Reported with amendment, 3224.
First reading, 3506.
Second reading, 3749.
Dropped from calendar, 3755.

TREES along any public highway, without notifying owners of land, except in cities of first class, making it unlawful for any public service company to trim

Senate Bill No. 151.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 139.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 139.
Reported with amendment, 405-406.
First reading, 429.
Second reading, 477.
Recommitted, 538-539.

TREES AND WOODLANDS, by permitting the cutting of trees by engineers and surveyors in good faith in making surveys, amending act of 1911, to protect

House Bill No. 150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 126.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 126.
Reported without amendment, 1020.
First reading, 1098.
Second reading, 1292.
Third reading and final passage, 1362.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4117.

In Senate (No. 938).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1345.
Reported without amendment, 2905.
First reading, 2940.
Second reading, 3154.
Over in its order, 3581.
Third reading and final passage, 3789.
Signed by President, 4064.

TREES IN CITIES, amending act of 1907, relative to planting and care of shade-trees on highways of townships of first class, boroughs and cities, by providing for assessment of cost of planting, transplanting and removing

Senate Bill No. 335.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 284.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 284.

TREES (see also fences, forest).

TRESPASS, by empowering magistrates and justices of the peace to dispose of the costs, amending act of 1905, relating to

Senate Bill No. 146.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 138.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 138.

TRESPASS (see also actions, corporations, trials).

TRESPASSING on grounds of State institutions, providing penalties for

House Bill No. 926.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 353.

TRESPASSING.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1176.
First reading, 1368.
Second reading, 1429.
Third reading and final passage, 1606.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1017).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1578.
Reported without amendment, 2904.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3157.
Third reading and final passage, 3586.
Signed by President, 4068.

TRIAL in any court of persons for any offense who have previously been placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, to prevent

House Bill No. 1220.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 636.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 636.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1435.
Special order, 1449.
Third reading and final passage, 2121-2124.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3912.
Signed by Speaker, 4123.

Remarks on, by
Goodnough, 2122-2123.
Haas, 2122.
Sowers, 2122.
Alexander, 2123-2124.
Armstrong, 2123.
Witkin, 2123-2124.

In Senate (No. 1129).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2062.
Reported without amendment, 2862.
First reading, 2942.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3589.
Signed by President, 4070.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES and prosecutions in the courts without a jury at the election of the accused, to provide for

House Bill No. 1208.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 635.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 635.
Reported without amendment, 1021.
First reading, 1099.
Second reading and recommitted, 1297.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES in courts of quarter sessions without a jury after agreement between the defendant and the Commonwealth, to provide for

Senate Bill No. 45.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 74.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 240.
Second reading and recommitted, 288.
Re-reported with amendment, 467.
Third reading and final passage, 538.

In House (No. 1195).
Referred to Committee on Judicary General, 640.

TRIALS BY JURY, prohibiting and dispensing with the entering of judgments non obstante veredicto in

House Bill No. 1256.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 638
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 638.

TRIALS in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, regulating indictments and

House Bill No. 1770.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 1595.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1595.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2427.
Second reading, 2583.

TRIALS, etc.—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 3301-3302.
Final passage, 3697-3698.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4379.

In Senate (No. 1581).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3578.
Reported without amendment, 3583-3584.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Third reading and final passage, 4042.
Signed by President, 4248.

TRIALS, JURY, amending act of 1875, authorizing judges to fix number of the regular terms of courts, etc., by providing that judges shall fix time of holding

House Bill No. 26.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 92.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 92.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 755.
Second reading, 875-876.
Third reading and final pasasge, 967-968.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1744.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2421.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2499.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2849-2850.
Final passage, 3231-3232.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3420.
Signed by Speaker, 3664.

In Senate (No. 770).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 929.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1397.
Signed by President, 1652.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2358, 2361.
Bill returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 3200.
Signed by President, 3525.

TRIALS of cross actions in trespass, and the effect of verdicts therein when tried separately, regulating

House Bill No. 20.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 91.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 91.
Reported without amendment, 254.
First reading, 279.
Second reading and amended, 383.
Postponed, 396.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 509.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3343.
Signed by Speaker, 3664.

In Senate (No. 514).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1138.
First reading, 1164.
Second reading, 1334.
Recommitted, 1391.
Re-reported without amendment, 2862.
Signed by President, 3525.

TRIALS on failure of defendant to testify, amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by allowing comment during

House Bill No. 1745.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schwartz, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1594.
Reported without amendment, 2108.
First reading, 2114.
Second reading, 2761.
Recommitted, 3323.

TRIALS (see also homicide, murder).

TROLL (see fish).

TROUT AND TROUT STREAMS (see fish, fishing).

TRUCKS (see motor vehicles).

TRUST CERTIFICATES (see decedents' estates).

TRUST COMPANIES and title insurance and trust companies, fixing the liability of stockholders of

House Bill No. 361.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 180.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 180.

TRUST COMPANIES in the use of trust funds held for investment purposes, amending the Corporation Act of 1874, by enlarging powers of

House Bill No. 201.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 130.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 130.

TRUST COMPANIES (see also banks, capital stock, loans, mortgages).

TRUSTEES (see Board of, etc.)

TRUST FUNDS (see insurance companies).

TRUSTS on orders or decrees for support, amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against

Senate Bill No. 81.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 104.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 104.
Reported without amendment, 327.
First reading, 338.
Second reading and amended, 418-419.
Third reading and final passage, 469-470.

In House (No. 1158).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 548-549.
Reported without amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2622.
Second reading, 2768.
Recommitted, 3044.

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (see appropriation to).

TUBERCULOSIS (see also institution).

TURKEYS (see game).

TURNER, ELLWOOD J., Representative from Delaware County (Second District).

Acting Speaker, 496.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 268, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 603, 1942.

Bill No. 269, Amending act of 1919, empowering cities of second and third classes, boroughs, and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds, swimming pools and indoor recreation centers, 592.

Bill No. 523 (Senate No. 60), Providing for two additional judges of court of common pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 2780.

Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2410.

Bill No. 740, Amending Township Code, by regulating appropriations by townships of second class for purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus and houses, 678.

Bill No. 741, Amending School Code, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, 1362.

Bill No. 765, Requiring the filing of plans and specifications for certain buildings, public works, highways or improvements, 1046, 1121.

Bill No. 995, Relating to aeronautics, 584.

Bill No. 1370, Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, 3073.

TURNER, ELLWOOD J.—Continued.

Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 313), Amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, 3499, 3707.

House concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a joint legislative committee to confer with Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings with the view of securing adequate committee rooms, 2968-2969.

Bills introduced by

No. 217.
Amending act of 1876, extending Corporation Act to all who may have the right to vote for directors, managers or trustees, by regulating the manner of voting in first class corporations, 130-131.

No. 218.
Amending act of 1895, relating to taxation, by providing for payment by State Treasurer of one-half of one per centum tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the city and borough treasurers, 131.

No. 268.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held for purpose of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 152.

No. 269.
Amending act of 1919, empowering cities of second and third classes, boroughs and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds, swimming pools and indoor recreation centers, by extending act so as to include parks, 152.

No. 431.
To provide for the making, adoption and administration of general plans for public improvements, and creating a planning commission, 185.

No. 442.
To provide for the better development of counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, and creating County Planning Commissions therein, 186.

No. 673.
Amending act of 1883, relating to eligibility of candidates for office of district attorney, 252.

No. 710.
Amending Borough Code, by imposing penalties on borough controllers, 269.

No. 711.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by regulating notice for bids for contracts and the opening thereof in townships of second class, 269.

No. 740.
Amending Township Code of 1917, regulating second class township appropriations for purchase and maintenance of fire apparatus and fire houses, 270.

No. 741.
Amending School Code of 1911, by regulating advertisements and notices for bids and the public opening thereof, 270.

No. 742.
Amending School Code of 1911, with regard to payment of temporary indebtedness before due, 270.

No. 765.
Requiring the filing of plans and specifications for buildings, public works, highways or improvements undertaken by boroughs, townships, poor districts or school districts in counties other than first and second class, in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 304.

No. 874.
To make uniform the law with reference to aeronautics, 349.

TURNER, Ellwood J.—Continued.

No. 995.
Establishing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in the Department of Internal Affairs, 391.

No. 1029.
Amending Township Code, by permitting township authorities under certain circumstances to close roads, 484.

No. 1177.
Authorizing Fraternal Benefit Societies to provide for insurance and annuities upon the lives of children, 547.

No. 1333.
Amending act of 1925, concerning conditional sales, by providing for recording of certain conditional sale contracts in prothonotary's office, 798.

No. 1334.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing that reasons for failure to re-employ supervisors, principals and teachers must be in writing, 798.

No. 1369.
Amending act of 1876, to carry into effect the Contitution relative to salaries of county officers in of fourth class, by increasing salary of recorder of deeds, 934.

No. 1370.
Supplementing act of 1917, to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and sale of poisons and druis, regulating the ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, 934.

No. 1487.
To provide for the making, adoption and administration of general plans for public improvements, 1091.

No. 1647.
Authorizing churches, cemetery companies and burial associations to lease or convey coal and other materials, 1416.

No. 1798.
Fixing compensation of recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class, 1739.

No. 1845.
Authorizing counties of fourth class to lay out and adopt plans of roads and highways within townships of such counties, 1741.

No. 1872.
Making appropriation to Department of Internal Affairs for the enforcement of laws relating to aeronautics, 1929.

No. 1935.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, with regard to payment thereof to employes injured outside of the Commonwealth, 1934.

Bills reported by
No. 61.
Regulating the sale of tickets to theatres and other places of amusement, 134.

No. 572.
Repealing act of 1885, to perfect records of deeds and mortgages, 490.

No. 835.
To validate title of foreign real estate corporations, 490.

No. 1032.
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act, by changing allowance contributor shall receive on retirement for superannuation, 642.

No. 1392.
Amending act of 1907, to provide for assignment of counsel in murder cases, 1176.

TURNER, Ellwood J.—Continued.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 3727.

Member of special committees, 2132.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 523 (Senate No. 60), providing two additional judges of Court of Common Pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 2415.

Motion by, to
Close nominations for Speaker, 32.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1369, Amending act of 1876, to carry into effect the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers in counties of fourth class, by increasing salary of recorder of deeds, 1779.

Lay on table House Bill No. 995, Establishing Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, 2409.

Postpone Bill No. 268, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 506.

Postpone Bill No. 523 (Senate No. 60), providing for two additional judges of Court of Common Pleas of the Thirty-second Judicial District, 2396.

Postpone Bill No. 1369, Amending act of 1876, to carry into effect the Constitution relative to salaries of county officers in counties of fourth class, by increasing salary of recorder of deeds, 1475.

Postpone Bill No. 2081 (Senate No. 463), Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, 3496.

Recommit Bill No. 711, Amending Township Code, by regulating notice for bids for contracts and the opening thereof in townships of sceond class, 1250.

Recommit Bill No. 1616 (Senate No. 281), Relating to insurance upon the lives of directors, officers and employes of corporations, 2560.

Recommit Bill No. 1773 (Senate No. 177), Prohibiting banks and trust companies to establish branch banks, 2560.

Recommit Bill No. 1780 (Senate No. 683), Further amending School Code, with regard to term of office of school directors when territory comprising a separate school district is annexed to a city, borough or township, 2559.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 268, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1942.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 765, Relative to the filing of plans and specifications for buildings, public works, etc., 1121.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2410.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 313), amending Conditional Sales' Act of 1925, 3707.

Take from table House Bill No. 995, Relative to aeronautics, 3486.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 1370, Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, regulating ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, 2407.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. Thomas H. Garvin, 2996.

TURNER, Ellwood J.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 218, Amending Tax Act of 1895, by providing for payment by State Treasurer of one-half of one per cent of tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to city and borough treasurers, 2020.

Bill No. 442, To provide for better development of counties of third, fourth and fifth classes by creating County Planning Commissions, 369-370.

Bill No. 541, Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 523.

Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 502.

Bill No. 765, Relative to filing of plans and specifications for buildings and public works in office of clerk of court of quarter sessions, 1273.

Bill No. 1333, Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for the recording of certain conditional sale contracts in the prothonotary's office, 2167.

Bill No. 1370, Supplementing act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, further regulating the ownership of pharmacies and drug stores, 3488.

Bill No. 1487, To provide for the making, adoption and administration of general plans for public improvements, 3500.

Motion to amend Senate concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of Legislature until eight o'clock, March twenty-eighth, 1752.

Report of committee appointed by House of Representatives February 11, 1926, to provide adequate committee rooms for House, presented by, 98.

Resolutions offered by
Extending sympathy of House to family of the late Hon. George A. Lukehart, 2995.

Extending sympathy of House to family of the late Hon. Thomas H. Garvin, 2995-2996.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of joint legislative committee to confer with Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings with the view of securing adequate committee rooms, 2117.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 268, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1752.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 673, Amending section one of act of 1883, relating to the eligibility of candidates to office of district attorney, 2152.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 995, Establishing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, 1940.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 995, Relating to aeronautics, 3486.

Sympathy of House extended to, on death of Mother, 3958.

TURNPIKE (see highway).

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (see History).

TWO LICK HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

UNDERTAKERS AND ASSISTANTS to register annually, further amending act of 1895, creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third classes, by requiring additional educational qualifications of applicants for registration, and requiring licensed

House Bill No. 1125.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 545.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 545.
Reported without amendment, 658.
First reading, 756.
Second reading, 881-882.
Third reading and final passage, 974-975.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4122.

In Senate (No. 767).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 929.
Reported without amendment, 2931-2932.
First reading, 2939.
Second reading, 3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3575-3576.
Signed by President, 4069.

UNDERTAKERS, providing for licensing, examination and registration of

Senate Bill No. 280.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Parkinson, 233.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 233.
Reported without amendment, 924.
First reading, 925.
Second reading, 998-999.
Third reading and final passage, 1063-1064.
Returned from House without amendment, 2934.
Signed by President, 3107.

In House (No. 1596).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1351.
Reported without amendment, 2134.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2561.
Third reading and final passage, 3067-3068.
Signed by Speaker, 3228.

UNDERTAKERS, requiring and regulating the examination licensure and registration of all persons entering the business of

House Bill No. 130.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 114.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 114.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, members of Board of Commissioners on, nominated and confirmed, 572.

UNION COUNTY (see highway).

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES (see appropriation to).

UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR (see Memorial Day).

UNION ZION HOME (see appropriation to).

UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

UNITED CHARITIES (see appropriation to).

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS (see courts).

UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIERS (see liquid fuels).

UNITED STATES (see Constitution, flag, lands, tax, liens).

UNIVERSITIES (see school buildings).

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation to).

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (see appropriation to).

USURY (see corporations).

VAGRANTS (see fees).

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, making appropriation t

House Bill No. 708.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt. 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported without amendment, 1600.
First reading, 1797.
Second reading, 1951.
Third reading and final passage, 2146.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3671.

In Senate (No. 1140).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 2282.
First reading, 2371.

VALLEY FORGE COMMISSION.—Continued.

Second reading, 2478.
Third reading and final passage, 2678-2679.
Signed by President, 3521.

VALLEY FORGE (see Washington).

VARE, MRS. FLORA M., Senator from First District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 840, Making appropriation to establish Eastern Pennsylvania State Psychopathic Hospital, 2660.

Bills introduced by
No. 11.
Making appropriation for the improvement of the port facilities at Philadelphia, 71.

No. 564.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing General Assembly to appropriate for assistance to aged indigent persons, 561.

No. 614.
Making appropriation to Saint Agnes' Hospital, of Philadelphia, 614.

No. 619.
Creating a commission to provide for the erection of an additional interstate bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey, 614-615.

No. 839.
Making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, providing for assistance to certain mothers, 1062.

No. 840.
Making appropriation to establish the Eastern Pennsylvania State Psychopathic Hospital, 1062.

No. 979.
Providing for a continuation of the Old Age Pension Commission, and making appropriation, 1486.

Bills reported by
No. 120.
Amending Primary Election Act, by prohibiting political parties from nominating persons to fill vacancies who have withdrawn as candidates of any other political party, 1136.

No. 878 (House No. 1112).
Supplementing act of 1874, relating to corprorations, granting gas companies additional power to produce and distribute natural gas or gas formed by mixing natural with manufactured gas, 1654.

Member of Inaugural Committee, 18.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, for
Executive session to rise, 544, 710, 925, 1565, 1907, 4004, 4250.

Recess, 1565, 2062.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 797, 1014.

Consent to Executive nominations, 544, 710, 925, 1564, 1907, 4004, 4250.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 61, 103, 117, 137, 205, 231, 325, 609, 761, 993, 1059, 1377, 1481, 2031, 2625, 3105, 3511, 3771, 4003.

Recommit Bill No. 11 Making appropriation for improvement of port facilities at Philadelphia, 2331.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 544, 710, 925, 1564, 1907, 4004, 4250.

Petitions presented by
Against increasing the borrowing capacity of the City of Philadelphia, 761.

VARE, MRS.,—Continued.

Against House Bill No. 1414, Amending Workmen's Compenstaion Act, by increasing and otherwise modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in procedure, 1815.

Against Senate Bill No. 12, Authorizing appointment of commission to act in conjunction with New Jersey to operate ice boats on the Delaware River, 325.

Against Senate Bill No. 243, Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 1815.

Favoring additional funds for Mothers' Assistance Fund, 325, 467.

Favoring appointment of a Crimes Commission, 609.

Favoring House Bill No. 318, Concerning arbitration, 2031.

Favoring increased appropriation for construction and improvement of harbor facilities at Philadelphia, 231.

Favoring increased appropriations to Mothers' Assistance Fund, 231.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 11, Making appropriation for improvement of port facilities of Philadelphia, 325, 609.

Report of Old Age Pension Commission presented by, 563.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of all Senate committes by President pro tempore, 6-7.

Tendering thanks of Senate to President pro tempore Samuel W. Salus for able performance of his duties, 4274.

VEHICLES (see cities of first class, traffic signals, motor vehicles).

VENANGO COUNTY (see highway).

VENTILATING AIR COURSES (see mines).

VETERANS (see disabled veterans).

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS (see Civil War Veterans).

VETERINARIANS (see dogs).

VICKSBURG MILITARY PARK, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for erection of memorials to Governor Andrew G. Curtin and General John G. Parke in

House Bill No. 707.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 268.
Referred to Committee on Military, 268.
Reported without amendment, 490.
First reading, 553-554.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 580.
Re-reported with amendment, 2401.
Third reading and final passage, 2620.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3939.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 1343).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2747.
Reported with amendment, 2937.
First reading, 2945.
Second reading, and recommitted, 3179.
Re-reported without amendment, 3399.
Third reading and final passage, 3605.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3811.
Signed by President, 4067.

VIEWERS, BOARD OF, by changing compensation of viewers in certain counties, and fixing compensation of engineers' helpers, amending act of 1911, establishing county

House Bill No. 1073.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas C. Evans, 486.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 486.

VIEWERS, BOARD OF, in counties of fourth class, supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, providing for compensation be paid members of

House Bill No. 564.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 246.
Reported without amendment, 577.
First reading, 686.
Second reading, and amended, 724.
Third reading and final passage, 897.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1598.
Signed by Speaker, 1745.
Approved by Governor, 2504.

In Senate (No. 745).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1166.
Second reading, 1339.
Third reading and final passage, 1396.
Signed by President, 1653.

VIEWERS, BOARD OF, in counties of sixth class, supplementing act of 1911, establishing county board of viewers, fixing compensation and mileage for members of

House Bill No. 1611.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1349.

VIEWERS, COUNTY BOARD OF, by authorizing said board in counties of fourth class to employ and fix compensation of stenographers, amending act of 1911, establishing

Senate Bill No. 108 .
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 106.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 106.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 173.
Second reading, 215-216.
Over in its order, 235-236.
Third reading and amended, 286-287.
Resumed and passed finally, 328-329.
Returned from House without amendment, 4052.
Signed by President, 4084.

In House (No. 984).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 392.
Reported without amendment, 3675
First reading, 3676.
Second reading, 3979-3980.
Third reading and final passage, 4114.
Signed by Speaker, 4338.

VIEWERS, COUNTY BOARD OF, providing for compensation of members of board in counties of third class, supplementing act of 1911, establishing

Senate Bill No. 269.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 233.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 233.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1582.
Second reading, 1718-1719.
Third reading and final passage, 1875.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3903.
Signed by President, 4005.

In House (No. 1956).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2372.
Reported with amendment, 2965.
First reading, 3331.
Second reading, 3482-3483.
Third reading and amended, 3756-3757.
Final passage, 3988.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4094.
Signed by Speaker, 4095.

VIEWERS (see also highways, Northampton County).

VINES (see highways).

VOID MARRIAGES (see marriages).

VOLTZ, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-second District).

VOLTZ, WILLIAM H.,—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 30.
Providing for equipment of tenement houses, apartment houses or flats with fire escapes, 92.

No. 31.
Requiring all hotels hereafter constructed to be of fireproof material, 92.

No. 32.
Requiring apartment houses to be heated by the owner or landlord, 93.

No. 33.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by further regulating the speed of motor vehicles in cities, boroughs, towns and built-up sections, 93.

No. 176.
Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 127.

No. 177.
Further amending the Penal Code of 1860, by increasing the penalty in all cases of robbery, 127.

No. 178.
Amending act of 1876, providing punishment for unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open any bank or other depository, by lengthening term of imprisonment, 127.

No. 192.
Imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, and providing for the filing of certificates and reports of sale of same, 129.

No. 193.
Amending act of 1895, defining the crime of train robbery, by lengthening term of imprisonment, 129.

No. 195.
Regulating Sunday sports, amusements and entertainments, and providing for local elections to permit use of public parks therefor, 129.

No. 1037.
Making appropriation to Temple University, at Philadelphia, 484.

No. 1132.
Requiring owners, agents and lessees of buildings used as dwellings or business purposes to furnish heat when the outside temperature falls below fifty degrees Fahrenheit, 545.

No. 1486.
Amending act of 1919, to fix salary and mileage of members of General Assembly, by increasing compensation thereof, 1091.

No. 1534.
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1170.

Bill reported by
No. 1132.
Requiring owners, agents and lessees of buildings used as dwellings or business purposes to furnish heat when outside temperature falls below fifty degrees Fahrenheit, 3725.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 304.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Discharge Committee on Law and Order from further consideration of House Bill No. 195, Regulating Sunday sports, 1421.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 195, Regulating Sunday sports, 1422.

VOLTZ, WILLIAM H.,—Continued.

Resolutions offered by
Directing the Chairmen of the standing committees of the House to post on blackboard all committee meetings, 1021-1022.

Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, 4330.

Von MOSCHZISKER, HON. HOBERT, oath of office administered to Governor-elect John S. Fisher by, 83.

VOTE for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Homsher, authorizing joint convention to compute, 7; ret. from House conc. in, 14; Senate proceeds to Hall of House for joint convention, 14-15; report of teller presented to Senate, 15-18; House teller elected, 35; convention held, 36; report of teller presented to House, 56-57.

VOTERS, VOTES, VOTING AND VOTING MACHINES (see Constitution, corporations, election polls, elections, tax).

WAGE CONTRACTS for work in the erection, repair or removal of any buildings or improvements, regulating the effect of

House Bill No. 1638.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 1350-1351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1351.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3294-3295.
Recommitted, 3503-3504.

WAGE (see mines, salaries and salary).

WALKER, JOHN D., Representative from Clearfield County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 671.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 252.

No. 1720.
Making it unlawful for any person to serve as an officer or director of corporations of similar or like manner, 1592.

Bills reported by
No. 29.
Authorizing certain counties and municipalities to assess and collect occupation tax, 1178.

No. 108.
Amending act of 1921, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by including office of coroner, 1420.

No. 1301.
Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 2110.

No. 1685.
Fixing salary of prothonotary in counties of fifth class, 2107.

Election returns, 24.

Leave of absence granted, 304.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1992 (Senate No. 201), Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 3035.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1109, Amending act of 1923, establishing State Employes' Retirement System, by defining "original member", 1047.

WARDEN AND WARDENS (see fish, jail, prison).

WARDS (see cities of first class).

WAREHOUSES, second-hand stores or junk shops to keep records regarding disposition of goods delivered from storage, requiring keepers, owners or proprietors of storage establishments

WAREHOUSES,—Continued.

House Bill No. 1623.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1349.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1349.
Reported without amendment, 2133.
First reading, 2135.
Second reading, 2534-2535
Recommitted, 2757.

WAREHOUSES, second-hand stores or junk shops to notify persons claiming title to goods of intention to remove, sell or dispose of same, requiring keepers, owners or proprietors of storage establishments

House Bill No. 457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 195.

WAREHOUSES to ascertain names of owners of certain goods and to keep record thereof, requiring keepers, owners or proprietors of storage establishments or

House Bill No. 453.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 195.

WAREHOUSES to keep a record of place to which certain goods are to be removed, requiring the keepers, owners or proprietors of any storage establishments or

House Bill No. 458.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 195.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 195.

WARNER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Annie M. Warner, etc.).

WARRANTS on the State Treasurer, regulating the drawing of

House Bill No. 1669.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1589.
Reported without amendment, 3012.
First reading, 3014.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3716.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

In Senate (No. 1579).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3577.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Third reading and final passage, 4042.
Signed by President, 4246.

WARRANTS (see borough, chattels, liquors, search, Sunday).

WARREN COUNTY (see Cornplanter Indian Reservation, highway).

WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WARREN STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WASHINGTON COUNTY (see highway).

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, created by act of July 25, 1917, for acquisition of land and property, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 226.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported with amendment, 1821.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 2067-2068.
Third reading and final passage, 2288-2289.
Returned from House without amendment, 3209.
Signed by President, 3513.

In House (No. 1994).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2495.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2838.
Second reading, 3035.
Third reading and final passage, 3249.
Signed by Speaker, 3916.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK, making appropriation to Department of Highways for repairs to, and construction and maintenance of highways in

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 225.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported without amendment, ———.
First reading, ———.
Second reading, 2731.
Third reading and final passage, 2871.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 2126).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3222.
Reported without amendment, 3307.
First reading, 3309.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3695.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, making deficiency appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 182.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 173.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 173.
Reported with amendment, 789.
First reading, 796.
Second reading and amended, 918.
Third reading and final passage, 996.
Returned from House without amendment, 2325.
Signed by President, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 4003.

In House (No. 1495).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1093.
Reported without amendment, 1602.
First reading, 1802.
Second reading, 1979.
Third reading and final passage, 2170.
Signed by Speaker, 2502.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, at Valley Forge, and making appropriation, creating a commission for erecting a monument or memorial to the memory of

House Bill No. 1371.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 934.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 934.
Reported without amendment, 1601.
First reading, 1798.
Second reading, 1960.
Third reading and final passage, 2156-2157.

In Senate (No. 1295).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2356.
Reported without amendment, 2435.
First reading, 2487.
Second reading, 2746.
Recommitted, 2901.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, concurrent resolution (from U. S. Congress), inviting cooperation of the several States with the United States Commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of, presented to House, 801; referred to Committee on Education in House, 801. (For resolution see appendix, 5047).

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, resolution (House) by Haws, relative to observance by House of, 254; committee appointed, 254; memorial exercises held, 511-514. Music furnished by John Harris High School of Harrisburg. Remarks at, by Haws, 511-514; Edward Wilson, 512-514; Heffernan, 514.

WATCHERS (see election).

WATCHMEN appointed by sheriffs, and making same recoverable as costs, fixing fees chargeable for

House Bill No. 1800.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2964.
First reading, 2966.
Second reading, 3292.
Third reading and final passage, 3501.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4154.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

WATCHMEN,—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1556).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, ———.
Second reading, 3651.
Over in its order, 3804.
Third reading and amended, 3816.
Resumed and passed finally, 4021.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4077.
Signed by President, 4246.

WATER AND WATER POWER (see Allegheny River, public service companies).

WATER CLOSETS (see school system).

WATER COMPANIES (see taxation).

WATER OR WATER POWER COMPANIES formed by merger of two or more companies organized prior to April 1, 1905, amending act of 1921, relative to merger and consolidation of

Senate Bill No. 1318.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 2358.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2358.
Reported without amendment, 2626
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2914.
Third reading and final passage, 3145.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4081.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4086.

In House (No. 2147).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3418.
Reported with amendment, 3724.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3981.
Third reading and final passage, 4139-4140.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

WATER OR WATER POWER COMPANIES organized prior to April 1, 1905, amending act of 1923, authorizing sale, disposition, transfer and conveyance of franchise and property of

Senate Bill No. 1317.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 2358.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2358.
Reported without amendment, 2626.
First reading, 2753.
Second reading, 2913-2914.
Third reading and final passage, 3145.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4081.
Signed by President, 4086.

In House (No. 2146).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3418.
Reported with amendment, 3725.
First reading, 3726.
Second reading, 3981.
Third reading and final passage, 4140.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4160.
Signed by Speaker, 4340.

WATER RESOURCES (see Delaware River).

WATER SUPPLY AND CONNECTIONS (see townships of second class).

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION (see French Creek).

WATER SYSTEMS by boroughs, by authorizing the issuing of lien bonds on existing water systems for the acquisition of additions thereto from corporations and municipalities, amending act of 1925, relating to the opertaion of

House Bill No. 854.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 348.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 348.
Reported without amendment, 532.
First reading, 557.
Second reading, and recommitted, 598.
Re-reported without amendment, 659-660.

WATER SYSTEMS,—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 750.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3911.
Signed by Speaker, 4120.

In Senate (No. 679).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 713.
Reported without amendment, 3150.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3356.
Third reading and final passage, 3575.
Signed by President, 4068.

WATER WORKS (see cities of third class)

WATERS, and providing additional remedies for abating pollution thereof, to preserve and improve the purity of

House Bill No. 911.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 351-352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 352.
Reported with amendment, 1748.
First reading and recommitted, 2005.
Re-reported without amendment, 3047.
Second reading, 3287-3290.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3496-3498.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 3679.

Remarks on, by
Storb, 3497.
Bidelspacher, 3497-3498.
Hetrick, 3497.
Rhodes, C A., 3497-3498.

WATERS (see also fish propagation, industrial wastes, mines).

WATSON, DAVID L., Representative from Schuylkill County (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 186.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for a uniform installation, erection and operation of traffic signal lights, 128.

No. 208.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 130.

No. 351.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, of Shenandoah, 179.

No. 514.
Making deficiency appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, at Shenandoah, 199.

No. 1222.
Amending act of 1919, regulating the operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction in certain actions to the county in which the plaintiff resides, 636.

No. 1411.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, 936.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 224, 431.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79, 98.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 186, Authorizing Secretary of Highways to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for a uniform installation and operation of traffic signal lights, 320.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WAYNE COUNTY (see also highway).

WAYNESBORO HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WEAPONS, and authorizing search of persons suspected of carrying them, proviidng penalties for carrying or having possession of deadly or dangerous

House Bill No. 1748.
Reat in place in House by Mr. Horn, 1594.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1594.

WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES, relating to the carrying and possession of deadly and dangerous

House Bill No. 121.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 113.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 113.
Reported without amendment, 491.
First reading, 555.
Second reading, and recommitted, 590-591.

WEAPONS, CONCEALED, amending act of 1875, to punish persons for carrying

House bill No. 54.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 95.

WEAPONS (see also firearms, pistols, robbery).

WEAVER, GEORGE W., Representative from Montgomery County (Third District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1382.
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, at LaMott, Montgomery County, 935.

No. 1383.
Making appropriation to Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, 935.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2859.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

WEBER, GEORGE G., Representative from Clearfield County Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1022.
Making it a felony for any person to organize or hold membership in any secret oath-bound corporation, association or society whose seat of government is in a foreign country or whose chief executive is not a United States citizen, 483.

No. 1023.
Prohibiting inter-marriage of whites and persons of African descent, 483.

No. 1024.
To prevent the derogation of the sanctity of civil marriages, 483.

No. 1025.
Forbidding certain marriage contracts, agreements or stipulations, oral or in writing, and prescribing penalties for persuading, enticing or inducing the parties to a marriage so to do, 483.

Election returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

WEIGHING AND WEIGHT (see bread, coal, motor vehicles).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, SEALERS OF, repealing act of 1878, to more clearly define the duties of

House Bill No. 330.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 178.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 225.
Second reading, 263.
Postponed, 277.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 310-311.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2103.
Signed by Speaker, 2376.
Approved by Governor, 3743.

In Senate (No. 395).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 341.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1583.
Second reading, 1719.
Third reading and final passage, 1876.
Signed by President, 2328.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (see also inspectors).

WEIKERT, EDWARD L., Jr., Representative from Adams County.

Bills introduced by
No. 356.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of Public road in Adams, County, 180.

No. 360.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 180.

No. 577.
Imposing certain liabilities on persons and corporations for the cost of extinguishing fires which occur through their criminal intent or wilful negligence, 246-247.

No. 598.
Amending act of 1911, to require fire drills in public schools, by providing for furnishing of fire fighting appliances by boards of school directors, 248.

No. 599.
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 248.

No. 964.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 389.

No. 994.
Declaring contributorily negligent any person who solicits and secures transportation without charge in any motor vehicle operated upon the highways of the State, 391.

No. 1189.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 575.

No. 1312.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 717.

No. 1539.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 1170.

No. 1704.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by reducing registration fee for motorcycles, 1590.

No. 1761.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, 1595.

Election returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T., Senator from Forty-seventh District (Beaver and Lawrence Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 154, Providing for an additional judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District, 217.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

Bill No. 314, Amending act of 1925, regulating solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 426. 2324.

Bill No. 463, Providing that city treasurers of cities of third class shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, 2334.

Bill No. 543, Providing for the opening of ballot-boxes, 1880.

Bill No. 898 (House No. 515), Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 1561.

Bill No. 967, Amending act of 1836, relating to executions, 2731.

Bill No. 1021, Amending Dog Law, by extending the provisions of act to cities of first and second class, 2449-2452.

Bill No. 1110 (House No. 915), Regulating practice of the profession of engineering, including surveying, 3791-3792.

Bills introduced by
No. 153.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 139.

No. 154.
Providing for an additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District (Lawrence County), 139.

No. 155.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 139.

No. 216.
To prevent fraud by regulating the weight, marking and sale of bread, 208.

No. 314.
Amending act of 1925, regulating the solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, by prohibiting the registration of individuals and associations paying excessive commissions, 282.

No. 315.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 282.

No. 316.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 282.

No. 317.
Amending act of 1925, fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, by requiring said counties to pay premiums on sheriffs' bonds, 282.

No. 318.
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital, at New Castle, 282.

No. 319.
Making appropriation to Almira Home Association, New Castle, 282.

No. 462.
Amending the Fish Code of 1925, by making it unlawful to troll from any mechanically operated boat, 408.

No. 463.
Providing that city treasurers of third class cities shall be ex-officio treasurers of school districts within such cities, and collectors of city, school and poor taxes, 408-409.

No. 464.
Amending County Poor Relief Act of 1925, with regard to term of officers, duties of county controller and guardianship of paupers, 409.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

No. 465.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters to continue the Pymatuning Swamp Project and purchase of land therefor, 409.

No. 466.
Amending County Poor Relief Act of 1925, by constituting the county commissioners in certain districts as poor directors, 409.

No. 467.
To validate acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 409.

No. 543.
Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 542.

No. 544.
Amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and election of public officers, by specifying the circumstances under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots, 542-543.

No. 545.
Amending act of 1906, regulating nomination and election expenses, 543.

No. 546.
Limiting and regulating expenditures of, for and on behalf of candidates for State or Federal offices at Primary elections, 543.

No. 554.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by regulating election of supervisors in townships of second class, 560.

No. 754.
Amending act of 1917, regulating salaries of tipstaves in counties of second class, by increasing salaries thereof, and making the president judge of county court a member of the salary board, 924.

No. 967.
Amending act of 1836, relating to executions, by regulating the advertisement of sheriffs' sales of real estate and the time for holding such sales, 1381.

No. 1040.
Repealing section 39 of the Dog Law of 1921, thereby making act apply to cities of first and second class, 1581.

No. 1041.
Amending Dog Law of 1921, by extending the provisions of act to cities of first and second class, 1581-1582.

No. 1522.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver County, 3350.

Bills reported by
No. 39.
Requiring counties to build temporary bridges when erecting or rebuilding county bridges, 429.

No. 64.
Authorizing district attorneys to take and keep a record of finger prints of criminals, 163.

No. 312.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 610.

No. 314.
Amending act of 1925, regulating solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 327.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

No. 392 (House No. 272).
Amending act relative to appropriations by counties, towns and boroughs to certain Military organizations to aid in defraying Memorial Day expenses, 1581.

No. 399 (House No. 340).
Repealing act of 1879, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 2059.

No. 462.
Amending Fish Code, by making it unlawful to troll from any mechanically operated boat, 2281.

No. 509 (House No. 432).
To validate acts done before granting of charters by courts of common pleas to corporations of first class, 610.

No. 589.
Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for retirement of judges, 687.

No. 645 (House No. 352).
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by providing procedure for changing corporate title thereof, 902.

No. 705.
Amending act of 1919, for the removal or retirement of judges, by discontinuing said retirement system, except as to those judges retired prior to passage of this act, 993.

No. 774 (House No. 398).
Amending act of 1917, reltaing to appointment of persons to the fire departments in cities of third class, 1378.

No. 891 (House No. 1274).
Amending act of 1925, to provide for selection of jurors in counties of second class, 1482.

No. 898 (House No. 515).
Revising and consolidating the borough laws, 1378.

No. 967.
Amending act of 1836, relating to executions, by regulating the advertisement of sheriffs' sales of real estate, 2429.

No. 1041.
Amending the Dog Law, by changing certain fees and regulations, and providing for a quarantine on dogs in fixed areas in certain cases, 2932.

No. 1122 (House No. 917).
Amending Administrative Code, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work, 2281.

No. 1144 (House No. 1206).
Authorizing the Department of Justice to pay all expenses and attorney's fees in connection with any litigation out of the proceeds thereof, 2862.

No. 1422 (House No. 1670).
Authorizing and regulating the acquisition by the United States of lands within Pennsylvania, 3771.

Member of conference committee, 2092.

Member of special committee, 81.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Marvin E. Griswold, 22.

Proceed to consideration of report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 515, the Borough Code, 2681.

Recommit Bill No. 464, Amending County Poor Relief Act, with regard to term of officers, etc., 1002.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 314, Amending act of 1925, regulating the solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 2323.

Petitions presented by

Favoring a State highway between New Castle and Volant borough, 1651.

Favoring for road in Butler, Lawrence and Mercer Counties, 325.

Favoring House Bill No. 541, Defining and regulating the occupation of cosmetologists, 559.

Favoring support of stream pollution bill, 609.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 690.

Bill No. 312, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by further regulating fire insurance bureaus, 1065.

Bill No. 462, Amending Fish Code, by making it unlawful to troll with mechanically operated boats, 2647.

Bill No. 543, Providing for the opening of ballot boxes after elections upon petition to court of common pleas under certain circumstances, 1658, 1882.

Bill No. 627, Relating to the paving, repairing and maintenance of streets and highways on which street railways now are or may hereafter be operated, 3591.

Bill No. 728, Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by increasing, changing and revising compensation schedules, 2053.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1110 (House No. 915), Regulating the practice of engineering, including surveying, 4012.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January seventeenth, 8.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 314, Amending act of 1925, regulating solicitation of money and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 1664-1665.

WEISER MEMORIAL PARK ASSOCIATION, CONRAD, at Womelsdorf, Berks County, making appropriation to assist in the development of

Senate Bill No. 370.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 327.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 327.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 573.
Second reading, 620.
Third reading and final passage, 691.
Returned from House without amendment, 3569.
Signed by President, 3782.

In House (No. 1344).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 937.
Reported without amendment, 3225.
First reading, 3226.
Second reading, 3429.
Third reading and final passage, 3693-3694.
Signed by Speaker, 3960.

WEISS, WILLIAM B., at Farview State Hospital, making appropriation to Department of Justice to refund moneys erroneously paid into State Treasury for maintenance of

House Bill No. 1878.

Read in place in House by Mr. Chester H. Rhodes, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2832.
First reading, 2837.
Second reading, 3052.
Third reading and final passage, 3243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3931.
Signed by Speaker, 4129.

WEISS, WILLIAM B.,—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1518).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3193.
Reported without amendment, 3196.
First reading, 3222.
Second reading, 3379.
Third reading and final passage, 3638.
Signed by President, 4075.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF (see child placement, hospitals, institutions, prison industry, probation bureau, Punxsutawney, solicitation of money).

WELFARE, SECRETARY OF, Mrs. E. Grace McCauley, nominated as, 88; confirmed, 89-90.

WELLS, J. WALTER, Representative from Potter County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 1113, Authorizing natural or manufactured gas companies to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, 1126, 3348.

Bill No. 1120, Amending Fish Code, by providing for refunding of fishing license fees erorneously paid, 1291.

Bills introduced by

No. 485

Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 197.

No. 486.

Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 198.

No. 487.

Making appropriation to Northern Tier Home, of Harrison Valley, Potter County, 198.

No. 550.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 244.

No. 623.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 249.

No. 626.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 249.

No. 627.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 250.

No. 629.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 250.

No. 634.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 250.

No. 642.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 250.

No. 965.

Authorizing boroughs to levy and collect a special tax for lighting streets, highways and other public places, 389.

No. 1112.

Supplementing act of 1874, relating to corporations, by granting gas companies additional power to produce and distribute natural gas or gas formed by mixing natural with manufactured gas, 489.

No. 1113.

Authorizing natural gas companies, natural or manufactured, to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, 489.

No. 1120.

Amending Fish Code of 1925, by providing for refunding of fishing license fees erroneously paid, 489.

WELLS, J. WALTER,—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 294.
Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 2401.

No. 321.
Repealing act of 1879, to regulate fees of justices of peace and constables, 354.

No. 324.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to fraudulent debtors, 354.

No. 326.
Repealing act of 1879, providing for registry of real estate in cities of third class, 354.

No. 331.
Repealing act of 1878, to ascertain and appoint fees of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of courts, register of wills and recorders of deeds in certain counties, 354.

No. 333.
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing assignment and satisfaction of record, and validating former satisfactions of record by married women, or mortgages or judgments belonging to them, 354.

No. 344.
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing court of common pleas to alter and direct mode of preparing and keeping indices, 354.

No. 345.
Repealing act of 1878, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 355.

No. 348.
Repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of recorders in cities of third class, 355.

No. 392.
Making appropriation to Bethel Orphanage, at Osceola, Tioga County, 2401.

No. 482.
Repealing act of 1889, to fix salaries of judges of Supreme Court, 355.

No. 520 (Senate No. 22).
Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 940.

No. 608.
Repealing act of 1885, to further regulate the admission of attorneys to practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth, 355.

No. 665.
Amending act of 1913, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 1648.

No. 735.
Making appropriation to the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for expenses incurred in printing and distributing reports, maps, etc., 1936.

No. 915.
Regulating the practice of the profession of engineering, including surveying, 642-643.

No. 1173.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, of Erie, to build jetties and works for protection of Presque Isle Peninsula, 2110.

No. 1328.
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation, in Elk Township, 1936.

No. 2004 (Senate No. 266).
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2834.

WELLS, J. WALTER,—Continued.

No. 2006 (Senate No. 310).
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, of Scranton, 2833.

No. 2090 (Senate No. 628).
Making appropriation to Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, 3055.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 324.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1113, Authorizing natural or manufactured gas companies to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, 3348.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to Chaplain, Reverend George P. Donehoo, 4396.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1113, Authorizing gas companies to sell their franchises and property to other similar companies, 2970.

WELLS (see boilers).

WELTY, H. STANLEY, Representative from Lehigh County (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 669.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 252.

No. 677.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 252

No. 679.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Northampton Counties 252.

No. 1065.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 486.

No. 1389.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 935.

No. 1493.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release of probation of certain convicts, by fixing minimum sentence for second conviction and second degree murder, 1092.

Bills reported by
No. 20.
Regulating trials of cross actions in trespass, 254.

No. 277.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by providing compensation to paid to certain clerks, 254.

No. 310.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liabili insurance, 2374-2375.

No. 496.
Authorizing judges imposing sentences on perso convicted of crimes to impose an additional se tence on convicts to work on highways, 2108.

No. 527 (Senate No. 114).
Providing for ratification of proposed amendment Constitution of United States by referendum vo 492.

No. 592.
Repealing act of 1883 (1885), to designate the seve Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, 800.

WELTY, H. STANLEY,—Continued.

No. 704.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 431-432.

No. 717.
Regulating the taking of bail in criminal cases, 2108.

No. 767.
Granting pension to Levi Heddinger, of Berks County, 718.

No. 847.
Amending act of 1846, relating to certain entries in ledgers of Pittsburgh, and to publishing of sheriffs' sales, 645.

No. 848.
Validating sheriffs' sales of real estate, 645.

No. 898.
To provide for pensioning of judges who resign after having attained the age of seventy-five years or more, 718.

No. 1105.
Repealing act of 1887, increasing salary of Deputy Attorney General, providing for number of employes in Attorney General's Office, and salary of keeper of Harrisburg Arsenal, 1021.

No. 1193.
To provide for the publication of Superior Court Reports from Vol. one to sixty, 2110.

No. 1218.
Amending First Class City Act, by enlarging powers of civil service commission, 1177.

No. 1219.
Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 2965.

No. 1224.
Exempting ice cream cabinets and containers leased, hired or conditionally sold, from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 2109.

No. 1285.
Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing that the limits of width of highways fixed therein shall not include the additional width required to provide for the necessary slopes, 939.

No. 1303.
Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that corporations of the first class may adopt by-laws permitting a quorum of less than a majority, 1650.

No. 1333.
Amending Conditional Sales' Act, by providing for the recording of certain conditional sale contracts in prothonotary's office, 1650.

No. 1420 (Senate No. 191).
Amending act of 1921, relating to court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, by increasing maximum compensation of court criers, 1178.

No. 1445.
Authorizing stock corporations other than building and loan associations and corporations transacting banking or insurance business to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, 2134.

No. 1469 (Senate No. 234).
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to the courts of common pleas, 1602.

No. 1494 (Senate No. 361).
Further amending act for erection of bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, with regard to appointment of policemen, adoption of regulations, etc., 1602.

WELTY, H. STANLEY,—Continued.

No. 1526.
Prescribing the duties of the President Judge of court of common pleas where there are two or more judges of such court, 2755.

No. 1639.
Supplementing act creating a commission to study the consolidation of municipalities, continuing said commission, and requiring it to submit to the General Assembly in 1929 a report on consolidation in counties of second class, 2109.

No. 1665.
Relating to attorneys' fees as part of taxable costs costs in cases in and on appeals to certain courts, 2108.

No. 1682.
Providing for licensing, regulation and supervision of resident and non-resident real estate brokers and salesmen, 3012.

No. 1698.
Amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in Auditor General's Department, 2400.

No. 1836 (Senate No. 838).
Further amending Corporation Act of 1874, by providing for the incorporation of taxpayers' associations for encouragement of good government, 3013.

No. 1936.
Amending act establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by restricting the jurisdiction of said court, 2108.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79, 98.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1684, Regulating hours of labor of firemen in cities of third class, 3026.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 593, Repealing act of 1885, relating to sale of milk, 960.

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 21; nominations recalled, 88.

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation to).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND (see appropriation to).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF (see appropriation to).

WESTERN SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY of Philadelphia, report of, for 1926, presented to Senate, 107; to House, 132; 801; appendix, 4691.

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see Coax, penitentiary, Pieper).

WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME (see appropriation to).

WESTMORELAND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation to).

WESTMORELAND COUNTY (see highway).

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

WETTACH, JAMES, Representative from Allegheny County (Seventh District).

WETTACH, JAMES,—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 354.
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 180.

No. 557.
Amending act of 1911, regulating sale of sausage, by changing the requirements as to the use of water and powdered skim milk in sausage, 245.

No. 724.
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, North Side, Pittsburgh, 269.

No. 1171.
Amending act of 1911, by regulating the sale of sausage, by including powdered skim milk among permissive ingredients in sausage, 547.

No. 1564.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, 1172.

Bills reported by
No. 260.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, 1805.

No. 468.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 1806.

No. 814.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon, 2402.

No. 841.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 2402.

No. 1175.
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, of Erie, 1808.

No. 1997 (Senate No. 232).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Polyclinic Hospital, 2832-2833.

No. 2036 (Senate No. 697).
Making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2047 (Senate No. 923).
Making deficiency appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2065 (Senate No. 223).
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, at Doylestown, 3055.

Election returns, 23.

Member of Conference Committee, 4330.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 266.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

WHARFS (see cities).

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R., Representative from Forest County.

Bills introduced by
No. 624.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson and Forest Counties, 249.

No. 625.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Forest and Venango Counties, 249.

No. 640.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Forest County, 250.

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R.,—Continued.

No. 908.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, for State, county and city purposes, 351.

No. 909.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing amount of said tax, 351.

No. 913.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for reciprocity with other States in tax exemptions or rebates, 352.

No. 1000.
Providing for a modification of the method for the assessment of taxes on capital stock against corporations and partnership associations, 391.

No. 1107.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by changing registration fees in certain cases, 488.

No. 1199.
Providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock taxes against corporations, limited partnerships, joint stock associations and companies in certain cases, 634.

No. 1697.
Providing that the records of the Department of Auditor General shall be confidential, 1590.

No. 1698.
Amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in the Auditor General's Department, by authorizing employment of additional clerks, etc., and fixing their salaries, 1590.

No. 1699.
Amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting from taxation corporations of the first class, 1590.

Amending act of 1861, relating to brokers and private bankers, by relieving stock, bill, exchange and merchandise brokers from making return to Auditor General of gross receipts, 1590.

No. 1702.
Repealing act of 1870, regulating fees of the county treasurer of Elk and Forest Counties, 1590.

No. 1751.
Amending act of 1906, regulating deposits of State funds, with regard to publication of statement of accounts of State Treasurer in one Harrisburg newspaper, 1594.

No. 1880.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 511, from Pleasantville Borough, Venango County, to Tionesta, Forest County, 1930.

No. 1881.
Imposing State tax on gross receipts of partnerships and individuals engaged in transportation of freight and passengers for hire, 1930.

No. 1882.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of of public road in Forest County, 1930.

No. 1884.
Amending act of 1907, levying tax on shares of capital stock of certain corporations, by providing that act shall not include stock relieved from same, 1930.

No 1885.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for the taxation of gross receipts of water and gas companies, 1930.

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R.,—Continued.

No. 1886.
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 1930.

Bills reported by
No 22.
Amending Highway Department Act, by changing route 282, from West Chester to the Delaware State line, 1750.

No. 831.
Amending Game Code, by changing open season for raccoon, 800.

No. 853.
Creating the township road commission, 576.

No. 1199.
Providing for a more equitable method of assesing capital stock taxes against corporations, etc., 2275.

No. 1247 (Senate No. 538).
Relating to such highways as are opened by order of the Public Service Commission in proceedings relating to the elimination of grade crossings, 1602.

No. 1927.
Amending act of 1885, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class from State tax on capital stock, 2374.

No. 1975 (Senate No. 657).
Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 2966.

Bill returned by
No. 1710.
Providing for acquisition of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties for use as a State park and forest reservation, 2425.

Election returns, 25.

Member of Conference Committee, 3947, 4348.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 720, relating to growth, sale and distribution of forest tree seedlings, 3947.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 908, Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 3992.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1187, Fixing salaries of poor directors in counties of eighth class, 1236.

Postpone Bill No. 1697, Providing that the record of the Auditor General's Department shall be confidential, 3022.

Recommit Bill No. 1199, Providing for a more equitable method of assessing capital stock against corporations, etc., 1940.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2759.

Bill No. 1697, Providing that the record of the Auditor General's Department shall be confidential, 3022.

Bill No. 1698, Amending act of 1913, fixing number and salaries of employes in the Auditor General's Department, 3079.

Bill No. 1699, Amending Tax Act of 1885, by exempting corporations of the first class, 3029.

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R.,—Continued.

Bill No. 1877, Requiring treasurers of counties of fourth class to pay one-fourth of the personal property tax to townships, borough and cities for road purposes, 3715.

Bill No. 1886, Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, authorizing the Auditor General to appoint investigators and appraisers, 3727-3728.

Bill No. 1975 (Senate No. 657), Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3760.

WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY (see taxes).

White, E. F., Chief Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial to, 4360.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A., Representative from Schuylkill County (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1770, Regulating indictments and trials in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, 3302.

Bills introduced by
No. 23.
Amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by regulating pay of election officers and clerks in counties of third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 92.

No. 117.
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, at Pottsville, 113.

No. 120.
Making appropriation to Millikin Hospital, of Pottsville, 113.

No. 123.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by regulating the posting of the report of township auditors, 113.

No. 127.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 114.

No. 128.
Making approprition to Anthracite Hospital, of Pottsville, 114.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 151.

No. 321.
Repealing act of 1879, to regulate the fees of justices of the peace and constables relative to vagrants 178.

No. 322.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to the division of counties, 178.

No. 323.
Repealing act of 1879, providing for election of members of select council of cities of fifth class, 178.

No. 324.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to fraudulent debtors 178.

No. 325.
Repealing act of 1879, for incorporation and regulation of street railway companies in cities of second and third class, 178.

No. 326.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to registry of real estate in cities of third class, 178.

No. 327.
Repealing act of 1879, to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 178.

No. 328.
Repealing act of 1878, to fix the terms of certain officers in cities of fourth class, 178.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

No. 329.
Repealing act of 1878, empowering the state superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in cities of fifth class, 178.

No. 330.
Repealing act of 1878, to more clearly define the duties of sealers of weights and measures, 178.

No. 331.
Repealing act of 1878, to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of courts, register of wills and recorders of deeds in certain counties, 178.

No. 332.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to the division of counties, 178.

No. 333.
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing the assignment and satisfaction of record, 178.

No. 334.
Repealing act of 1878, to prevent adulteration of, and traffic in impure and unwholesome milk, 178.

No. 335.
Repealing act of 1878, to prevent deception in sale of butter and cheese, 178.

No. 336.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to poor tax in cities of fifth class, 179.

No. 337.
Repealing act of 1879, providing for the printing of copies of the general laws, 179.

No. 338.
Repealing act of 1879, regulating the assessment and collection of taxes in cities of fifth class, 179.

No. 339.
Repealing act of 1879, reducing the number of common councilmen in cities of third class, 179.

No. 340.
Repealing act of 1879, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 179.

No. 341.
Repealing act of 1879, for assessment and collection in cities of third class of cost of grading and paving streets, 179.

No. 342.
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing select and common councils of cities of second class to name hour of holding their sessions, 179.

No. 343.
Repealing act of 1879, authorizing board of school directors in cities of fourth class to regulate terms of its members in certain cases, 179.

No. 344.
Repealing act of 1878, authorizing the court of common pleas to alter and direct the mode of preparing and keeping indices, 179.

No. 345.
Repealing act of 1878, to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities, 179.

No. 346.
Repealing act of 1879, relating to division of counties, 179.

No. 347.
Repealing act of 1879, relative to assessments for sewers in boroughs, 179.

No. 348.
Repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of recorders in cities of third class, 179.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

No. 701.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for levying of a special tax in districts of third and fourth class when necessary to refund taxes based on assessments judicially determined to be excessive, 268.

No. 837.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 347.

No. 895.
Repealing act of 1909, to provide for the filing, etc., of accounts of trustees of lunatics and habitual drunkards, so far as same relates to estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards, 351.

No. 898.
To provide for pensioning of judges who resign after having attained the age of seventy-five years or more, 351.

No. 900.
To provide for the disclosure of certain facts not included in deeds or conveyances creating naked trusts, 351.

No. 1096.
Repealing act of 1887, relating to school districts in cities of fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes, 488.

No. 1097.
Repealing act of 1887, dividing cities into seven classes, 488.

No. 1098.
Repealing act of 1887, relating to the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts, 488.

No. 1099.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing cities of third, fourth and fifth classes to levy and collect taxes, 488.

No. 1100.
Repealing act of 1887, which repeals act of 1885 insofar as relates to destruction of foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls, 488.

No. 1101.
Repealing act of 1887, to fix number of Representatives in the General Assembly, and to apportion the State into Representative Districts, 488.

No. 1102.
Repealing act of 1887, to provide for the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 488.

No. 1103.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing president judges of judicial districts to procure assistance from another district, 488.

No. 1104.
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing an increase in the number of clerks employed in the office of the State Treasurer, 488.

No. 1105.
Repealing act of 1887, increasing salary of Deputy Attorney General, providing for number of employes in Attorney General's office, and fixing salary of keeper of Harrisburg Arsenal and employes of State Arsenal, 488.

No. 1106.
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 488.

No. 1298.
Amending act of 1923, providing for the reporting and quarantining of communicable diseases, by providing for collection and payment of maintenance of quarantined persons, 716.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

No. 1376.
Providing for sale or disposition of personal property owned by joint owners not partners, or husband and wife on petition of one of such joint owners, 934.

No. 1635.
Supplementing act of 1925, for the sale of property against which a common law lien may exist, by providing method for disposal of personal property of insufficient value to warrant the procedure provided by act, 1350.

No. 1770.
Regulating indictments and trials in courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, 1595.

Bills reported by
No. 244.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1805.

No. 319.
To create a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts coextensive therewith, 1259.

No. 638.
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, 1806.

No. 666.
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of Erie, 1806.

No. 697.
Amending act of 1895, authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, 432.

No. 1278.
Providing that county treasurers shall make report to and pay over monthly all moneys received by them from taxes to the municipality to which such taxes belong, 2374.

No. 1314.
Amending act of 1897, relating to proceedings where goods or chattels have been levied upon or seized by sheriffs, 937-938.

No. 1348.
Making appropriation for care, treatment, removal and maintenance of indigent insane, 1352.

No. 1372.
Defining and regulating the licensing of business of auctioneers, 1648.

No. 1411.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1412.
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 1936.

No. 1809.
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 1937.

No. 1979 (Senate No. 1084).
Concerning damages recoverable in actions for death by unlawful violence or negligence, 2965.

No. 2021 (Senate No. 436).
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 2833.

No. 2037 (Senate No. 702).
Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 2835.

No. 2086 (Senate No. 558).
Providing for rebuilding of county bridges over four hundred feet in length on improved State highway routes in certain counties, 3223-3224.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committee, 3718.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 701, Amending School Code, by providing for levying of a special tax in school districts of third and fourth class, 674.

Oath of office administered, 31.

Reasons for calling up certain bills from postponed calendar, 313.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 337, Repealing act of 1879, providing for the printing of copies of the General Laws, 892.

Bill No. 348, Repealing act of 1879, providing certain duties of recorders in cities of third class, 500.

Bill No. 354, Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2853.

Bill No. 895, Repealing act of 1909, to provide for the filing and auditing of accounts of trustees of lunatics and habitual drunkards, so far as same relates to estates thereof, 1243.

Bill No. 898, To provide for pensioning of judges who resign after attaining the age of seventy-five years or more, 1265.

Bill No. 1103, Repealing act of 1887, authorizing the president judges of judicial districts to procure assistance from another district, 1247.

Bill No. 1122, Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, 2843-2844.

WHOLESALERS (see tax).

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., for administering oath of office to Members of House, resolution (House) by Earley, thanking, 34.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., oath of office administered to Member-elect by 31-74; to Speaker, 33; to Chief Clerk and Resident Clerk, 34.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives, resolution (House) by Hall, requesting, 31.

WIDTH (see highways).

WILD TURKEYS (see game).

WILDWOOD PARK (see parkway).

WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WILKES-BARRE (see also armory).

WILLIAM PENN (see Penn).

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., Representative from Tioga County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 829, Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 3302.

Bills introduced by
No. 299.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 176.

No. 300.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 176.

No. 301.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford and Tioga Counties, 176.

No. 302.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 176.

No. 303.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 177,

No. 304.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 177,

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.,—Continued.

No. 305.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 177,

No. 392.
Making appropriation to Bethel Orphanage, at Osceola, Tioga County, 182.

No. 511.
Making deficiency appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 199.

No. 790.
Imposing an annual charge on land of State institutions for road and school purposes, 344.

No. 829.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 346.

No. 918.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 352.

No. 919.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 352.

No. 920.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 352-353.

No. 1356.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 933.

No. 1393.
Increasing to fifty dollars the amount involved in actions before justices of the peace and aldermen in which their decision shall be final, 935.

No. 1754.
Creating within the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board to be known as Board of Trustees of Tioga County State Hospitals, 1594.

Bills reported by
No. 135.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1804.

No. 297.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by increasing jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of peace in certain cases, 356-357.

No. 433.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways from Motor License Fund to carry out provisions of act providing for the rebuilding of certain county bridges, 1352.

No. 499.
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 545.
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, at Philadelphia, 1806.

No. 826.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 1936.

No. 879.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, 1936.

No. 1617 (Senate No. 181).
Making deficiency appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospitals, 1602.

No. 2000 (Senate No. 250).
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, 2833.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.,—Continued.

No. 2046 (Senate No. 727).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School, of Morganza, 2835.

No. 2091 (Senate No. 698).
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Ladies, of West Philadelphia, 3055.

Bill returned by
No. 1754.
Creating within the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board to be known as the Board of Tioga County State Hospitals, 1648.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table House Bill No. 829, Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 2969.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 829, Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 3302.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 751 (Senate No. 154), Providing for an additional judge of court of common pleas of the Fifty-third Judicial District, 527.

Bill No. 778, Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by enlarging class of persons who may institute proceedings as to presumed decedents, 744.

Bill No. 1968 (Senate No. 545), Amending act of 1906, relating to election expenses, by further regulating same, 3758-3759.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 829, Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 2411.

Teller to compute vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, 35; report presented to House, 56.

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD W., Senator from Thirtieth District (Blair and Huntingdon Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 104.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, 106.

No. 105.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association of Roaring Springs, Blair County, 106.

No. 106.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 106.

No. 161.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair and Huntingdon Counties, 139.

No. 162.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 139.

No. 299.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, 235.

No. 714.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 763.

No. 968.
Amending act of 1917, regulating practice of optometry, by further regulating examination, etc., 1381.

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD W.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 9.
Making motor vehicle owners liable for payment of all garage and storage rent thereon, 1138.

No. 22.
Validating deeds and mortgages of corporations and joint stock or partnership associations erroneously executed and acknowledged, 121.

No. 45.
To provide for trial of criminal cases in court of quarter sessions without a jury after agreement between defendant and the Commonwealth, 232.

No. 94.
Amending act of 1909, authorizing district attorneys to employ stenographers, 481.

No. 129.
Amending act of 1895, dividing cities into three classes, by providing for cities of second class A, 163.

No. 397, (House No. 338).
Repealing act of 1879, regulating assessment and collection of taxes in cities of fifth class, 2281.

No. 400, (House No. 341).
Repealing act of 1879, for assessment and collection in cities of third class of cost of grading and paving streets, 2060.

No. 499, (House No. 191).
Amending act of 1911, relating to private banking, by exempting express, steamship and telegraph companies from provisions of act, 626.

No. 529, (House No. 573).
Repealing act of 1885, extending term of mayor in cities of third class, 2281.

No. 656, (House No. 881).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 1655.

No. 779, (House No. 644).
Amending act of 1901, regulating the publication of advertisements and notices, 1485.

No. 786, (House No. 848).
Validating sheriffs' sales of real estate, 1655.

No. 902, (House No. 895).
Repealing act of 1909, to provide for the filing and auditing of accounts of trustees of lunatics and habitual drunkards, 2033.

No. 945.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, 2281.

No. 1071. (House No. 865).
To prevent employment in this State of children residing in another State during time when laws of their own State require attendance at school, 2033.

No. 1135.
Amending Third Class City Act of 1913, by permitting two additional copies of, and regulating time of signing petitions protesting against an ordinance, 2281.

Election returns, 4.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2101.

Postpone consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 106, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1413.

WILLIAMSON, RICHARD W.—Continued.

Suspend Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 921, 3207.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1403, (House No. 1895), regulating use, and operation of commercial motor vehicles having six wheels, 4236-4237.

Question of personal privilege relative to meeting of Committee on Public Roads and Highways to discuss Omnibus Road Bill, 2916.

WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WILLIAMSPORT TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS (see appropriation to).

WILLS HOSPITALS (see appropriation to).

WILLS (see decedents' estates, register of wills).

WILSON, THOMAS B., Representative from McKean County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 82, amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, 158.

Bill No. 978, amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2776.

Bill No. 2041, (Senate No. 713), making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 3041.

Bill No. 2170, (Senate No. 1334), amending act of 1923, relating to county bridges, 4107.

Bills introduced by
No. 51.
Amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection boilers used in drilling oil wells, 94.

No. 70.
Repealing act of 1925, providing for admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a retrial, 95.

No. 82.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, by eliminating the fixed minimum sentence, 96.

No. 84.
Amending act of 1905, regulating public pool rooms, billiard rooms and bowling alleys, by removing the restriction to the presence of persons under eighteen years of age in bowling alleys, 96.

No. 91.
Amending act of 1915, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, by removing exemption allowed municipalities from filing affidavits of defense, 97.

No. 92.
Amending act of 1836, relating to reference and arbitration so as to prohibit compulsory reference to any suit or action which has been set down for trial unless such suit or action has been continued to the next term, 97.

No. 288.
Authorizing referees in bankruptcy to administer oaths, affirmations, etc., and to receive same fees as allowed alderman, justices of peace, notaries public and commissioners of deeds, 154.

No. 533.
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 223.

No. 534.
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital, Association, of Kane, McKean County, 223.

WILSON, THOMAS B.—Continued.

No. 535.
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, near Bradford, 223.

No. 680.
Further amending act of 1906, to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by providing that persons properly registered need not re-register, and requiring voters to prove payment to taxes, 253.

No. 926.
Providing penalties for trespassing on grounds of State institutions, 353.

No. 927.
Amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, with regard to committment of mentally defective prisoners to proper institution, and establishing colonies therefor, 353.

No. 1015.
Estabishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 430.

No. 1016.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 430.

No. 1019.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in McKean County, 430-431.

No. 1261.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years have elapsed since said claims were filed, 639.

No. 1395.
Amending act of 1874, for the incorporation of certain corporations, with regard to trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 935.

No. 1524.
Amending act of 1881, relating to the satisfaction of mortgages, by providing that the date of maturity of a mortgage shall be one year from the acknowledgment when no date is fixed, 1169.

Bills reported by
No. 43.
To make a separate office for purpose of nomination, election or appointment of judges, 134.

No. 70.
Repealing act of 1925, proviidng for admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a retrial, 200.

No. 82.
Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 392.

No. 147.
Fixing salaries of real estate assessors in counties of first class, 187.

No. 227.
Amending act of 1859, relating to void marriages, 253.

No. 292.
Regulating introduction of reputation and character testimony in criminal actions under certain circumstances, 1353.

No. 296.
Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 356.

No. 317.
Authorizing married women granted divorce from bed and board to convey and encumber real estate without joinder of husbands, 532.

WILSON, THOMAS B.—Continued.

No. 571.
Repealing act of 1885, relating to practice in courts of common pleas where defendant is a chartered corporation, 306.

No. 600.
Prohibiting the possession of punch boards for gambling purposes, 306.

No. 720.
Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 1354.

No. 749 (Senate No. 40).
Amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by exempting from inspection boilers used in drilling oil and gas wells, 2425.

No. 917.
Amending Administrative Code of 1923, by further reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth, 659.

No. 927.
Amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 1935.

No. 1122.
Providing for certification of unsatisfied judgments to the Secretary of Highways, and for revocation of operator's license in such judgments to operate motor vehicles, 2134-2135.

No. 1158 (Senate No. 81).
Amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against trusts on orders or decrees for support, 2425.

No. 1219.
Relating to the credibility of witnesses, 1649.

No. 1301.
Creating a commission to study and make survey of salaries of State officials and employes, 1352.

No. 1442.
Amending act establishing in cities of first and second class a house or houses of detention for delinquent and neglected children, so as to apply only to cities of first class, 2106.

No. 1839 (Senate No. 845).
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 2425.

No. 1992 (Senate No. 201).
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 2832.

No. 2072 (Senate No. 319).
Making appropriation to Almira Home Association, of New Castle, 3055.

No. 2114 (Senate No. 1098).
Making appropriation to F. P. Holly, of Bradford, for refunding moneys erroneously paid into State Treasury as mercantile license taxes, 3676.

Election returns, 26.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, for
Special order on Bill No. 82, Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 465.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 203.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 804.

Postpone Bill No. 82, Amending act of 1911, relating to Parole, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 188-441.

WILSON, THOMAS B.—Continued.

Postpone Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2760.

Recommit Bill No. 82, Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 227.

Recommit Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 502.

Recommit Bill No. 927, Amending act for prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 1609.

Recommit Bill No. 1158 (Senate No. 81), Amending act of 1921, empowering courts to issue writs of execution against trusts on orders or decrees for support, 3044.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 419, To fix, regulate and establish constables' fees, 1636.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents for collection thereof, 2776.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2760.

Remarks in Philadelphia newspapers relative to vote on Old Age Pension Bill, 3310.

Remarks by, at
Washington's Birthday exercises, 512-514.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 29, authorizing school districts of second class to assess and collect an occupation tax in lieu of per capita taxes, 1476.

Bill No. 82, Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 227, 439-441.

Bill No. 91, Amending act of 1915, relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 803.

Bill No. 270, The Greater Pittsburgh Bill, 378-379.

Bill No. 288, Authorizing referees in bankruptcy to administer oaths and receive fees the same as aldermen, justices of peace, notaries public and commissioners of deeds, 2858.

Bill No. 419, To fix, regulate and establish constables' fees, 1636.

Bill No. 933, To regulate the practice of chiropractic, 1254-1255.

Bill No. 978, Amending Fish Code, by increasing the resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurer agent of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 2760.

WINDSTORMS (see insurance).

WIREMAN (see electrician).

WITHERSPOON, D. ERSKINE, Representative from Franklin County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 969, Amending School Code, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the State School Fund under certain circumstances to school districts, 878.

Bills introduced by
No. 936.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Franklin County, 387.

WITHERSPOON, D. ERSKINE—Continued.

No. 938.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Franklin County, 388.

No. 939.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, 388.

No. 940.
Making appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 388.

No. 941.
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 388.

No. 969.
Amending School Code of 1911, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of State School Fund to school districts under certain circumstances, 389.

No. 972.
Further amending School Code of 1911, by changing date for election of officers by school directors in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 389-390.

No. 973.
Further amending School Code of 1911, by exempting pupils from attendance not within two miles of a public highway unless free transportation is provided, 390.

No. 1340.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers, Orphans' School, at Scotland, 798.

No. 1609.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Franklin County, 1349.

Bills reported by
No. 654.
Amending act of 1925, regulating manufacture and sale of still drinks and carbonated beverages, 2400.

No. 1423 (Senate No. 285).
Amending Public School Employes' Retirement Act, by extending time certain employes may elect to be covered thereby, 3676.

Election returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 1417.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 969, Amending School Code, by authorizing the State Council of Education to make advancements out of the School Fund under certain circumstances to school districts, 1040.

WITKIN, MORTON, Representative from Philadelphia County (Eighth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 844, Making appropriation to Lying-in-Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2001.

Bills introduced by
No. 403.
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 183.

No. 844.
Making appropriation to Lying-in-Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 347.

No. 1362.
Limiting the scope of the charge of the court in civil and criminal proceedings, 934.

No. 1703.
Amending Township Code of 1917, with regard to assessment of property owners for lighting streets and highways, 1590.

WITKIN, MORTON,—Continued.

No. 1711.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by giving said court exclusive jurisdiction in all adoption proceedings, 1591.

No. 1847.
Amending act of 1915, requiring cities of first class to establish a pension fund for employes, by providing for pensioning of employes sixty-five years of age who have been employed fifteen years or more, 1741.

Bills reported by
No. 555.
Amending act of 1821, relating to election of county treasurers, by providing for removal by courts of quarter sessions of constables from office, 1177.

No. 985 (Senate No. 140).
Authorizing district attorneys to appoint and fix salary of detective in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes, 646.

No. 1233.
Further amending act of 1911, for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 938.

Election returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1847, Amending act of 1915, requiring pension fund for employes in cities of first class, 3076.

Recommit Bill No. 403, Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2969.

Oath of office administered to, 31.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 82, Amending Parole Act of 1911, by eliminating fixed minimum sentence, 441.

Bill No. 426, Regulating the issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1096.

Bill No. 717, Regulating the taking of bail in criminal cases, 2983.

Bill No. 720, Defining murder and manslaughter by motor vehicle, 1478.

Bill No. 1220, To prevent trial in any court of persons for any offense who have been previously placed in jeopardy for the same offense against the laws of the United States, 2123-2124.

Bill No. 1320, Creating a State Board of Parole Commissioners within the Department of Welfare, 2971-2972.

Bill No. 1703, Amending Township Code, with regard to assessment of property owners for lighting township streets and highways, 2138.

WITNESSES, by providing that unfavorable presumptions in criminal cases cannot be inferred, amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of

House Bill No. 595.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, (by request), 248.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 248.

WITNESSES, in feme sole trader proceedings, amending act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, by making husband and wife competent

House Bill No. 1388.
Read in place in House by Mr. John A. Rhodes, 935.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 935.
Reported without amendment, 1177.
First reading, 1370.
Second reading, 1388-1389.
Third reading and final passage, 1610.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2956.
Signed by Speaker, 3674.

WITNESSES,—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1030).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1579.
Reported without amendment, 2323.
First reading, 2368.
Second reading, 2446-2447.
Third reading and final passage, 2670.
Signed by President, 3524.

WITNESSES, relating to the credibility of

House Bill No. 882.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 350.

WITNESSES, relating to the credibility of

House Bill No. 1219.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richardson, 636.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 636.
Reported without amendment, 1649.
First reading, 1800.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1972.
Re-reported without amendment, 2965.
Postponed, 3331.
Dropped from Calendar, 3734-3735.

Remarks on, by
Richardson, 3734-3735.

WITNESSES (see also fees, subpoena, trials).

WITNESSES, to regulate the pay of

House Bill No. 1657.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 1416.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1416.
Reported without amendment, 1650.
First reading, 1801.
Second reading, 1977.
Postponed, 2168
Recommitted, 2423.
Re-reported without amendment, 2756.
Third reading and final passage, 3707.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4358.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3325.
Metzger, 3325.

In Senate (No. 1578)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3577.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3661.
Second reading, 3891.
Third reading and final passage, 4042.
Signed by President, 4246.

WOLFE, EVAN J., Representative from Luzerne County (Fifth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 942.
Repealing act of 1921, imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, 388.

No. 944.
Fixing salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of third class, 388.

No. 949.
Providing for the depositing of wills in the offices of registers of wills, 388.

No. 1135.
Regulating the expenditure of money by the district attorneys in the administration of justice 546.

Election Returns, 26.

Leave of absence granted, 803, 1093, 1417, 1940, 2754.

Member of special committee, 3718.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of Office administered to 31.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WOMEN (see employment, hospitals, institution, married women).

WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation to).

WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

WOOD HOME (see appropriation to Robert Wood, etc.).

WOOD, NORMAN, Representative from Lancaster County (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 536.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 223.

No. 744.
Amending Township Code of 1917, by increasing amount of State reward for certain township road improvements, 271.

No. 755.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 271.

No. 756.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, 271.

No. 1337.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 527, beginning at a point on route 344 in Quarryville, and extending to Oxford, 798.

No. 1338.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster and York Counties, 798.

Bills reported by
No. 66.
Amending the Township Code, by conferring power upon townships of second class to maintain traffic signals, 272.

No. 1286.
Providing that all moneys received by the Department of Highways from sale of maps, etc., shall be deposited in the State Treasury to credit of Motor License Fund, 937.

No. 1437.
Amending Highway Department Act, by changing route 88, from Erie to Warren, 1599.

No. 1776, (Senate No. 608).
Amending Highway Department Act, by providing for certain payments to contractors performing highway improvements in advance of completion of work, 1749.

No. 2113, (Senate No. 1090).
Providing for service of process in civil suits upon non-resident operators or owners whose motor vehicles are operated within the State without being licensed under the State laws, 3223.

Election Returns, 36.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1650.

Oath of office administered to 31.

WOODS RUN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to).

WOODWARD, GEORGE, Senator from Sixth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 152, providing that the chairman of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees and the Auditor General shall meet with the Budget Officer to assist in preparing a budget, 420-421.

WOODWARD, GEORGE—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 110.
Providing for taxation of personal property of estates of decedents liable to taxation under act of 1913, and upon which no taxes were paid by decedent, 107.

No. 111.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by requiring domicile for one year within the State before divorce may be granted, 107.

No. 112.
Amending act of 1897, to protect the lives and limbs of miners working in anthracite coal mines, by changing manner of appointment and composition of Miners' Examining Boards, and qualifications for certificates, 107.

No. 113.
Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan association in syndicated or equal lien loans, 107.

No. 114.
Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 107.

No. 115.
Providing for the merging of moneys held in certain special funds in State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 107.

No. 150.
Amending act of 1895. Relating to insurance, by providing for use of one-fourth of premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies for the insurance of State property, 139.

No. 151.
Making it unlawful for any public service company to trim trees along any public highway, other than in cities of the first class, without notifying owners of land, 139.

No. 152.
Providing that the chairman of the Senate and House Appropriation Committees and the Auditor General shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in preparation of a budget, 139.

No. 241.
Making appropriation to the Children's Society of Pennsylvania, 210.

No. 242.
Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 210.

No. 243.
Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 210.

No. 244.
To regulate and improve the civil service of the Commonwealth, 210.

No. 245.
Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes Retirement Association, 210.

No. 246.
Making appropriation to Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, 210.

No. 286.
Providing for a purchasing agent in counties of first class, 234.

No. 287.
Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, Germantown, Philadelphia, 234.

No. 288.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, Germantown, Philadelphia, 234.

WOODWARD, GEORGE—Continued.

No. 386.
Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 338.

No. 453.
Fixing compensation of borough and township tax collectors, 408.

No. 542.
Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by providing that the park commission may regulate buildings within three hundred feet of any park or playground, 537.

No. 565.
Providing that the election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists, 561.

No. 566.
Providing for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections, 561.

No. 567.
Establishing the Children's Court of Philadelphia, 561.

No. 568.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by changing deduction from wages, schedule of compensation for injuries and distribution of compensation in case of death, 561.

No. 569.
Establishing a State Probation Bureau within the Department of Welfare, 562.

No. 603.
Amending act of 1923, establishing State employes' retirement system, by eliminating provision that annuities cannot exceed fifty per cent of employes' salaries, 612.

No. 716.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by requiring electors to answer each year the questions prescribed by law, 763-764.

No. 717.
Further amending act of 1913, to provide revenue by taxation, by providing a more efficient assessment of property and collection of taxes, 764.

No. 1101.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Philadelphia, 1818.

No. 1102.
To provide for a director of supplies in counties of first class, 1818.

Bills reported by
No. 23.
To quiet title to real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 120-121.

No. 151.
Making it unlawful for any public service company to trim trees along public highways, except in cities of first class, 405-406.

No. 208.
Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 232.

No. 534, (House No. 809).
Enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, sanitation, etc. of buildings by ordinance, 572.

No. 641, (House No. 913).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for reciprocity with other States in tax exemptions or rebates, 2932.

WOODWARD, GEORGE—Continued.

No. 937, (House No. 1104).
Repealing act of 1887, authorizing an increase in the number of clerks employed in the office of State Treasurer, 2033.

No. 1004, (House No. 947).
Amending act of 1899, creating a Bureau of Building Inspection in cities of first class, 2679-2680.

No. 1168 (House No. 993).
Supplementing Inheritance Tax Act, imposing additional taxes equal to Federal credits, 2932.

Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence granted, 1059.

Member of special committee, 21, 1156.

Member of standing committees, 62-64.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 110, Providing for taxation of personal property of decedents' estates found liable thereto under act of 1913, 419.

Recommit Bill No. 113, Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 689.

Recommit Bill No. 151, Making it unlawful for any public service company to trim trees along any public highway except in cities of first class, 538-539.

Recommit Bill No. 242, Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 2290.

Recommit Bill No. 243, Authorizing cities of first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances, 294, 996.

Recommit Bill No. 1155 (House No. 12), Joint resolution providing for commission to study the laws, relating to the imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, 3792.

Refer to Committee on Appropriations Senate concurrent resolution relative to annual meeting of American Legislators' Association, 2091.

Refer to Committee on Appropriations Senate concurrent resolution relative to Battle of Germantown, 2091.

Oath of office administered to, 103.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 113, Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 910-911, 2640.

Bill No. 152, Relating to the preparation of the budget, 471.

Bill No. 219, Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by providing for election of councilmen in proportion to population, 911-912.

Bill No. 245, Authorizing counties and municipalities to place their officers and employes in the State Employes' Retirement Association, 689-690.

Bill No. 386, Abolishing certain special funds in the State Treasury, 1494.

Bill No. 589, Amending State Employes' Retirement Act, by providing for the retirement of judges, 998.

Bill No. 717, Further amending Tax Act of 1913, by providing a more efficient assessment of property and collection of taxes, 3540.

Bill No. 897 (House No. 393), To further regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1898.

Bill No. 959, Making the tulip tree the Pennsylvania State tree, 1901.

WOODWARD, GEORGE—Continued.

Bill No. 1039, Joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission, 2315-2316.

Bill No. 1563 (House No. 1903), Providing for the division of certain wards in cities of first class by court of quarter sessions, 3808-3809.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 534 (House No. 809), enabling cities, incorporated towns, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate construction, etc., of buildings by ordinance, 787.

Reports of delegates to Fifth annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association presented to Senate by, 2091.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, 2090-2091.

Authorizing appointment of delegates to attend the annual meeting of American Legislators' Association, 2091.

Authorizing appointment of special committee of Senate and House to study the split Legislative Session System, 8.

Requesting estimate of the probable revenues of the Commonwealth for the next biennium, 688.

WORKHOUSES, COUNTY, by increasing amount of acreage allowed, amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of

Senate Bill No. 90.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Boyd, 105.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 105.

WORKHOUSES in counties, by increasing amount of acreage allowed for such purposes, amending act of 1895, authorizing erection of

House Bill No. 491.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 198.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 198.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 752.
Second reading, 868.
Third reading and final passage, 954.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2954.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

In Senate (No. 797).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 931.
Reported without amendment, 1481.
First reading, 1586.
Re-reported without amendment, ———
Second reading, and recommitted, 1725-1726.
Re-reported without amendment, 2280.
Third reading and final passage, 2658.
Signed by President, 3519.

WORKHOUSES (see also industrial farms, jails, penitentiaries).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by changing deduction from wages, schedule of compensation for injuries and distribution of compensation in cases of death, amending

Senate Bill No. 568.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 561.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 561.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by increasing and modifying the schedule of compensation, reducing the waiting period and making certain changes in practice and procedure, amending

House Bill No. 1414.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 936.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 936.
Reported without amendment, 957.
First reading, 1098.
Second reading, and amended, 1287-1291.
Recommitted, 1291.
Re-reported as amended, 1650.
Special order, 1795.
Third reading and final passage, 2013-2016.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1111).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1920.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by increasing, changing and revising compensation schedules, fixing time when compensation begins and date when act becomes effective, further amending

Senate Bill No. 728.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sordoni, 790.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 790.
Reported with amendment, 1655.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, and amended, 1908-1911.
Third reading and final passage, 2049-2053.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3534.
Signed by President, 3783.
Approved by Governor, 4008.

Remarks on, by
Weingartner, 2053.

In House (No. 1970).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2373.
Reported without amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2622.
Second reading, and amended, 2769-2772.
Third reading and final passage, 3336-3340.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3719.
Signed by Speaker, 3960-3961.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, amending

Senate Bill No. 988.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Frazier, 1501.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1501.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, further amending

Senate Bill No. 945.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Scott, 1378-1379.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1379.
Reported without amendment, 2281.
First reading, 2367.
Second reading, 2444.
Third reading and final passage, 2664-2665.

In House (No. 2100).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2949.
Reported without amendment, 3308.
First reading, 3508.
Second reading, 3754.
Recommitted to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3958.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by providing additional medical and hospital attention for injured employes, further amending

House Bill No. 1803.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1739.
Reported without amendment, 2424.
First reading, 2427.
Second reading, 2584.
Postponed, 3319.
Dropped from calendar, 3727.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by providing compensation for persons injured while working in violation of safety laws, amending

Senate Bill No. 1316.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2358.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2358.
Reported without amendment, 2429.
First reading, 2488.
Second reading, 2746-2747.
Over in its order, 2903.
Third reading and final passage, 3145.

Remarks on, by
Bonbrake, 2903.
Davis, 2903.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT—Continued.

In House (No. 2145).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3418.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by providing for payment thereof to employes who have been injured outside of the Commonwealth, amending

House Bill No. 1935.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1934.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1934.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, by regulating the payment of compensation to alien widows, amending

House Bill No. 1628.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1350.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, with regard to liability of employer for payment of indemnity to principal contractors, amending

House Bill No. 1633.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 1350.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1350.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT of 1915, with regard to liability of employers for doctors' fees, further amending

House Bill No. 1498.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 1092.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1092.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 150; nominations confirmed, 164-165; nominated and confirmed, 415.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD when wrongfully brought, amending act of 1919, authorizing suits brought to recover in cases of accidents in courts of common pleas to be certified to

House Bill No. 131.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank N. Moore, 114.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 114.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 990.
Recommitted, 1033.
Re-reported with amendment, 2110.
Second reading, 2413-2414.
Third reading and final passage, 2618-2619.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4356.

In Senate (No. 1337).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2747.
Reported without amendment, 3583.
First reading, 3658.
Second reading, 3819.
Third reading and final passage, 4029-4030.
Signed by President, 4243.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, by providing for payments out of said fund on requisition of the Secretary of Labor and Industry instead of the Workmen's Compensation Board, amending act of 1915, creating

Senate Bill No. 1089.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1817.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1817,
Reported without amendment, 2903.
First reading, 2941.
Second reading, 3157-3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3541.
Returned from House without amendment, 4187.
Signed by President, 4189.

In House (No. 2163).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3761.
Reported without amendment, 3921.
First reading, 3922.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4335.
Signed by Speaker, 4353.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES, nominated, 150; referred to Committee on Finance, 150; nominations confirmed, 164-165; nominated and confirmed, 415; nominated and confirmed, 572.

WRIGHT, J. ANSON, Representative from Bedford County.

Bills introduced by
No. 47.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 94.

No. 48.
Providing for the maintenance by the Commonwealth of State-aid roads and highways in townships of second class, 94.

No. 65.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 95.

No. 83.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, 96.

No. 283.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 154.

No. 405.
Providing that all county and township bridges on primary State highway routes shall be taken over by the State, 183.

No. 422.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 184.

No. 1041.
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of 1917, for the encouragement of agriculture and the holding of agriculture exhibitions, 484-485.

No. 1089.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 487.

No. 1453.
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of 1917, for the encouragement of agriculture and holding of agricultural exhibitions, 1016.

No. 1853.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 1741.

Bills reported by
No. 471.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending provisions governing yearly renewal of a driver's license, 576.

No. 978.
Amending Fish Code, by increasing resident fishing license fee, and making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth for collection thereof, 1353.

No. 1284.
Authorizing the Secreary of Highways to designate State highways by letter, or to name, number or combine said higways, 939.

No. 1840.
Regulating the vacation in whole or part of public highways, 3223.

Election Returns, 24.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 279.

Oath of Office administered to, 31.

WRITS, by changing return days, amending act of 1878, authorizing courts to provide by rule as to return of

House Bill No. 1438.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1015-1016.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1016.
Reported without amendment, 1935.
First reading, 2397.

WRITS—Continued.

Second reading, 2559.
Third reading and final passage, 3063.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4162-4163.
Signed by Speaker, 4398-4399.

In Senate (No. 1437).
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary General, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 2936.
First reading, 2947.
Second reading, 3184.
Over in its order, 3620-3621.
Third reading and amended, 3796.
Resumed and passed finally, 4017.
Returned from House and Senate amendments concurred in, 4083.
Signed by President, 4270.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT in certain cases, supplementing act of 1842, enabling creditors to attach legacies and properties inherited in the hands of executors and administrators, providing methods for service of

Senate Bill No. 1332.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 2679.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2679.

WRITS OF SCIRE FACIAS SUR MORTGAGE, to provide for and specify the averments to be set forth and contained in

Senate Bill No. 711.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 763.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 763.
Reported without amendment, ———.

WRITS (see also boroughs, chattels, election, insurance companies municipal claims, sheriffs, Sunday, trusts).

WYOMING COUNTY (see highway).

WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

YACHT HARBOR (see Erie State Park).

YERG, THOMAS B., Representative from Montour County.

Bill introduced by
No. 1432.
Making appropriation to Danville State Hospital, 1015.

Election Returns, 27.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to 31.

YORK COUNTY (see bridge, highway).

YORK HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

YORK of the Sesqui-Centennial of the meeting of the Continental Congress, concurrent resolution (House) by Hantz, authorizing appointment of committee to represent Pennsylvania at the celebration at, 2757; adopted by House, 3309-3310; conc. in by Senate, 3351; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3509.

YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS (see appropriation to).

ZAK, FRANK J., Representative from Allegheny County (Seventh District).

Bills introduced by
No. 580.
Amending Penal Code of 1860, by enlarging penalties for influencing electors, 247.

No. 581.
Amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and election of public officers, by changing penalties for certain offenses, 247.

No. 583.
Amending Primary Election Act of 1913, enlarging penalties for signing nomination petitions without being qualified, 247.

ZAK, FRANK J.,—Continued.

No. 584.
Amending act of 1839, relating to elections, by changing penalties for certain offenses, 247.

No. 876.
To provide for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the fifth judicial district, 349.

No. 1543.
Requiring cities of second class to increase salaries of certain employes, 1171.

No. 1646.
Empowering cities or boroughs to acquire land for erection of a plant or plants for the reception and disposal of garbage, rubbish and other waste refuse, 1416.

Bills reported by
No. 873.
Supplementing Secod Class City Act of 1901, providing for establishment of a Department of City Development, 392.

No. 962.
Amending act of 1919, regulating buildings in cities of second class, 658.

Election Returns, 23.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to 31.

ZANER, HON. LEWIS B., former Member from Sullivan County, resolution (House) by Holcombe, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of, 2276; House adjourned, 2276.

ZIESENHEIM, JOSEPH R., Representative from Erie County (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 733.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for use by the Armory Board for completion of the armory at Erie, 270.

No. 997.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 391.

No. 998.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 391.

No. 999.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 391.

No. 1689.
Repealing act of 1869, to prohibit licensing of any billiard or ten-pin alley in or near Edinboro, Erie County, 1589.

No. 1861.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 1742.

Bill reported by
No. 1216.
Amending act of 1913, providing for burial of certain "deceased service men", 660.

Election Returns, 25.

Leave of absence granted, 135.

Member of standing committees, 75-79.

Oath of office administered to 31.

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